



*ATD Fourth World in Tanzania  
Annual report 2012*







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**ATD Fourth World**

**(registered with n° 003447 under NGO Act, 2002)**

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# **ATD Fourth World - Tanzania**

## **Annual report 2012**

|  |           |
|--|-----------|
| <b>1. PRESENTATION OF ATD FOURTH WORLD.....</b>                          | <b>5</b>  |
| <b>1.1. Who are we ? .....</b>   | <b>5</b>  |
| 1.1.1. An international movement.....                                    | 5         |
| 1.1.2. All Together in Dignity.....                                      | 5         |
| 1.1.3. Structure of ATD in Tanzania.....                                 | 6         |
| <b>1.2. What do we want ? .....</b>                                      | <b>7</b>  |
| 1.2.1. To overcome extreme poverty.....                                  | 7         |
| 1.2.2. What is extreme poverty ?.....                                    | 7         |
| 1.2.3. ATD priorities and projects in Tanzania.....                      | 8         |
| <b>1.3. How do we work ? .....</b>                                       | <b>9</b>  |
| 1.3.1. Truthful listening and understanding.....                         | 9         |
| 1.3.2. Coming together and thinking collectively.....                    | 9         |
| 1.3.3. Waking up and finding solutions.....                              | 10        |
| <b>1.4. Where do we work ?.....</b>                                      | <b>11</b> |
| 1.4.1. Tandale.....  | 11        |
| 1.4.2. Tegeta (Kunduchi and Boko).....                                   | 11        |
| 1.4.3. Magogoni Fishmarket.....  | 11        |
| <b>2. ATD FOURTH WORLD MAIN ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012.....</b>                | <b>12</b> |
| <b>2.1. Empowerment and commitment of activists.....</b>                 | <b>13</b> |
| 2.1.1. Shabani and Venance.....  | 13        |
| 2.1.2. Selemani and Hassan.....  | 15        |
| <b>2.2. Strengthening of the ATD movement in Tanzania.....</b>           | <b>17</b> |
| 2.2.1. Advisory group.....   | 17        |
| 2.2.2. Young Friends Group.....  | 17        |
| 2.2.3. Workshop "Working together as equal partners".....                | 18        |
| 2.2.4. General Assembly Process.....                                     | 19        |
| 2.2.5. Celebration of the World Day to Overcome Extreme Poverty.....     | 20        |
| 2.2.6. Street Library.....   | 21        |
| 2.2.7. Newsletters.....  | 21        |
| <b>2.3. Extremely poor children access school.....</b>                   | <b>22</b> |
| 2.3.1. What does access to education means for ATD ?.....                | 22        |
| 2.3.2. Why some children don't access school ?.....                      | 22        |
| 2.3.3. How ATD supports children to access school ?.....                 | 23        |
| 2.3.4. How many children accessed school ?.....                          | 23        |
| <b>2.4. Extremely poor children obtain their birth certificates.....</b> | <b>24</b> |
| 2.4.1. What does access to birth certificates means for ATD ? .....      | 24        |
| 2.4.2. Why children don't have birth certificates?.....                  | 24        |
| 2.4.3. How ATD supports parents to obtain the birth certificates ?.....  | 25        |
| 2.4.4. How many children obtained their birth certificate ?.....         | 25        |
| <b>2.5. Extremely poor adults learn to read and write.....</b>           | <b>26</b> |
| 2.5.1. What does access to literacy means for ATD ? .....                | 26        |
| 2.5.2. Why some adults cannot write and read ?.....                      | 26        |
| 2.5.3. How ATD helps adults to learn to write and read ? .....           | 26        |
| 2.5.4. How many adults learned to read and write ?.....                  | 27        |
| <b>3. PERSPECTIVES 2013.....</b>   | <b>28</b> |
| <b>4. ANNEXES.....</b>   | <b>29</b> |
| <b>4.1. Financial information. ....</b>                                  | <b>29</b> |
| <b>4.2. Further information.....</b>                                     | <b>30</b> |



*"It is not so much food or clothes  
that these people are in need of,  
but dignity,  
and to not have to depend on other people's goodwill"*

*Joseph Wresinski - founder of the International Movement ATD Fourth World*

As every year, ATD Fourth World Tanzania produces an annual report. It is an opportunity to present the main actions and achievements, as well as to share the good practices and lessons learned in the fight to overcome extreme poverty.

In this 2012 annual report, the main source of information comes from the people involved in ATD Fourth World in Tanzania. Through their words and testimonies, we hope you will better understand what is ATD Fourth World (Part 1 of the report); and also what were ATD's main actions and achievements in 2012 (Part 2 of the report).

We won't come back in this report on the eight tracks we defined with the ATD friends in 2009. These tracks are still our guidelines. You can find them in the 2009 annual report (pages 15 & 16) at the following address : [www.atd-fourthworld.org/Annual-report-2009.html](http://www.atd-fourthworld.org/Annual-report-2009.html)

# 1. Presentation of ATD Fourth World.

## 1.1. Who are we ?

### 1.1.1. An international movement.

ATD Fourth World is an international movement, with no religious or political affiliation, which was created in France in 1957. It is now present with a permanent team in 32 industrialised and non industrialised countries on the five continents. One of those countries is Tanzania.

Being an international movement means that it has developed for more than 50 years a vast and rich diversity of experiences, practices and lessons learned from different countries and cultures. All this knowledge is shared and discussed permanently through different channels, such as international meetings, websites and reports.

*"We have often the opportunity to read testimonies coming from everywhere in the world. It helps me to have a global understanding of extreme poverty. I didn't know that extreme poverty exists in all the countries throughout the world."* – Reachel, ATD trainee.



### 1.1.2. All Together in Dignity.

ATD stands for "All Together in Dignity". These few words could summarise who we are, what we want and how we work. "All Together" is easily understandable, as it refers to the unity of the movement, as well as the necessity to join everyone's efforts to reach common objectives.



