

ORPHAN MINISTRY MWIKA

2003-2006



Rev. Dr. Martin Burkhardt (Chairperson)

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PREFACE

We want to give thanks to our God, who is the God of orphans and widows for the work we were able to accomplish by his grace in the recent years. Still the challenge is big, but there are signs of hope, that together we will be able to overcome the orphan crisis and to enable a lot of orphans to have a meaningful life. This report may help us to reflect our work and to improve it where it is necessary.

We want also to thank all sponsors, who helped us to raise this ministry, furthermore I want to thank all team members of our ministry at Mwika Bible College and in our pilot parishes. May God bless you all.

For further reference we recommend to read the UNICEF paper “Children on the Brink”, which helped us a lot.¹

Rev. Dr. M. Burkhardt, chairperson of Orphan Ministry Mwika



pictures: title-orphans day in Himo 2005, this page- students of orphan ministry Mwika

Abbreviations

SIP= Small Income-Generating Projects

ELCT ND= Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania Northern Diocese

LBS Mwika= Lutheran Bible School Mwika

HuYaMwi= Huduma ya Yatima Mwika (Orphan Ministry Mwika)

¹ This paper from UNICEF is not quoted in this summary, however we used it in our handbook, especially paper 5.

LOOKING BACK

Short history of the ministry 2002-2006

Narrative Report

2002

The first consideration to start the program took place in October 2002, when the guidelines of the program composed by Dr. F. Shoo, the former principal of LBS Mwika, were accepted by the teacher conference and the committee had his first meeting on the 6.II.2002.

2003



Sr. Peninah Kaimuliwa

We welcomed Sr. Peninah Kaimuilwa from the AIDS Control Program (ACP) in Bukoba to introduce us in the basics of the orphan ministry. We conducted two seminars in July and December welcoming orphans and guardians from our first four pilot parishes Lole, Msae, Rau and Kisamo.

We introduced the following methods:

1. Model of Pilot parish: Each pilot congregation is receiving an annual contribution which is planned and applied by the supervision of an advisor of our ministry
2. Mixed seminars with orphans and guardians covering important themes. We introduced methods to work with orphans by introducing drama, music and other methods to reduce grief²
3. Orphans being trainees in their respective congregations



Group work with orphans during a seminar

² One drama was captured by video with the title “Rights of orphans/ Haki za Yatima”

2004

We added four new Pilot parishes (Uwo, Ma'ringa, Kondiki and Kirmeni) sponsored by the German parish "Heikendorf" near Kiel.

We reinforced our team by receiving Deacon Samwel Mori from the ELCT ND and opened an office at the LBS Mwika compound for him. We did a first research evaluating the needs of orphans by standardized home visits.³



Samwel Mori

We introduced the following programs and methods.

1. Model of Three-Party-Agreement between a pilot parish, a sponsor and our ministry (so called "Heikendorf" model)



Start in Leguruki



Co-educative soccer during the crash program.

2. A scholarship program sending the first three orphans to Leguruki Secondary School.
3. We started vocational training at "Mlay's welding and fabrication", since 2005 called "Mwika Vocational Training Centre"
4. We taught the first time in our seminar "Basics of the orphan ministry / Msingi wa huduma ya yatima" published 2004 as "Advice for guardians of orphans / Ushauri kwa walezi wa yatima"
5. We started with pre-secondary tuition for orphans.

³ See Handbook paper 5 for detailed results. The results were also published in different German newspapers under the title: "Das Schicksal der Waisenkinder in Afrika als Herausforderung an die weltweite Kirche".

2 0 0 5

In 2005 three congregations were added using the “Heikendorf” model (Shokony, Himo and Kiruweni). We started to provide “Funds”, from which our congregation can apply for additional money for different purposes.

1. The building fund to repair or to build houses for orphans and widows
2. The Small-Income-Generating-Project fund (SIP) to teach and to enable orphans and their guardians to raise money themselves.

Other important methods and programs introduced
2005

1. We introduced a method to register the orphans effectively (so called “Counterbook”)
2. We started to teach about “fund raising”
3. The former enterprise “Mlay’s Welding and Fabrication” became “Mwika Vocational Training Centre” being sponsored by the German NGO “Arbeitskreis Ostafrika” (AKO)
4. Start of our “Patisserie” project to provide educational training for female orphans

In October 2005 our chairperson Rev. Burkhardt was called to be also the Diaconical Secretary of the ELCT ND.

2 0 0 6

At the beginning of 2006 an evaluation of the work was done in all eleven pilot parishes⁴ The guidelines were revised and the ministry was extended now to all AIDS-victims. The Hu YaMwi Network was founded in order to give more congregations the possibility to participate in the program (so far eight additional congregations registered).

Other methods and programs:

1. The Field-worker program allows now semiprofessionals to care for orphans in the congregations.

⁴ For details see handbook paper II.



Deacon Mori introducing the “Counterbook”



The first class of the MVTC



Sr. Agnes Lema teaching field workers

2. The Medical fund is providing health care using a system of health coupons.
3. Other coupons are used to provide uniforms and equipment to a large amount of orphans visiting primary schools.



Guests from South-Tanzania



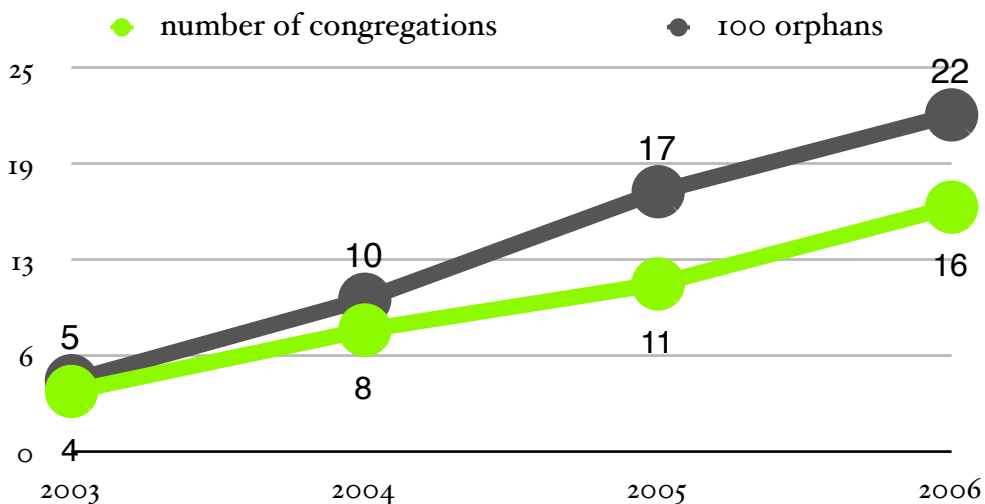
In the seminar-room.

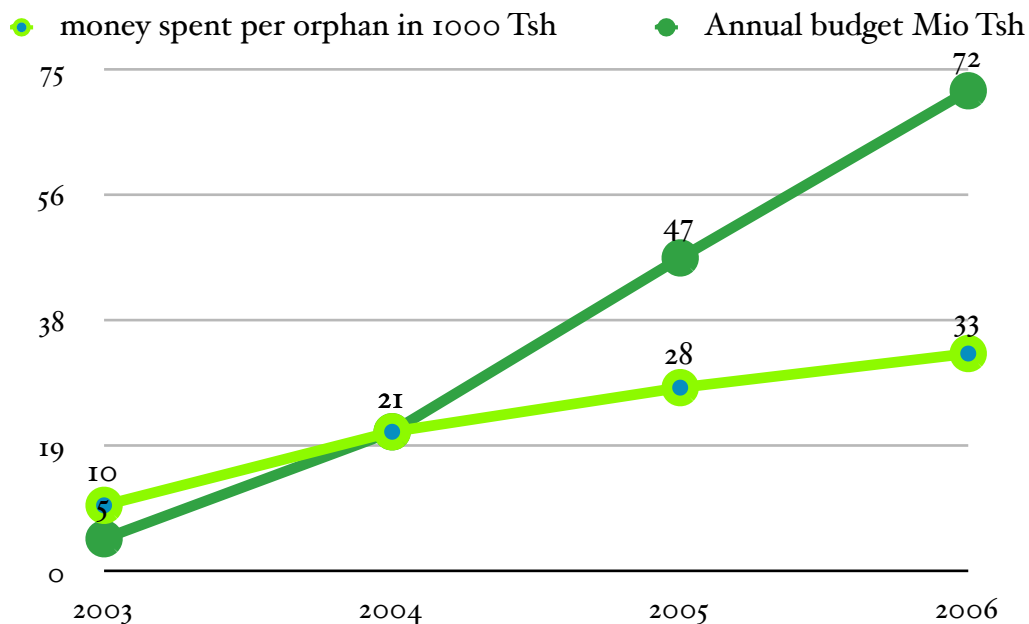
4. Our Seminar program was extended to a six week long seminar program (“Community Based Diaconical Ministry using the example of orphan ministry) including three short courses.

