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"THE CONTRIBUTION OF LOCAL NGOs/CBO IN
CARE AND SUPPORT OF ORPHANS"
MPIJI VILLAGE

MUSOKWA EMMY NSANGALUFU. (MRS)

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certify that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Southern new Hampshire University at the Open University of Tanzania a project paper entitled: **"The contribution of local NGOs/CBOs in care and support of orphans" the case of Mpiji village,** in fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters of Science in Community Economic Development of the Southern New Hampshire University at the Open University of Tanzania

....

Dr R. Mhamba

(Supervisor)

Date ....15—07—2005.

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DECLARATION

I, Musokwa Emmy N. (Mrs) declare that this report is my own work produced in the course of working with Huruma Trust Fund (HUTRUF) as Technical expert, as part of fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters of Science in Community Economic Development of the Southern New Hampshire University at the Open University of Tanzania.

DEDICATION

To My father, Mzee Nsangalufu Mbilike Mwangati (Baba Emmy) who always longing to see his children **prosper** in academics.

ABSTRACT

This research is aimed at reporting the progress of Huruma Trust Fund (HUTRUF) as an organization, and the analysis of the undertaken projects in support of community development efforts at Mpiji Village. Among others, the main focus is on the Support and Care of Orphans, which is an activity so far carried out by HUTRUF in Mpiji village.

The study involved the collection of primary and secondary data from the field by interviewing guardians, village leaders, NGO leaders and selected community members. Data was analyzed to find out how HUTRUF has managed to enhance the ability of the Mpiji Community members to respond to the needed care and support of orphans.

The results indicate that the local NGOs and CBOs are very capable to reach the community needs and also the responses of community towards the works of local NGOs and CBOs is positive.

Although the study shows that there were few problems during project implementation, still the general performance of HUTRUF organization was very encouraging.

Local NGOs and CBOs need support from Government and other stake holders to enable them improve their performance. Capacity building of NGOs and Communities is very crucial for the effectiveness and efficiency of their development initiatives.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Acronyms

HUTRUF	Huruma Trust Fund
CBO	Community Based Organization
FBO	Faith based Organization
NGO	Non- Government Organization
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
MLYDS	Ministry of Labour, Youth Development and Sports
IMCI	Integrated Management of Child Illness
HIV	Human Immune deficiency Virus
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund

CHAPTER I

BACKGROUND TO THE PROJECT

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Due to AIDS, War and natural death African countries are generating orphans so quickly that family structure can no longer cope. an increasing number of orphans grow up without parental care and love, deprived of their basic rights to shelter, food, health and education.

Most orphans have been left to be raised by their grand parent or left on their own in child headed house holds. This unprecedented problem of HIV/AIDS imposes enormous burden on the extended families, which are already overwhelmed by poverty and its additive problems, such as ill health, poor nutrition, illiteracy, etc.

Numerous efforts particularly at Community Based Organization (CBO), non-government organizations (NGOs) and faith based organizations (FBO) levels, have been at the forefront of responding innovatively to the needs of these children, their families and communities. Many have been attempted to provide a holistic response to families, including children, with the advantage of being able to offer a greater degree of support to those children whom they get to know during parental illness and subsequent death. Unfortunately however, these efforts have remained fragmented, isolated and localized, with most operating within severe financial constraints.

Many NGOs and CBOs have been established in Tanzania and in many other countries for the objective of supporting orphans who have been left without any support. Huruma Trust Fund is one of the NGO which was established in Kibaha district for the same reasons. Huruma Trust Fund has been privileged to be financed by Tanzania Social

Action Fund for the project of supporting orphans at Mpiji village. Currently the NGO is implementing the project of building a poultry unit and cassava plantation for the beneficiaries and also through Tanzania Social Action Fund , it has supplied school uniforms to the selected orphaned.

1.2 Statement of the Project Assignment

Over the last decade, there has been an increase in the number of civil societies i.e. Non Government Organizations (NGOs), Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in the country. These none-state organizations have been addressing various community development issues in various ways. Concerns also have been raised as to their effectiveness and efficiency in addressing the community development problems. However, little has been done if any at all, in examining and analyzing the capacity of these non-state organizations and their capacity building requirements. More specifically little is known about the capacity of the community-based organizations in addressing the problems of the Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC). Furthermore, little is known about the nature and extent of capacity that needs to be built among the CBOs that are responding to the care, support and protection of the OVC in Tanzania. This project aims at facilitating community economic development through provision of technical support to the members of the community and community based organizations working with communities.

1.3 The research objectives

The main objectives of the project were to examine the exiting capacity – and to address the capacity gaps of communities and community based organizations in addressing the community development issues.

More specifically the aim of this project was to carry out the following activities:

1. To examine and analyze the existing capacity of HUTRUF in addressing or implementing development projects for the support, care and protection of the orphans and most vulnerable children (OVC)

2. To examine and analyze the effectiveness of HUTRUF community development initiatives in addressing the need for support, care and protection of the orphans and most vulnerable children (OVC)

3. To examine and analyze gaps and challenges faced by HUTRUF and the Mpiji community at large in providing the required support, care and protection of the orphans and most vulnerable children (OVC)

4. To provide capacity building support to HUTRUF and the Mpiji Community in addressing the needed support, care and protection of the orphans and most vulnerable children (OVC)

1.4 Conceptual Framework

This project hinges on the conception that community capacity building is an indispensable element of any program, which is aimed at stimulating and sustaining development in a community. Community capacity-building refers to the process of increasing essential competencies of community members and stakeholders in a community. This task is completed when specific components are identified as needing to

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be increased within the community. Common components addressed in building capacity in communities are resources, skills and strengths.

Community capacity-building teaches communities how to combine their skills, strengths, and resources to meet the unmet needs within the community. Most communities possess the ability to increase their capacity innately; however, do not possess the skills needed to work together collectively. Consequently, community capacity-building is increasingly becoming an important element of community development programmes. Community development generally refers to the process by which communities initiate and generate their own solutions to their own common economic and or social problems building long-term community capacity and fostering the integration of economic, social and environmental objective.[1]

This project focuses on building capacity of the community based organization and members of the community in responding to the support, care and support needs of the OVC. The resources, skills and strengths capacity-building requirements to support, care, and protect the OVC will mainly be focused on the following main OVC services categories:[2]

1. **Education:**

   - Pre school, (Day care centers, kindergarten and nursery education)
   - Primary school level
   - Secondary education and
   - Vocational training
   - Tertiary education

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[1] See McCall, T., (2003:97)

[2] These are the five technical services areas identified by the National Most Vulnerable Children (MVC) technical committee. Note: The Most Vulnerable Children MVC is the concept used by the Tanzanian government in providing support, care and protection of the OVC

2. Health:

- IMCI,
- Growth monitoring,
- PMTCT,
- HBC,
- health services (including access to care and treatment; health insurance; health care for children with HIV/AIDS; differentiation of health needs by age and gender etc)
- Access to clean and safe water
- Sanitation and hygiene

3. Household level care:

- Food security and nutrition
- Shelter (availability and quality)
- Beddings and Clothing,
- Personal hygiene and
- Child rearing and upbringing
- Foster care and availability of care providers

4. Psychosocial Needs:

- Early stimulation,
- Love, affection, attachment,
- Family support,
- Conducive environment.
- Alternative models of providing psychosocial support

5. Protection and Security

- Life Skills,
- Child Participation,
- Safety nets,
- Social protection.
- Child rights and community based justice

1.5 The History of - Huruma Trust Fund (HUTRUF)

Huruma Trust fund is a small Non Government Organization formed by local Tanzanians at a community level. The objectives of the NGO are to support Orphans, HIV victims, and Elders. The organization is situated in Maili Moja Ward, Kibaha District.

