

JOINT - EVALUATION REPORT 2011

Mewaiki-HuYaDaKa



July 2011

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DESIGN OF EVALUATION PROCESS

Methods, people, project history and goals

Timeframe

This evaluation was done between the 13th of June 2011 and the 2nd of July 2011.

The evaluation team

The joint evaluation team was lead by Rev. Dr. Martin Burkhardt on behalf of Mewaiki and by Deacon Mori on behalf of HuYaDaKa.

MeWaiKi is an project of the Evangelical Lutheran Deanery of Memmingen (Germany) being an abbreviation for „**Memmingen** und das Unterallgäu helfen **Waisen**kinder am **Kilimand-scharo**“ (Memmingen and the region of Unterallgäu help orphans around the mount Kilimanjaro).

HuYaDaKa is an project of the Northern Diocese of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania (ELCT ND) being an abbreviation for „**Huduma** ya **Yatima** ya **Dayosisi** ya **Kaszkazini**“ (Orphan ministry of the ELCT ND).

A delegation group of Mewaiki under the leadership of Rev. Scheuerl visited 9 congregations supported by HuYaDaKa.

During a seminar conducted by HuYaDaKa all diaconical district coordinators were involved in the evaluation process, including Dr. F. Shoo, assistant to the bishop of the ELCT ND and chairperson of HuYaDaKa.

Involved stakeholders

Through the below mentioned methods a broad range of stakeholders were involved in the evaluation process, for example: orphans, caretakers, committee members, staff members like pastors, evangelists, fieldworkers.

Methods

This evaluation is based on different research methods:

A **questionnaire** (see appendix) was sent to the deaneries providing the basic data for this evaluation.

All the districts were visited using the following methods: **group discussions** were held involving all types stakeholders (see above) on the district level as well on the parish level. In each district **one or two parishes** were visited, and in each parish up to two home visits were made. The parishes and the invited stakeholders were participants of the group discussions were not selected randomly, but were selected by the responsible staff members.

Additionally almost 200 students of the LBS Mwika and SMMUCO were involved in group discussions and a short interviews about the impact of the ministry to their home parishes.

Project history

The ministry was founded in 2003 as a department of LBS Mwika, named HuYaMwi (Orphan ministry of LBS Mwika). The main goal was to develop an effective ministry to orphans in selected pilot parishes. The project was pushed forward by LBS Mwika staff members who were involved as consultants in the first four pilot parishes.

2004 the first full time personal Deacon Samwel Mori was employed who was trained by the founder Rev. Dr. Burkhardt until he took over the leadership in 2007. At this time already 19 congregation had been involved.

Today the ministry is using different methods to help the orphans using the „home- and community based ministry model“ including monthly orphan meetings, small income generating projects (SIP), repair and rebuilding houses for widows and orphans (BF), sponsorship of school fees, medical care etc.

In 2007/2008 OAPND (Orphan and AIDS program of ELCT ND) was founded being a project of diaconical department of the ELCT ND. The main purpose was to built up an umbrella organization hosting HuYaMwi and also the five districts of the ELCT ND. By education and evaluation OAPND was meant to raise up the quality and quantity of diaconical ministry with in the ELCT ND.

However this plan failed due to a lack of acceptance with in the districts and of respective donors overseas. Also the diaconical department of the ELCT ND did not really implement this plan.

Therefore in 2011 the two ministries were united to HuYaDaKa (Orphan Ministry of the ELCT ND).

The masterplan of HuYaDaKa targets for 2011/2012 to add more pilot parishes using the fieldworker model. The newly added congregations should mainly be from districts, which have not yet been involved in order to balance the number of the involved congregations between the districts.

Goal of this evaluation

This evaluation should bring up some insights about the future development of HuYaDaKa and its cooperation with MeWaiKi.

QUANTITY OF FIELD

Number of orphans and ministry coverage

**Summary: The number of orphans seems to be decreasing. -
We have still not yet reached a full coverage within the ELCT ND**

Shortcomings of present statistic evaluation

For a full valuable statistic evaluation we were not able to collect all necessary data, for example the exact present HIV prevalence rate for the Kilimanjaro region, number of all congregants, percentage of children etc. Also not all congregations are using the counterbook methods properly.

	sharika	yatima	Bina
HuYaMwi Zone	19	3037	counterbook
Mash.	31/44	2687	'
Kati	76/34	7675	'
Hai	77/48	7068	taarifa tu
Siha	24	2121	estimate
Karatu	13	7073	taarifa tu

Also we could not compare the present data fully with the data of 2008, as the area of research has changed from 2008 to 2011.¹ Also we have still overlapping data between the HuYaMwi zone and the zones of the East and Middle district. To avoid this issue we must compare the data of single congregations and not of entire districts in the future².

The following data analysis can therefore only be considered as a rough estimate.

Number of orphans falling or rising?

In the interviews we were able to watch a „felt“ increase of the number of orphans. So there are still new orphans, who parents have died. However this increase must be balanced with those orphans who lost their status as orphans by reaching the age of eighteen.

¹ The area brought forward by HuYaMwi in 2008 and 2011 have changed; also the congregations brought forward by the East Kilimanjaro district in 2008 and 2011.

² For 2008 we have a detailed statistics of congregations in the files of OAPND. The questionnaire for 2011 did not ask data for specific congregations.

Kudivio		
	Yalima	ush.
1 Hoka Mwi $\frac{74}{73} \cdot 3037$	= 2237	14
2 Mash	= 2681	31
3 Kati	= 1675	16
Jumla	<u>6593</u>	<u>61</u>
	17.617	163 100%
2008 :	19.000	

Generally we support the idea, that the number of orphans has remained at a certain level since 2008, it may even has decreased. This may be caused by the use of antiretroviral drugs since 2007 enlarging the life expectance of people living with HIV. This thesis is also supported by the analysis of the available data (see below) showing a decrease of about 1500 orphans.

However we must be ready to face an increase of causalities due to the following reasons:³

1. The very strong impact of the the healer Babu Ambilikile Masapila, from Loliondo. His medicine causes many people to stop their medication.⁴
2. There is a growing number of patients already using second line drugs - Beyond this point there is no free medication available in Tanzania.

3. Most of the programs providing free medication including antibiotics for opportunistic diseases will fade out at the end of 2011.
4. Especially in rural areas we face a lack of awareness concerning HIV/AIDS. There have been almost no seminars educating people concerning HIV/AIDS neither from the church nor from NGOs.⁵ It seemed that the danger of AIDS has been forgotten as it is not longer seen as a killing diseases.

No significant change of coverage area

In 2008 almost 50% of the congregations of the ELCT ND had been covered (72). This lead to almost 8000 counted orphans, presenting almost 50% of the estimated 19.000 orphans of the ELCT ND.

³ Interview with Dr. Sommerfeld working at the HIV/AIDS Clinic at Machame hospital.

⁴ See German report on <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,15141370,00.html?maca=de-rss-de-all-1119-rdf>

⁵ Deacon Mori said that in the east strict there are still some seminars conducted by the parishes themselves in cooperation with the local hospitals.

Shavika zihazo shiriki

	zote	zihazoshiriki		
Mash	44	31 + 13 = 44	K R	100%
Kati	34	16	K R	47%
Hai	48	17 42	R K	35% 87%
Siha	21	18	K	85%
Karatu	73	50	K	69%

K - Kamati
R - Report

In 2011 this figure did not change significantly if we use the number of reporting congregations as indicator. If we use the existence of a diaconical committee as indicator the figure is quite better.

Almost full coverage (100%) has been reached in the Kilimanjaro East district (together with the congregations included in the HuYaMwi zone).

In the Kilimanjaro Middle district the responsible district coordinator took the decision not to extend his ministry area as he is also the leading pastor of a large parish in the municipality of Moshi.

Full coverage was not reached in the Hai, Siha and Karatu district. Here the main reason was, that the counterbook method was not fully implemented, although most of the congregations have already installed diaconical committees.

Recommendations

1. Emphasis on Statistics

- 1.1. As the counterbook method is providing an easy standardized method to collect and analyze data, HuYaDaKa should collect and process this data on a regularly base (annually or after two years).
- 1.2. Additional data (number of congregations, number of congregants, number of children, prevalence rate etc) should be requested from the parishes or governmental organizations.
- 1.3. The data should be collected and forwarded to the HuYaDaKa desk for each congregation. This is necessary as there is an overlapping of the ministry areas due to the HuYaDaKa pilot zone in each district.
- 1.4. To ensure a broad coverage of the counterbook method additional seminars must be scheduled within the next two years.

2. As HuYaDaKa is the heir of OAPND the issue of HIV/AIDS prevention must not be neglected. In cooperation with the Christian education department and the medical department the existing OAPND plans must actualized and put into action.
3. In the Kilimanjaro Middle district a full-time diaconical worker is crucial, as this district is amongst of the three biggest districts.

QUALITY OF MINISTRY

Neediness structure and used methods

Summary: Proof of concept for the so called „Counterbook“ method as quality management tool

Basics of quality evaluation

The quality of the ministry can be evaluated by two different methods. The first method is to count and evaluate the coverage of different measures to help the orphans. However this method does not show the effectiveness of the used methods and the change brought forward by them.

A better tool is to analyze the change of the neediness structure shown in the counterbook.