Analysis of Growth

The following charts are combining four indicators of organizational growth:

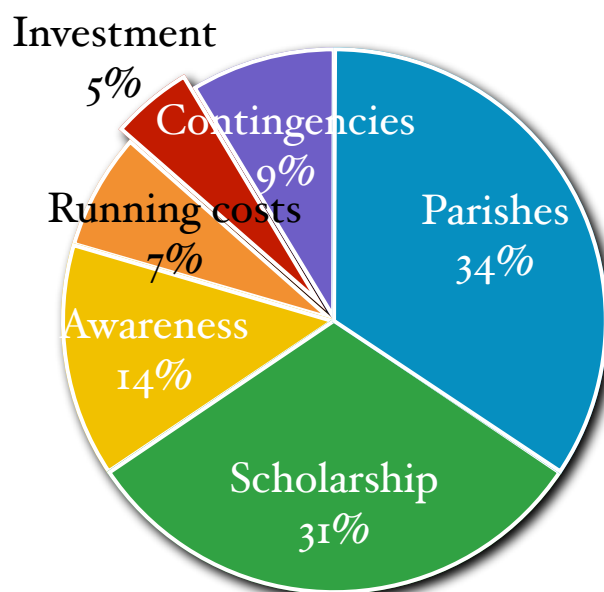
1. The number of participating congregations
2. The total number of all registered orphans in all these congregations
3. The amount of money spent per orphan and year in 1000 Tsh.
4. The total annual budget of the ministry in Mio Tsh





The chart is showing clearly the ministry was growing constantly concerning the number of reached orphans, however the available money was growing faster and therefore we were able to spend more money per orphan. This was mainly done using additional projects and funds (see above).

These additional expenses are also visible in the annual budget of 2006 (Total 72 Mio Tsh), where over 31% are spent for different measures to help orphans in their education (scholarship etc). 34 % are going to our parishes either as annual contribution or as available funds for different purposes.



Budget of the year 2006

THE OBJECTIVES

Analysis and reasoning

In order to estimate whether the ministry has reached its objectives the original objectives must first be analyzed.

Revised Objectives of the ministry

“As an institution of education we want to provide sufficient education and awareness raising in the following areas:

1. Prevention of AIDS and pastoral care to AIDS-victims and HIV positive persons.
2. Effective spiritual, moral and material support of orphans and widows”⁵

As objective number one was added in 2006 it can't be evaluated yet. So the following evaluation is dealing mainly with objective number two.

Analysis of target group

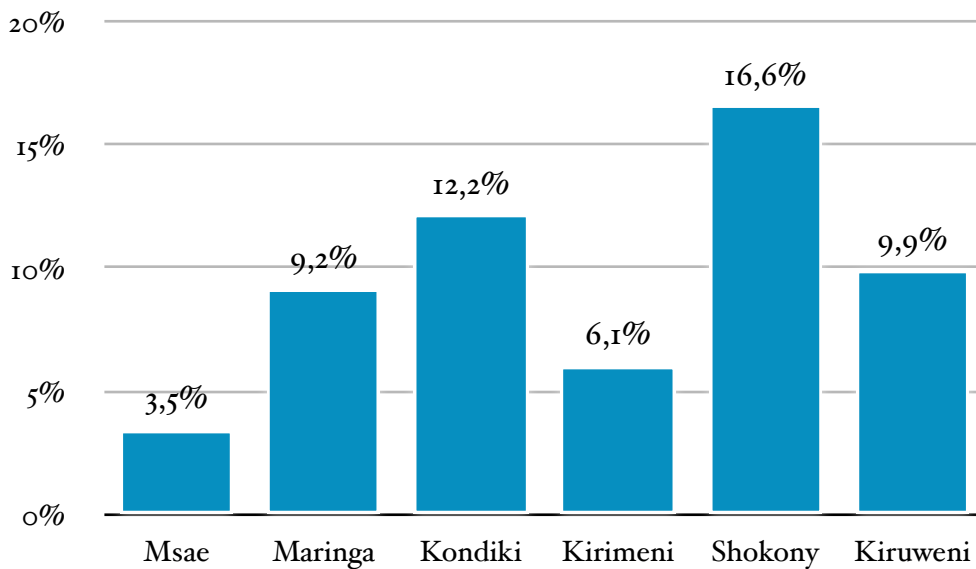
So far we have only our own data about orphans, however this may also give some evidence about the existence of other AIDS-victims.

NUMBER OF ORPHANS

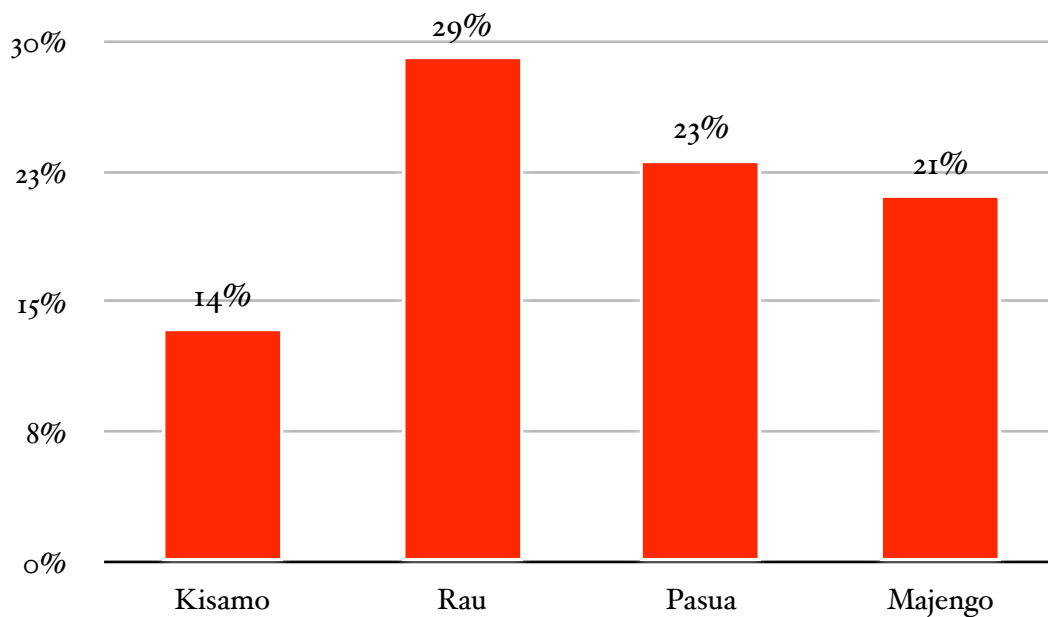
Our statistic from 2006⁶ using our advanced registry method (“Counterbook”) is counting 2339 orphans in 16 congregations using a base of 18938 children and 15858 adults. There is an average percentage of 12,4% of all children between 0-18 years.

⁵ See Guidelines of Orphan Ministry Mwiki, 1st revision.

⁶ See handbook paper 10.



Percentage of Orphans in Mtwika Rural Area



Percentage of Orphans in Moshi Urban area

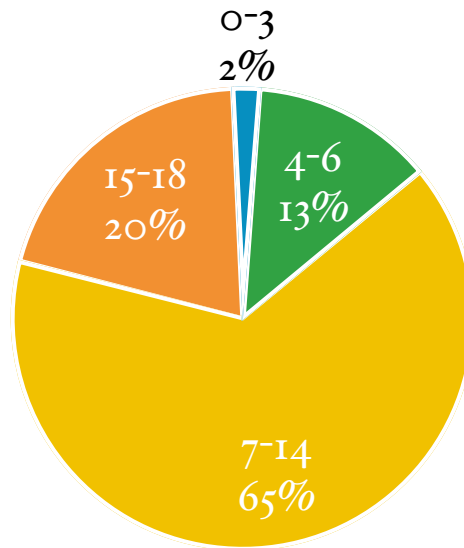
Two charts above are showing the difference between rural and urban area.

Our studies in 2003 have revealed the infrastructure of this huge amount. We counted almost 25% of them as full orphans⁷

⁷ See handbook paper 5.

AGE GROUPS

The division of age groups is as follows:

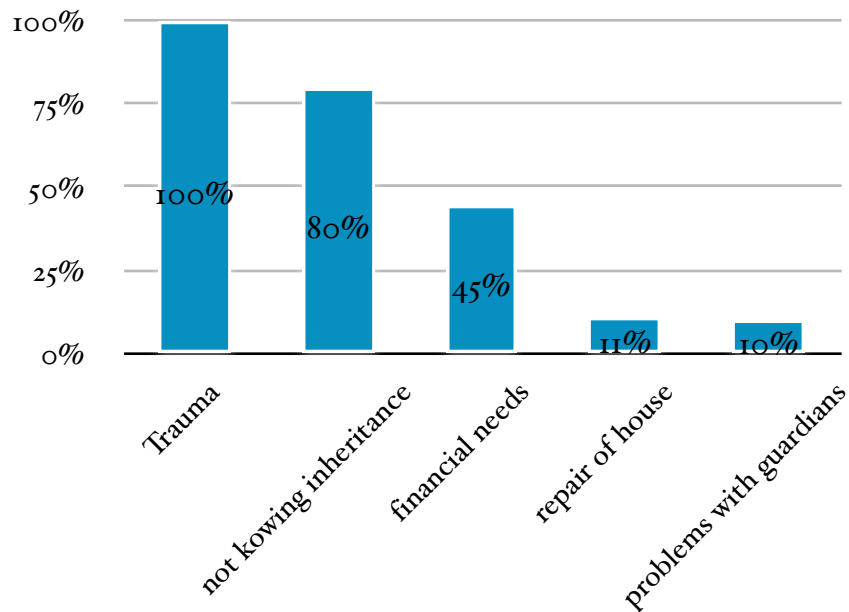


Distribution of orphans to age groups

This means that the biggest part of the target group is still visiting the primary school and is still kept by a social net. On the other hand almost 20% have left primary school and are missing in many cases further education.