Huruma trust Fund was established in 1998 by 2 ladies who started by helping to build a house of an old woman which was broken by heavy rain. The vision to support vulnerable people continued to expand and started to address problems of orphan and HIV victims who lived around Mpiji area, in the Kibaha district.

Currently the organization has 8 members and all are ladies.

Since 2000 the organization has been able to provide the following support to vulnerable people:

- conduct the training on HIV AID,
- Support six children by providing them with school fees and uniforms (primary school level)
- Providing food and medicine to HIV victims
- In 2001 they managed to help a young orphan to join secondary school and currently he is still in school and they are paying fees for him.

1.5.1 The Leadership of HUTRUF

Good leadership is an important factor for the success and effectiveness of an organization. For an NGO- good leadership is important for facilitating, putting in place an implementable strategic plan, mobilizing resources, and for effective & efficient utilization of resources.

The leaders of HUTRUF put in the position by election done by the member of the organization.

The HUTRUF has the following officers who are responsible for the NGO and the implementation of the projects:

-The chairman of the organization

- The secretary

- The treasurer

- The two members

Also there is village committee which monitors the progress of their projects. This committee has seven members, 5 from the community members and 2 representatives from village government.

1.5.2 Types of Aid provided by HUTRUF:

Huruma trust Fund supports the vulnerable people in communities through capacity building, Financial and Material support. The following are the type of aid or support which HUTRUF is currently providing to the vulnerable people in the village.

- Providing training on how to carry out the income generating activities

- Support children (orphans) by providing them with school fees and uniforms

- Building poultry units for the guardians as income generating activity

- Planting cassava for every supported orphan for food security

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- Providing food, clothes and medicine to HIV victims and orphans

1.5.3 The source of Fund:

HUTRUF obtains its resources from two important sources as follows:

- Members of the organization are contributing for the organization needs and distribute to the needy depending on what they have collected.

- They also depend on donor's help if any.

1.5.4 Selection of Orphans:

HUTRUF is currently supporting mainly orphans. The orphans supported were selected within the Kibaha district at Mpiji Village, by the village government following the criteria of identifying the relatives who cannot support their orphans.

Currently there are about 59 orphans who are between 0 – 17 and both lives with their relatives. The ages of the Orphans are as follows:

Age 0 to 5 – 5 children

Age 6 to 11 – 28 children

Age 12 to 17 – 26 children.

1.6 The Project Assignment

When we started providing technical support to Huruma Trust Fund the organization was already engaged in supporting community development initiatives at Mpiji Village.

The technical support was provided through CED program as part of my studies in Community Economic Development by facilitating capacity strengthening in the community to provide care, support and protection of orphans. The major assignment in the provision of technical support was three fold:

- To evaluate the extent to which HUTRUF has identified the problems faced by the community in responding to their need for care, support and protection.

- To evaluate whether HUTRUF was able to design and implement project capable of addressing the needed care support and protection

- To address weaknesses identified in our evaluation by providing capacity building in the following areas:

  1. Community problem identification by involving the community in identifying their problems, strategies to address those problems and resource mobilization.

  2. Since HUTRUF had already applied and received Fund from Tanzania Social Action Fund for implementation of the project, the second capacity building task was in the following areas. (a) Designing project implementation plan (work plan) and resource utilization. (b) Project implementation monitoring and evaluation

  3. Preparation of project general progress reports and project financial reports for submission to the donor.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Literature review

Community Development in the Literature

Communities in developing countries generally and particularly in sub-Saharan Africa are increasingly becoming vulnerable to a multiplicity of development challenges. People are suffering from a list of problems including lack of employment opportunities, the erosion of public infrastructure, a drop in educational achievements, the decline of public safety, the persistence of poverty, and the increasing uncertainty among leaders about how to rectify these situations (Bradshaw 2000:133). Besides, high rates of HIV/AIDS prevalence and spread in rural and urban communities in sub Saharan African countries exacerbates the already complex 21st century development challenges.

The concept "community development has changed radically overtime, and implies different ideas and practices in different regional contexts (Brocklesby and Eleanor 2003:187). Community development approaches of the 1950s to 1970s focused on poverty alleviation at the community level within the context of the existing social economic structures. Community development priorities tended to be decided by people outside the community rather than by members of the community, themselves i.e. top-down community development approach. The important shortcomings of this approach were bureaucracy and wrong interpretation of participation—i.e. participation implied the efficiency and effectiveness in achieving certain national goals.

Criticism of this approach has lead to a shift in community development thinking which emphasizes on people's participation, empowerment and participatory learning approaches. In this approach, the members of the community participate in identifying their problems and development priorities as well as designing strategies to address their problems (Brocklesby and Eleanor 2003; Watt, et al. 2000). This is the approach, which has gained prominence among the development partners (the development partners in the developing countries i.e. the international and local non-state organizations (the donor community, other international and local NGOs, Faith Based Organizations FBOs and the Community Based Organizations CBOs).

2.2 The Care, Support and Protection of Orphans and Most Vulnerable Children in Tanzania

Different stakeholders in different parts of the country have been providing responses to the needed care, support and protection of the MVC in a fragmented manner. The stakeholders have often used different approaches in MVC identification process; responding to their needs for care, support and protection; community mobilization and involvement and in the monitoring and evaluation of their interventions (Mhamba 2004).

The government of Tanzania puts more emphasis on strengthening community based care and assistance mechanisms facilitated through a process of community dialogue. This is out of the recognition that effective response to the support, care, and protection of the MVC requires a decentralized strategy focused on empowerment of local communities in

decision-making, resource mobilization and utilization as well as monitoring and evaluation of the program implementation process and outcome.[3]

In 1999, data obtained from Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey revealed that close to 9% of all Tanzanian children under the age of 15 are orphans, having lost either one or both parents, mostly, as a consequence of HIV/AIDS pandemic and about 48% of the orphaned children are left by their grand parents

(K. Subaro et al; Social protection of Africa's Orphans and other children pg vii)

The number of orphans under the age of 15 was projected to reach more than 1.2 million children in the year 2000.