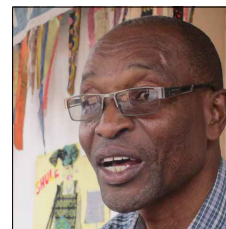
*"Being together means the gathering of people to do something, to share thoughts. It makes me feel like I am among humans. It's an occasion to learn different things from others."* – Selemani Yasini, octopus monger at the Fishmarket

*"Being together is a moment of cooperation between neighbours, friends or in a community. It helps the people to live in a peaceful state, helping each other and getting to know one another."* – Mohammed Shaa, fish cleaner at the Fishmarket



The concept of "Dignity" is more complicated, but fundamental to understand, as it represents the core of the ATD movement. Activists and friends explain that dignity refers to the value of every human being, as well as the respect everyone deserves. Dignity represents the essence of humanity; everyone has dignity. However, in many cases, human beings are not respected as such.

*“All human beings are equal. Whether you are rich or poor, you have the same rights. This gives you dignity. The extremely poor don't have the same rights, so they feel decreased. You need someone to encourage them to stand up, to understand that they are equal to other people.” – Saasita, social worker*



*“For me, dignity is the way to a good life style, which makes you stay in peace with society. Everywhere poor people are not respected as they are supposed to be. The role of ATD is to make those who are unvalued to be valued and to feel valued.” – Fredrick, teacher and pastor*

### 1.1.3. Structure of ATD in Tanzania.

ATD started to work in Tanzania in 1999 and was registered as an association in 2009, under the Non Governmental Organisations Act of 2002 with the registration number NGO/00003447. It is part of the International Movement ATD Fourth World.

ATD Tanzania is not a hierarchical organisation. It has different kinds of members and groups, which have different responsibilities and are highly interconnected among them.

#### The Activists.

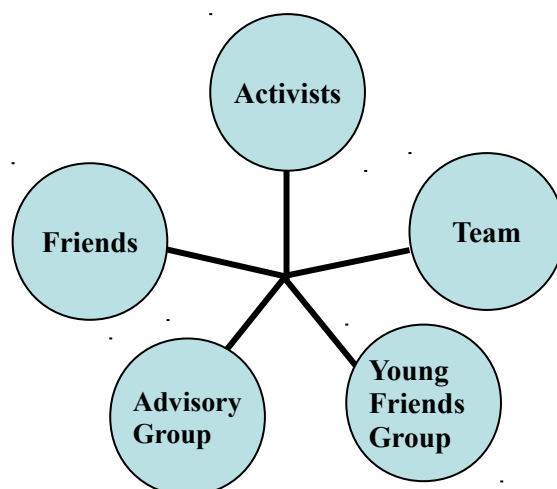
The activists are living, or have been, in situation of extreme poverty. They have direct experience in fighting poverty in their daily life, but also helping others to overcome poverty. They are involved in activities with ATD. Most of them are living in Dar es Salaam, but some in other regions of Tanzania.

#### The Friends.

The friends are people who have not necessarily experienced situations of extreme poverty, but have built links between their communities or professions and people living in extreme poverty. Some are already committed in other associations. They are all eager to support the movement from their workplace and to commit themselves in a joint action with extremely poor people.

#### The Team.

In 2012, the Team of ATD was composed of six permanent members: three Tanzanian and three Europeans. Three of them belong to the ATD permanent volunteer corps. The others are trainees. The team supports the activists and friends in the different actions and projects. It is also in charge of the administration of the office, and keeps close communication with the ATD headquarters in France.



#### The Advisory Group.

A small group of ATD friends and activists meet regularly since September 2008. These very close members are the main witnesses and the advisers of the development of the movement in the country.

#### The Young Friends Group.

Since January 2010, a group of young friends of ATD meets to think together about the role of youth in building a fairer world. They come from different social backgrounds and neighbourhoods of Dar es Salaam.

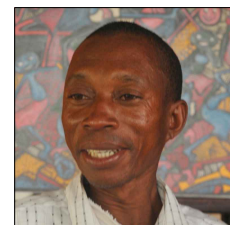


## 1.2. What do we want ?

### 1.2.1. To overcome extreme poverty.

ATD's main objective is to overcome extreme poverty in order to build an inclusive society respectful of human dignity and human rights. ATD focuses on supporting extremely poor individuals and families through its grass-roots presence and involvement in poor communities, creating public awareness on extreme poverty and influencing policies to address it.

*"The objective of ATD is to break the wall between the poor and the rich. A big part of the poor people as ourselves, thinks the world belongs to the rich and that this world is not for us. It is not like that, this world is for every one of us."* – Shabani, stone breaker in Boko quarry.

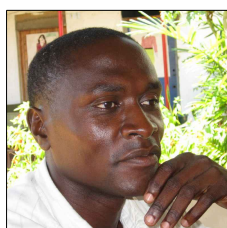


### 1.2.2. What is extreme poverty ?

Extreme poverty is generally understood as a lack of economic income. And this is obviously correct as money helps people to access basic needs and services such as food, water, housing or transport. However, extreme poverty is a wider reality. It cannot be reduced to its economic aspect.

ATD activists and friends explain that extreme poverty is also a situation where you depend on others to survive, where you are excluded from the community, where human rights are not respected, where you cannot speak out in front of people or where there is simply no hope for a better future.

*"A person who lives in extreme poverty is someone who has difficulties to get food, who is unable to have a roof to sleep under, who has problems to obtain a job, who has no knowledge, but perhaps most importantly, someone who needs help from others to survive."* - Mama Niko, housewife in Tandale



*"When you have a family meeting, the very poor people are often not allowed to speak in front of the others. If you are poor, you do not have contributions in the community. When you go to hospitals or offices, the very poor people are not respected. To live in poverty is not a shame, but poverty is a shame. You wonder why you are not important, as you are a human being like everyone else."* - Ally, electrician, farmer and 10-cell leader in Kibaha

### 1.2.3. ATD priorities and projects in Tanzania.

In 2010, the ATD team established the following four priorities. These priorities help the movement to focus its actions and projects. It is also useful to understand better what ATD wants to achieve in Tanzania.

- **Support the ATD members in the development of the ATD movement in Tanzania.**

The development of the ATD movement and the empowerment of its members (activists and friends) are very important as they have to be the main leaders of the actions in Tanzania. We will see in the second part of the report that it is one of the main achievements of 2012.