NEEDS

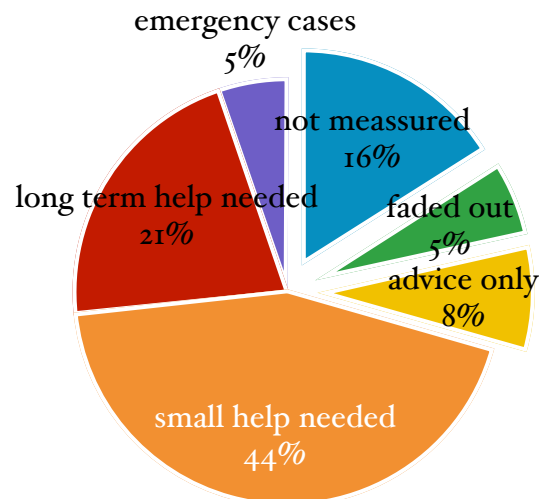
Our studies in 2004⁸ estimated the appearance of different needs amongst all orphans:



⁸ See handbook paper 5

The study revealed that psychological and legal problems may effect even more orphans than financial needs.

In 2006 using our counter book registry, we clustered the orphans in groups of different needs:



This means 70% of all orphans are in need of financial help.

44% can be helped with small annual contribution for school- uniforms, stationaries, food, mainly identical with the age group from 7-14 attending primary school.

21% need a long term plan either for education, repair of houses or to start income generating projects. Most of them may be identical with the age group 15 to 18 (20%), who are need of further education.

5% are worst cased in need of urgent actions.

Performance indicators

The main product of this ministry is education and awareness. This is in conformity with the main objective of the Bible College Mwika as an institution of education. Therefore the performance indicators are:

1. The effectiveness of this eduction, e.g. the education will enable to perform an effective ministry to orphan and other AIDS victims. This effectiveness must be divided in some sub-indicators:
 - 1.1. The trained methods are effective, in the sense that if these methods are applied properly, they will reach the required goal with a minimum of efforts.
 - 1.2. The trainee is really doing what he or she has learnt. This is depending on three factors

- 1.2.1. The trainee is motivated to do it
 - 1.2.2. The trainee has the knowledge to do it
 - 1.2.3. The social environment is giving the necessary resources, e. g. funds, equipment, freedom
 - 1.3. The method of training is cost effective in the sense that required expenses compared with the reached results are reasonable.
2. The public availability of this education

Reasons for a society approach

Our objective is not simply to provide ministry to orphans, our main objective is to enable the society, in particular institutions of our church, the ELCT, to perform this type of ministry.

The reason for this decision is a systemic approach including the whole of the society. The main thesis is: **Not only the orphans do need the help of the society, but also the society needs to deal with the orphans in order to develop itself.** Each society needs constant consideration about its own foundation. Social responsibility and social engagement are still the fundamentals upon which each human society is build. The orphan crisis as well as the AIDS-pandemic will challenge the society to develop and enlarge this fundamentals.

To marginalize the orphan crisis, e. g. sending orphans to orphanages or leaving them in the hands of professional caretakers, will extinguish these great chance of development. Orphans as well as AIDS must be a public issue.

PERFORMANCE

Evaluation of indicators

Performance Indicator 1.1 Effectiveness of trained methods⁹

DEFINITIONS OF CRITERIA

The methods we teach are methods of social intervention. These methods must be qualified by the following criteria:

1. They must reach the target groups and their needs.
2. They must be just in the sense of equal contribution considering the individual needs.
3. They must strengthen self-reliance and the use of local resources, which is also contributing to cost effectiveness
4. They must follow a strategic plan giving priority to actions and available funds.

STRATEGIC PLAN OF INTERVENTION

We are teaching a four step plan of intervention:¹⁰

1. Step 1: **To know your orphans and their needs and to inform the society.** This can be done at low costs as only data processing is needed.
2. Step 2: **To care for basic needs of orphans.** This is to look that every orphan in the target area has counseling, good guardianship, shelter, food, clothing, medication and access to primary education. In many cases advise and counseling is enough to improve the situation. In other cases small contributions can help (uniform, stationaries, medication etc). Only the repair or building of houses requires higher expenses.
3. Step 3: **To create self-reliance of orphans and to teach them to use their resources.** After satisfying the basic needs many orphans are eager to learn to develop themselves. Money is needed for seminars and as loans for capitals to start Small-Income-generating projects.

⁹ See for the following section handbook paper 1: “Different measures to help the orphans”.

¹⁰ See handbook paper 2. “Four year plan of counseling a congregation”.

4. Step 4: **To start a scholarship program.** Mainly those orphans who passed the programs of step 2 and 3 qualify to benefit from scholarship programs. Otherwise orphans will fail, if basic needs have not been taken care of or if they have not been taught to be self-reliant. As further education is expensive, this step can only be accomplished for a great number of orphans with the help of external sponsors.¹¹

INSTALLATION OF DIACONICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

As also requested by the ELCTND Diaconical policy the works start with the call of a committee by the parochial council.

THE CORE METHOD: THE ORPHAN REGISTRY

We are teaching to use a counter book¹² to collect the data of the registered orphan. Within the book we are using cluster numbered from 0 to 5:

| LEVEL | DESCRIPTION |
|-------|--|
| 0 | not yet visited |
| 1 | is not longer an orphan, either has grown above 18 years or has moved away |
| 2 | needs advice and counseling only |
| 3 | needs only small help |
| 4 | needs a long term plan of help (education, repair of houses SIP) |
| 5 | emergency cases |

With this method we were able to kick out almost 20% of the former registered orphans.¹³ Additional we were able to reduce the target group being in need of financial help to 70%.

Using this core method other methods can now be applied easily

SPIRITUAL COMFORT AND COUNSELING

“We can’t do anything, because we have no money” - This argument was heard in the beginning of our work. Instead we discovered, that there are a number of measures, which can be carried out with even a low budget. After having started to teach about fund raising we are quite sure, that the most communities can raise the money for these measures themselves.

¹¹ See handbook paper 3, 4 and 9.

¹² See handbook paper 8.

¹³ For details see handbook 10.

Most of these measures will not cause relief of financial burdens, but they will release spiritual comfort and counseling, which may help many orphans to feel more comfortable and to relax and get relief of psychical pain. These measures will help all orphans, as we have analyses, that not all orphans have necessarily financial needs.

As many NGOs start their intervention with the distribution of material goods, this dimension of spiritual comfort and counseling must be seen as a domain of a church institution involved in the orphan ministry.

These methods are:

1. To teach in **seminars orphans and their guardians** about different themes. Our book “Advise for guardians of orphans” can be used as syllabus for a row of seminar days. We suggest at least once a year to have a seminar day for orphans and an other one for their guardians. Even if the taught theme will not be effective at all, the meeting alone at the church premises will be sign, that orphans and their guardians are not forgotten.



Seminar for orphans in Shokony

2. Even more effective in terms of spiritual comfort are **weekly or monthly meetings of orphans**. The periodical character will help the orphans to build trust and so to be more open to receive counseling. Healing effects of group dynamic needs more time to develop.



Weekly meeting in Rau

In our first seminars in 2003 we developed a lot of methods to be used in these kind of meetings. Some of them are documented in our files or even on video. However due to our workload we have not be able to develop and to publish more material in this area.

DISTRIBUTION OF SMALL MATERIAL HELP

Our researches show that a lot of orphans can be helped with a little contribution in the area of:

1. School relevant material like uniforms, shoes, notebooks, pencils etc.
2. Food and clothing
3. Medical treatment for daily illnesses
4. Symbolic gifts, like blankets, T-shirts, pictures etc, which are not really given to fill a financial gap, but as a sign of comfort.

All kind of financial distribution will face two problems:

1. It will create dependency, if not combined with other methods.
2. Especially at the mass contribution of small help, it will be very difficult to measure each case individually. So in many cases also orphans who are not really needy will participate in the contribution. This factor will enlarge the costs of this kind of method, either the administrative cost to filter out the needy orphans or the value of distributed good, as all orphans are treated equally.

Therefore we have been hesitating to start mass distributing of financial help, until we had introduced a transparent orphan registry. Finally in 2006 we organized the distribution of uniforms and bags to almost 300 orphans in four congregations and we have started medical care for orphans using help coupons. Nevertheless this methods have been used before on smaller scale by some of our parishes.

TEACHING SELF-RELIANCE AND USE OF LOCAL RESOURCES (SIP).

This is even better than the distribution of financial help only. We know from two congregations, who started an SIP-program themselves. For example the congregation of Kisamo was able to provide all their orphans with chicken projects including hen-cops for less than 40.000 Tsh each. Even if we doubt, that all of these local made hen-cops are durable, we must at least consider, that all orphans saw a sign of hope and were exposed to this kind of practical experience.

The results of this method depends mainly on a mixed system of seminars educating and monitoring the project and a combination of private responsibility and group



Gardening

assistance.¹⁴ This means the project belongs to one orphan and its family, but is monitored by a group of guardians or committee members. Only if all monitored projects develop well, other members of the groups will receive money to start their own projects.