An evaluation study on families, which was carried out in 1992 by Ministry of labour, Youth Development and Sports MoCDGCA revealed that orphaned children were faced with the following problems.

- Inadequate nutrition

- Inadequate health services

- Lack of access to education

- Lack of basic needs

- Lack of parental care and attention at very tender age

- Lack of economic base

- Inadequate housing which led some of them to run into the streets.

Different effort has been done by various International and National organizations, Governments and individuals to support orphans.

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[3] The United Republic of Tanzania, 2004, National Guidelines for Community Based Care, Support and Protection of the Most Vulnerable Children. Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Labor, Youth Development and Sports.

The World Bank recently published Africa Regional Social Protection Strategy addresses the burden of social and economic shocks on the poor and underscore the importance of reducing vulnerability.

Various NGOs were established, especially in Kagera Region, to curb the rising number and needs of Orphans and vulnerable children. In 1994 the Government through the Ministry of labour, Youth Development and Sports (Social Welfare Department) developed guidelines and strategies for care and support of orphans. This document outlined the direction, roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders involved in the provision of care and support to orphans.

Support and provision of basic services in the areas of social counseling, education, health, and nutrition.

Formation of community based groups "Mama Mkubwa model" practiced in Makete and Rufiji Districts, and childcare groups to support the care of children who need special protection.

2.3 Empirical Literature

Various NGOs and Community based organization are actively involved with development activities. Large number of CBOs and NGOs representing villages or specific targets group provides services to the community by participating in various development initiatives.

NGOs and CBOs are increasingly being recognized by the government as powerful forces for social and economic development. Donors play a key role in expanding the services for orphans and most vulnerable children through various NGOs and CBOs such as KIWOHEDE (support Orphans and street children). ANGONET Mission supports

various NGOs and CBOs in Arusha region like Arusha Children's Trust, Women and Children Development Project (WCDP) in development issues. (Arusha NGO Net Work) International NGOs and FBOs and bilateral donors have been at the forefront of establishing orphan centers, and providing assistance to community based responses. Efforts to address the central government's response have been supported by bilateral and multilateral donors—these activities have included development of HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention programs for the Ministry of Education, amongst others. Proposal includes a large program to scale up the Most Vulnerable Children (MVC) Committees and to support expanded activities in various districts. These anticipated funds, along with donor support and technical assistance provided in response to the crisis of orphans, can set the stage for rapid expansion of OVC/MVC services to all districts in Tanzania. (Country Response Rapid Analysis: Tanzania on Line)

There is growing consensus that the percentage of orphans due to AIDS, as a share of all orphans, or most vulnerable children, is increasing. In the absence of official estimates or registration mechanisms, there are data from highly impacted parts of Tanzania (Kagera and Makete) that note substantial increases in number of AIDS related orphans. In Makete alone, the estimates range in the area of 20 percent of the total District's population of 100,000, or 40 percent of the children in the District are orphans due to AIDS (UNICEF, 2002). At the end of 2003, UNAIDS has estimated that there were between 1.2 and 2.3 million Tanzanians living with HIV, 85,000 to 230,000 children (0-14) living with HIV, and 660,000 to 1.4 million orphans due to AIDS. (UNAIDS, 2004 Report on the Global Epidemic).

Together with International and Government effort to support orphans, the communities also with the little they have contribute much on supporting orphans.

In Tanzania for example many CBOs and NGOs have been open for the objectives of supporting orphans and HUTRUF is one of those. In Pwani region many villages have been supporting orphans through their Community based organization such as Mpiji Village, Maili Moja Village and Mlandizi village. In Kagera Region there is Byentemba Orphans' Centre, Itahya Day Care Centre, and Kimondo Bay Orphans. Some of these CBOs have been successful in addressing the problem but some are not due to lack of fund, and technical support.

The community people seem to be more concern with the orphans issue because the problem affects them than any other people in the society.

"World vision" organization has been working with communities, families, and individuals in mobilizing them to support orphans in their midst as well as increasing awareness on prevention and control of sexually transmitted infections including HIV which is the major cause of orphaned children.

"Children's rehabilitation Centre" orphan support project has been established in Tanzania for the aim of supporting orphans whose parents are deceased as a result of the war in the country and parents who left their homes due to the permanent threat and surveillance from military.

The project is providing various social supports by sharing the responsibility with the community who live with orphans.

MESSA education centre is another organization based in Mwanza region which support orphans in provision of education.

The Mothers Welfare group was formed in Uganda as a community based organization to support HIV/AIDS orphans and vulnerable children and their families. The organization

has been successfully supported the community in addressing the orphan problems by providing social support like education, food, health services and shelters.

In Nigeria Mother's Welfare group was founded and based in Kaduna area and it has been able to support 30 community schools, run 12 health posts and three in-patient clinics.

2.4 Policy related to the Support, Care and Protection of the OVC

There are number of international conventions, goals, and other instruments that define the framework for action for orphans and vulnerable children. Some examples are listed below:

- The millennium Summit in September 2000 reaffirmed international commitment to working toward a world in which sustaining development and eliminating poverty have the highest priority. It also identified a number of millennium development goals, some of which are relevant to the rights of all children, including OVC.

- The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights (1996) is the pre- eminent international treaty dedicated to the protection of economic and social rights. The article recognizes the right to an adequate standard of living, including adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions.

Many countries have child-focused legislation, such as a Children's Act (Kenya) or children's Statute (Uganda) that regulates protection of and services for children. The statistics show that few countries have specific national orphan policies like Botswana, Malawi, Rwanda and Zimbabwe. (R. Smart; policies for Orphans and Vulnerable Children).

Tanzania has not yet endorses a new legal framework specifically related to orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS. A draft Children's Bill/Act is pending public discussions and debate before being resubmitted to the cabinet. Tanzania has several social policies focusing on various aspects of importance to the society and sector ministries but yet it does not have a specifically policy on orphans, though it is the view of the government that the needs of orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS are not adequately covered by the existing policies. The government however has made a decision to establish a policy on orphans and other children made vulnerable by HIV/AIDS.[4]

In 1996 the Child Development Policy was released by the Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children. The Policy included OVC in a general manner, as part of the Country's articulation of the UN Convention on Rights of the Child (1990), and the OAU Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (1990). Previous to the Child Development Policy, the GOT developed a National Programme of Action on Child Survival, Protection and Development in 1992.