- **Support, through our activities and projects, the most disadvantaged people in the challenges they face.**

ATD members take concrete action to support the poorest people. In 2012, as in previous years, ATD implemented projects related to the access of basic rights: children's education, child birth registration and adult literacy. In the second part of the report, we will present the achievements in these areas.

- **Create closer links with the region and the world.**

Because it is an international movement, ATD is in close contact with other ATD teams from different countries. It helps activists and friends to be aware of other situations of extreme poverty in different countries. It makes them realise that their commitment is part of a wider struggle against extreme poverty.

- **Consolidate our financial and administrative situation.**

ATD is very committed to the good management of its administrative and financial aspects. It has also a strong financial ethic, ensuring that money is used properly and not misused in irrelevant activities. This is very important for ATD's own organisation and also when it comes to implementing projects. The financial report is presented in the annexes.





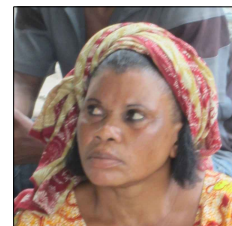
### 1.3. How do we work ?

The ATD movement supports people living in extreme poverty to access their rights and build partnership with different people and institutions. People living in extreme poverty are at the centre of the movement. Therefore, they actively participate in the solutions to overcome poverty.

#### 1.3.1. Truthful listening and understanding.

ATD members take the time to sit and listen individually to people living in extreme poverty. This is particularly important as most of the time their voices are unheard, even if they are the ones who better know about their difficult situation. This is also part of dignity; all people have something to say and deserve to be listened to.

*"I like the way ATD listens to what people have to say. If we go to meet rich or educated people, they wouldn't want to explain anything to us as we are too poor, and they would assume we would not understand."* - Mama Msham, housewife in Tandale



*"ATD takes time to listen to people first. It is important because when you have a discussion, you may discover a problem, and give advice to try to find solutions."* - Mama Athumani, cook in Tandale

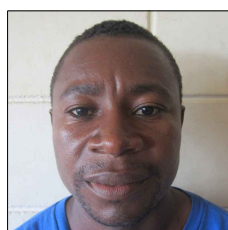
#### 1.3.2. Coming together and thinking collectively.

ATD brings together the poor and non poor in order to meet and know each other, to think about their situations, to share testimonies, to understand what are the causes and consequences of poverty. This is essential as people realise that they are not the only ones facing similar problems, that poverty is not natural, that they have rights, that other people are concerned about their situation. Coming together gives them confidence and hope.

*"ATD is like a party that has various people coming together at meetings to share ideas and experiences. If you feel like you have a problem, you can ask others to give you some advice, especially because these people face similar situations."* - Baba Godfrey, watchman and umbrella repairer in Tandale



*"ATD gives a place for poor and extremely poor people to collaborate and share experiences instead of just giving money. If you gave money to people who came to the meetings, they would just come for the money. Once back home, they would just spend the money and that would be it. At least, I can come back home and discuss what I have learned".* - Mama Msham, housewife in Tandale



*"Before, I couldn't speak in front of people. Now, I can speak in front of 200 people! Before, I would worry that other people laugh at me. For instance, in the first meetings in ATD, I wouldn't say anything. Now I have changed."* - Mohammed Selemani, fish cleaner at the Fishmarket

### 1.3.3. Waking up and finding solutions.

There is not a unique and easy solution to overcome extreme poverty, as it comes from persistent and structural political, social, economical and cultural injustices. Moreover, every individual situation is different and sometimes complex. However, solutions exist. Being together makes the people stronger. They realize that they have rights and that they can fight for them. All together, along with the experience and advices of the ATD team, they focus on achievable and sustainable solutions to their individual and common issues.



*"Before being with ATD, we thought that a lot of things were impossible to achieve, for example to transfer a child from a school to another one. Now I think that much more is possible."* – Mama Sele, cook in Tegeta

*"I understood that what I was living was not normal. I discovered that extreme poverty is not a normal condition. The role of ATD is to wake the people up so that they understand what extreme poverty is. Thanks to ATD, my mind opens up. I am ready to believe that extreme poverty will stop one day, but not tomorrow."* – Bi Agnes, stone breaker in Kunduchi quarry



*"ATD helped me to discover myself, to recognize myself in a situation of poverty, as well as to open my mind. ATD helps us to understand that unity is strength."* – Kasian, stone breaker in Kunduchi quarry



## **1.4. Where do we work ?**

In Tanzania, ATD concentrates its actions in three areas of Dar es Salaam: Tandale, Tegeta (Kunduchi and Boko) and Magogoni Fishmarket. For over ten years, ATD has established relations with hundreds of persons and families living in these areas.

### **1.4.1. Tandale.**

Tandale is a neighbourhood of Dar es Salaam located between Sinza and Manzese. The people living there come from different social backgrounds. Some areas are especially poor and decreed. For more than ten years, ATD has facilitated different kinds of activities and created links with about one hundred families.



### **1.4.2. Tegeta (Kunduchi and Boko).**

Tegeta is a small town situated at about 20 km north of Dar es Salaam. It is close to several stone quarries, such as Kunduchi and Boko, where thousands of people work as stone breakers or truck fillers. The people breaking stones are men and women, young and old, and even sometimes children. Most of them are very poor. Although they hope to leave this place because of the tough and precarious working conditions, they usually stay for many years.

### **1.4.3. Magogoni Fishmarket.**

Magogoni Fishmarket is the biggest of Dar es Salaam. More than 3000 people work there, doing different jobs. Fifteen associations represent them: fish sellers, vegetables sellers, scalers, fish fryers, ice makers and sellers, firewood and charcoal sellers, among others. Some of them are very poor. Every day, they have to look for a small activity in order to be able to eat. They are sometimes homeless, living in the street or on the beach.