Our ministry has developed its own SIP program, which is now in the second year.¹⁵

SCHOLARSHIP FOR PRESCHOOL

To sponsor orphans for preschool education is a very good method as the family of the guardians will get relieve in watching the small children and they will be held in an additional social net.

The annual fees are still reasonable and therefore even a local congregation may contribute to distribute some free places to orphans

Unfortunately many of the congregational preschools are facing a lot of problems or are even dying, as the tanzanian government has opened free preschool starting from five years on.



Preschool in Lole

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS

A scholarship is not needed as the Tanzanian primary school is free of charge for all children. Even orphans must be freed from all school contributions (approx. 15.000 -25.000 Tsh p.a.) for lunch, the cook, watchmen and renovations, as ordered by the Tanzanian ministry of education. Unfortunately many primary schools are following not this guidelines as the government is not paying any compensation for the orphans, but is expecting the local community to raise this money. So we regularly find orphans refused from school, because of not paying the required contribution.

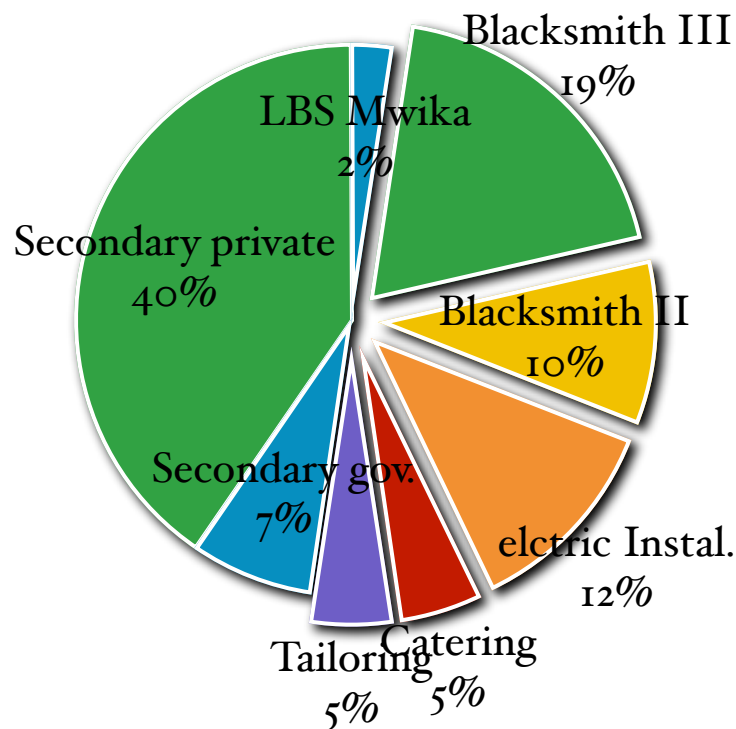
After long discussions we decided not to pay money directly to the primary schools to take over the orphans contribution, as we might create dependency or even enter into some kind of illegal practice as we pay an illegal requested contribution to the schools. Instead we will either contribute material goods to the orphans directly (see above) or will help the orphans to raise this money themselves by the SIP-method (see above).

¹⁴ A very successful project of this type is reported in Uganda.

¹⁵ See our SIP guidelines.

SCHOLARSHIP FOR HIGHER EDUCATION

We have been involved in all kinds of scholarships:



Distribution to different school types June 2006

More than 51% of our students are receiving **vocational training**. Vocational training is preparing orphans for self-reliance in at least two years. And we have cases, that orphans were able to join the working process even after one year of vocational training. At the secondary school orphans need at least four years to reach form 4 and then they have no guarantee for a job unless they join further education. Therefore Vocational training is the better choice for orphans. Therefore we have done much to build local facilities for vocational training in the area of Mwika in order to gain a diversity of qualification in a good gender balance.

At the moment we are much more involved in **private secondary** school than in **governmental** school. A ratio we want to change as there are a lot of disadvantages:

1. Private Secondary education is very expensive and can only be provided to a selected number of orphans.
2. It is more risky, because many of the students failed the governmental qualifications to join governmental secondary schools.

However we must consider, that some orphans failed these qualifications only by little, caused by grief or other problems at home. Other were selected by the government but failed then to pay the school fees. It is question of social justice to give also those a chance for secondary education, as there might be some talented students amongst them.

However to avoid failure an extensive **selection and monitor procedure** is needed for all school types. So far we are using the following methods:

1. Pre-trainee program in order to test our applicants under real life circumstances and to filter out problems caused by the special social situation of the orphans.
2. Assessment and Pre-testing
3. Tuition, especially in English.

These procedures seem to be too complicated to be handled by a local community. Some of our parishes however support students in vocational training or at governmental secondary schools. This is acceptable as in these cases less financial resources are involved.

Performance Indicator 1.2.1 Motivation of trainee

AVAILABLE DATA

So far we have not detailed studies about the motivation of the committee members in our parishes. In the evaluation done 2005/2006¹⁶ one evaluator remarked “Committee seems to need more motivation”. However in two other cases the committees were reported to be motivated. From an other congregation the evaluator wrote: “The large amount of work is beginning to over-stretch the possibilities of the committee members. Therefore they express the wish of getting some professional or semiprofessional assistance.”

ANALYSIS

The motivation will also depend on performance indicator 1.2.3 “supporting background”. Therefore different experiences are explainable. Nevertheless the work with orphans is exhausting and so far we are not paying any allowances neither during seminar nor for work done in the field. The work of lay person in such a kind of commitment will only be successful if additional support is provided from outside. This is also a requirement of the ELCTND Diaconical policy.

FUTURE STEPS

1. We have already introduced the field worker program in order to apply semiprofessional assistance.

¹⁶ See hand book paper 11.

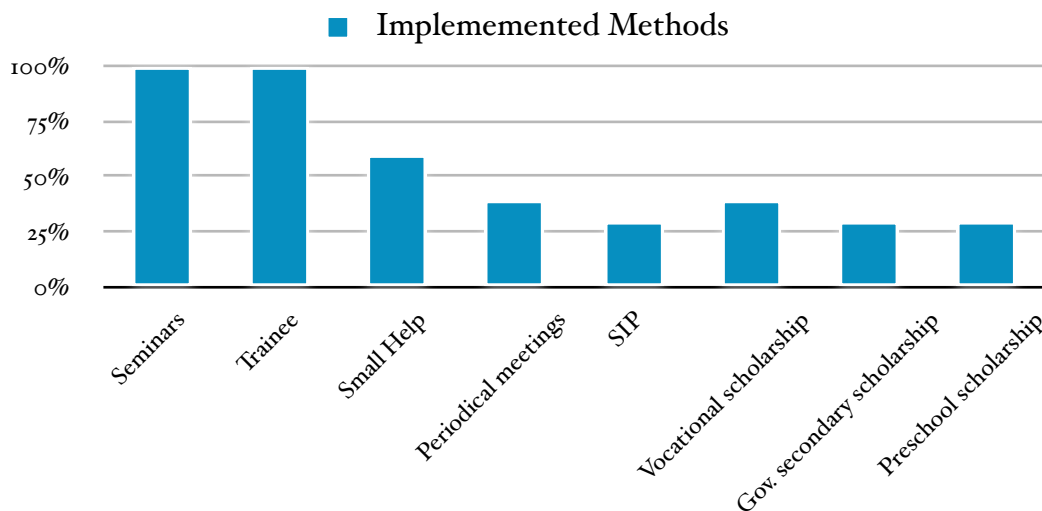
2. We may consider to pay at least some kind of allowances to the chairperson of the parish committee.
3. We must continuously provide seminars to update and to motivate committee members.
4. We must think about non financial motivation, like the contribution of awards etc.

Performance Indicator 1.2.2 Actual ability of trainee

SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS FROM OUR CONGREGATIONS

The following data is drawn from the annual reports from our parishes prepared by the advisors.¹⁷ It shows the methods implemented by the congregations themselves out of their own annual budget. This means more congregations may have participated for example in our SIP program, as the following chart is showing only actions for which the congregations are responsible themselves.

As this budget is limited not all congregations will be able to do everything for example to supply scholarships and to run a SIP program of their own.



This means we have been fully successful to install an area wide service for **seminars**. For example in 2005 at least 23 local seminars are documented in the annual reports. However we are missing the number of participants and also not in all cases the objectives of these seminars have been mentioned.

¹⁷ The data is mainly from reports from 2005, missing data was drawn from reports from 2004. 10 Reports were examined. As the reports are not standardized a quantitative evaluation is difficult.

The program to receive a female orphan as **trainee** in the congregation has also been accepted very well and many of these girls are now in our scholarship program. However we fear that this model is now replaced by the field worker program.

