

OUR PROMISE

Building Brighter Futures for Vulnerable Children

World Vision
TANZANIA



STRATEGY FY 2021-2025

*Our Vision for every child, life in all its fullness.
Our prayer for every heart, the will to make it so.*

STRATEGY

FY 2021-2025

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MESSAGE FROM BOARD CHAIR



On behalf of World Vision Tanzania (WVT), I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the Government of Tanzania at all levels for the active support and enthusiastic partnership that you consistently provide to our organization. I would also like to thank the communities, donors, sponsors, partner organizations and the World Vision International (WVI) family for all of the meaningful contributions that you have made to realize the impact that World Vision (WV) has achieved in Tanzania over the last forty years.

In our oversight role as Board members, we bear constant witness to the fact that WVT's work touches, impacts and positively changes the lives of children, families and communities. Over the years we have seen measurable, incremental improvements in the wellbeing of Tanzanian children as a direct result of our work.

I would like to take this opportunity to present WVT's Strategy for 2021 to 2025, which provides the framework for WVT to address the needs of the Most Vulnerable Children (MVC) in Tanzania as part of realizing WVI's Global Strategy "Our Promise". This strategy builds on the achievements made under the previous WVT Strategy, which ended in 2020. It is an ambitious strategy with target of improving the lives of 3.2 million vulnerable children in Tanzania.

WVT's strategy was developed under a consultative process that included communities, children, faith leaders, Government representatives, the donor community, staff from WVT other NGOs, the National Board, World Vision support offices and WV East Africa Regional Office (EARO).

The strategy is designed to ensure that we achieve a deeper impact and take our work to scale. Our commitment to improve the lives of MVC will be achieved through collaborating more closely with other partners and stakeholders. Our campaign "It takes all of us to end child marriage in Tanzania" will continue to be a critical point of engagement as we work with all of you to bring about lasting change in all Tanzanian children's lives.

Let me take this opportunity to emphasize the need for increased dedication to ensure brighter futures for vulnerable children in Tanzania, and towards realizing WVI's global strategy, "*Our Promise.*"

Sincerely yours,

Ms. Josina Tarimo

WVT Board Chairperson



WORD FROM THE NATIONAL DIRECTOR

WV is pleased to share our Country Strategy for the period 2021 – 2025, which acts as a roadmap for our work to improve the wellbeing of children, their families and the communities where they live. This strategy is informed by lessons learned over four decades of work and builds upon our collaboration with the Government of Tanzania, faith-based organizations, donors and many other partners. Through our various sectoral interventions in Health and Nutrition, Water, Sanitation and Hygiene, Education, Livelihoods and Resilience, Child Protection and Safeguarding, Justice and Advocacy we have worked together to impact the lives of millions of children in Tanzania.

This current strategy looks forward to the future as we continue to serve MVC, needy households and communities in Tanzania. This will be WVT's first strategy in an era when Tanzania has achieved lower middle-income country status, and it responds to the economic growth of the country with innovations and a substantive paradigm shift. Our ongoing focus will be on how poverty impacted, vulnerable populations can benefit from the economic and developmental opportunities that the country affords. Addressing the many issues and needs that affect the growing youth population in Tanzania is central to this strategy.

Under our new strategy, WVT remains committed to "Our Promise 2020," as we continue to implement our work in line with WVI's global priorities. Our commitment is focussed on building brighter futures for vulnerable children in Tanzania as part of WVI's global commitment to improving the lives of the world's MVC.

I would like to thank all our partners including the government of Tanzania, our donors and sponsors from around the world, community leaders, partner organizations, and support offices as well as all our board members and staff for their boundless love and commitment to this meaningful mission. I would also like to thank all the people who were involved in the development of this strategy.



WV's global mission is driven by our desire to serve God and transform the lives of vulnerable children. Over the past four decades of our work in Tanzania it has become abundantly clear that much more can be achieved when there is strong collaboration and partnership. Our aim to impact the lives of 3.2 million children by 2025 will only be possible if we can ensure active collaboration, innovative programming and agility in working with a range of actors. As a Christian organization, we are driven by our faith and our deep commitment to ensure Tanzanian children's welfare is at the core of all our work.