## ***2. ATD Fourth World main achievements in 2012.***

In 2012, ATD Fourth World in Tanzania achieved new steps in the fight against extreme poverty and the fulfilment of human rights. This was possible thanks to the empowerment and commitment of the ATD activists (achievement 1), and the strengthening of ATD in Tanzania (achievement 2). Concretely, ATD members supported extremely poor people and families to access school (achievement 3), to obtain birth certificates (achievement 4), and to learn to read and write in Swahili (achievement 5).

For ATD, the first two achievements are especially relevant as it means that people were able to take action not only for themselves but also for their community in order to overcome extreme poverty. Stronger links were built within the movement as well as with partners such as street governments, school directors or the RITA administration. ATD believes that this is the best way to overcome extreme poverty in a sustainable way since it gives the people the strength, capacity and autonomy to keep taking actions for a better future.

The achievements 3, 4 and 5 are also very significant as extremely poor people accessed new rights. Education and birth registration are essential preconditions for people to overcome extreme poverty. These achievements were reached by the people themselves, with the accompaniment of the ATD team, friends and activists.



## 2.1. Empowerment and commitment of activists.

People living in extreme poverty are the first builders of ATD Fourth World. In 2012, one of the main achievement was the empowerment of activists. A lot of them have taken great commitments to support and help others to fight extreme poverty. Unfortunately, it is not possible to describe them all in this report. Here are the portraits of four of them whose actions were outstanding.

### 2.1.1. Shabani and Venance.

#### Who are they ?

Shabani and Venance work as stone breakers at the Kunduchi and Boko quarries. They are activists of ATD and belong to the Advisory Group. Despite their own struggle to meet their basic family needs, they find the time to help their community. This is done without any economical or material retribution.



*"My name is Shabani. I was born in Tegeta. I lived with my father until I got married. I studied primary school, until standard 7, and then my father took me to the quarry to work. I have three children. My life is hard. But even if I have not a lot of money, I make all efforts for my children. And I also try to do good things for my community. Education is very important for me. I make everything possible to allow my children to go to school every day."*

*"My name is Venance. I grew up in Morogoro. I came to Dar es Salaam when I was 19 years old. I studied secondary school until form 4 in Azania. I have one wife and five children. Twenty years ago, I began to work as a stone breaker at the Kunduchi quarry."*



In 2012, Venance and Shabani actively participated in the meetings of the Advisory Group; supported the ATD team in the organisation and facilitation of workshops and meetings; organised the commemoration of the World Day to Overcome Extreme Poverty; visited friends of ATD in Njombe, helped and gave advice to their community to overcome difficult situations, such as accessing school or getting birth certificates. In the next section, we will focus on their commitment in the birth registration project.

#### Example of their commitment: the Birth Registration project.

In 2012, Shabani and Venance became responsible for the Birth Registration project in Kunduchi and Boko. They give several days a month to get in touch with extremely poor families in their working and living places, to explain them the importance of a birth certificate, to help them to compose and fill the files (data, photocopies, photographs), to accompany the families to the RITA offices, and to distribute the birth certificates. They work as a team, sharing responsibilities, supporting and motivating each other.



*"Before, I didn't know how to make the process of birth registration. With the help of ATD, I went to RITA Muhimbili to register 4 of my children, and I started to understand the procedure. Then I participated in a lot of ATD meetings, and I began to understand more and more about it." - Venance*

They have shown a great efficiency in their way of working and have succeeded in registering a lot of children. They are efficient because they are themselves living and working in those areas; they know the people and the people know them. Therefore, it is easier to identify the extremely poor people in need of birth certificates, to communicate in an appropriate way, to make the people trust them, and also to motivate them to undertake the procedure.

Shabani and Venance have recently decided to organise themselves better. They are now beginning to report in a book all the data related to the procedure in order to make the monitoring and follow up of the files easier.



### **Why do they commit themselves ?**

Shabani and Venance don't receive economical or material advantages for their commitment. It's something quite unusual in Tanzania, as most of the public institutions, NGOs and international organisations usually compensate people attending meetings, the so-called "seat allowances". Those practices create a system of dependence, where the commitment depends more on the money than on the genuine interest. As a result, there is sometimes suspicion when people like Shabani and Venance stand for their rights and commit themselves for the community. Yet, their reasons are natural and coherent.



*"It makes me have a challenge in my mind. I know my position in the society and I know how I have to do something for the community. It is also a way to have new knowledge. We have to care for the people living in extreme poverty, and not exclude people like me living in this situation." - Shabani.*



*"I want to support other people because I have been supported by others. I received and I want to give it back. For me, poor and rich people are all people. We don't have to make classes between them." - Venance*

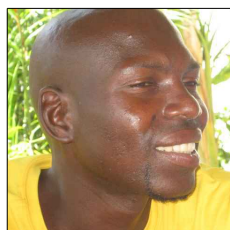


## 2.1.2. Selemani and Hassan.

### Who are they ?

Selemani and Hassan work at the Fishmarket of Magogoni. They are ATD activists and members of the Advisory Group. At the Fishmarket, Selemani and Hassan are persons of reference and points of contact with extremely poor people.

*"My name is Selemani. Every day, I wake up early and go from the place I live, Mbagala, to the Fishmarket. I sell octopus in the Fishmarket. I work in poor conditions"*



*"My name is Hassan. I come from a village south of Dar es Salaam. I was packing fish in a boat which was going to Mafia and to Zanzibar. But in 2005, the company stopped. So, I went to the Fishmarket to find a job"*

In 2012, they facilitated the organisation, and participated, in several events and activities. For instance, they were responsible, with the ATD team, to organise the 17<sup>th</sup> October celebration at the Fishmarket. They also participated actively in the workshop "Working Together as Equal Partners" and the General Assembly Process. In the next section, we will focus on their initiative of organising a literacy class for adults at the Fishmarket.

### Example of their commitment : the Adult Literacy Class.

In 2010 and 2011, ATD organised two literacy classes at the Fishmarket, in which Hassan and Selemani participated as students. However, because there was a lack of commitment of the majority of students, ATD decided not to organise further classes at the Fishmarket.

Hassan and Selemani were frustrated by this decision. For them, the literacy class had been very important. They thought it would be also very useful for others. They began to speak about the project to other workers of the Fishmarket. They soon realized that a lot of them were very eager to learn to read and write.