Coverage of different measures

	H V Y A M W I	M A S C.	K A T I	H A I	S I H A	K A R A T U		
Mikotano	19	29	9	3	-	8	68	4.2%
SIP								
- shanku	19	27	8	27	9	4	94	5.8%
- miralli	50	69	67	44	66	9	305	5%
Shule								
- PRIMARY-	1500	333	243	-	-	6	2082	12%
- SECONDARI-	753	48	-	-	78	6	285	2%
Mumbu								
- tayavi	23	14	11	9	2	3	62	1.5%
- zihuzojengwa	8	10	5	0	1	0	24	
F/W	19	31	0	0	0	0	50	31%
Mutibebu	x	x	-	-	-	-	50	31%

x Basis 5872

MEASURES	HUY A - M W I	EAST	MIDDLE	HAI	SIHA	KARATU	SUM
Monthly orphans meetings	19	29	9	3	0	8	68
SIP/ congregations	19	27	8	27	9	4	94
SIP/projects	50	69	67	44	66	9	305
Help to orphans at primary schhols	1500	333	243			6	2082
Scholarships	153	48	0	0	78	6	285
Houses built	23	14	11	9	2	3	62
Houses under construction	8	10	5	0	1	0	24
Fieldworker	19	31					50
Scholarship	151	48			72	13	284

Change of Neediness shown in the clusters of the counter-book

Three districts has reported the clusters of the counterbook properly:

CLUSTER	HUYA M W I	EAST	MIDDLE	HAI	SIHA	KARATU	SUM
0= not yet visited	180	133	210	0	0	0	523
% of reg. orphans	5,93 %	4,96 %	12,54 %				7,07 %
1= no longer listed	465	392	206	0			1063
% of total	13,28 %	12,76 %	10,95 %				12,57 %
2= no problems seen	518	333	308				1.159
% of reg. orphans	17,06 %	12,42 %	18,39 %				15,68 %
3= advice needed	473	262	229	0			964
% of reg. orphans	15,57 %	9,77 %	13,67 %				13,04 %

CLUSTER	HUYA MWI	EAST	MIDDLE	HAI	SIHA	KARATU	SUM
4= short term help	1055	1.134	469		0		2.658
% of reg. orphans	34,74 %	42,30 %	28,00 %				35,95 %
5= long term help	781	765	357				1903
% of reg. orphans	25,72 %	28,53 %	21,31 %				25,74 %
6= emergency cases	30	54	102				186
% of reg. orphans	0,99 %	2,01 %	6,09 %				2,52 %
Total	3502	3073	1881				8456
Total -1 (Reg. Orphans)	3037	2681	1675				7393
% of total	86,72 %	87,24 %	89,05 %				87,43 %
4+5+6 (Needy orphans)	1866	1.953	928				4.747
% of reg. orphans	61,44 %	72,85 %	55,40 %				64,21 %

We still struggle with the problem, that in different district the neediness is measured differently. So we have 72,85% in the East district and only 55,40 % in the Middle district. This problem was already seen in 2007.⁶

COMPARISON OF ALL COUNTED ORPHANS

As we have data from 2005 and 2007 we can compare this data. However the data came from a different research area.

CLUSTER	2005	2007	2011
CONGREGATIONS	11	44	66
0 -% of reg. orphans	16,84 %	15,00 %	7,70 %
1 -% of Total	5,00 %	6,01 %	12,57 %
2+3 -% of reg. orphans	8,42 %	19,67 %	28,82 %
4 -% of reg. orphans	46,31 %	40,4 %	35,95 %

⁶ See Joint Handbook paper 15: How to measure neediness.

CLUSTER	2005	2007	2011
CONGREGATIONS	11	44	66
5-% of reg. orphans	22,10 %	17,48 %	25,74 %
6-% of reg. orphans	5,20 %	7,87 %	2,52 %
4+5+6 -needy orphans	73,61 %	65,72 %	64,21 %

COMPARISON OF MIDDLE DISTRICT

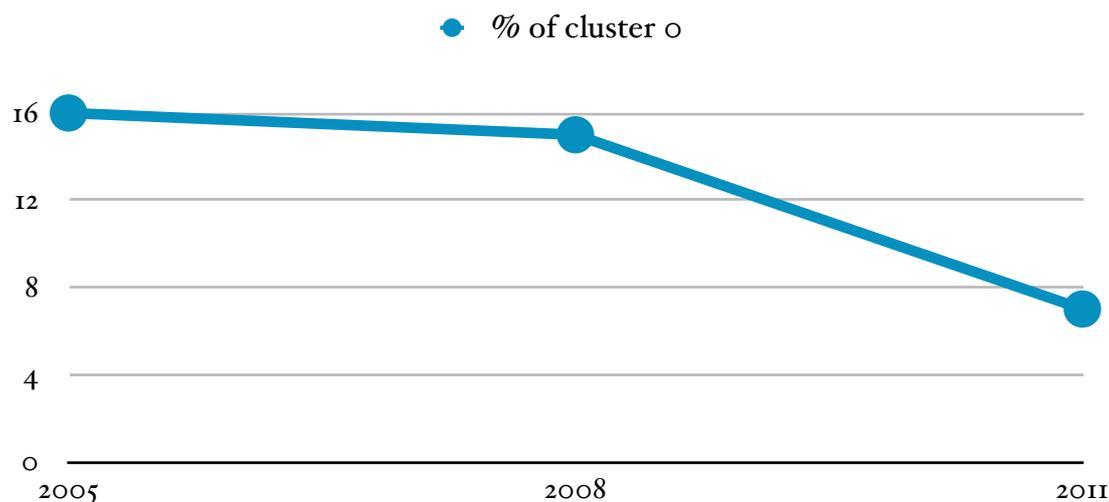
To be more accurate I will compare the data from 2011 with the data from 2007 coming from almost the same area. However the findings are not much different compared with the data of all congregations (see above).

CLUSTER	2007	2011
CONGREGATIONS	18	16
0-% of reg. orphans	23,00 %	12,54 %
1-% of Total	8,00 %	10,95 %
2+3-% of reg. orphans	21,00 %	32,06 %
4-% of reg. orphans	32,0 %	28,00 %
5-% of reg. orphans	14,00 %	21,31 %
6-% of reg. orphans	10,00 %	6,09 %
4+5+6-%needy orphans	56,00 %	55,40 %

Quality indicators

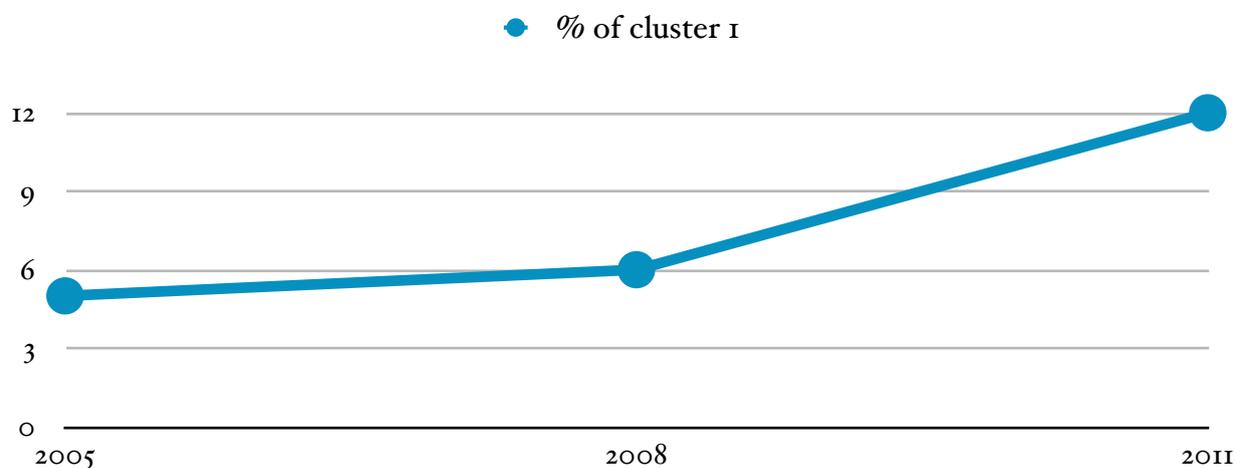
INDICATOR 1: PERCENTAGE OF CLUSTER 0 BELOW 5% (NOT YET VISITED ORPHANS)

The indicator shows how many orphans must be still visited and put into the others clusters. In the two districts using the field worker model the goal is reached (HuYaMwi and East), in Middle zone which is not using the fieldworker model the work which is still to be done is two times more than in the other zones.