The exact number of orphans receiving **small help** is not visible, as some reports contain only the amount of money being used.

| CONGREGATION | ORPHANS | KIND OF HELP | VALUE IN TSH |
|----------------|---------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Msae | 10 | shoes, notebooks, pencils | |
| Rau (2004) | | | 363.600 |
| Maringa (2004) | 24 | uniforms, food | 249.900 |
| Kondiki | 25 | food, uniforms, school contribution | 350.000 |
| Shokony | 72 | Uniforms | 385.000 |
| Himo | | Uniforms, bags, shoes | 400.000 |

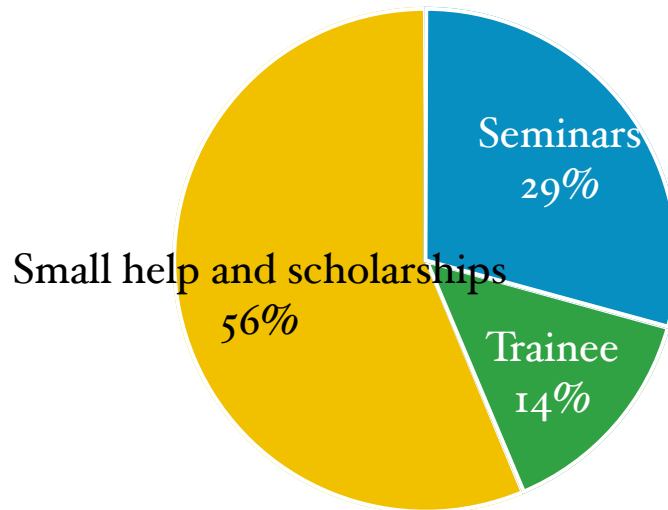
A **weekly meeting** of orphans had been present in Msae even before we were engaged with this congregation, another one was started in Rau in 2003. Now at least **monthly or quarterly meetings** are installed in Kondiki and Kirimani.

The internal Small-Income-Generating programs of the congregation can be evaluated as follows.

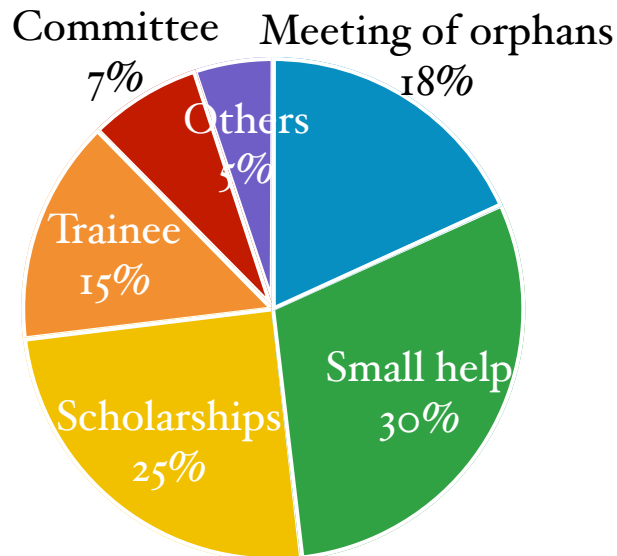
| CONGREGATION | # OF PROJECTS | TYPE OF PROJECT | MONEY SPENT 2005 |
|--------------|---------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Lole | 42 | poultry | 250.000 |
| Msae | 14 | poultry | 200.000 |
| Kisamo | 22 | poultry | 207.000 |

To give a full picture of the work done in the congregations, I include two annual budgets of 2005.

The congregation of Ma'ringa used a budget of 1.114.250 Tsh in 2005 divided as follows:



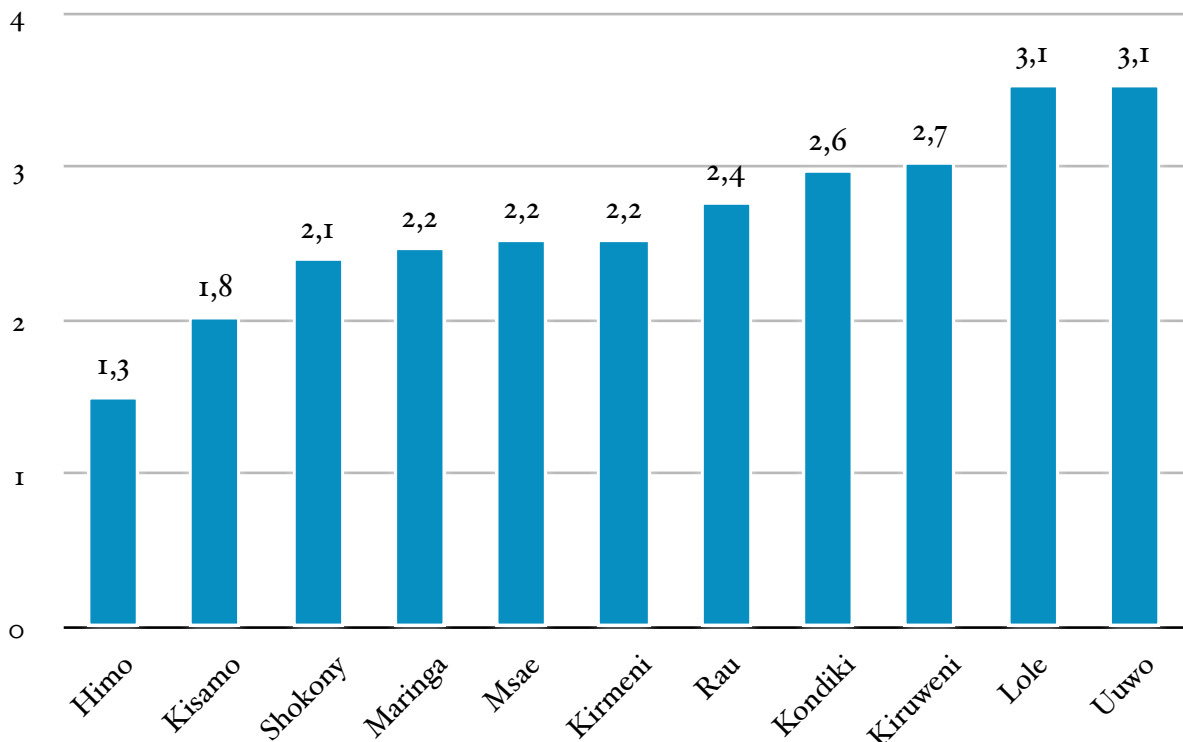
The congregation of Kondiki used a budget of 1.100.000 Tsh 2005 divided as follows:



These examples show, that our pilot parishes have meanwhile introduced a mixture of different measures according to our strategic four step plan.

RATING ACCORDING TO THE EVALUATION DONE 2005/2006

As in the education sector usual the evaluation 2005/2006 has revealed a wide spectrum of actual abilities, it is normal that not all participants will be successful.



Rating of performance from good (1) to bad (5)

Most of the congregations were rated above average (3). The problems in the two last one are known. In Uuwo the leading pastor and the advisor were changed two times. In Lole there are some internal problems.

Major detected problems

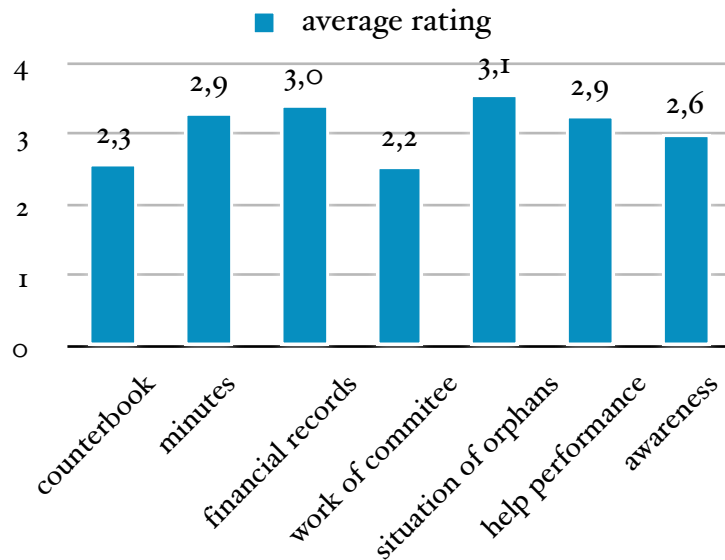
1. Missing cooperation between the pastor and committee
2. Missing minutes of the committee
3. Missing valid financial records
4. Missing use of the required orphan registry (two congregations only)

Approval of applied methods

1. The use of the counter book was rated with an average 2,27 and the general work of the committee with 2,23, much higher than the use of minutes (2,91) and the use of financial records (3,0) which was not trained before.
2. The average local contribution is now 15,2%¹⁸
3. The situation of the orphans was indicated in the evaluation 2005/2006 with an average of 3,14, this means the situation is not poor (4) or bad (5).

¹⁸ See handbook paper 10.

4. The average of the performance of the congregations is even below the “average” marker (3) at 2,86.
5. The awareness with in the congregation was even marked better with an average of 2,64.



FUTURE STEPS

1. We need training and follow ups in the area of minutes and financial records.
2. We need to deal with those who are on the last ranks.

Performance Indicator 1.2.3 Supporting background of trainee

AVAILABLE DATA

We have not yet detailed studies about this issue: However we have two markers in this area:

1. The percentage of local funds showing the support of the surrounding society, this has been an average of 15%.
2. Cooperation between the leading pastor and the committee. Here we know from our daily business a lot of problems come from. Also the evaluation 2005/2006 indicates this in several cases.

ANALYSIS

Generally speaking the public support has increased since 2003. It is now possible to make fund raising etc. However the problem is still that the concerns of the orphans are quickly knocked out by other businesses.

FUTURE STEPS

1. Special Short Seminars for pastors
2. Measures to inform local governmental authorities

Performance Indicator 1.3: Effectiveness of Training Methods

COMBINATION OF UP TO DATE TRAINING METHODS

The ministry is using a combination of different teaching methods using the “on the job training” as the main teaching model.