*"I tell my friends about what is ATD and I try to motivate them to go to the literacy classes. I say to them that, some time ago, I was also unable to read and write. Then, they understand that it has really happened and that it would also be possible for them." - Hassan*

With the confidence that they could gather a group of people ready to learn, they asked the ATD team to support them to organise a new literacy class. In January 2013, thanks to their initiative, a literacy class began with 10 students. Hassan and Selemani support the learners and help with some logistical aspects of the class.



## Why do they commit themselves ?

Like the other activists and friends of ATD, their commitment in the movement is not paid for. Although their living conditions are difficult, they believe it is important to bring changes for extremely poor people in their communities.



*"My commitment comes from my heart. ATD helped me to read and write. It touched my heart, and now I have the opportunity to help other people. I want them to be able to read and write. When I am involved in ATD activities, sometimes my friends of the Fishmarket help me to finish my work. It is important because my working and living conditions are hard, sometimes I have no money in my pocket."* - Hassan



*"It is important for me to participate in the meetings and actions of ATD because I can give my opinion on different issues. My message is heard by the community and can bring changes."* - Selemani



## **2.2. Strengthening of the ATD movement in Tanzania.**

In 2012, a second important achievement is related to the strengthening of ATD in Tanzania. The process of strengthening started years before and will keep going in the future. However, we consider that 2012 was particularly significant in the development of the movement.

Last year, ATD members came together very frequently, built a stronger network with partners, shared regularly information, participated in important internal processes, committed in concrete activities and deepened their link with the ATD international movement.

In this chapter, we will present briefly the most important elements which contributed to the strengthening of the movement: Advisory Group, Young Friends Group, workshop "Working Together as Equal Partners", General Assembly Process, World Day to Overcome Extreme Poverty celebrations, Street Libraries and newsletters.

### **2.2.1. Advisory group.**



In each of the eight meetings held in 2012, the Advisory Group received and discussed updated information about ATD national and international activities and processes. Besides, the group contributed to the planning of the General Assembly, the workshop "Working Together as Equal Partners", the World Day to Overcome Extreme Poverty celebrations and the ATD evaluation process.

In November 2012, an important step was taken in the Advisory Group. It was decided to enlarge the group with six new members who are ATD activists coming from Kunduchi, the Fishmarket and Tandale. It helped to bring new ideas and recreate the balance between ATD activists and ATD friends.

### **2.2.2. Young Friends Group.**

In 2012, the Young Friends Group gathered in eleven occasions. At the beginning of the year, they established the rules of the group. Then, they discussed issues such as the principles of ATD Fourth World or the suitable ways of reaching the poorest people. Finally, some of them participated actively in the workshop "Working Together as Equal Partners", the General Assembly Process and the World Day to Overcome Extreme Poverty celebrations.





### 2.2.3. Workshop "Working together as equal partners".

On April 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup>, ATD organised a workshop called "Working Together as Equal Partners". The aim was to create a link between on one hand, extremely poor people, and on the other hand, professionals and authorities working in different institutions, such as schools, hospitals, RITA offices or street governments.



About sixty people participated in the workshop, including the Director General of the International Movement ATD Fourth World and two delegates of ATD Fourth World for Africa. During the facilitation especial attention was paid in order to allow everybody to speak out, especially those who are not used to speaking in public.

During the workshop, the participants shared ideas about issues such as unequal relationships between the two groups, attitudes, discriminations and prejudices that exist, and concrete problems faced when meeting each other. Finally, the participants recognised and demonstrated that it was possible to work together as equal partners, and that mutual respect and trust should always be present when it comes to providing services or to implementing activities or projects.

*"We should try to look at both sides without blaming one another. We have to try to understand why sometimes some people are unable to answer our questions."* - street government councillor

*"I have to give the people information they are needing without making them feel bad."* - teacher

#### 2.2.4. General Assembly Process.

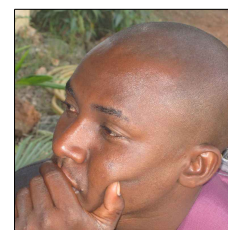
In 2012, ATD Fourth World went into a global General Assembly Process. All ATD national movements were asked to think about the meaning of "unity" in the struggle against extreme poverty. The objective of the process was not about reaching a consensus among the ATD members, but about sharing opinions, challenging everybody's own beliefs and learning new ways of thinking. The General Assembly is considered as a knowledge process for all ATD members.



ATD Tanzania went into this process in a very participative way. In June, August and September, several meetings were held with the Advisory Group, the Young Friends Group, the ATD team, activists and friends of the movement. In these meetings, ATD members shared and learned about the different meanings and representations of "unity" as Tanzanians and within the movement.

In October, Mbaraka, member of the Advisory Group, travelled to France and shared the discussions held in Tanzania.

*"Being together with others we are happier. We gain in self confidence and are more open. Being with others gives us courage to face challenges and to know our rights. We feel stronger as a group. You should not stay alone; to be with others is to feel more human."*

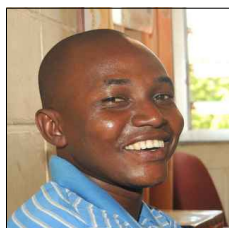




## 2.2.5. Celebration of the World Day to Overcome Extreme Poverty.

October 17<sup>th</sup> is the World Day to Overcome Extreme Poverty. The day was observed for the first time in 1987 by ATD Fourth World in France. Then, in 1992, it was officially recognised by the United Nations General Assembly.

The objective of the day is to invite the public to hear the voice of people living in extreme poverty, as well as to encourage all sectors of society to consider ways to eradicate extreme poverty and defend human rights.



*"It is a very special day. It is a shouting, a speaking out about extreme poverty. It is a chance for people to come together and to give testimonies to the mass about their experiences. We are trying to reach different areas of Tanzania, different countries and different continents."* - Mbaraka, worker representative at the Fishmarket



In 2012, ATD Tanzania decided to support different small initiatives of celebration, instead of organising one central event as it was done in the previous years. Therefore, friends and activists of ATD took the responsibility to organise and facilitate several events in their working or living places. Celebrations of the World Day to Overcome Extreme Poverty were held in Tegeta, Manzese (with Uwaba), Mbagala, Kibaha, Njombe, Dodoma and at the Magogoni Fishmarket.