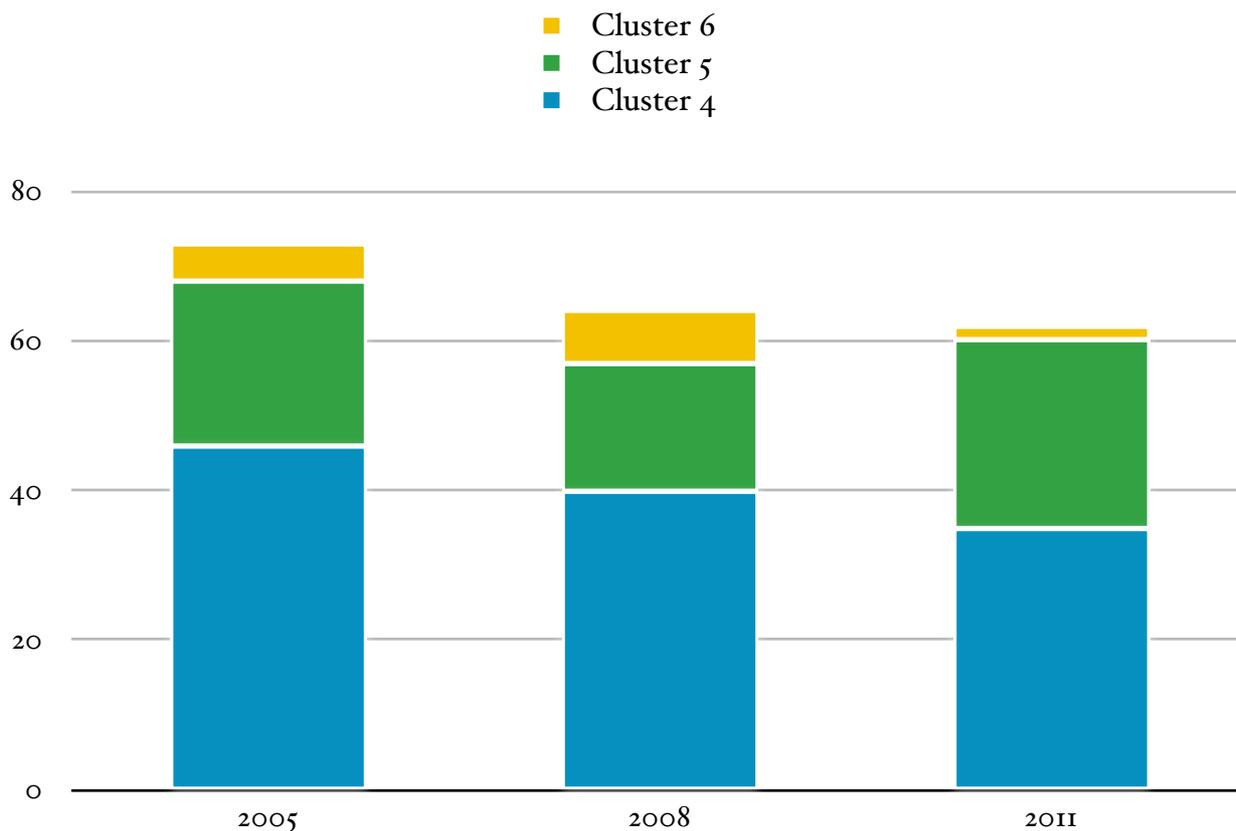
INDICATOR 2: CONSTANT GROWTH OF CLUSTER 1 (NO LONGER LISTED)

Orphans passing the age limit of 18 they can not longer be counted as orphans. So every year there must be some orphans added to this cluster by reaching the age of eighteen or by moving away from the congregations. The indicator shows, that the counter book is kept properly and up to date.



INDICATOR 3: DECREASE OF NEEDY ORPHANS

If the total number of needy orphans is not growing (which is presently the case, see above), the number of needy orphans should decrease if the methods of help are applied successfully.



Actually from 2008 to 2011 we have no increase of the total % of needy orphans, but we have an internal shift, the number of emergency cases (on the top) and the number of short term help cases (on the bottom) has decreased, and the number of long term help cases (in the middle) has increased.

Possible explanations:

1. We have reduced the number of open cases (cluster 0). with 7,3 % It is possible that these cases passed to the group of needy orphans (cluster 4,5,6). So because of this, there should be an increase. But as some orphans got help this surplus was reduced and the number of not needy orphans (cluster 2,3) was increased. with 9,15 %. so we can make the following calculation: increase of not needy orphans 9,15%= shift from cluster 0 7,3%+ total decrease of needy orphans 1,51%.
2. As the total number of orphans is decreasing, there might be an **age shift**.⁷ This means our orphans get older and more orphans are in need of higher education.
3. As time goes by the people who do the home visits may see more cases, that need long term help (SIP, BF), or in the past three years the economic situation of many families has become worse for example the house is now in a worser condition than 2008. Or the clients situation has become worse due to the high inflation in Tanzania.

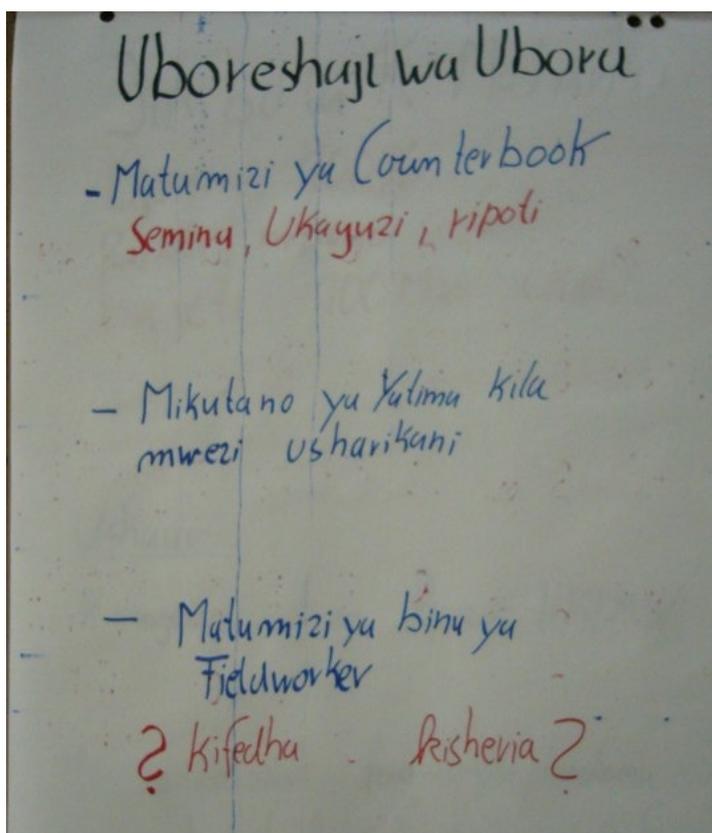
⁷ In the past we made some age studies. But the present data has no age clusters.

INDICATOR 4: DECREASE OF EMERGENCIES CASES .

Emergencies should be handled first. So if there a high number of emergencies cases left in cluster 6, there remains still a work to do.

In the districts using the fieldworker model it was possible to cut down the emergency cases to below 2%.

Recommendations



1. Use of the counterbook as quality management tool.

1.1. Based on the counterbook method HuYaDaKa must built up a quality management system. The results must be included in the annual narrative report.

1.2. This is the only way, how we can prove our present or respective donors, that our work is done effectively. The available data can be seen as „**proof of concept**“

1.3. In order to introduce this method in the whole ELCT ND, we must teach seminars on all levels parishes, districts, coordinators etc, including refresher courses. Maybe there must also be some changes of the methods included in these semi-

nars.⁸

2. Emphasis on high coverage measures

2.1. The monthly orphans meeting is a measure with a high coverage, because it has the potential to reach all orphans. It can be easily conducted in all congregations even with a low budget.

2.1.1. HuYaDaKa should provide a package (seminar, small funds, follow up and monitoring) to promote this measure in as many congregation as possible.

⁸ Compare Handbook, #14 and 15 and 22

- 2.1.2. It may be even a good idea to produce a new booklet providing the basic information and possible games for these meetings.⁹
- 2.2. We should also not forget the importance of small material help for orphans at primary school.
- 3. Growing number of orphans being in need of long term help
 - 3.1. We need a better analysis of this group. It was already suggested in 2007/8 to split up cluster 5 in subclusters. (5.1 SIP 5.2 scholarship 5.3 BF etc)¹⁰
 - 3.2. In order to face the emerging financial needs, there must be an emphasis on local contribution.
 - 3.2.1. For the building fund the local contribution is presently at 40%
 - 3.2.2. For the scholarship fund we had been using a full scholarship model in the past. However HuYaDaka and other districts are using already a model where only the school fees or a part of the school fees is paid.¹¹ So we must consider the different models and release guidelines.
 - 3.2.3. Also in case of SIP it may be possible, that a part of the necessary capital may be contributed by the beneficiaries, by a local donor or by the congregation.

⁹ The Volunteers have already a collection of games.

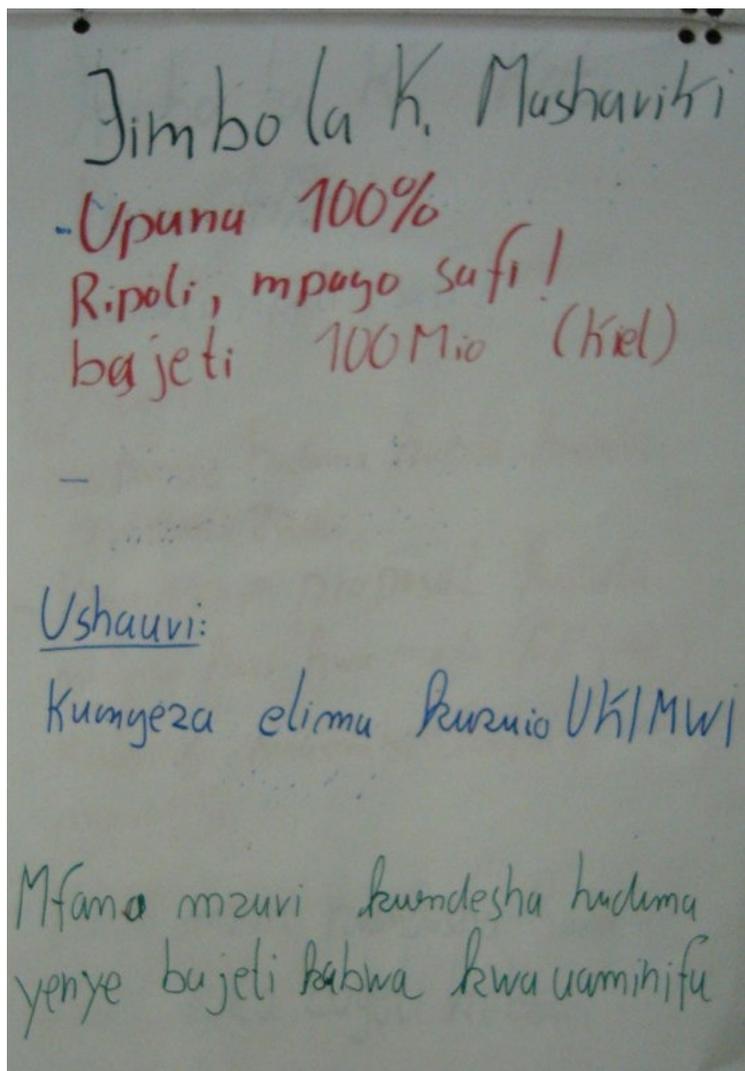
¹⁰ See Joint Handbook, paper 22.