I am calling upon all development partners, support offices, Government of Tanzania and the communities where we work to unite with WV and continue this journey, as we strive together to produce meaningful, positive changes in vulnerable children's lives.

Gilbert Kamanga,
National Director.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

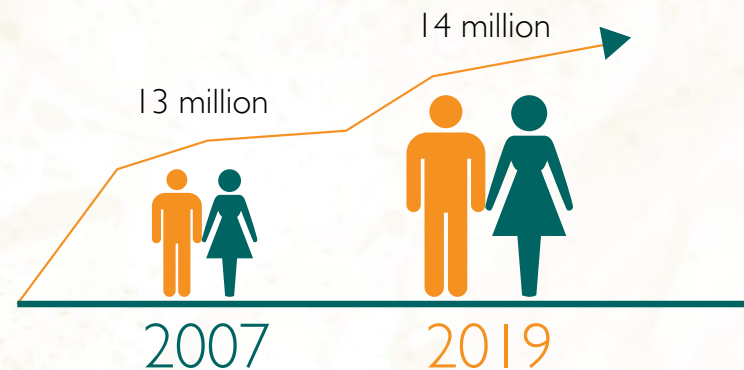
ACSAA.....	Africa Climate Smart Alliance	MNCH.....	Maternal, Newborn & Child Health
AIDS.....	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome	MSF.....	Médecins Sans Frontières
APs.....	Area Programmes	MVC.....	Most Vulnerable Children
ARSHR.....	Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights	MoFA-Japan.....	Ministry of Foreign Affairs Japan
BAKWATA.....	Baraza la Waislamu Tanzania	NRC.....	Norwegian Refugee Council
CARE.....	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere	NTD.....	Neglected Tropical Diseases
CBIM.....	Coaching Boys Into Men	NZ-AID.....	New Zealand Agency for International Development
CCBRT.....	Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation Tanzania	PNS.....	Private Non-Sponsorship
CCT.....	Churches Council of Tanzania	RC.....	Registered Children
CPCT.....	Council of Pentecostal Churches of Tanzania	RGHA.....	Rapid Gender & Human Rights Analysis
CRS.....	Catholic Relief Services	S4T.....	Saving for Transformation
CVA.....	Citizen Voice and Action	SDGs.....	Sustainable Development Goals
CWBO.....	Child Well-Being Objective	SWOR.....	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Risks
DPA.....	Development Programme Approach	TCRF.....	Tanzania Child Rights Forum
EARO.....	East Africa Regional Office	TDHS.....	Tanzania Demographic Households Survey
ECD.....	Early Childhood Development	TEC.....	Tanzania Episcopal Conference
EU.....	European Union	TECMN.....	Tanzania ending Child Marriage Network
EWV.....	Empowered World View	THMIS.....	Tanzania HIV/AIDS & Malaria Indicator Survey
FBO.....	Faith Based Organization	UNFPA.....	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
FGM.....	Female Genital Mutilation	UNICEF.....	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
GAC.....	Global Affairs Canada	UNHCR.....	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
GDP.....	Gross Domestic Product	UN Women.....	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
HINGO.....	Humanitarian International NGO	WASH.....	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
HIV.....	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	WFP.....	World Food Program
HSS.....	Health Systems Strengthening	WHO.....	World Health Organisation
IRC.....	International Rescue Committee	WV.....	World Vision
KOICA.....	Korea International Cooperation Agency	WVI.....	World Vision International
MHCGEC.....	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children	WVT.....	World Vision Tanzania
MIP.....	Mission Immersion Program	VFT.....	Vision Fund Tanzania
MMR.....	Maternal Mortality Rate	USAID.....	United States Agency for International Development



I. BACKGROUND

Tanzania achieved lower-middle income country status on July 1st 2020. However, the country's economic growth is not guaranteed to produce a direct impact on the wellbeing of the most poverty impacted and vulnerable people (World Bank, 2000). For example, the 2019 Tanzanian Mainland Poverty Assessment noted that, despite sustained economic growth and a persistent decline in poverty, the absolute number of poor people increased from 13 million in 2007, to 14 million in 2019. The same assessment concludes that for every four Tanzanians who moved out of poverty, three fell into it. Many Tanzanians who live just above the poverty line are at risk of slipping below it. Beyond the persistent gaps between urban and rural areas, there are also substantial disparities in the distribution of poverty across geographic regions (World Bank, 2000).