1. Reading material, like our books
2. Classroom lectures, including group discussions
3. Mentoring done by our advisors in our pilot parishes
4. Exposure to field experience using our pilot parishes
5. Proposal, budget and report writing under supervision

COST EFFECTIVENESS

Still we are able to offer these services at low cost:

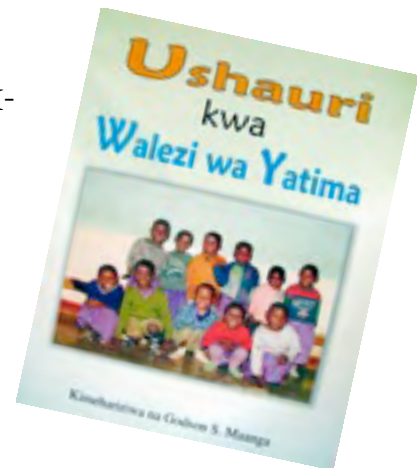
1. Our printing material is cheap, for example the book “Advice for Guardians of orphans” is available for Tsh 500 per copy
2. The accommodation for in house seminars is cheap. The Mwika Bible College is charging us at the moment 7000 Tsh per day and person (Full board). This is less compared with other facilities (for example Masoka training institute 12.000 Tsh)
3. As College we have a reservoir of teachers being able to work as mentors and trainers receiving only a reasonable facilitation fee.
4. Our general running costs are still low (2006 only 7%)

Performance Indicator 2: Availability of education

This indicator can be measured easily:

OUR BOOK: "ADVICE FOR GUARDIANS OF ORPHANS"

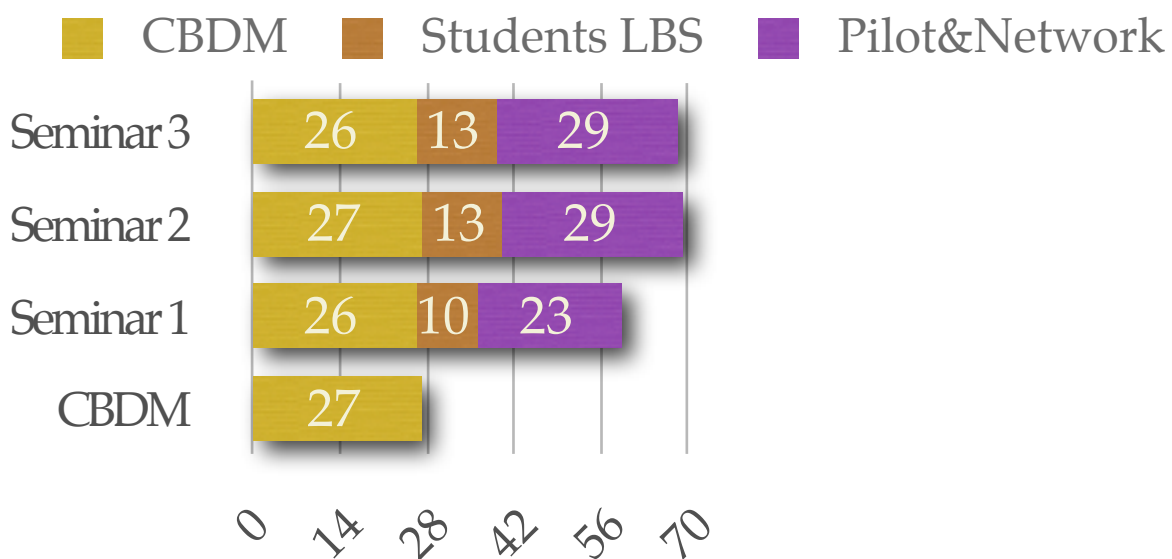
In 2005 5000 copies were printed. Until now over 1000 copies¹⁹ were sold or contributed within Tanzania, but also to neighboring countries Kenya and Congo. Combined with our seminar "The basics of the orphan ministry" the book is a very effective tool to introduce to and to sensitize to the major problems of orphans.



SEMINARS

Our seminars are announced by radio and are providing education to affordable conditions (Normally participants are paying only 25% of the real seminar costs). In 2006 we received participants from all over Tanzania, who participated in a five week long seminar (Community Based Diaconical Ministry= CBDM).

From our pilot and network parishes over fifteen congregations participated.



Participants Seminars Orphan Ministry Mwika 2006

STUDENTS AS MULTIPLICATORS

As the students of the Bible College are coming from all over Tanzania and neighbor countries they will be ambassadors of our education and training.

¹⁹ In 2005 almost 400 copies were sold only

COOPERATION WITH THE DIACONICAL DESK OF ELCTND

As our chairman Rev. Burkhardt was called to be also the Diaconical secretary of the ELCTND, our ideas and methods will also be channeled officially to the area of the diocese which will found its own orphan ministry in the near future. HuYaMwi will function as a tool for education and evaluation within this ministry.

OTHER MATERIAL

Other material is ready to be distributed:

1. The English written handbook of our ministry (11 papers)
2. Guidelines of different funds
3. The second book “ Effectiveness of Groups and Committees in the Society” is ready to be printed.

PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS

Summary of our activities

Core-programs

The goal of our core programs is education, e.g to educate and to train in the area of the orphan ministry.

THE PILOT-PARISH PROGRAM

We use a certain number of congregations as pilot-area. In this area we will test and evaluate our methods and strategies. On the other hand these congregations will receive also intensive training by seminars and by individual monitoring by our advisors (see picture). So the pilot program is establishing a two-way-communication. We teach our pilot parishes, but we also learn from them and with them.

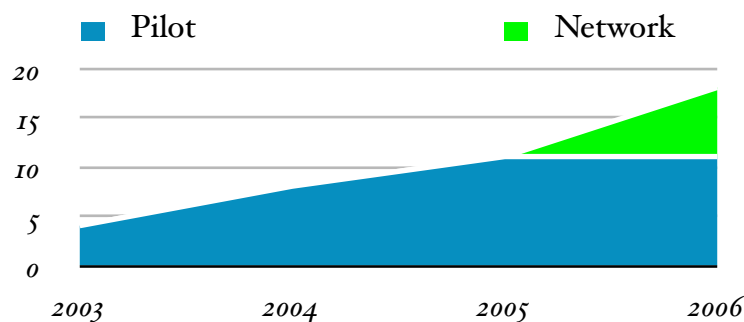


THE NETWORK-PROGRAM

We realized, that we can not duplicate the pilot model very often. Attempts to use advisors outside of the staff of the LBS-Mwika were not very successful as communication failed. So the Pilot program is limited to the available staff members of the LBS Mwika.

Therefore we introduced 2006 the network program. The goal of the network is mainly to distribute our teaching material and methods. It is therefore more one-way-communication.

Registered members will receive our books and material paying only a small annual fee. They are welcomed to participate in our seminars or to get teachers from our college to conduct local seminars.



Number of pilot parishes and network parishes

The future development of the network will depend on the planned cooperation with the ELCTND to install an area wide orphan ministry.

SEMINARS

Our Seminar program is consisting of a six week long seminar program (“Community Based Diaconical Ministry using the example of orphan ministry) including three short courses.

- a) The basics of the orphan ministry (3 days)
- b) The orphan ministry in the congregation (4 days)
- c) Effective work in groups and committees (2 days) - also published in a book (Ufanisi wa Kikundi na kamati katika jamii / Effectiveness of Groups and Committees in the Society).

FIELD-WORKER PROGRAM

In our traditional cooperation with the pilot parishes the communication is done mainly by our advisor. The work itself is carried out by lay-persons organized in a committee.

With the field-worker program we have now introduced a new component to the system. A fieldworker is a semiprofessional, who is hired for 2-3 days a week. This may either be a grown up orphan or any other capable member of the community. After receiving training she or he will mainly visit the orphans of the congregation and report to the committee. There will be a monthly meeting with our Deacon S. Mori to deliver report and to receive further instructions. The monthly reimbursement of 30.000 Tsh. is equally shared by the congregation and the orphan ministry Mwika.

The pilot phase of this program started in June 2006 with field-workers from 9 congregations.²⁰ We expect, that this program will change our system of work in pilot parishes and in net work parishes as well and will solve a lot of problems and shortcomings reported in this evaluation. For example:

1. We will receive monthly reports from our congregations
2. The orphans will be visited regularly
3. We will have a semiprofessional local worker, whom we can train and are related with.

Complementary programs

The goal of these projects is to develop models of ministry in different areas. The experience may then be used within the congregations. However in the most cases the experi-

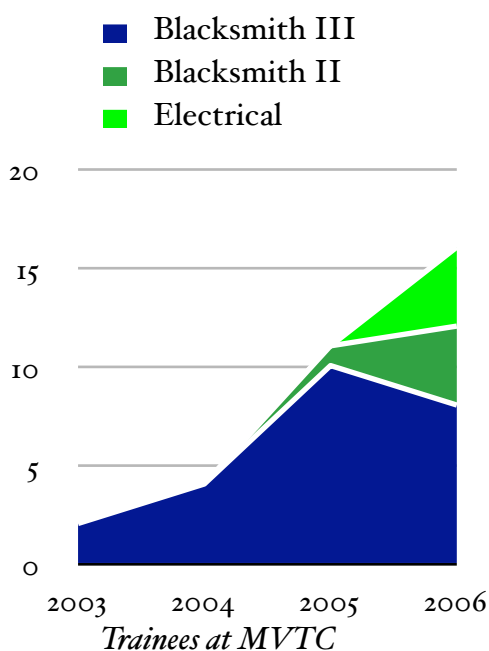
²⁰ Kondiki, Kiboroloni, Uuwo, Ma’ringa, Himo, Kirimeni, Kiruweni, Lole, Shokony.

ences of these projects will be more useful for institutions, who must organize the orphan ministry in a larger area, for example at district or the diocese level.