¹¹ For example the scholarship fund in Siha contributes only 100.000 Tsh per orphans.

WORK IN THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS

Findings and recommendation for further development

Summary: The goal of full coverage must be reached as soon as possible



East district

Presently there are 31 congregations taken care by the district, two new founded congregations will be added 2011. 13 congregations are still under the supervision of HuYaDaKa. So all 46 parishes of the district will be included in the service (full service).

The ministry is well developed using the fieldworker model. So thanks to the available funds from Kiel (almost 100 Mio Tsh per annum) we almost provide the same high quality ministry as in the HuYaDaKa zone. Financial and narrative reporting is available on a very high level.¹²

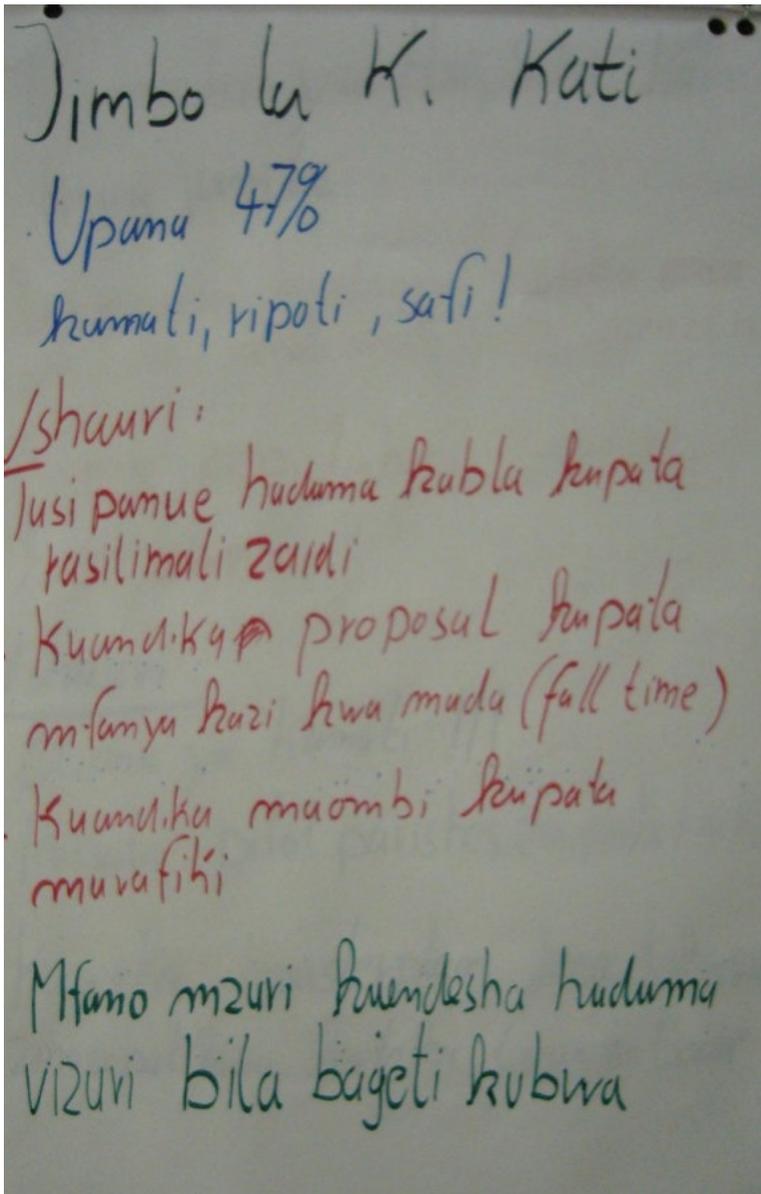
The district is a good example, what you can do, if you have a good personal (Sr. Tango) and sufficient funds.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend to add seminars about HIV/AIDS prevention.

Until there is only Himo parish which will move from HuYaMwi to the East Kilimanjaro district. There should be 2011/2012 at least four congregation to be switched to the district.

¹² See annual narrative report from Sr. Tango for 2010.



Middle District

The orphan ministry of five parishes is already run by HuYaDaKa, 11 parishes are run by Rev. J. Nkya, who is also the leading pastor of a big congregation in the urban area of Moshi. Therefore 16 congregations already included in the ministry, 18 are still not yet in the program.

The district is a good example, what you can do even under low budget conditions.

RECOMMENDATIONS

We recommend not to raise the number of involved congregations, until we have enough financial resources to feed more congregations.

If possible, HuYaDaKa may pass funds through the district, until other funds are available.

As this is a larger district, we need a full time worker. So we recommend the district to try and to place a

proposal for a full time worker, including expenses for a vehicle and running cost. Also the district should try to search a long term partnership with a strong donor.

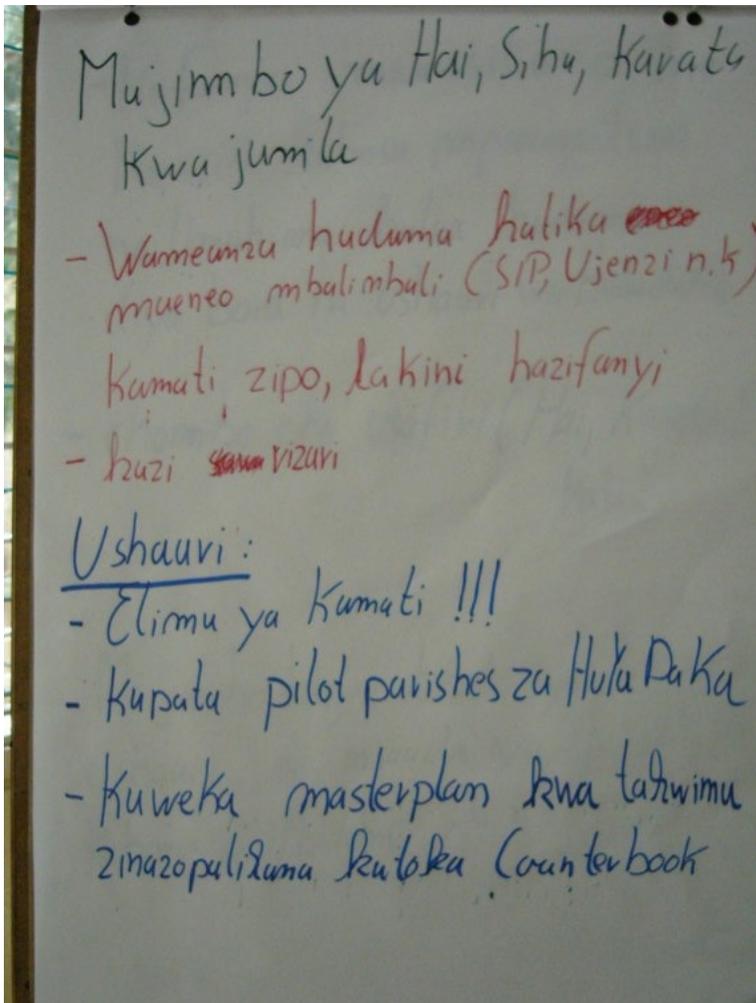
Hai district

42 out of 48 congregations have a diaconical committee.

There is still not a full use of the counterbook method, so that the statistic data is not consistent. 41 parishes had already started, but only 19 reported some data in 2011. So the method is known, but the ability to use it is low.

The salary of coordinator Deacon Kimaro is paid by funds from Rothenburg. There is also the plan to sell the motorcycle and to get a car instead. The partners are still sending money

directly to some congregations (bilateral). There is no master plan to divide the available funds according to the needs of all congregations.



