

The Civil Society Fund

FINAL REPORT

PARTNERSHIP INTERVENTION, SMALL-SCALE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AND MAJOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

--

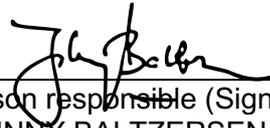
Danish applicant organisation	CICED		
Intervention title	Capacity building for improved inclusion of the deaf in Tanzania		
Contact person, name and e-mail	Ida Lund, ida.n.lund@gmail.com		
Journal number	nr. 16-1880-MP-sep		
Country(-ies)	Tanzania and Denmark		
Project period	01.01.2017 - 31.12.2018		
Total budget	393.574 DKK	Actual expenditure	361.402 DKK

25.09.2019

Date

info@ciced.dk

E-mail address



Person responsible (Signature)
JOHNNY BALTZERSEN

Person responsible (Block letters)

1. Objectives and results achieved

1.1. Explain in point form how the intervention has reached each objective and indicators and/or expected changes which have been described in the original application.

Immediate objective 1.

“Improved provision of qualified sign language interpreters and improved provision of sign language training for deaf in Tanzania.”

Success criteria/indicators:

- As per Dec. 2018, 8 deaf CHAVITA members now have tools in terms of training techniques and language knowledge to train other deaf or hearing people in basic sign language
- As per Dec. 2018 2 deaf CHAVIZA members now have tools in terms of training techniques and language knowledge to train other deaf or hearing people in basic sign language
- As per the end of Dec. 2018, the 6 already existing TASLI TOT's have been upgraded to a level that now enables them to teach other TASLI members in Sign language interpretation in an efficient and constructive manner
- As per the end of Dec. 2018 10 members of TASLI and 2 members of ZASLI now have advanced skills in sign language Interpretation through training conducted by the 6 TOTs.
- As per the end of July 2018, 5 board members from each respective organisation (10 in total) have undergone training that has brought them closer to being able to run their respective organisations and 3 representatives from Zanzibar now have knowledge of what it takes to successfully run an organisation

Immediate objective 2:

“CHAVITA and TASLI have improved their organisational capacities, including strengthened capacities to advocate for policies and public support favouring inclusion of the deaf.”

Success criteria/indicators:

- As per Dec. 2018, board members of CHAVITA and TASLI now have strengthened advocacy capacity and both organisations have advocacy strategies; CHAVITA has utilized the capacity to review its organization strategy planning in the area of advocacy. Also TASLI utilized the capacity to improve its management and operation of TASLI Headquarters however they need to formulate documents that guide TASLI in this field
- As per the end of Dec. 2018, the Tanzanian Communication Regulatory Authority has participated in a workshop organized by CHAVITA and TASLI and their awareness on deafness and deaf issues has been raised.
- As per the end of Dec. 2018 Tanzania Broadcasting, Corporate (TBC), Independent TV (ITV) and TV- Cloud has aired campaign material focusing on deaf issues concerning accessibility of information.
- As per the end of Dec. 2018 a report on the research conducted on needs and conditions concerning an SLI training programme has been written, distributed and presented to relevant stakeholders and duty bearers

Fulfilment of the objectives in % from 0 – 100 %

(100 % is given if the objective has been completely met and 0 % is given if the objective has not been met at all)

Fulfilment of objective 1	90%
---------------------------	-----

Fulfilment of objective 2	85%
Fulfilment of objective 3	

In connection to the fulfilment of objective 1 we find that this has been met by 90 %. All activities have successfully been executed as planned, and therefore the two organisations have members with elevated skills in sign language interpretation and in teaching sign language. This has strengthened their capacity both in terms of human resources (there are now more members in both CHAVITA and in TASLI who have undergone training and therefore now have training skills). The last indicator states that a means to achieve objective 1 is for representatives to undergo organizational training. This is to make sure that the organisations can make the very best use of the trained human resources, and whereas the project has ensured an improvement in this area, we assess the objective to only have been met with 90% due to the fact that both organizations - as we will touch upon in regards to objective 2 - still has a need for more capacity building to secure this.