With increased awareness of Tanzania's leadership (President Mkapa's declaration of a HIV/AIDS as a national disaster in 1999/2000), the National AIDS Policy (2001) acknowledges orphans as a priority group under various categories of community interventions stressing the need for communities to take the lead in addressing the orphans issue at the local level. The Policy also acknowledges the vulnerability of orphans due to AIDS and identifies the need for increased community awareness of the inheritance rights of orphans due to AIDS. In the case of orphan-headed households, the

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[4] Mhamba (2004)

Policy notes that orphans should be able to access support from local as well as central government. (Country Response Rapid Analysis:Tanzania on line)

The National Policy on HIV/AIDS defines orphans due to HIV/AIDS as children 15 and under who have lost one or both parents. The draft Guidelines for Community Based Care, Support, and Protection of Orphans and Vulnerable Children, developed by the Department of Social Welfare, defines most vulnerable children as those below 18 years of age that have either lost parents, and/or are experiencing a lack of care and protection. Given the level of poverty affecting most/all children in Tanzania and the definitions of Orphans and Vulnerable Children/ Most Vulnerable Children (OVC/MVC), there is a suggestion to identify and include a broad orphan population as beneficiaries during finalization of both the draft National OVC Policy and Guidelines. Achieving this will necessitate improvements in establishing systems to define school registration status, housing status, poverty indicators, and birth registration of all children in Tanzania

In the process through Government efforts, various development policies have been responding to the issue of Orphans support at different levels and strategies as follows

Options for the protection of orphaned and vulnerable children

It is believed that, meeting the needs of orphaned children will be a massive challenge, clearly overwhelming the *formal* (statutory) systems such as orphan, foster and residential care. It is widely acknowledged that *informal* systems are likely to shoulder the biggest share of the burden of orphan care. Most com monly, orphans will be cared for by their older siblings, grandparents or extended families. Various additional models of community-based orphan care have emerged in recent years and include:

i. Community Child Care Committees, community structures set up to identify orphaned and vulnerable children and to safeguard their rights, e.g. assisting them and their families to obtain child welfare grants, access health care, education, protecting them from abuse etc.;

ii 'create a family' or 'cluster foster care' programmes where substitute mothers are identified and hired to look after a number of orphans in homes in the community.

Creating an enabling environment

Various measures have been taken by the Government to ensure that the emotional and physical needs of orphaned children are met by expanding and encouraging all efforts done by the communities to support orphans. Other steps taken include ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, signing the OAU Charter on the Rights of Children; the enactment and review of laws aimed at promoting and protecting the rights and interests of children; the preparation and implementation of the National Programme of Action concerning child survival, protection and development in the 1990s.

Furthermore, the Government has created a special Ministry to coordinate child development programmes and encourage non-governmental organizations, individuals etc to establish centers for children in difficult circumstances; to set up special schools and institutions to cater for children with particular problems; to set up voluntary associations to serve and defend children; and to establish juvenile courts so that those suspected of breaking the law are dealt with in such a way that their status as children is not violated. (Child development policy: Tanzania on Line)

The evidence to date is that the children most in need are least likely to receive this support, and mechanisms to address this have been recognized as a national priority. Promote community based systems of orphan support and care by providing support and funding for non-governmental and community-based organizations undertaking this work. The current government initiatives around home-based care could be extended to include a focus on children.

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

3.1 Research Design

Research design can be thought of as the structure of any research. It provides the "glue"

that holds the research project together. A design is used to structure the research, to

show how all of the major parts of the research projects are linked together. (William

2002). In this section we provide the research design and approach that was adopted in

the implementation of this project.

3.2 Unit of enquiry

Orphans who need care, support and protection are almost every where in Tanzania, and

many CBOs and NGOs are formulated for orphans support, there for; the survey was

conducted at Mpiji Village to collect information for analysis. Mpiji village which sited

at Kibaha district was selected as for study of orphan support projects and Huruma Trust

fund was selected as a NGO/ CBO which contributes in supporting orphans.

Kibaha district was selected because of its vicinity to Dar es Salaam, where this cause is

offered and because of its convenience in terms of communication and accessibility.

People from Mpiji village were interviewed and three units of enquiry were determined at

the village level as follows: beneficiaries – 18 (100% of the beneficiaries) 52% of the

guardians who take care of orphans in the village, non beneficiaries (41), and village

leaders (10).

At district level the unit of inquiry was TASAF leaders (3), NGO leaders (5), and some government officials (1).

3.3 Sampling technique

Sampling is the process of selecting units (e.g.: people, organization) from a population of interest so that by studying the sample you may fairly generalize your results back to the population from which they were chosen (William, 2002). Therefore sampling necessarily involves decision about which people, settings, events, behavior and/or social processes to observe (Durrheim 1999). The main concern in sampling is representativeness. To achieve representativeness, researchers draw random samples ((Durrheim 1999).

Simple random sample was used during the process of selecting the Non beneficiaries' interviewees. By using random sampling; all items have some chance of selection that can be calculated and analyzed. Simple random sample was used because the technique is easy to apply when small population are involved and it ensures the bias is not introduced regarding who is included in the survey.

Because of little number of beneficiaries, all of them were selected for the interview, for that reason sample for beneficiaries represent hundred percent populations of beneficiaries and the sample for Non beneficiaries represent about five percent of the population of Mpiji village.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Respondents

Guardians 100%	Non beneficiaries 5%	TASAF official	NGO official 95%	Government official
18	41	3	5	1

3.4 Data collection method

3.4.1 Primary data:

In collecting primary data, the following data collection methods have been used:

"Focus group" method was used to explore a topic in depth through group discussion with Village leaders, Beneficiaries and NGO leaders

"Interview" was used to the village leaders and beneficiaries in finding out the fully understanding of the project and knowing their expression and experience during project implementation

"Questionnaires" method was used by giving questionnaires to the Beneficiaries and Non beneficiaries for the aim of getting quick and enough information from the community.

"Observation" method is also used to gather accurate information about the project performance. Many visits were done in order to have enough information about the ongoing project activities.

3.4.2 Secondary data:

"Documentation review" was done to find out how the project will reach its targets, how it operates in financial issues, and other budgets. Literature review was also done to capture census of 2002 data for Kibaha District to be used for the research findings and results.

Literature review was also done on various literatures to increase the depth of knowledge about the subject and identify some ideas relevant for the project

3.5. Data analysis Method

Preliminary data analysis was undertaken as an activity simultaneous with data collection, data interpretation, and narrative report writing in the field. Qualitative data analysis continued with data reeducation and interpretation after the field. Data were sorted into the following main categories (i) the Mpiji Community capacity to identify their development needs and priorities. More specifically the capacity to identify, and respond to the required care, support and protection of the orphans and moist vulnerable children in the community (ii) the HUTRUF community based organization's capacity to facilitate capacity building in the Mpiji Community (iii) strategies to address the capacity gaps and challenges within the community and within the HUTRUF as an organization.

All the collected data were presented into tabular information showing the relationship among categories of information. Data materials belonging to each category were put in one place and analysis was done.

CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND OBSERVATIONS

4.1 Data Analysis:

In analyzing the collected data, main important area was to find out how HUTRUF has managed to enhance the ability of member of the community in Mpiji village to respond to the needed care support and protection of orphans.