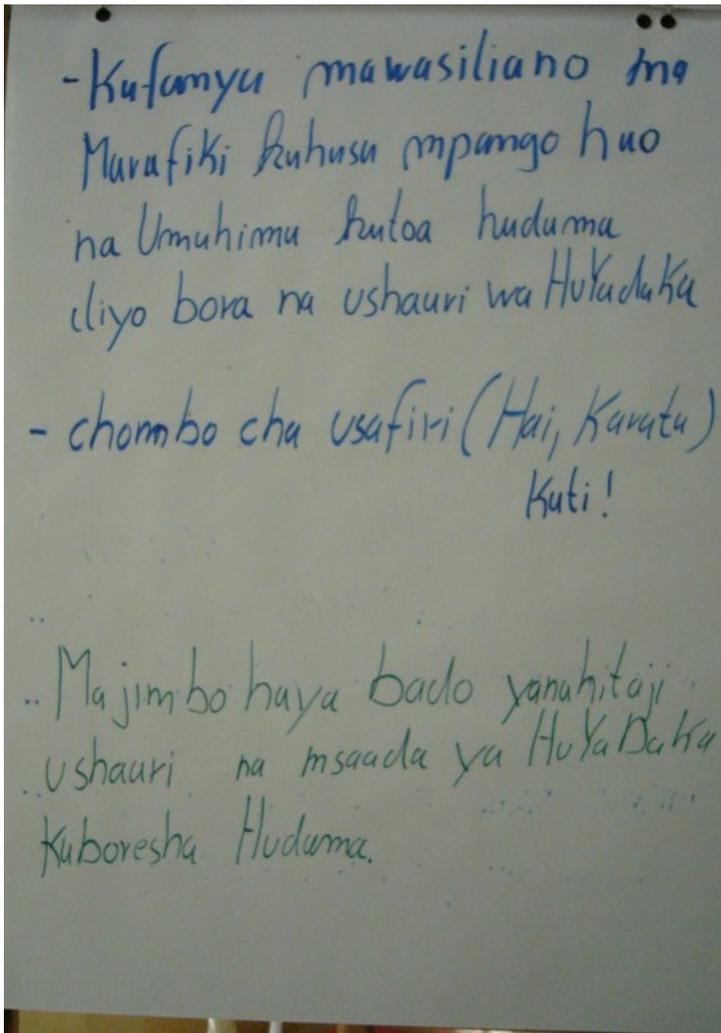
RECOMMENDATIONS

The introduction of the counter-book needs a constant follow up, e.g. refresher seminars, supervision from the diaconical desk according to the returned reports. Otherwise the knowledge is lost or falls under an acceptable level.

Two congregations should be added to the pilot parishes of HuYaDaKa: Nomeuti, Lyamungo Sinda, Mkwesho.

We recommend a solid plan to buy a motor vehicle for Deacon Kimaro.

The issue of unjust distribution to single parishes must be discussed in the committees of partnership and in the executive committee of the district. The coordinator should provide a masterplan.



Siha district

The district is still in the progress to introduce the counterbook method. 18 congregations (out of 21) are at the moment in this process. Obviously in these congregations there are committees.¹³ Some parishes are still using a different method (daftari).

There is a scholarship program installed, sponsoring 75 orphans from all 21 congregation sponsored by Fürth (75 x 100.000 Tsh). 66 projects donated by the Rotary fund from Kiel are reported. Also Fürth is paying the salary of Deacon Mmari and bought him an vehicle.¹⁴

Deacon Mmari was involved properly in the division of food by the ELCT food program (Arusha Head Quarter).

RECOMMENDATIONS

Presently there is one parish, En-

ganairobi, which is involved in the HuYaDaKa program. Two other parishes Imurtot and Siha sango will be added 2011/2012.

As the district has only 21 parishes and approximately 2151 orphans, it should be not to difficult to establish a full service for all parishes, especially if there is a full time worker who is equipment with a motor vehicle.

So we advice to supervise the past and future development carefully, to ensure that this goal is reached in time.

¹³ The visited parish „Wiri“ showed an active committee. See Notebook #113, 114

¹⁴ The history of this vehicle shows a strong communication between the diaconical committee, the coordinator and the donors in Fürth.

Karatu district

In the 13 parishes of the district we have 1013 counted orphans. 13 orphans are receiving scholarship support out of funds from Altdorf (13x300€).¹⁵ There had been some seminars to start the work of the committees. However during our research we saw, that the available data is not collected according to the counterbook method. Also we have some doubts about the well functioning of the committees.¹⁶ Even the report of Rev. Temba is only showing the installment of SIPs supported by OAPND/Rotary Kiel, but no other activities for orphans.

M A N Y S P E C I A L P R O B L E M S

The district of Karatu is facing some special problems:

- Far distance to the main area of ELCT ND leading to a constant discussion to move either to an other diocese or to be a independent diocese.¹⁷
- The diaconical department is not yet well established in the district, for example there is no office for the coordinator Rev. Temba.
- The high number of disabled people in this district may be caused by the environment.¹⁸ This is leading to double affliction being an orphan and being disabled at the same time.
- Street children in Karatu town due to tourism.
- General poor economic situation in the rural area.
- Other NGOs (WaMaDuKa, Village Wellness Program) have stopped their programs.

G E N E R A L R E C O M M E N D A T I O N

We suggest to start with 2-3 pilot parishes of HuYaDaKa (Rhotia, Karatu mjini, Basodowish) and to train their field workers - This seems possible according to the available funds.

¹⁵ The problem is presently distributed directly from the chairperson of the partnership committee. There is a doubt, that the money is used correctly, as the donated money is more than the paid school fees.

¹⁶ In Rhotia we found that the committee seen as the diaconical committee is identical with the basic health care committee. According to Rev. Temba in 9 parishes there are now committees.

¹⁷ During our research we received different opinions. Some said the issued is settled now and Karatu will remain a part of the ELCT ND, others, that the discussion is still in progress.

¹⁸ This problem is evident but it has not yet been examined. One possibility might be, that the drinking water is highly contaminated with certain minerals.

HuYaDaKa may afford to pay the bus fare for up to three field workers to attend the monthly field workers meeting at Mwika.

It is necessary to talk again with the partner district in Altdorf to raise the present diaconical budget of 1000€ p. a. only.

Rev. Temba needs a new motorcycle as the old one aged 18 years is beyond repair. Estimated costs 4-5 Million. Alternative: used car, costs 15 Millions.

To make a research about the reasons of disability in this area.

As Rev. Temba is most concerned about disabled people, (which is good!), we suggest to look for a second person, who will concentrate on the orphans program.

STREET CHILDREN PROGRAM

There are presently about forty street children in the urban area.¹⁹ Some sleep on the street, others find shelter in a centre run by a local businessman. They find some income in the market area giving some an income of about 4.000 Tsh per day. This is much compared with a possible income as day labour of about 2000 Tsh per day. This economic gap is attracting more children to the urban area.

In order to decrease this gap, we should not offer expensive services in the urban area. Otherwise we would even attract more children to the urban area. Instead we should try to return new street children to their home as soon as possible. This can be done by a street worker, a street child itself, or somebody who can relate to them easily.²⁰

However to make this return attractive or even better to solve the problem of street children even before they decide to leave their home places, we must install an orphan program in all 13 parishes of the district, using especially the methods of monthly orphans meeting and SIPs to improve the economic situation. - We estimate an annual budget of at least 5000€ per year for a period of 3 to 5 years in order to change the situation.

According to a research of Rev. Temba²¹ not all street children are from the Karatu area, but from the Mbulumbulu area. So a good orphan program in Karatu may only be a part of the solution.

¹⁹ In 2009 there were over 100 children estimated. After some thefts the police forced many of them to go back to their homes.

²⁰ During our outreach we met a Muslim woman, who runs a small restaurant frequented by the street children: Mama Sulfa: phone: 0757/357855.

²¹ Paper presented on the Evaluation Seminar.

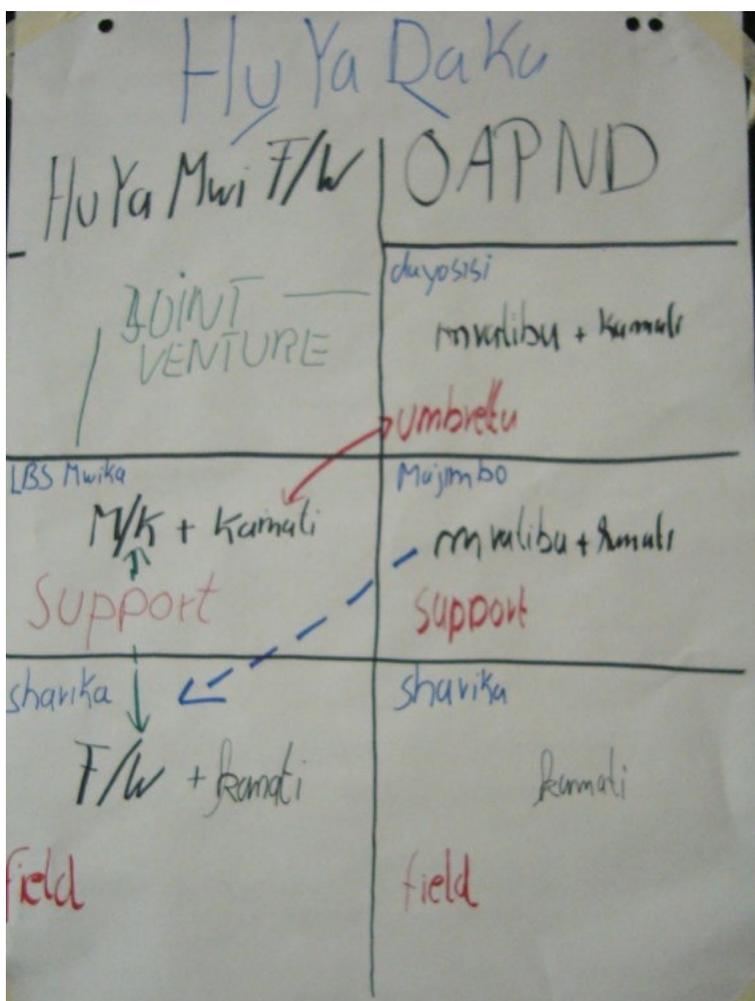
HUYADAKA AS JOINT VENTURE

How to unite two different ministries

Summery: Structure of HuYaDaKa still needs clarification

Two different ministry models

Although OAPND and HuYaMwi are using the same methods of help their structural models of applying these methods are quite different.