Many of these programs have already been started. So we need more time to make final conclusions. We list the following projects by age.

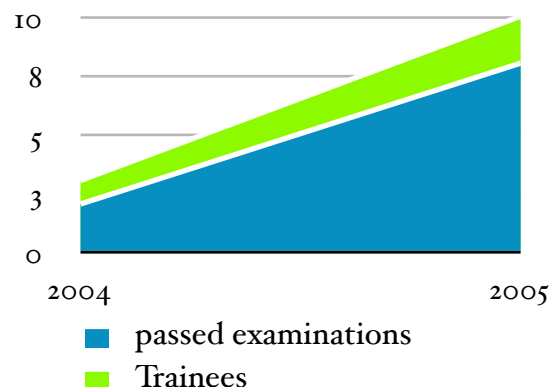
THE MWIKA VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTRE .

The chart shows the number of trainees in the last years.²¹ We are glad to offer a follow up course for the second grade of welding training in Moshi and to be able to add a second training in electrical installation in order to offer a diversity of training.



The training centre is owned by Mr. Humfrey Mlay privately, but it is a registered VETA-training centre. We sponsored Mr. Mlay to build a classroom and to get tools in 2005 and also in 2006 to start the new electric course. In return he promised by a written contract to educate a certain number of orphans charging his prime costs only.

The performance of the centre is high, although the students are only trained for one year where two years are usually. The students passed the practical examinations with very good results.



²¹ In 2003 there trainees were not yet taken a VETA examinations. The Blacksmith II students are not trained in Mwika, but at other institutions in Moshi.

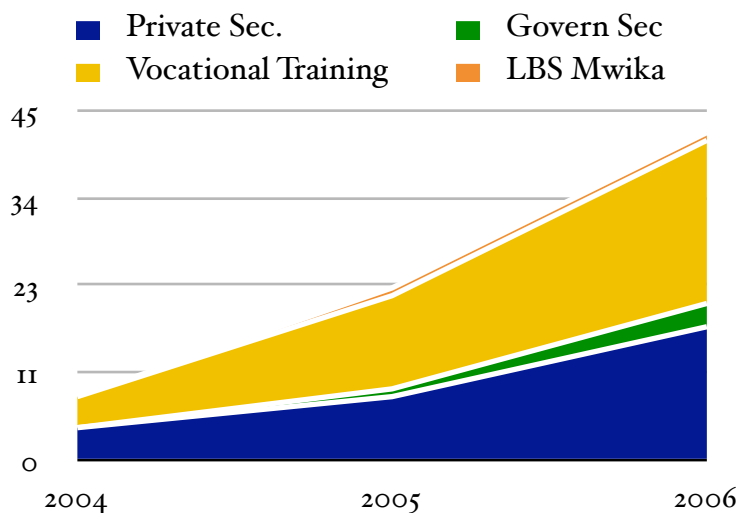
There are certain reasons for this success:

1. The training centre is integrated in a real enterprise. So the students have a good chance to do practical exercises and to learn real business.
2. The number of trainees is still small. This also helps for good practical training.
3. The school is owned privately. So all things are in good control.



New electric class at MVTC

THE SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM



We started 2004 sending the first three students to Leguruki Secondary school. Meanwhile the Program has been expanded²² and is consuming a big part of our annual budget. This program is only possible by sponsors who have a long term commitment.

Nevertheless we see this section of the ministry is quite important, as higher education is a major problem in the orphan ministry. After finishing primary school

only few orphans have the chance to receive further education, mainly those few who receive a governmental scholarship for secondary school.

As no other area of the orphan ministry is dealing with huge amount of money and needs long term planning, it is necessary that we are involved in this area to develop sophisticated methods.

However we see, that we have reached our limits: Without adding more manpower to our ministry we will not be able to expand more. Rather we think, that for the purpose of our complementary programs we have reached a size big enough to gain experience.

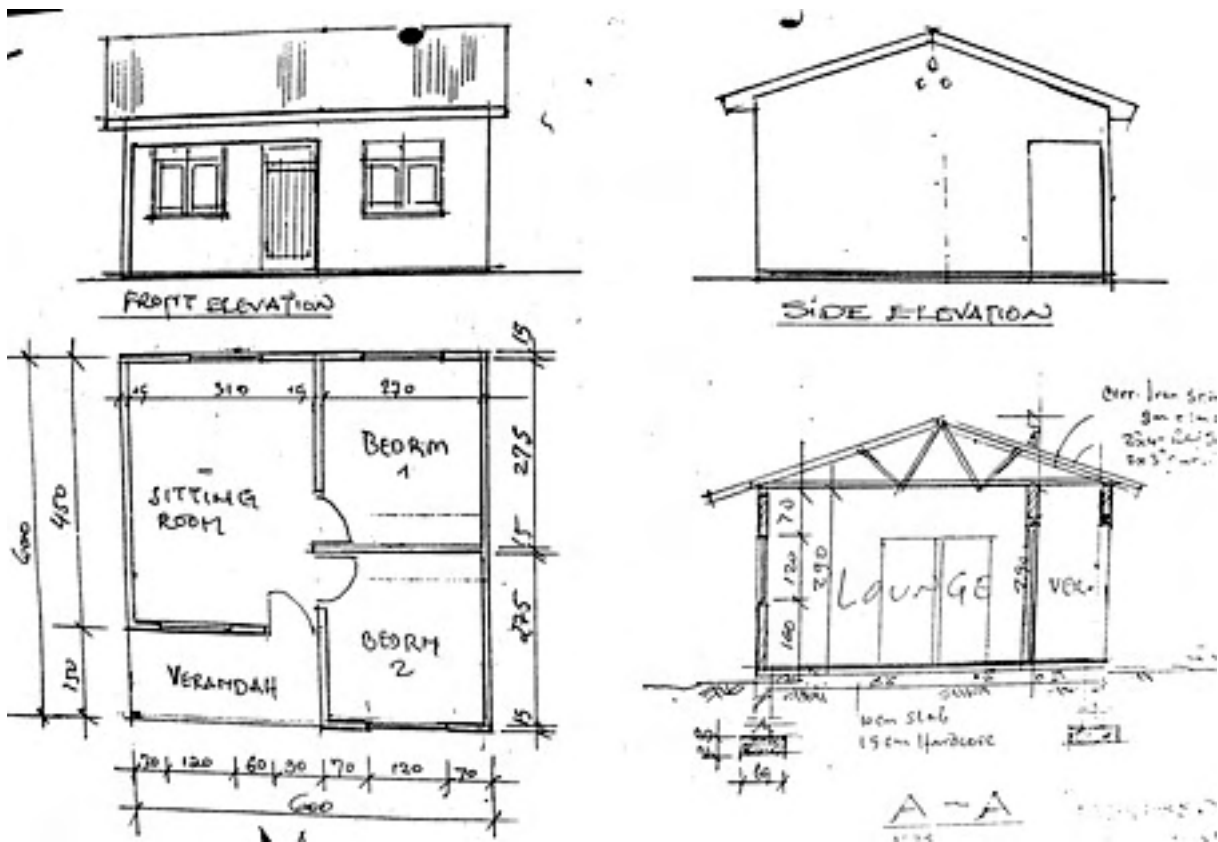
²² Including program at MVTC, but not including trainees in patisserie project and at LBS Mwika

THE BUILDING FUND

In 2005 we started this fund, from which our congregations can ask assistance to repair or to build houses of orphans and widows. The guidelines limit the total expenses to 1,6 Mio Tsh and a contribution of our ministry of 60% to the building costs.²³ Until the end of the year 2005 we have started one project in Kondiki and two projects in Kirimeni.



House built in Kirimeni



Two of these projects are using our master plan a 6m x 6m square house with one living room and two bed rooms built of stone. Due to raising material prices and difficulties to get the local contribution the three projects reached only shell-level so far. So we had to enlarge the original limits and the percentage of our help.

Still the discussion is not finished, whether we should either build a quite expensive, but long lasting house of stone (in favor of the sponsors and the beneficiaries) or a cheap but not durable house of mud (in favor of all the other waiting orphans and widows). Recent home visit showed even more widows and orphans in urgent need of this measure.

²³ According to the revised guidelines in June 2006

THE SMALL-INCOME-GENERATING-PROJECT PROGRAM (SIP)

Also in 2005 our SIP program took off with participants from Kisamo, Mar'inga, Uuwo and Shokony. According to our guidelines the program is backed up with four seminars.

| CONGREGATION | TYPE OF PROJECT | FUNDS |
|--------------|-----------------|---------|
| Ma'ringa | goats | 220.900 |
| Shokony | chicken | 87.900 |
| Shokony | chicken | 87.900 |
| Uuwo | ducks | 119.500 |
| Kisamo | chicken | 74.400 |

Deakon Mori visited most of the groups and reported: "I visited all groups except Kisamo group and I found all projects have started and are in a good condition. Some groups have already started to harvest eggs."

In 2006 we have now participants from 6 congregations with 11 suggested projects.