The analysis will assess the economic capacity development and technical capacity development of the orphans, guardians as well as the whole Mpiji community as follows:

i) Child-level interventions:

A child is enabled through his or her own capacities to act on his/her own behalf to learn, integrate socially, and adapt to local circumstances. Economic-strengthening interventions directed towards children complement, rather than replace, other program such as education and psychosocial support. Economic-strengthening interventions that serve children directly include vocational training, apprenticeships, formal education, income-generating activities, microfinance services, and legal support

ii) Household-level Interventions

Children's survival, development, safety and well-being depend primarily on the household in which they live. The household/family safety net provides belonging and emotional support. Common economic interventions at the household level includes market-linkages, business grant, labor-saving techniques, microfinance, and legal support and advocacy

iii) Community-level Interventions

The community safety net can serve as a overseer and counselor and can intervene at the household levels on children's behalf where urgent need such as neglect, exploitation, or abuse. The community can also provide direct support such as clothing, food, and health care to vulnerable children when households cannot due to sickness or economic problems. Key interventions include community mobilization, community fundraising, income-generating activities, promoting links to development programs, and providing childcare to vulnerable households

Technical capacity development constitutes creating— where capacities are non-exiting, and enhancing— the technical capacity of households and members of the community to protect and care for the orphans. Five major areas of intervention are vital to the technical coping capacity of families as follows:

i) Provide psychosocial counseling and support to orphaned children and their caregivers.

ii) Strengthen and support childcare capacities.

iii) Support chain planning.

iv) Prolong the lives of parents.

v) Strengthen young people's life skills.

The findings was also collected and analyzed for the purpose of getting the results of the respondent. The information which was collected was based on the objectives of the research project stated earlier. In order to come up with proper findings four different type of groups were interviewed; these were Village leaders, NGO leaders, Non

guardians and guardians. Other information was also provided by Tanzania Social action Fund organization and district authority. The result of the findings was as follow:

4.2   Characteristics of the community;

Data were collected from Mpiji village through interview and discussion with village leaders, NGO leaders, and TASAF leaders. The following were the information about Kibaha district and Mpiji village:

- Total population of Kibaha district is 132,045 – Male 65,754 and female 66,291

- Total population of Mpiji village 1,731 - Male 724 female 10007

- Total number of children in the district 56,788- male 27,895 female 28,893

- Total number of children in the village 770- male 324 female 446

- Total number of orphans in the village 59- male 29 female 30

- Total number of orphans getting support from Huruma Trust Fund 32- male 14 female 18

- Total number of House Hold taking care of orphans in the village -26

- Total number House hold receive support from HUTRUF – 18

4.3   Sample Characteristics:

Sample characteristics was defined by age, sex and activities as follows

Age:

The age between 20 to 90 years old were selected for the interview and 67.5% were below the age of 55 years. And the remaining percentage (32.5%) were above 55 years.

Table 5.1: Age of Non beneficiaries

Range	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative
20-25	5	12.5	12.5
26-30	4	10	22.5
31-35	4	10	32.5
36-40	5	12.5	45
41-45	4	10	55
46-50	4	10	65
51-55	1	2.5	67.5
56-60	5	12.5	80
61-65	4	10	90
66-and above	4	10	100

Table 5.2: Age of Beneficiaries

Range	Frequency	Percentage	Cumulative
31-35	1	5.55	5.55
36-40	1	5.55	11.1
41-45	4	22.2	33.3
46-50	3	16.66	49.96
51-55	1	5,55	55.51
56-60		-	
61-65	5	27.77	83.28
66-and above	3	16.66	99.94

The Respondents by Sex:

About 53.66% of male and 46% of female non beneficiaries, and 39% of male and -61%-
-of female beneficiaries were interviewed and all responded to the questionnaires.

Activities of Respondents:

9% of male non beneficiaries are doing small income generating activities while 31.58%
female non beneficiaries are having small income generating activities. This gives the
total of 80% of non beneficiaries interviewed that does not have any activities to generate
income. This implies that there is needs for community empowerments on economic

activities to enable them sustain their lives and children. The statistics shows that more women seem to be aggressive in economic activities than men.

82 % of beneficiaries do not have income generating activities. Like non beneficiaries 18 % percent are working on small activities which give them very little income to support their families

Table 5.3: A List of Activities of Respondents

Type of activities for income generating activities
Carpenter
Charcoal producer
Shop seller
Small business
Selling food

4.4 Economic Activities

The main economic activity of Mpiji is agriculture which is done in small farms.

Mpiji village is within coastal areas therefore its main agriculture products are those which are favorable to the coastal climate like Cassava, coconuts, Paddy, sorghum sweet potatoes, and maize. These products are produced in small amount due to lack of modern agricultural tools, little rain, and lack of skills for modern agriculture.

There was no enough data on the trend of agriculture performance per annum because most of the product produced were sold within the village and few outside the village. This resulted to the inconsistence in recording the village production per year. Since every individual was selling the products randomly it was difficult for the district to find proper record on per capita income of the village,

Other economic activities include charcoal burning, animal grazing and poultry units

4.5 Progress of the Organization (HUTRUF)

The progress of the organization is evaluated against the original objectives of the organization. When the organization was established in 1998 it had four main objectives which were aimed at supporting and facilitating community development through the following activities:

i) Provision of tangible social services aimed at combating illiteracy and enhancing the literacy level and improving the health and living conditions of Tanzanians, in particular the children and youth.

ii) Getting involved in education and training activities so as to inculcate to Tanzanians the basic concepts of development

iii) Giving of loans and grants with an aim of injecting economic empowerment so as to create a requisite entrepreneurial base and a conducive climate for the vast majority of Tanzanians particularly youth, to enter into business.

iv) Owing to the emergence and fast spread of HIV/AIDS in the cost region and the accompanying loss of life, the fund is intended to provide an avenue to various contributions for the care and welfare of the resultant orphans whose increasing number is a course of wide and deep public concerned.

Despite these eloquent objectives of the HUTRUF, so far the organization has not yet put in place a strategic plan to guide its implementation of the envisaged community development support activities to achieve its objectives. Having a strategic plan however, is an indispensable step towards fulfillment of any organization's vision, mission and objectives. The lack of such an important instrument has reduced the effectiveness of

HUTRUF in the focused provision of the intended community development supports. Development of HUTRUF Strategic Plan is one of the activities that the CED program was facilitating. The Strategic Plan is currently been finalized.

4.6 Critical Analysis of HUTRUF Progress

Despite the lack of a strategic plan, HUTRUF has been able to start the implementation of activities aimed at meeting its fourth objective i.e. provision of an avenue to various contributions for the care and welfare of the resultant orphans owing to the emergence and fast spread of HIV/AIDS in the cost region and the accompanying loss of life.