In connection to the fulfilment of objective 2 we assess that it has been met by 85%. Both organizations are growing and maturing and likewise is their collaboration. The organizations both, however, operate in a society that has very little knowledge on deaf people and SLI's and are both vulnerable in terms of resources; human and financial. Due to the fact that they are both still highly dependant on volunteers in their day to day work, makes managing the organisations difficult and very dependant on a few highly dedicated people. This means that there is still a need for further capacity building within both organisations.

Target group as described in part C1 in the original application. To be filled out for small-scale and major projects.

Estimated primary target group the intervention has affected (number of people)	127
Estimated secondary target group the intervention has involved (number of people)	652

The quantitative data is used for CISU's cross-cutting monitoring.

This number corresponds beneficiaries who directly benefited from the planned project activities. The number contains Board members of CHAVITA and TASLI, trained SL interpreters, Deaf people from 4 CHAVITA branches, CHAVITA and government officials who participated in advocacy meeting. Indirect beneficiaries include those who have benefited and continue to benefit from the project results. These figures are in line with section 1.C in our project application.

- 1.2. Describe how the strategy has led to the results/effects which were described in the original application, including whether adjustments or changes in the intervention's strategy was taken underway and what effect they had.

A big part of the project strategy was to build the capacity of CHAVITA and TASLI and strengthen their ability to manage projects, fundraise and develop and execute activities. By focusing on this in the beginning of the project period, it has led to a closer collaboration between the two, that has further led to a smoother implementation of other activities and has secured the wanted results. A focus in our strategy was also to strengthen the organizations' ability to advocate for better terms for deaf people in Tanzania. Because of the training the organisations underwent, they heightened their skills in advocacy which enabled them to

successfully and independently carry out the awareness raising activities planned in the project.

In terms of adjustments it was decided, by the initiative of our partners to push the release of the research committee report to an earlier date, as to be able to use the results in project implementation ex. to advocate for the need of interpreters to improve inclusion of the deaf in meetings with ministries. Moreover it was decided by CHAVITA and TASLI that an awareness campaign should consist of a small video providing information on deaf in Tanzania. This video was distributed to TV stations etc.

- 1.3. Did implementation progress as planned? If there were activities which were planned but not implemented, describe in point form and give a short explanation (only for the period since the last status report).

The findings from the evaluation made by external consultant at the end of project implementation, indicate that most of the anticipated activities were all implemented in due time. Only one activity was delayed, as can be read below.

The annual meeting of the research committee met on December 28th, 2017. It was reported that research visit and meeting with stakeholders was delayed out of the planned timeline for the exercise due to bureaucracy from many academic institutions in honoring request for visitation and filling the research questionnaires. However, members of the research committee did collect approximately 70% of the data that was planned for, which paved the way for data analysis process and compilation.

- 1.4. Describe problems, opportunities and/or contextual changes which have influenced the intervention in a positive or negative direction, if any.

- **Lost financial support for organisational management:**
Around late March 2016 CHAVITA received the news that the Finnish Association of the Deaf (FAD) had decided to phase out a collaboration with CHAVITA that had run since 1988. This was the result of cut downs on overseas aids announced by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Finland that year. FAD was funding 90% of CHAVITA's main operation and from December 30th 2016 the contract of all employees had to be terminated. The pull out from Finland in other words was a hard blow for CHAVITA and left them with very limited resources. As our project did not cater for administration and operations in CHAVITA it was hard to allocate resources to project management, thus creating a vulnerability by making the collaboration highly dependent on the goodwill of volunteers.
- **Support of a SL/SLI program at university:**
As part of advocacy work done by CHAVITA and TASLI, a one year SLI training program at certificate level has been established at the University of Dar es Salaam. It has partly been funded by Deaf Children Worldwide (DCW) but now the University has taken over the bulk of the course. A curriculum was developed, that through advocacy, was approved by the Tanzania Commission of the Universities. The course is to admit 30-35 students per year. It is a big step towards professionalizing sign language interpretation in Tanzania and it is crucial that both CHAVITA and TASLI have resources to involve themselves in this programme to secure quality and credibility. The collaboration needs to explore and make clear exactly what the program entails and how we best can support it.