*"My neighbours were touched by the idea that the poorest had a day to share their knowledge with the rest of the society, an occasion to understand that one learns through listening to the other."* - Ally, electrician, farmer and 10-cell leader in Kibaha





### 2.2.6. Street Library.

The Street Libraries are important activities for ATD. They have been implemented for ten years in Tanzania. Since 2003, every week, ATD members bring books, papers and pencils to an extremely poor community, and create, for some hours, the so called "Street Library". They sit in an outside location, and welcome children to read books, listen to stories, write or draw. It gives the children an opportunity to learn, open their minds and share ideas. Through the Street Library, ATD members also build relationships with the families and become aware about the issues the community is facing.



In 2012, every Wednesday afternoon, ATD organised Street Libraries in Tandale. An average of 35 children, aged from 4 to 10, participated in these activities. As most of the children don't have books at home, the Street Library becomes a privileged moment for them to listen to stories. Moreover, ATD makes the children think and talk about the main issues raised in the story.

*"The Street Library has also changed things because every Wednesday, the children come together and do some activities, instead of walking around or watching videos. They can share ideas with other children."* - Mwanaidi, secondary school student in Tandale



### 2.2.7. Newsletters.

Every two months, ATD sent a newsletter to 480 people in Tanzania. The target audience are people living in extreme poverty, civil servants, teachers, doctors, street government, religious leaders and NGOs, among others. Most of the people living in extreme poverty receive it by hand. When it is necessary, ATD members take time to read it for them, or they gather to read it together.

The objectives of the newsletter are to connect individuals and organisation who are committed in fighting against extreme poverty, to exchange testimonies and life experiences to make people living in extreme poverty feel less isolated, and to allow the voice of the poorest people to be heard, showing that they are the first actors in the fight to overcome extreme poverty.

## 2.3. Extremely poor children access school.

### 2.3.1. What does access to education means for ATD ?

Access to education is a fundamental human right, and is one of the best ways to help people overcome poverty. It gives the knowledge, skills and competences to understand different aspects of life, to socialize with different kinds of people, to get self confidence, to obtain a job, among others.

*“Children are able to go to school thanks to this project, which is an elementary and important way to move towards the eradication of poverty.” - Mama Niko. housewife in Tandale*



### 2.3.2. Why some children don't access school ?

In Tanzania, public primary education is in theory compulsory and free. However, according to demographic and health surveys, 21% of boys and 18% of girls do not attend primary school<sup>1</sup>.

Most of extremely poor families have difficulties to send their children to school. ATD activists and friends explain that the reasons are diverse: extremely poor people might not have the money to pay a uniform, school materials, additional fees or bribes; children might not have their birth certificates; some parents might not understand the real importance of education; or extremely poor people might not have the capacity to access their rights.



*“Our children want to go to school to learn something, the government says school is free, but the extremely poor do not have the money for a uniform, an exercise book, or even a pen.” - Mama Asha, housewife in Tandale*



*“Those who can express themselves well, and know their rights, can go to school and ask for their kids to attend even though they do not have a birth certificate. An extremely poor person could not do this.” - Happy, social worker*

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<sup>1</sup> UNICEF, [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/tanzania\\_statistics.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/tanzania_statistics.html)

### 2.3.3. How ATD supports children to access school ?

Through its "Access to School" project, ATD members support extremely poor families to identify the difficulties they are facing in the enrolment and attendance of their children. Once the hindrances are clearly understood, ATD helps the families to explore the different actions that could be undertaken in order to allow the children to access school.

Most of the time, accompanying the parents to meet a teacher or a director is enough to resolve the difficulties. Sometimes, when it is an administrative issue, for example, ATD supports the family to obtain a birth certificate. In some cases, when a family is really unable to contribute to a school fee, ATD brings a small financial support to guarantee the right to education. However, it is always an occasional support, as it is not a solution on a long term basis.

### 2.3.4. How many children accessed school ?

In 2012, ATD members supported more than 50 extremely poor children to access school. Those children mainly come from the families living in the areas where ATD works.





## **2.4. Extremely poor children obtain their birth certificates.**

### **2.4.1. What does access to birth certificates means for ATD ?**

Birth registration is a crucial process by which a person "legally exists" and is recognised as a citizen by the State. It is particularly important as it gives access and entitles people to rights such as education or formal employment, among others. For ATD members, helping extremely poor people to have their birth certificates is a step to overcome extreme poverty.

*"If you want to send your children to school, it will be difficult if they don't have a birth certificate. Education gives you light; you can know what to do with your future."* - Mama Msham, housewife in Tandale



*"We realised that by not obtaining our children's birth certificates, we put them at a disadvantage and do not give them the best chance for their future". "Some parents are not aware of the responsibility entrusted to them and as a result we should take on the responsibility, not only for our own children, but also for the children in our neighbourhood."* – Mothers from Tandale

### **2.4.2. Why children don't have birth certificates?**

In theory, it is possible to apply for a birth certificate three months after the birth. Nevertheless, most of the extremely poor children are not registered. The registration process is different depending on the place of registration, the age of the child or the document the family can provide (announcement, clinic card, etc.).

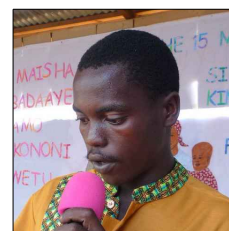


In Tanzania, only 16% of children between 0 and 5 years have their birth certificate<sup>2</sup>. Extremely poor people face a lot of difficulties to obtain their birth certificates. ATD members point out several reasons such as the lack of money to pay the process, the absence of documentation or the incapacity to go to a RITA office. In some cases, it is a very complicate and long process which requires a lot of energy and money for the families.