HUTRUF has secured financial support from Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF), which is a government agency in the Presidents office, for facilitating the provision of support to the orphans and household supporting orphans in Mpiji Village. HUTRUF has been given a total amount of Tshs 22,487,200/= as a contribution towards support of the response to orphans initiative in Mpiji Village. In this project, the PIA was expected to contribute 2,675,600/= in cash or in kind PIA has contributed 70% of their total fund. The amount of money from TASAF was disbursed to HUTRUF in phases subject to the ability of HUTRUF to use the funds effectively and efficiently. Already HUTRUF has been given 70% of the total fund as first and second tranche.

Already HUTRUF has started implementation of the project in Mpiji Village which is aimed at providing direct and indirect support to orphans and their caretakers. The direct support includes activities with direct effect on the problems faced by orphans and or their caretakers, while the indirect support includes such activities which build capacity

of the orphans and their caretakers to support themselves in the future. The project has a number of activities, which are as follows:

i)   Direct Support Activities

- Health and treatment

- Purchase of school uniforms and providence of school fees.

ii)   Indirect Support Activities

This includes income generating and skills development activities.

- Poultry keeping

- Life skill training

- Cassava production

- Training on poultry keeping

Currently HUTRUF implements three sub projects namely cassava production, Uniform distribution to Orphans, and poultry unit construction.

4.7   Project's Material and Financial Resources Status

4.7.1 Physical verification

Many visits were done to the village for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of the project. Currently the status of the project is as follows

Table 5.4: Material Resources Status

Targets	Progress	Status
Training on cassava plantation	• Agricultural specialists conducted training on how to plant and take care of the plants	• All House hold attended the training together with non- beneficiaries.

Table 5.4 Continues

Cassava production	• All the cassava plants have grown well.	• All the orphans got one acre of cassava
School uniforms	• Uniforms provided to the students	• 32 orphans provided with 2 pairs of uniform each
Poultry unit constructions	• Doing finishing of the buildings	• All 18 beneficiaries have received one building for poultry buildings are still in final stages.

Table 5.5: HUTRUF Financial Resources status

Tranche	Date	Amount from TASAF	Expenditure	Percent
1st tranche	November 2004	32,487,200.00	22,741,040	70%

Generally the status shows that the project activities are going on well, and the project has already used about 70% of its fund. The organization has already applied for the final tranche which will enable them to complete the facing, buying tools for poultry keeping, conducting training on poultry keeping and buying small chicks.

4.8   Findings from Village Leaders and the Orphan's Guardians

The findings are based on interview and discussions which were done with village leaders, and the whole committee of the project and few guardians and non guardians. The aim of these interviews and discussions were to establish the status of HUTRUF among members of the village community, and to establish the extent to which the project activities meet the intended objectives.

The selection of orphans:

Both said the selection of orphan was done by the village government under the conditions agreed by the whole community. The conditions for selection were;

- Looking at the level of income of the guardian, the more the poor the more the chances of being selected.

- The guardians who have many orphans was given first priority.

- The special chance was also given to old age guardians especially those who were above 60 year old.

Social and Economic changes occurred

98% believed that there some social change occurring in the village since the project implementation. In social impact there is an increase in work participation among villagers compared to the past. People are learning to be initiatives and creative for their own. All orphans who were given clothes are now able to attend classes in their new uniforms. Economically there is small job creation due to poultry unit constructed in the village. However, there is still a need for more job creation, which are sustainable to support people in getting income.

Orphans distribution

Data was collected on the distribution of orphans and the findings were as follows

Table 5.6: Distribution Of Orphans Per House Hold in Mpiji Community

H/H No	Sex	No. of orphans	Age of the guardian
1	F	3	32
2	F	1	36
3	F	3	42
4	M	2	42
5	M	2	46
6	F	5	70
7	M	1	42
8	F	1	61
9	M	1	61
10	M	1	63
11	F	1	51
12	F	1	72
13	F	1	46
14	M	1	62
15	M	2	67
16	F	4	43
17	F	1	50
18	F	1	31

The findings shows that 39% percent of the guardians are men and the remaining percent are women (61%). This indicated that, either in the village there are more house hold which are women headed or women are more willing to accept the burden of taking care of orphans than men. When we look at the distribution of orphans we realize that house hold no 4 and 11 have more burden (many orphans) compared to others. There fore there is a need for the HUTRUF to consider them by giving more support than others.

Age of the guarding matters a lot on the issue of supporting the Orphans. The young guardians are more strong and capable of taking care of the orphans than Old age

guardian. The findings indicated that 15% (house hold no 11,12,13) of the guardians are very old hence they also need support from others. This means that all the orphan guarded by these people they are in a risk of been left without help/support due to the age and incapability of the guardians.

4.9 How do beneficiaries view HUTRUF.

Beneficiaries (guardians) were satisfied with what the NGOs was doing and various reasons for acceptance of the NGO was listed as follow:

- The NGO is building capacity to the community and it is transparent

- The NGO implement the project according to the plan

- They are transparent and accountable

- They are serious with the project and they work hard to meet the stated goal

Selection of type of project to support orphans:

The Beneficiaries said that they discussed with the NGO on type of the supports to be provided to the orphaned children.

This indicate that the beneficiaries who are the guardians of the orphans were given chance to express their problems facing them when living with orphans. By doing that the project implemented will solve the very problem of the orphans as well as the guardians.

The sufficiency of the support

55% of the beneficiaries said the support was sufficient for their need but 44.44% said the support was not sufficient due to the following reasons:

- Some beneficiaries want to be assisted to build the house for living because their house are in a poor conditions

- Some wanted to be give some food, and home clothes for their orphans.

- Some advised to increase cassava plantation for food security because, besides the orphans they have, they also have their own children to be taken care.

Technical support from district:

88% of beneficiaries said they don't get any technical support from the district. This might be due to the transport problems and priority setting. How ever, there was time to time visit from TASAF office which is also the government office like district office.

4.10 Problems and Limitations;

(a)   Problems

The NGO leaders listed some problems which affect their performance during project implementation and those are;

1. Availability of transport to the village for themselves and for the materials slow down the process of construction

2. Community participation is low for some days (rain seasons and harvesting season) because people go to their daily activities instead of working with the project

3. Some guardians are not capable of participating in any activities due to their age and illness hence more money is needed to hire workers for the works

4. Lack of water near construction areas result into more cost and inefficiency of the project Implementation and the drought affect the cassava plants.

5. Lack skill and awareness creation on financial matters result in many doubts on project expenditures

6. There is a problem of distractive animals from forest who effects the cassava plants.

It was suggested that the community should buy reserve tanks and if possible in future to have the water project which will help them to find the permanent solution for their problem

(b)   Limitations

The HUTRUF leaders were ready to provide me with the information on the progress as indicated on the charts above. Although they are progressing well, there some areas which need support for them to perform better and convince the donors to provide them with the remaining tranche.

1. The community participation on decision making is low hence the community does not understand their project in detail.