THE FIELDWORKER-BASED MODEL OF HU Y A M W I

The model of HuYaMwi is a two level model.

1. Support level: coordinator of HuYaMwi + Committee
2. Field level: field worker + Committee

On a monthly base the field worker reports to the coordinator of HuYaMwi. Funds are directly transferred from the accounts of HuYaMwi to an account of the parish.

The model is very effective and it is run in the HuYaMwi zone as well as in the East district.

THE OAPND - MODEL

The model of OAPND is a three level model.

1. Umbrella level: coordinator + Committee
2. Support level: district coordinator + Committee

3. field level: committee²²

Especially under the given structure the third level is slowing down reporting and distribution of funds. So OAPND was not able to link all three levels on a monthly basis.

However we must realize, that the OAPND -Model has been working to a certain extent: During our evaluation we were able to verify the distribution of funds donated by Rotary -Kiel passing via OAPND to districts. Furthermore, in most of the districts the installed committees were functioning and cooperating with the district coordinator. So even as less funds were distributed by OAPND, the work of OAPND through the district coordinators caused an increase of public awareness of the orphan problem. Many of the visited congregations have started to collect money themselves and to run their own orphan programs.

THE PRESENT HU Y A D A K A P O L I C Y

HuYadaKa as already decided to use the HuYaMwi-model to extend its ministry. So HuYaDaKa will just be an extension of the HuYaMwi-program using a quick and easy two level ministry model.

The short term goal of this policy is to quickly install up to two pilot parishes in each district, which can be then used as model parishes to train others.

However during our evaluation we realized, that in some cases the OAPND model might still be useful, especially if the district itself needs some external help to develop its resources.

1. In the case of the Middle district it might be useful to pass HuYaDaKa funds through the district, as the district has no other donors so far.
2. In the case of the Karatu district due to the long distance to the Kilimanjaro area a middle level could be useful to mediate between the local parishes involved with HuYaDaKa and the HuYaDaKa coordinator.

Definition of Goals

1. Definition of long term goal of HuYaDaKa
 - 1.1. The long term goal of HuYaDaka is to enable the districts to make high quality ministry available to all parishes of the ELCT ND.
 - 1.2. This can only be done using all local resources including the resources on the district level.

²² Of course the east district shows that also fieldworkers can be used in this tree level system, which would be a big improvement. But in the other districts only committees are at work, because the districts can not yet afford to pay fieldworkers.

- 1.3. Therefore capacity building on the district levels must be included in the HuYaDaKa policy (for example development of staff, income, cooperation etc.)
 - 1.4. The final goal of HuYaDaKa must be to reduce its direct involvement in a district, like it is presently happening in the East district and to return the ministry back to district. This is the main idea of „pilot parish“.²³
2. Short term goals
 - 2.1. So the present policy of HuYadDaKa to add more pilot parishes in the district can only be seen as an intermediate step to develop the ministry within the districts.
 - 2.2. So our recommendation is that district coordinators should closely be involved and included in the work of HuYaDaKa in the new pilot parishes.
 - 2.2.1. We suggest to write a small contract between a district and HuYaDaKa defining the terms of service and the involvement of the district coordinator into the pilot parish program (attendance in outreaches, meetings and seminars; writing reports etc.)

Legal status of HuYaDaKa

The present legal status of HuYaDaKa is not very clear. There are different options for the further development:

1. HuYaDaKa will remain the property of LBS Mwika like HuYaMwi before. The representation of the ELCT ND will granted by a sub-committee of the board of the LBS Mwika dealing only with HuYaDaKa. In this committee also external members will represented. This idea was already discussed 2007/2008 to ensure a broader acceptance of HuYaMwi.
2. HuYaMwi will take the place of OAPND as one project among others under the supervision of the diaconical department and its executive committee. HuYaMwi as a department of the LBS Mwika will phase out.
3. HuYaDaKa will have the same status as other diaconical centers (Fraraja Diaconical Centre, Ushirika wa neema) governed by n board. - In this way HuYaDaKa can be considered as a joint venture, if in this board representatives of the LBS Mwika and the ELCT ND head office are represented as well.

Presently we see support for different concepts: Representatives of the LBS Mwika support the idea, that HuYaDaKa is going to be a joint venture with the ELCT ND. They stressed the

²³ See also Handbook of HuYaMwi paper 2.

argument, that the ministry is rooted on the Mwika compound and all the property of HuYaMwi belongs still to LBS Mwika.

On the other hand officials of ELCT ND said, that HuYaDaKa is going to be a branch of the ELCT ND diaconical department, like OAPND before. They follow the argument, that also the LBS Mwika is owned by the ELCT ND. Presently there is also the possibility seen, that LBS Mwika may phase out some day due to the SMMUCO-program at the Mwika compound.²⁴

As the legal status will have many consequences (Ownership, account holder, responsibilities for employees etc.) the legal status needs more clarification.

R E C O M M E N D A T I O N S

We recommend that the concerned authorities (LBS Mwika, ELCT ND) take a decision about the legal status of HuYaDaKa and release proper guidelines.

According to our opinion HuYaDaKa can not be divorced from LBS Mwika, as the ministry is rooted in many ways in the bible school. Therefore we favor the idea that HuYaDaKa is going to be a joint venture between LBS Mwika and ELCT ND. governed by an independent board, with representatives from both owner organizations.

The final guidelines of HuYaDaKa must also be approved by Mewaiki, its German partner organization. According to the MOU. Mewaiki will support HuYaDaKa only if there will be guidelines granting for a secure, transparent and reliable ministry.

Mewaiki requests a fair compromise between the interests of ELCT ND headoffice and LBS Mwika and is still afraid, that HuYaDaKa may not work properly as OAPND which was fully located under the roof of the diaconical department of the ELCT ND, if HuYaDaKa is moved completely from LBS Mwika.

Mewaiki waits for a clear solution for the union of both ministries. We are afraid of falling back in the status of having two orphan ministries. In this case also the MOU would have to be reconsidered newly. In the worst case Mewaiki will stop to deliver payments to an organization which is not clearly defined.

After this decision the legal consequences must considered, e.g. account name, committee member election, release of guidelines and policy.

²⁴ Interview with Dr. Shoo, Assistant to the bishop.

RESOURCE-DEVELOPMENT

Financial resources, staff, facilities

Summary: The new ministry HuYaDaKa needs a new plan for resource development

Introduction

The proposed extension of the ministry from HuYaMwi to HuYaDaKa, especially the increase of involved congregations from 19 to 30 requires a intensive resource management and development.

Of course the establishment of HuYaDaKa as a union of the former HuYaMwi and OAPND ministries is itself a improvement as it is avoiding the duplications of committees meetings and business processes.

REQUIRED PHASING OUT

The expansion of HuYaDaKa needs also the decision to phase out parishes and projects. Presently we see two areas in the need to be phased out:

1. Phasing out parishes in the East district (see comments on East district)
2. Phasing out cooperation with MVTC (Mwika Vocational Training Centre).²⁵

Financial Resources

USE OF FUNDS

HuYaMwi has shown a good use of financial resources and financial planing presenting financial reports with external audits as shown in the financial report of HuYamMwi in 2010.²⁶

1. The internal costs (salaries, office and travel expenses, costs for volunteers) are only 22% of the budget.
2. Diacon Mori was able to stay within the planned budget limits causing only a deficit of 8 Mio Tsh (4000€).

²⁵ In an interview with Mr. Humphrey Mlay it was evident, that MVTC does not want to continue the cooperation with HuYaDaKa/HuYaMwi.

²⁶ See Appendix C: Budget Summary of HuYaMwi 2010.

FUTURE BUDGETING

However the budget for 2011 is showing expenses of Tsh. 202.485.000,00. This is an increase of 64 Mio. compared to 2010. The increase is caused by different reasons (rough estimate):

AREA	INCREASE IN MIO TSH IN 2011 COMPARED WITH 2010
Salaries and allowances (2nd. Deacon!)	2,5
Staff training (Mama Ester)	1,5
Meeting and seminars	22
Property maintenance	1,5
Travel expenses	6,5
Administration expenses	4
Parishes	3,5
Project funds	23
	64,5

Some issues may be caused by the normal inflation of the Tsh. Other increases show a clear strategy especially the employment of a 2nd deacon, the emphasis on seminars, the increase of parishes and the project fund. All this done according to common requirements.

On the other side we must see, that this budget is not yet funded. 2010 HuYaMwi and OAP-ND received together 64,500€, valued 129 Mio Tsh (exchange rate 1€= 2000 Tsh). so for 2011 there might be a gap of 73 Mio Tsh.

RECOMMENDATIONS

If you run a not fully funded budget, you must be careful to be able to fund the necessary payments first (for example salaries, travel expenses, school fees etc.) These priorities can be earmarked within the budget (A= necessary; B=Optional etc). Or you can even split bigger budgets (for example seminars, projects) into different items with different priorities. So the first part of the budget will be released instantly, the second part only if the expected funds are really available.