*“The process of birth registration is difficult and the people don't succeed every time, especially the poorest people because they face many obstacles and often they stop because they are tired. These are the people that ATD supports, those who would be ashamed to go in the office of an administration, those who say: “I know somebody who was mistreated and for me it will be worse”.” - Reachel, ATD trainee*

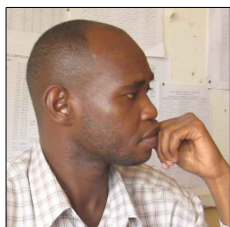


*“Most of us have no birth certificate for our children. We know that it is not a good situation for their future, but we never applied because of different reasons: lack of money, lack of documents, lack of information about the procedure, the distance of the place for application, etc.” – Beatus, stone breaker at Kunduchi quarry*



### 2.4.3. How ATD supports parents to obtain the birth certificates ?

As explained previously, ATD members establish contact with the poorest families; make them aware of the importance of birth registration and encourage them in the registration process. ATD brings as well a financial support, asking all the families the same contribution whatever the number of children.



*“I think that through this project of birth registration, we fight extreme poverty because we educate the parents: when we gather them, we meet them, we can share ideas and we can help them to change their expectations, not only staying home and waiting, they discover how they can fight.” - Emmanuel, assistant head teacher in Tegeta*

### 2.4.4. How many children obtained their birth certificate ?

In 2012, ATD members supported the parents of 260 extremely poor children to obtain their birth certificates. The ATD activists Shabani and Venance helped to register some of those children (see chapter 1.1).

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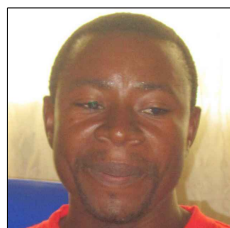
<sup>2</sup> UNICEF, [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/tanzania\\_statistics.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/tanzania_statistics.html)

## 2.5. Extremely poor adults learn to read and write.

### 2.5.1. What does access to literacy means for ATD ?

Not being able to read and write is a huge disadvantage for people in all aspects of life. It creates a feeling of inferiority and makes the people vulnerable to all kinds of violations of their rights.

ATD activists and friends explain that literacy helps people in a multitude of concrete aspects, such as being able to sign a paper, read a bus indication and read newspapers, among others. It is a step to overcome extreme poverty and social exclusion.



*"Education is very important. Without education, you can't write, even sign a paper. With education, you get confidence, you are able to meet different people and you can speak better. It is also easier to work or to travel, since you are able to know where the bus is going."* - Mohammed Selemani, fish cleaner at the Fishmarket

*"I think that fighting illiteracy is fighting extreme poverty. After knowing how to read and write, the people are able to do things they could not do before. Knowing how to read and write it is easier to get income."* - Fredrick, teacher and pastor in Tegeta



### 2.5.2. Why some adults cannot write and read ?

In Tanzania, 27% of adults cannot read and write in Swahili<sup>3</sup>. Most of the extremely poor adults had not the opportunity to complete primary school. They were obliged to work in a non qualified job very soon in order to contribute to their family needs. Once in this dynamic of survival, it is very complicated for them to find the money, the time and the motivation to study.



*"Those who learn how to read today would have liked to learn when they were children, but their family could not give them that chance; it is not their fault, it is the reality."* – Sophia Antony, firewood seller at the Fishmarket

### 2.5.3. How ATD helps adults to learn to write and read ?

Since 2010, ATD organises literacy classes to teach adults to write and read in Swahili. The classes are organised in courses of maximum twelve learners for six months, with two-hour lessons twice a week. Each learner is supported by a friend coming from the same community, who provides help for the homework and encouragement in the difficulties.

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<sup>3</sup> UNICEF, [http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/tanzania\\_statistics.html](http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/tanzania_statistics.html)



#### 2.5.4. How many adults learned to read and write ?

In 2012, two literacy classes were organised in Tandale and Kunduchi. Eleven adults graduated after attending the 6-month course.

*"I was even unable to write my own name. When I was invited somewhere in a gathering of relatives or friends, very often I had to write my name on a book, I did not know how to do it and somebody had to do for me. As well, I was not able to read the directions of the dala-dalas and I waited for the conda to call them. That is why I was very motivated to learn.*

*My relatives were proud of me when I decided to learn how to read and write, and especially my husband and my children. It was important to encourage me. My husband also studied in this class.*

*At the beginning of the class, even some of the learners were ashamed: probably because they really didn't know anything, like myself. Very quickly their shame disappeared when they learnt the vowels and discovered that they were able to learn. From the beginning all the learners attended very regularly and arrived usually very early in order to get practise all together.*

*My dream is to be able to read the newspaper."* – Bi Agnes, stone breaker in Kunduchi quarry



### ***3. Perspectives 2013.***

In 2013 we will continue to work on our four priorities, paying special attention to the following :

For the 1<sup>st</sup> priority "to support the ATD members in the development of ATD Fourth World in Tanzania" we will:

- encourage and assist the different concrete responsibilities taken by members of ATD in building the movement in Tanzania,
- support the Young Friends of ATD group to review it's mission and welcome new members to the group,
- continue to develop and strengthen the participation of the members in the Advisory Group,
- renew contacts and maintain the links with the friends of ATD living far from Dar es Salaam.

For the 2<sup>nd</sup> priority "to support, through our activities and projects, the most disadvantaged people in the challenges they face" we will:

- maintain our contacts with people working at authority level, especially with those working close to the poorest people providing services linked to our activities,
- support the poorest people to overcome the various challenges they face to access their fundamental rights,
- continue supporting very poor people to run concrete activities such as Adult Literacy Classes, Birth Registration, etc.

For the 3<sup>rd</sup> priority "to create closer links with the region and the world" we will:

- participate in a worldwide process of evaluation and planning, including the worldwide remote meeting in April and May 2013,
- maintain our presence in Swahili on the different websites of the movement,
- welcome delegates from other ATD teams and groups,
- continue the training to allow members of ATD Tanzania to represent and build the movement within, and outside, their own country.