2. They need more expertise on accountability of the expenditure in order to get fund from donor.

3. No closeness with the community people during the implementation of the projects

4. The project is behind the agreed time schedule

5. The NGO does not have proper guide on how to provide on how to provide support for the needy. How ever the organization has followed TASAF guide on this specific project which is funded by them.

6. Limited fund and time bound the support to the orphans and vulnerable hence there some orphans who does not have support while they are in need of it.

HUTRUF needed support to prepare a strategic plan and plan of action to facilitated achievement of the intended objectives. Besides difficulty in implementation of projects according to the intended objectives, the currently undertaken activities were also not implemented in accordance to the timeframe and donor's agreement. .

4.11 Analysis of Non beneficiaries

Qualitative analysis for non beneficiaries

Qualitative analysis was done to find out if the beneficiaries had any recommendations on the on going projects and the following was the response

Table 5.7: Recommendations from the Non-Beneficiaries on how to run the Project

Issue	Advice
Community economic capacity building	• The project to increase support on agriculture activities because most of people depend on that for food and income • Training on agriculture skills is needed to enable the community to use modern technology in agriculture activities.
The Project sustainability	• More support should be given to the project financially, technically material and morally to make the project sustainable. • The program of supporting orphan should continue even after this project completion
Project implementation	The speed of implementing the activities should increase in order to accomplish the project in time.
Support to guardian and orphan	The guardian and orphan should also be supported to build house for living since most of them do not have proper houses for living
Community participation	The guardian should increase the participation in implementing projects

The following was the advice given by the non beneficiaries on how to support orphans in the village

Table 5.8: Recommendations from the Non-Beneficiaries on how to Support Orphans

Issue	Advice
Food security	Because the village depend much on agriculture products for food and income generation, the community advised to increase the support on agriculture extension
Health support	There should be continuous provision of health services to orphans from government and any other source
Skills	Skills should be provided to the older orphans to enable them start supporting themselves financially
Shelter	Most of orphans are still living in a poor houses. There fore there is a need for the construction of guardians houses

Quantitative analysis for non-beneficiaries:

Selection of orphans

Both non beneficiaries (100%) said the selection of orphans was done by the community under the supervision of village government. This indicates that there was community involvement in finding orphans for being supported and the guardians who did not receive support from HUTRUF accepted the reality

Opinion on HUTRUF activities

Majority of respondent appreciated the work done by the HUTRUF in the village. Only 5% percent doubt the effectiveness of the organization. This give us the picture of how

local NGOs are effective in implementing development project when supported by the community people around.

Number of orphans in non beneficiaries' families and income generating activities:

Among non beneficiaries interviewed, 9% have orphans who need support among these non beneficiaries, 75% were women and 25% men.

The statistics shows that many people do not have income generating activities to sustain their lives. 80% of the respondent does not have any activities and the remaining percent have some activities for generating income but still those activities does not generate enough money to sustain their lives and families. There is a need for the village government to look for the way of creating income generating activities to enable the community sustain their lives.

CHAPTER 5

Recommendations and the Implementation

After the analysis there was a need for recommendations which can help the organization and the community to succeed on the efforts of supporting orphans and vulnerable children. The recommendation was given to the organization, community, district and the government. Implementation plan has also given to help the organization and all other stake holders to be able to implement what was suggested by the CED expert.

5.1 Advises to the organization

After analyzing data it was found that HUTRUF was generally performing well, and it is accepted by the community Together with its good performance there was some gaps on their organization set up which needed support from CED program.

Because the organization had no strategic plan, it was recommended that there should be the strategic plan and action plan for the on going project and any other development projects.

A revised strategic plan and Action plan conventionally strategic planning process involves identification of vision, mission, environmental scan (SWOT), gap analysis and strategic issues and strategic programming.

Strategic planning is the process of determining what an organization intends to be in the future and how it will get there. This planning involves fundamental choices about the future of the organization that is choice about the mission, or goal to pursue, the programs, services you will offer to accomplish the mission.

It is about how you will utilize the resources you have i.e. people, money, expertise, time and facilities Strategic planning focuses on the action plan for how the organization will go about to reach its objectives.

For HUTRUF what was more important was to assist them on how they can have a good action plan to enable them reach their intended objectives at a given period of time. The following were the advices given to them

- They should have short term and long term plans of their activities. For example daily, weekly and monthly plans. This will simplify their work load and spread it to fit the community timetable.

- A good leader always does not do everything "himself" instead he delegates the work to make him manage his tasks well as well as to build capacity to others. HUTRUF leaders especially chairman was advised to empower the community by delegating some activities which he thinks they can do in order to speed up the implementation.

- Before starting any activity they should know what is really needed to be done at that moment example what kind of material do they need at that specific period.

During planning it is important to follow the various phases as follows:

- The planners should have in mind what the plan is going to achieve, (the overall purpose of the project).

- The organization must analyze its situation. It is very vital for the organization to analyze its situation to help him know its strength, weakness, opportunities and threats (SWOT analysis)

- The strategies methods should be chosen to make sure that the organization reach its goal of supporting the orphans and other vulnerable and these methods should be affordable, practical and efficient

- Establish Objectives along the way to achieve the main Goal; together with the previous objectives, other objective can be established along the way which are timely, and indicative of progress toward goals

- To associate responsibilities and time lines with each objective is very important therefore, dead line should be set for meeting each responsibility.

- Acknowledge completion and the success: It is important to acknowledge if the problem is solved and if the objectives have been met. This increase morale to the community and the members of the organization in general.

- The objective of the organization should be SMARTER: This means that the objectives should be Specific, Measurable, and Acceptable by the people concern, Realistic, Time frame, Extending (Stretching the performer's capabilities and Rewarding (it must contribute to the effort of the organization and the intended community.

5.2 Advises at village/community level:

The Mpiji community has shown their live participation in implementation of the project and they provided great moral support to the HUTRUF leaders, and this enable the organization to reach their goals successfully.

Although they have been able to do so it is recommended the following:

Child rights:

Human rights apply to every human being everywhere, and are rights to which you have a just claim. They are founded on respect for the dignity and worth of each individual. So whatever your race, color, gender, age, language, religion, opinions, origins, wealth, birth status or ability, you are entitled to these fundamental rights.

Children also everywhere - without discrimination - have: the right to survival, to develop to the fullest, to protection from harmful influences abuse and exploitation, to participate fully in family, cultural and social life. **(by Unicef: Voice of the youth)**

Families, communities and the Local Govt. should take appropriate measures to curb physical/sexual abuse acts against OVC.

The community should ensure that children especially orphans are getting their rights just like any other human being.

School Enrolment:

Parents, guardians, and communities should ensure that 4 - 6 years OVC have access to pre-school programs like nursery schools, day care centers and kindergarten. And all children who are required to join primary school should do so.

Families, communities and Local Govt. should also ensure that school aged OVC are in schools, and make follow-up of their school attendance

Facilities:

The community with the help from the government should prepare school facilities for OVCs.