We recommend a more detailed analysis of the income showing each important donor separately (for example Mewaiki, Leipzig Mission etc.).²⁷ Additionally the different types of income

²⁷ This is also requested by the MOU between Mewaiki and HuYaDaKa.

must be shown as subtitles of each donors (for example in the case of Mewaiki: general donations, scholarships, Building Funds etc). Also all single donations of more than 1000€ for special purpose should be listed separately (For example AKO for workshops 4000€). This system will help to calculate the expected income more accurately to plan the use of funds according to recommendations of the donors.

Generally MeWaiKi is looking for funds only within the area of the Memmingen district. We hope to raise up to 30.000€ per year. In order to fund all the budget requests from the districts it will be necessary to lobby and look also for other donors or to talk with existing donors of the districts (Kiel, Altdorf, Fürth, Rothenburg). However presently MeWaiKi can not adequately follow up this issue, as long as Rev. Burkhardt and Rev Scheuerl are not getting any relieve from other obligations, as already requested.²⁸

Staff Resources

STAFF DEVELOPMENT THROUGH LBS MWIKA / SMMUCO
HuYaMwi as a department of LBS Mwika has been able to educate a large number of church workers in the diaconical ministry. This has been accomplished by the following measures:

- Students volunteer as staff for orphans seminars conducted at Mwika compound.
- Students participate in seminars concerning the orphan ministry
- Deacon Mori is also a member of the teaching staff (approximately 2-3 hours per week).
- Students conduct monthly orphan meetings in pilot/network parishes in cooperation with the German volunteers. By this the students are an other link to the involved congregations.
- Students organize their activities in the so called StudCom.

Through this measures we see today a growing number of pastors and evangelists trained to run orphan ministries in the ELCT ND and other dioceses or even in neighbor countries. During the lessons conducted by Rev. Dr. Burkhardt at the Mwika compound the students showed great interest for HuYaDaKa. Some questions were asked almost in every class: „When does this ministry come to my home parish/diocese?“ ; „How do you ensure, that the donated funds really reach the needy orphans?“ However the students requested more possibilities to cooperate with HuYaDaKa.

²⁸ Letter of Assistant to the bishop Dr. Shoo to Bishop Friedrichs (Bavaria).

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. In each academic term there should be one information meeting to give all students the possibility to get the basic information about HuYaDaKa.
2. Additional to the option to participate in ordinary HuYaDaKa seminars, there should be a special seminar for students only, for example a seminar on Saturday afternoon.
3. The StudCom members should not go alone to the monthly orphans meetings but take other students with them, who are no StudCom members.
4. The participation in one seminar of HuYaDaKa should remain a condition to be called into the StudCom.
5. The teachers of LBS Mwika/SMMUCO are still a important resource. They should be involved in seminars and in different activities of HuYaDaKa. Even they could be used as advisors again in the new pilot parishes to lower the burden of Deacon Mori.

THE HU Y A D A K A - T E A M

Starting on the 1st July 2011 the team will consist of following persons:

1. Deacon Samwel Mori (Chairperson)
2. Deacon Fadhili Kiwelu
3. Mama Esther
4. Volunteers.

The changes brought forward by this paper make it necessary to rethink the job description of each position.

- The Volunteers will possible no longer be involved in English lessons, however they can now participate in outreaches accompanied by Diakon Kiwelu, who speaks English.
- The new pilot parishes in distant areas makes it necessary to plan and organize outreaches more effectively.
- The new deacon needs field experience to gain expertise from the grassroots.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The job description for the volunteers must be rewritten. We suggest to develop this new plan in close cooperation with the new volunteers starting 2011/2012. Rev. Burkhardt may assist as external resource person.²⁹

²⁹ See definition of this task in the MOU.

There should be a four year plan to introduce deacon Kiwelu to the ministry, which makes him capable to run the ministry. This will give deacon Mori the possibility for further studies or journeys and the possibility to develop the ministry.

Facilities

The rented house at the compound of the LBS Mwika is providing the following facilities:

- Accommodation for up to four volunteers (single bed rooms)
- Seminar and meeting room
- Office space (however the final capacity is reached, as there will be not enough place for five desks, so the volunteer must use their desk in their sleeping rooms).

MOVING THE HEAD OFFICE TO MOSHI?

There had been several discussions about moving the head office to Moshi. The result is, that in the near future, this reallocation would be not useful.

- The already existing facility is still ideal, especially for the cooperation with Volunteers and the students of the Mwika campus. As the main ministry area is still rural the office is accommodated in an area giving many nearby training possibilities.
- The newly constructed road to Mwika has made the facility much more accessible.
- There would be high relocation costs, especially for renting and refurbishing a new office building in Moshi.

However for a long term plan, the option of having an second office in Moshi must be considered.³⁰ as the present office lies in the east corner of the diocese. Maybe the present facility can then can be use as an regional office.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is necessary to sign a new contract with the LBS Mwika about the rental of the facility. HuYaMwi must apply by a written request for this new contract.³¹ We suggest a new contract for 2 to 4 years.

³⁰ Interview with Dr. Shoo, Assistent to the bishop.

³¹ Interview with Rev. Dr. Kimaro, principal of LBS Mwika.

SPECIAL ISSUES

The fieldworker model

Presently the HuYaMwi zone and the East district are using field workers in about 50 parishes. It has been discussed many times to expand this method also to other districts. However due to the lack of funds this has not yet been possible.

Our research in different parishes shows, that after some years the fieldworker is able to do his work better and better.³² The election and the initial seminar for field workers is very important. If a wrong person is chosen, the ministry is blocked for a long time.³³

We estimate expenses of about Tsh. 50.000-60.000 per month per fieldworker, 50% should be distributed by the local congregation.

This leads us to the assumption, that the field worker program can not be run without the help of external donors.

The old parish worker model was more focused on women work (idara ya wanawake) and home economics. The present education at Kalali orphanage center is focus on early child education.

An other problem is the legal status of the field worker. Is this a paid staff person?- Starting at which level (payment, working hours) the field worker must be considered as full time staff?

RECOMMENDATIONS

The field workers should be approved by HuYaDaKa after they have participated in the initial seminar or even after a testing period.

The legal status and the job description of the field work needs clarification, before we can make plans for the expansion of the program. So we need to consult the General Secretary deputy on this issue. In general the field workers should be seen as volunteers and not as hired staff persons. A small written agreement signed by the field worker should clarify this understanding.

Another option is to make a possibility study about an official course in cooperation with LBS Mwika / SMMUCO, Maybe a two years course with block seminars and field experience.

³² See the evaluation with the group from Memmingen, which visited 9 parishes.

³³ See notes of visit in East district.

Even if the field worker model seems not to be affordable by the most congregations, HuYaDaKa should give it a try, by offering training and supervision to fieldworkers of congregation, which are ready to pay for it.

ABBREVIATIONS

BF = Building Fund

ELCT ND = Evangelical Lutheran Church in Tanzania
Norther Diocese.

HuYaDaKa= Huduma ya Yatima Dayosisi ya Kaskazini
(Orphan Ministry ELCT ND)

HuYaMwi= = Huduma ya Yatima Mwika (Orphan Ministry
Mwika)

LBS Mwika = Lutheran Bible School Mwika

MeWaiKi= Memmingen und das Unterallgäu hilft Kindern
am Kilimandscharo. (Memmingen and the Unterallgäu
region helps orphan around the Kilimanjaro)

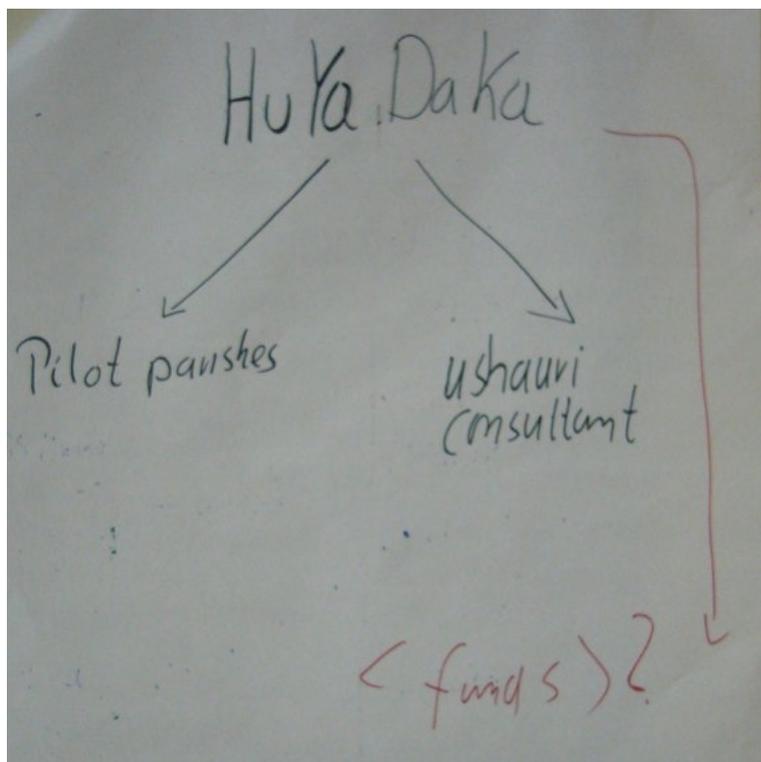
OAPND = Orphan and AIDS program of Northern Dio-
cese

SIP = Small Income Generating Projects

SMMUCO = Stefano Moshi Memorial University College.