Goats in Ma'ringa

THE PATISSERIE PROJECT



Opening November 2005

As we have already started vocational training for boys in 2003, we have been thinking for a long period of time to do something for girls. In the rural area of Mwika the only possibility of training is tailoring.

Finally in November 2005 we started a patisserie project which was then confirmed as a non-profit private enterprise led by Ellen Burkhardt and Mrs. Monaichi Sillayo supported by our ministry. All invested private property will remain the property of its owners, but the profit will be used to help orphans.

The enterprise operates from a shop located in the market of Mwika to produce and to sell different types of baked products, mainly "Mandazi", but also muffins and cakes. In the period from January 2006 to June 2006 the enterprise sold goods with an value of 2,0 Mio Tsh, gaining a profit of almost 400.000 Tsh.



Mandazi

The enterprise is used as a training area for five to six female orphans, who receive also a small pocket money included in the production costs. After a training period talented girls will be sent for further education in food production to Moshi.



Bringing the cookies to the market.

MEDICAL FUND



Medical screening in 2003

In our first seminar in 2003 we started medical screening, which was then repeated in several congregations. We paid medical expenses mainly to students of our scholarship program.

However we failed to develop a method to deliver payments for medical treatment quickly, as our parishes needed to apply first for help, before we could give them the security we were able to pay for these expenses.

So we developed a method of health coupons. We will give out a limited number of

health coupons each having a granted payment of 5000 Tsh. In case of medical needs the congregation will issue these coupons for a certain registered orphan, who will receive free medical treatment in two cooperating hospitals (Marangu and Uuwo) up to the granted amount. The hospital will return the coupon to us with the bill and report of medication and we will refund them.

In June 2006 we started the pilot phase with four participating congregations (Kondiki, Ma'ringa, Uuwo, Kirmeni). With the coupons we sent out also an application form for poor HIV positives, who can not afford the remaining expenses to get free medication from the government, mainly needed for different initial medical tests and for the monthly fair to report to the hospital.

*Chuo cha Biblia Mwika
Idara ya Yatima – HuYaMwi*

Vocha kwa huduma za afya

1. Sehemu ya HuYaMwi

Namba ya vocha _____ Mwaka wa kuitoa _____

Thamani ya vocha Tsh. _____

Imetolewa na Usharika wa _____

Mhuri na saina ya mtumishi wa HuYaMwi _____

2. Sehemu ya Usharika

Jina la mtoto _____

Namba yake kit. Usharika _____ Namba ya HuYaMwi _____

Maelezo mafupi ya tatizo lake la afya: _____

Tunampelka kwa O hospitali ya Karatu O zahanati ya Uuwo.

Saini ya Mwenyekiti wa kamati ya yatima _____

Saini ya Mchungaji kiongozi wa Usharika _____

Health Coupons

THE FUTURE

Trends and Challenges

Analysis of present trends in our environment

THE ORPHAN CRISIS BEYOND ITS PEAK?

As now free medical treatment is available from the Tanzanian Government, we may see a decline of the number of new orphans in the near future.

Our statistics from 2006 are showing already 20% less orphans than the years before. This effect may also be caused by a more accurate registry, but nevertheless the out filtered orphans had not been replaced by a hugh number of new cases.²⁴

However even if the dying has stopped right now completely there will be a need to care for orphans almost 18 years until they will be grown up completely.

Also we have no security, whether AIDS is really transformed into a chronic disease like in Europe. Presently the Tanzanian government is only equipped with first and second-line medication, which will stop the death for may be five, with good luck for ten years.

And even if we will not need to care for more new orphans, we still have estimated 17.000 Lutheran orphans too within the area of the ELCT-ND. This estimate is calculated by the present average percentage of orphans in our pilot parishes of 12,4% and the statistics of all children being a member of the ELCT-ND indicated in the official church calendar of 2006. This huge number is presently confirmed by censors being done by the church districts.²⁵

THE CHURCH IS GETTING MORE AWARE OF THE ORPHAN CRISIS.

There are several signs, that the church is getting more aware and will start their own diaconical programs.

The ELCT-ND diaconical master plan requests a diaconical professional in each district. This plan is going to be implemented in our home district "Kilimanjaro East" starting from 1.1.2007. This will bring much relieve to us, as we will not be the only ones out in

²⁴ See for the following statistical considerations handbook paper 10.

²⁵ District of Hai: 2741 orphans (censor not yet completed), District of Kilimanjaro Middle 2343 orphans

the field. However it will take some time to reach out to all 39 parishes of the district, from which already ten are integrated in our programs.

Also the ELCT -ND is preparing an “Orphan and AIDS-program “ for the whole diocese, in which the orphan ministry Mwika will be integrated as a tool of training and evaluation.²⁶

The Need of Education

EDUCATION AS KEY-FACTOR TO SOLVE THE ORPHAN CRISIS

This study has shown, that education is still one of the key-factors in combatting with AIDS and its effects.

Many methods described in this study are either education themselves or are combined with training for example:

1. Seminars for orphans and caretakers
2. The SIP program

Other methods, especially where much money is involved, required sophisticated methods of planning and monitoring for example.

1. Scholarship-programs
2. Building programs

Maybe also other factors are important, like the availability of funds, but without education and controlling these funds will be spent useless.

THE TARGET AREA OF OUR TRAINEES

The Mwika Bible College itself is receiving students from Northern Tanzania and from neighbor countries Kenya, Uganda and Congo.

The orphan ministry has already attracted people from the South.

Even if we overestimate these long distance relationships, so we can hardly overestimate the role of Mwika Bible College as a Zonal College not only carried by the ELCT-ND, but also by the Pare diocese, the Arusha and the Meru diocese, which all had been one diocese before. So the final target group for the Mwika orphan ministry as a department

²⁶ A draft is ready. Final version will be presented to Executive Committee in August 2006

of the Bible College Mwika may be even greater than the estimated 17.000 Lutheran orphans of our home diocese, the ELCT ND.²⁷

To include also the neighbor diocese into the target group makes also sense geographically as shown in the following table.

| PLACE | DIOCESE | DISTANCE TO MWIKA |
|----------------------------------|--|-------------------|
| Moshi | ELCT ND | 50 km |
| Same | ELCT Pare diocese | 90 km |
| Usa River (on the way to Arusha) | ELCT Meru diocese | 100 km |
| Arusha | ELCT Arusha diocese | 110 km |
| Karatu | Enclave district of ELCT ND passing Arusha | 250 km |

METHODS OF TRAINING REQUIRED TO REACH OUT TO THIS TARGET AREA .

The following teaching methods will not qualify to reach the target area:

1. Seminar lasting only a few days. - The fair for our distant trainees will exceed the seminar costs.
2. An intensive monitoring, used presently with our pilot parishes, with at least one contact per month will not work through long distance.

Other already introduced methods will work properly.

1. The network-model can distribute our materials using either e-mail or traditional mail services.
2. Seminars having a lengths of one week or more will reduce the traveling expenses.
3. These longer seminars can also include necessary field and training exposure in our nearby pilot parishes.
4. These seminars must focus on multiplactors, like church staff, semiprofessionals like fieldworkers or chairpersons of respective committees. (Training of Trainers TOT)

²⁷ Our seminars were already visited by Christian from the Pare diocese and we were already invited to teach a seminar in Pare.

Other methods must be introduced, for example to send a team of us at least once a year to a distant part of our target area to do the following:

1. To teach seminars directly in the target area
2. To visit, monitor and evaluate the work done in the congregation of the target area.

SOURCES

The Handbook of the Orphan Ministry Mwika

1. Different measures to help the orphans (2004)
2. A four year plan of counseling a congregation to help the orphans (2004)
3. A Balanced scholarship program (2004)
4. Sponsorship from overseas (2004)
5. Statistic report and evaluation (2004)
6. Counseling in the situation of HIV/AIDS - Christian Lay Counsellors (2004)
7. Fundraising (2005)
8. Filling System for orphan ministries (2005)
9. Review of our Scholarship program (2006)
10. Statistics 2005/2006
11. Evaluation 2005/2006

Guidelines of the Orphan Ministry Mwika

Guidelines of the orphan ministry at the Lutheran Bible School Mwika, 1st revision 2006.

Agreement about partnership concerning the ministry to orphans - sample contract, 1st revision 2006.

Building and basic equipment fund, 2nd revision 2006.

Guidelines of the HuYaMwi fund for starting small income projects, 2005.

Health Coupons and Medical fund, 2006.

Publications of the Diaconical Desk of the ELCT ND

Diaconical master-plan for the ELCT Northern Diocese (2006).

Printed Books

Maanga, Godson S. (editor): Ushauri kwa Walezi wa Yatima- Advice for guardians of orphans, Moshi 2004 (a publication of the Orphan Ministry Mwika).

Maaga, Godson S. (editor): Ufanisi wa Kamati na Vikundi Mbalimbali - Effectiveness of Committees and Groups, Moshi 2006 (a publication of the Orphan Ministry Mwika).

Video

Haki za Yatima- Rights of orphans, ca 15 min (2003).

Samwel Mori, ein Diakon aus Tansania, ca 15 min (2005) - soundtrackt in German.

Harision, ein Waise aus Tansania- Harrison an orphan from Tanzania ca. 15 min (2006) - soundtrack in German.

Other Publications:

UNICEF, Children on the Brink, latest edition 2004.

Most of this material is included in our CDs and DVDs.