For the 4<sup>th</sup> priority "to consolidate the security of ATD in Tanzania" we will:

- continue to raise the funds necessary to run our projects within Tanzania, covering all aspects of costs incurred,
- maintain the good relationships the team has built with funders over the previous years and try to establish new strands of funding for our activities,
- continue the procedure necessary to secure all the relevant documentation needed for the plot of ATD in Mwananyamala,
- work on reinforcing the team with some young Tanzanians, as trainees, who besides supporting the team in its work, will also have the opportunity to make a concrete commitment to their country and benefit from training.

## 4. Annexes.

### 4.1. Financial information.

The ATD Fourth World budget in Tanzania is composed of two parts :

- The expenses corresponding to the International Volunteer Corps members who are assigned temporarily in Tanzania, including allowances, social contribution, transport, etc.
- The expenses incurred locally by ATD Fourth World Tanzania, as shown below :

|  | 2011   |               | 2012   |               |                   |
|--|--------|---------------|--------|---------------|-------------------|
|  | Euros  |               | Euros  | Tsh           |                   |
| <b>Expenditure</b>                           |        |               |        |               |                   |
| <b>1, Office expenses</b>                    |        | 5,251         |        | 5,042         | 10,285,680        |
| Water  | 48     |               | 49     |               | 99,960            |
| Electricity                                  | 82     |               | 138    |               | 281,520           |
| Small equipment                              | 510    |               | 41     |               | 83,640            |
| Rent / Res. for depreciation                 | 3,463  |               | 3,463  |               | 7,064,520         |
| Others                                       | 94     |               | 86     |               | 175,440           |
| Watchman allowance                           | 1,054  |               | 1,265  |               | 2,580,600         |
| <b>2, Secretariat</b>                        |        | 3,419         |        | 2,632         | 5,369,280         |
| Small equipment                              | 513    |               | 80     |               | 163,200           |
| Stationery                                   | 541    |               | 741    |               | 1,511,640         |
| Welcome                                      | 584    |               | 675    |               | 1,377,000         |
| Books and newspapers                         | 195    |               | 275    |               | 561,000           |
| Fees and taxes (plot)                        | 904    |               | 228    |               | 465,120           |
| Stamps                                       | 344    |               | 363    |               | 740,520           |
| Telephone and Internet                       | 338    |               | 270    |               | 550,800           |
| <b>3, Transport</b>                          |        | 3,349         |        | 3,196         | 6,519,840         |
| Transport in the country                     | 253    |               | 0      |               | 0                 |
| Petrol                                       | 386    |               | 386    |               | 787,440           |
| Maintenance/Res. for depreciation            | 553    |               | 883    |               | 1,801,320         |
| Insurance for motorbikes                     | 30     |               | 12     |               | 24,480            |
| Transport out the country                    | 1,050  |               | 1,620  |               | 3,304,800         |
| Visas, travel insurances                     | 1,077  |               | 295    |               | 601,800           |
| <b>4, Activities</b>                         |        | 7,235         |        | 17,254        | 35,198,160        |
| Transport in the country                     | 284    |               | 906    |               | 1,848,240         |
| Financial support for the families           | 164    |               | 72     |               | 146,880           |
| Training for young people                    | 3,088  |               | 2,610  |               | 5,324,400         |
| Food for activities & celebrations           | 147    |               | 737    |               | 1,503,480         |
| Spending for activities                      | 3,398  |               | 11,029 |               | 22,499,160        |
| Communic.:Newletters, Oct 17 <sup>th</sup> . | 154    |               | 420    |               | 856,800           |
| Partial carrying forward of grant            |        |               | 1,480  |               | 3,019,200         |
| <b>5, Team, trainees</b>                     |        | 17,855        |        | 7,240         | 14,769,600        |
| Allowances                                   | 2,179  |               | 5,470  |               | 11,158,800        |
| Social security contribution                 | 436    |               | 1,094  |               | 2,231,760         |
| Language courses                             | 960    |               | 676    |               | 1,379,040         |
| Contribution to Volunteer C.                 | 14,280 |               | 0      |               | 0                 |
| <b>6, Bank fees</b>                          |        | 121           |        | 149           | 303,960           |
| Bank services                                | 121    |               | 149    |               | 303,960           |
| <b>Total expenditure</b>                     |        | <b>37,230</b> |        | <b>35,513</b> | <b>72,446,520</b> |
| <b>Products</b>                              |        |               |        |               |                   |
| Books selling                                | 101    |               | 26     |               | 53,040            |
| Grants / donations received in Tz            | 37084  |               | 33,238 |               | 67,805,520        |
| Donations received in France for Tz          | 45     |               | 0      |               | 0                 |
| Financial support from ATD Intern.           |        |               | 2,249  |               | 4,587,960         |
| <b>Total products</b>                        |        | <b>37,230</b> |        | <b>35,513</b> | <b>72,446,520</b> |



## **4.2. Further information.**

### **National and international contacts and addresses :**

#### **International headquarters**

**Paris : ATD Fourth World**

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**Geneva : Maison Joseph Wresinski**

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01201 Geneva, Switzerland  
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**ATD Fourth World**

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E-mail : [atd.tanzania@gmail.com](mailto:atd.tanzania@gmail.com)

### **Websites : international, October 17<sup>th</sup>, in Tanzania...**

**International Movement ATD Fourth World** - website in English :

[www.atd-fourthworld.org](http://www.atd-fourthworld.org)

**Overcoming Extreme Poverty** - website in English :

[www.overcomingpoverty.org](http://www.overcomingpoverty.org)

**ATD Fourth World, Tanzania** – web pages including the newsletters and reference documents...

in English : [www.atd-fourthworld.org/-Tanzania,549-.html](http://www.atd-fourthworld.org/-Tanzania,549-.html)

in Swahili : [www.atd-fourthworld.org/-Kiswahili-.html](http://www.atd-fourthworld.org/-Kiswahili-.html)

**Joseph Wresinski, founder of ATD Fourth World** - website ...

in English : [www.joseph-wresinski.org/Father-Joseph-Wresinski.html](http://www.joseph-wresinski.org/Father-Joseph-Wresinski.html)

in Swahili : [www.joseph-wresinski.org/Unaye-mama-wewe.html](http://www.joseph-wresinski.org/Unaye-mama-wewe.html)