APPENDIX A: SUGGESTION OF TERMS OF SERVICE OF HUYADAKA

By Rev. Dr. Martin Burkhardt



HuYaDaKa will provide ministry in the following areas to the districts and parishes of the ELCT ND:

1. Providing direct services to selected pilot parishes

1.1. Conditions to be a pilot parish

1.1.1. Existence of a diaconical committee

1.1.2. Separate bank account for diaconical issues

1.1.3. Written application forwarded to HuYaDaKa

1.1.4. Willingness to cooperate with HuYaDaKa (attendance of seminars, reporting, acceptance of guidelines

etc.).

1.1.5. Application must be approved by the district and by the HuYaDaKa-committee.

1.1.6. There should be a written contract signed between the pilot parish and HuYaDaKa.

1.2. Areas of service

1.2.1. The congregation will have a small annual budget provided by HuYaDaKa

1.2.2. The congregation will provide a Fieldworker trained and supervised by HuYaDaKa. The cost will be shared between HuYaDaKa and the pilot parish.

1.2.3. The pilot parish will participate in the different project funds

2. Consultancy and education to all parishes, districts and institutions of the ELCT ND or other dioceses.

2.1. Consultancy

2.1.1. Generally HuYaDaKa will give free consultancy for requests which do not require a long term commitment.

2.1.2. In cases which require a long term commitment (field visits, budget making, reports, supervision etc.) consultancy will be provided under the following conditions:

2.1.2.1. A written contract between HuYaDaKa and the institution searching advice

2.1.2.2. Payment of a consultant fee, depending on the actual work which needs to be done (fixed amount) or a certain percentage of the supervised budget (1-5%).

2.2. Seminars, booklet etc

2.2.1. HuYaDaKa will conduct seminars to different target groups (orphans, caretakers, church workers about topics related to the orphan ministry

2.2.2. HuYaDaKa will prepare booklets brochures etc

2.3. Academic Research - To improve the quality of the ministry HuYaDaKa will sponsor academic researches and will discuss the results on academic days.³⁴

3. Limited Distribution of funds.

3.1. HuYaDaKa will channel donated funds to the final beneficiaries if requested by the donors. (Specific donations).

3.2. If HuYaDaKa has sufficient funds, it may provide some funds outside of its pilot-zone to back up and to strengthen the ministry in selected areas. We recommend, that the HuYaDaKa committee will release a policy about this issue. - Generally we see, that it will be not possible to distribute funds equally to all districts. One of the reasons, why the OAPND plan failed, is that the districts were not ready to disclose all available funds and to pay a consultancy fee to OAPND according to their available income.

³⁴ See Handbook, paper 13.

APPENDIX B: QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire

Tunaomba urudishe questionnaire mpaka tar. 6.6.2011 kwa ofisi ya HuYaMwi/OAPND (HuYaDaKa)

1. Taarifa ya kawaida (general data)

1.1. Mwandishi

Jina lako _____

Anwani lako (SLP) _____

E-mail yako _____

Simu yako ya mkononi _____

1.2. Ofisi yako

Jina la jimbo /kanda _____

Anwani ya ofisi (SLP) _____

E-mail ya ofisi _____

Simu ya ofisi (meza) _____

2. Takwimu ya kawaida

Idadi ya sharika katika kanda/Jimbo: _____

Idadi ya Wakristo Wote, ikipatikana: _____

Idadi ya sharika zinazotoa huduma inayofuata mwongozo wa

HuYaMwi: _____

3. Takwimu ya yatima

- Idadi ya sharika zote zinazotumia "countabook" kuhesabu yatima: _____
- Jumla inayojumlisha yatima wote wa kanda/jimbo walioandikishwa katika countabook _____

Kikundi # 0 wasiotembelewa bado:_____

Kikundi # 1 wasio yatima wa ushairka tena:_____

Kikundi # 2 wanaoendelea vizuri:_____

Kikundi # 3 wanaohitaji ushauri tu:_____

Kikundi # 4 msaada wa muda mfupi:_____

Kikundi # 5 msaada wa muda mrefu:_____

Kikundi # 6 dharura:_____

- maoni na mapendekezo yako kuhusu matumizi ya counter book.

- Umeanza pia kuandikisha „ most vulnerable children“ wasioyatima?

- Umeanza kutumia binu ya couter book kwa wahitaji wengine kama walemavu, wazee n.k.?_____

4. Takwimu ya huduma

4.1. Mikutano ya yatima

- Katika sharika ngapi?_____

4.2. Miradi midogomidogo

- Katika sharika ngapi?_____

- Idadi ya miradi

Kuku_____

Nguruwe_____

Sungura_____

4.3. Msaada kwa wanafuzi wa shule ya msingi

- Katika sharika ngapi?_____
- Idiadi ya wanafunzi waliopata msada (2010-2011)_____
- Aina ya msada

Uniforms_____

4.4. Unajenga /unakarabati nyumba ya wajane au wazee

- Idadi ya nyumba zilizomalizika tangu 2008-2011_____
- Idadi ya nyumba zinazojengwa sasa hivi_____
- Gharama ya nyumba moja (wastani)_____

4.5. Unatumia mbinu ya fieldworkers?_____

- Katika sharika wangapi?_____
- Unafanya mkutano wa kila kila kwa field worker mwezi?_____
- Unalipa posho kiasi gani kwa mwezi ?_____

4.6. Unatoa msaada wa matibabu?_____

- Unasharika na hospitali/ zahanati gani?_____
- Unatumia mbinu ya "health coupons"_____

4.7. Umeanza kutoa huduma kwa walioadhirika (HIV-postive)?

Ratiba ya ziara jimboni

Tunaomba kuandaa ratiba kwa siku itakayopangwa na Md Mori na kushauriana naye. Tunaomba sana kutunza muda unaopangwa na Md. Mori na kushaurina naye kuhusu mpan-go huo

5. Mazungumzo ya kiofisi

- 5.1. na mkuu wa jimbo/kanda**
- 5.2. na wewe mwenyewe**
- 5.3. majadiliano ya kikundi (na wajumbe wa kamati inayohusika pamoja na wanaolengwa - yatima, fieldworkers, wanaotunza yatima n.k)**

6. Ziara usharikani

Naomba kuchagua sharika mbili zinazoonyesha vipengele mbalimbali (kushindwa na kushinda) ktk huduma yako.

- 6.1. Kusalimu mchungaji kiongozi**
- 6.2. Kutembelea nyumba za yatima mbili hadi tatu.**
- 6.3. Majadiliano ya kikundi (na wajumbe wa kamati inayohusika pamoja na wanaolengwa - yatima, fieldworkers, wanotunza yatima n.k)**

Sehemu ya narrative ripoti

Tunaomba kuandika narrative ripoti na kufika nayO (nakala 10?) katika semina. Utumie format ifuatayo tafadhali.

7. Umefaulu kulenga malengo gani 2008-2011?

8. Umeona udhaifu wapi?

9. huduma yako

imefaulu?

Imekwama?

imechewelshwa na nini?

imeharakiswa na nini?

10. Andika malengo matatu makubwa kwa sasa hivi (future plans)

11. Maoni yako kuhusu huduma yako.

Maandalizi ya mada maalumu (academic paper)

Tunaomba kuandaa mada maalumu kwa semina hiyo kulingana na huduma unayotoa. Tunaomba ushauriana na Md. Mori kuhusu mada hiyo.

Kwa msingi wewe una uhuru kuchangua mada. Unaweza kutao mada kuhusu shida moja katika huduma yako na unapendekeza njia mbalimbali kupata nafuu.

Au unaweza kuandika kuhusu mpango wako kupanua au kubadili huduma yako, n.k.

- Unaweza kuandika kwa Kiswahili au Kiingereza
- Ufike na nakala 10 kwa semina
- Muda ya kutoa mada iwe dak. 30.

APPENDIX C: BUDGET SUMMARY OF HUYAMWI 2010

Income

	Mio Tsh		1€ =
	round figure	%	2000
Mission eine Welt	104,6	80,3 %	52.300 €
Leipziger Mission	18,1	13,9 %	9.050 €
Other donors	5,5	4,2 %	2.750 €
Total donations	128,2	98,4 %	64.100 €
Bank interest and forex gain	2,1	1,6 %	1.050 €
Total Income	130,3	100,0 %	65.150 €

Expenditure

	Mio Tsh		1€ =
	round figure	%	2000
Scholarship	59,9	43,3 %	29.950 €
Medical fund	5,2	3,8 %	2.600 €
Building fund	11,1	8,0 %	5.550 €
Income generating projects (SIP)	4,1	3,0 %	2.050 €
Budget for 15 cooperating parishes	11,3	8,2 %	5.650 €
Seminar for orphans	5,2	3,8 %	2.600 €
Seminars for caretakers	6	4,3 %	3.000 €
Fieldworker program	5,1	3,7 %	2.550 €
Total of released funds	107,9	78,0 %	53.950 €

	Mio Tsh		1€ =
	round figure	%	2000
Internal costs	30,4	22,0 %	15.200 €
Total Expenditure	138,3	100,0 %	69.150 €
- Income:	-130,3		
Deficit	7,999999999		4.000 €