- Rule of getting 3 quotations
 In Tanzania there is a law that states that all local NGO projects must collect at least three quotations whenever purchasing anything - whether accommodation for trainers or larger items - for the project. This quite bureaucratic rule was not known to the Danish partners who therefore found the process of getting accommodation into place to go quite slow. It was then clarified that this is not a rule that applies to the Danish donor and that the collaboration could disregard this requirement in the future.
- Increase in transport costs making it hard for volunteers to move around
 As a result of the above mentioned, volunteers of the partner organisations had to increase their movement, which together with the fact that prizes on public transport has increased the expenses in this area was therefore higher than estimated, which left some people having to contribute economically to their voluntary work. With some volunteers not being able to do so, much of the responsibility was left with the members of the working group, adding to their workload.
- Auditing - domestic laws in Tanzania - requirements etc. (lack of budgetline for this)
 There was a confusion about rules of auditing. It was brought forward by the bookkeeper in CHAVITA, that all projects must be audited locally and that no funding was allocated for this. We found a solution, but must be very clear and aware of this in the future
- development and achievement of new project through Civil Society Fund
 As a very positive effect of the project, CHAVITA and TASLI was able to secure external funding. The application for this funding sprang from a leadership workshop funded by this collaboration. An external consultant guided the process of how to write and apply through a local civil society fund. It is very crucial that the organisations in the future keep on looking for funding wherever it is possible to secure stability.
- By the end of the project implementation it was decided by the two organisations in Tanzania to move TASLI into CHAVITAS headquarters. This decision was made after experiencing difficulties in being far apart, when collaborating on the project activities.

1.5. Describe how the experiences for this intervention can be used to improve/adjust the strategy for any future intervention.

- To achieve inclusion of deaf in Tanzania through sign language interpretation it is vital that CHAVITA and TASLI keep a good and close relationship. This calls for two strong organisations that have interaction on a daily basis. TASLI and CHAVITA under the same roof facilitates new dynamics and synergies in their internal cooperation as well as their cooperation with CICED and other international partners. Any future interventions will take this into consideration and also focus on continued organizational development. Moreover, we need to take into consideration how we can continue to support the sister organisations on Zanzibar by including them where it makes sense.
- We need to take into consideration all of the different activities/projects that are going on outside this collaboration in the two organizations, as to make sure we achieve the best results for our target group, the most vulnerable, and that we make smart intersectional collaborations instead of overlapping and duplicating work already done by others. We also need to look for further collaborations with organisations that can contribute with their knowledge and experiences. This can both be from Denmark and from other countries and can be through ex. by sparring and perhaps acquiring assistance from The Danish Deaf

Association (DDA), World Federation of the Deaf (WFD), World Association Of Sign Language Interpreters (WASLI) and others.

- Any future intervention need to ensure more regular face-to-face interaction. Already we have established a whats app group that makes a more day to day contact easier. We need to look into which kind of communication platforms will strengthen the collaboration in the future.
- While this small intervention has produced good results it is also clear that the demand for sign language interpretation in Tanzania by far exceeds the capacity development offered by this project. New interventions should scale-up support for facilitating a much wider and systematic effort, to provide the deaf in Tanzania with the required number and quality of sign language interpreters. We also need to look into who and how interpretation service should be managed.

2. Monitoring and learning

2.1. How has important learning been gathered, systematised and shared?

- Throughout the two years there has been an ongoing correspondence via mail between all three organizations. All information has been shared within the working group by cc'ing all members in every correspondence.
- By the end of each activity a small report was developed by members of either TASLI or CHAVITA depending on the activity. These reports covers all data concerning the activity, its participants and topics covered. The reports were shared between members of the working group that consists of members and staff of all 3 partners.
- By the end of the project period partners in south initiated an evaluation by an external evaluator, that compiled a report that gives a thorough look into the implemented activities, objectives and lessons learned. As part of this, a focus group was interviewed and the report was shared with the working group.