Socialization and Culture:

- Families, communities and professional counselors should provide psychosocial support to OVC.

- Parents, guardians and communities should ensure that OVC have access to proper cultural development, recreation, religious inclination/involvement, adequate involvement in community issues in socialization process.

5.3 Recommendation at District level

Districts are the crucial link between Central government and the community in the Villages hence if well organized they can contribution much to problem solving. In short the following are the responsibilities for the districts

- District council should have effective mechanism to collect accurate data of OVC in their respective areas to enable them plan for support projects.
- The District Council should make sure that OVC are enrolled in schools and are in full attendance

5.4 Recommendation at Government level:

The government is the key actor of any development issue in the country, there fore it is the responsibility of the Government of Tanzania to support his society in solving the problem. The following are the among the responsibilities of the Government at all levels;

- The Local Government should ensure the inclusion of OVCs in their strategic plans for health services and implementation
- The local communities, including faith based organizations, CBOs, CBIs, and support groups, in their service provision, should ensure that OVC and their caretakers are provided with support to ensure adequate nutrition and other human basic needs to OVC.

- The government and local NGOs should build the capacity of districts and communities to facilitate the provision of quality services to OVC.
- Partners/International agencies should empower line ministries, Local Government, NGOs and the communities, to enable them provide quality services to OVC.
- The Government, NGOs, and other partners should take the necessary measures to ensure the enrolment and full attendance of OVC in the country.
- Ministry of Education and Cultural and Ministry of labour, youth Development and Sports (MoLYDS) should mainstream the issues of OVC in their MTEF to accommodate schools needs and requirements of OVC.

5.5 Conclusion

The impact of parental death on children is complex and affects the child's mental health, social energy. Living as orphans might further results in little development of the emotional intelligence and life skills such as communication-, decision making-, negotiations skills etc. Added to this orphans often have the lack of hope for a future and a low self-esteem. Emotional intelligence, life skills and a healthy self-esteem are an integral part of once personality development but as well form the foundation for the development of a family, community and nation.

The impact of orphan's crisis is being felt in several areas. Preliminary evidence points to the worsening of social development and nutrition status of the orphaned children.

What should we do?

There is a need for the society to know the extent of the problem and be able to respond to the severity of the crisis. Resources, strategies and capacity are very crucial for the community and local NGOs to be capable to tackle the issue.

The Orphans and Vulnerable Children support requires pooling of donor and community resources.

The finding shows that community-based care models are the most appropriate since the orphan children are integrated into the families of relatives or conscientious guardians. "Informal" psychosocial support, provided by peers, relatives, teachers and neighbors is preventative work for psychological and mental health.

In Mpiji village, aid for the orphans and their families is usually a combination of community contributions and involvement, with help from HUTRUF organization.

Drawing from their responses to the questions, respondents were very positive about the impact of the support to the children, families and the community.

Strengths and Opportunities

The research analysis reveals that local NGOs or CBOs are very capable to reach the community needs, and are acceptable by the community.

By using community based support it covered the needs of a large number of orphans and vulnerable children for relatively low cost in a culturally appropriate way. It is based on sound development principles targeted for the needs of families in crisis.

When it is done well, it uses strong community participation to identify the needs of the orphans and to develop long-term solutions to their problems. Generally by using Local NGO it is flexible enough for each orphan family to choose what activity is most appropriate for them to address their needs. Examples of this might include: increasing agricultural production, establishing an income generating activity or covering education expenses for older child. The principal objective of this model is to empower the family unit to function effectively. In times of extreme hardship, such as when crops fail, the

community structure of these programs can provide a safety net for relief assistance to be distributed more equitably.

The strength of this type of support (Community based support) also is that, it is the most culturally appropriate. The children are raised as a family and are more likely to receive love and affection when kept with siblings and relatives than those who are institutionalized or separated. This security is critical to the development of life skills that are needed to support themselves and to enter into marriage and future family relations

Key Factors for Success

The findings has clear show that there were good success of the project implemented for the aim of supporting orphans

The following are the key for success of the project of Mpiji

- Strong community participation

- Clear and simple management structure of the organization that includes the guardians in decision making

- A transparent accounting structure and good, regular reporting

- A strong, multi-dimensional program for income generation

- Clear, measurable, goals

- Accountable for the whole project expenditure

- Flexibility of the NGOs leader on various changes during project implementation

Finally, with right support and commitment from government and other partners, the community based organization and the communities will have the potential to give to millions of children the chance to live decent lives and create decent future.

CHAPTER 6

6.1 Implementation Strategy

Implementation is the specific steps taken when attempting to reach a specific goal.

The implementation of any project and the achievement of intended development goals require a substantially increased effort, both by the community themselves and by other stakeholders, based on the recognition that each stakeholder has primary responsibility for its own development and support of orphans.

Based on the findings of this study, it was proposes a set of general and specific recommendation to HUTRUF. The general recommendation is that HUTRUF should cooperate in a spirit of partnership with the community of Mpiji to implement the Orphans support projects, and try to solve problems which face the community. This is mainly because, it is the people in and within the community who know their problems better and therefore are capable of making fundamental contributions towards formulation and implementation of a comprehensive, focused intervention strategy.

More specifically, HUTRUF and the Mpiji community are required to have the implementation plan for orphans care and support projects at Mpiji Village in the following specific areas:

Child rights:

- Families, guardians and the whole community should learn to respect the children rights and give children all what they deserve as children

- Community should protect children from child abuse activities and punish the child abusers regardless of their status.

- Protect children from engaging themselves in sexual immolarity and drags

- Adults should learn to listen to young people rather than just deciding what's good for them.

School enrolment:

- Encourage parents and guardians to enroll children to pre- schools and primary schools

- Create conducive environment for the children to attend classes, such as providing uniforms, enough food and good shelters

Facilities:

- The community should make follow-up to the local government at district level to make sure that all the necessary facilities for school are available before the child starts to attend classes.

- Community should help the guardians on necessary preparations of school facilities for the children before starting school.

Socialization and Culture:

- Create enabling environment at national, regional, District and community level in order to achieve sustainable development and support the effort to care for orphans.

- Builds communities' capacities to identify problems, set priorities in solving identified problems, plan for implementation of solutions and supervise implementation.

- Monitoring and evaluating the process of implementation to enables them track the progress of their efforts to meet their objectives as well as to ascertain if they get satisfaction from the services provided by the facilities put in place.

- Creating good environmental sanitation which contributes significantly for child survival situation

- Discouraging any traditions and norms which by implementing them, will endanger the children's lives

Trainings and seminars

- Organize seminars for creating awareness on the orphans support issues to the whole community.

- Organizing training on HIV/AIDS and Self support activities to guardians and the aged orphans.

- Training youth to know their rights and how to get involved in setting their own agendas.

- Impart traditional knowledge and culture to the aged children that can be beneficial to their lives. E.g hunting.

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