2.2. How will the learning be used in the future by the Danish partner, the South partners and in the partnership?

- The learning will be taken into consideration when all three partners will come together in June of 2019 for a workshop aimed at working on a way forward for the partnership. It is already clear that there is a need for a capacity analysis of both organisations, TASLI and CHAVITA, in order to follow up on the effects of the project.
- CISED has acknowledged the need to strengthen our capacity related to working with CHAVITA and TASLI and thus we have already doubled the staff of our working group to be in charge of any future intervention

2.3. Which tools have you used for monitoring and/or capacity building – if any? (please check the boxes below)

	Mango Health Check
	Accountability Dialogue Tool

	Other tool, if yes, which?
--	----------------------------

The information is for CISU's monitoring and should not be perceived as a requirement to use the tools mentioned.

3. Partnership

3.1. Give a specific account of how the intervention has contributed to strengthening i) your partner(s), ii) your own organisation and iii) your partnership.

- This intervention has played a big role in bringing both CHAVITA and TASLI closer together in a more equal relationship, through various joint meetings, workshops and other activities. Also the joint planning has brought the two organisations closer together. This unity is crucial when it comes to ensuring the best terms for both deaf and interpreters in Tanzania. The strengthened collaboration is manifested in TASLI now sharing the same address as CHAVITA making everyday contact easier, and hopefully helping communication run smoother. Bringing CHAVITA on board in the collaboration has also given project management a boost, and elevated it to a more professional level which rubs off on all partners and activities. Also it has increased our reach to our primary beneficiaries - deaf people of Tanzania - seeing as CHAVITA is their member organisation.
- Until quite recently, the working group in Denmark has consisted of Ida Lund and Emilie Lykfeldt, who are both Sign Language Interpreters by profession. When the partnership with TASLI was initiated back in 2011, the two had little to no experience with project design and project management and had to learn by doing. This to begin with, through the small pilot project running from 2013 to 2014, through participating in various CISU courses and now through the collaboration with CHAVITA running from 2016 - 2018. The skills and experience of Ida and Emilie have undoubtedly increased and is a big asset to CISED as an organisation.

4. Sustainability of the intervention

4.1. What initiatives have been taken to support the sustainability of the intervention?

- The approach of the project was to provide education/training and enhance the management, fundraising and advocacy capacity of both the deaf, SL interpreters and the local government. At large, the sustainability is due to happen because the said parties will continue to advocate the same even when the project ends. Already the university are willing to make sign language training a part of their portfolio. Furthermore the skills that both the 8 deaf instructors and the 6 SLI trainers have been given, in terms of didactic methods to pass on knowledge to more members, can also be used in the future to guide and train other deaf members of CHAVITA and SLI's who are members of TASLI

4.2. How have you supported your partners in exploring opportunities for other funding and/or capacity building?

- Through one of the trainings supported in this intervention an opportunity to develop and write a new project arose. With the support of the facilitator TASLI and CHAVITA managed

to write and submit an application to a civil society fund in Tanzania. The money was granted.

5. What difference has the intervention made?

Please write (maximum 10 lines) about the difference the intervention has made - eg. the most significant changes that have occurred as a result of the intervention. The text may relate to the summary, you made in the application. The text will be published on CISU's website / world map.

- CHAVITA and TASLI have a more close-knit collaboration now, thanks to the joint work in the project. This will enable them to take upon themselves bigger and more far reaching projects in the future.

Both boards have increased their leadership - and advocacy skills, the 6 SLI trainers and the 8 deaf sign language instructors have further increased their skills as well as obtained knowledge in structuring, planning and executing training sessions. The research committee gathered data and authored a report on the status of the use of SLI in Tanzania and a contact to the University of Dar es Salaam has been established, thus providing a platform to develop a SLI program. In terms of advocacy various politicians, institutes and authorities have been contacted and made aware of the current situation for deaf people and SLI's in Tanzania.