It is in this socio-economic context that WVT has developed our new strategy. Through our long term commitments to our Area Programmes (APs) WVT is able to ensure that effective community engagement and partnership development are at the core of our strategy. WVT will continue partnering with communities, Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MHCGEC) and other Government of Tanzania agencies, donors, community-based organizations, non-governmental organizations and private sector companies in delivering services to vulnerable children. During the period of this strategy, WVT aims to contribute to the improved and sustainable wellbeing of 3.2 million children.



Why this Strategy

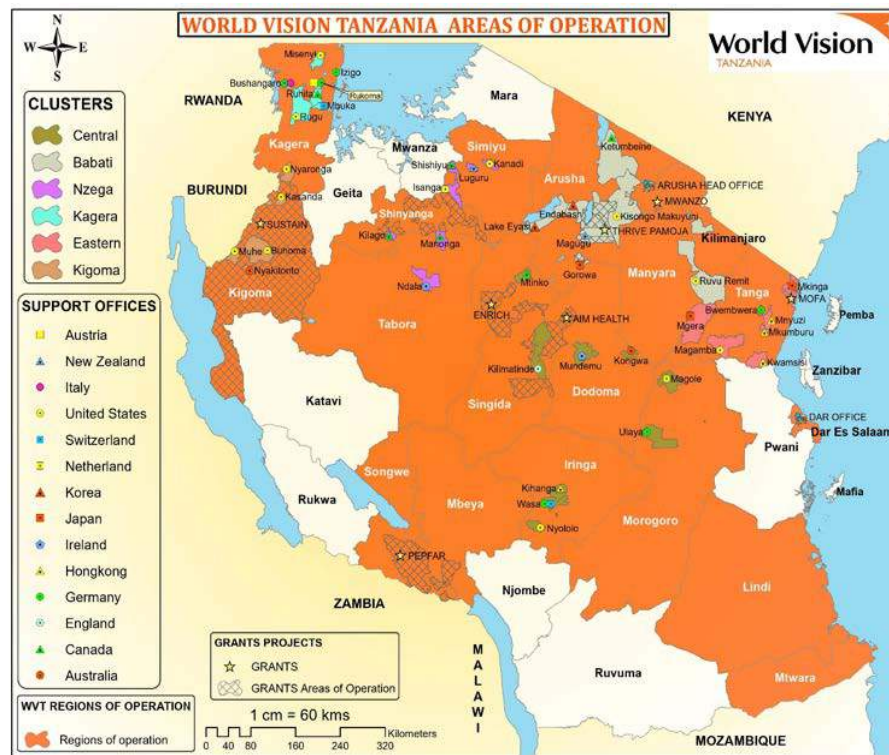
WVT's 2021 - 2025 strategy is based on alignment with WW's Global Strategy Our Promise Phase II and is informed by the lessons learned from Phase I. It is not an entirely new strategy, but rather, it builds on the successes and achievements from the previous phase of WVT's strategy, and lessons learned throughout the global WVI partnership. This strategy is designed to enable WVT to maximise the impact that we are able to realize with our available resources. Our strategy ensures that we focus our work on the geographical areas, sectors and specific issues where our support is most needed. We are convinced that, once barriers to children's development are successfully addressed, our work with our partners will bring long lasting transformations in the lives of children. The purpose of the strategy described simply is to deliver positive, incremental and long lasting impact in vulnerable Tanzanian children's lives.



Geographical Coverage



WVT currently works with the Government of Tanzania as a strategic partner to deliver services in 18 regions in the country (Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Arusha, Tanga, Morogoro, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Singida, Shinyanga, Simiyu, Tabora Kigoma, Kagera, Iringa, Songwe, Lindi, Mtwara and Mbeya.) We have 42 Area Programs (APs) which are selected on the basis of vulnerability and poverty. WVT will continue to refocus our operations in regions displaying high levels of vulnerability.

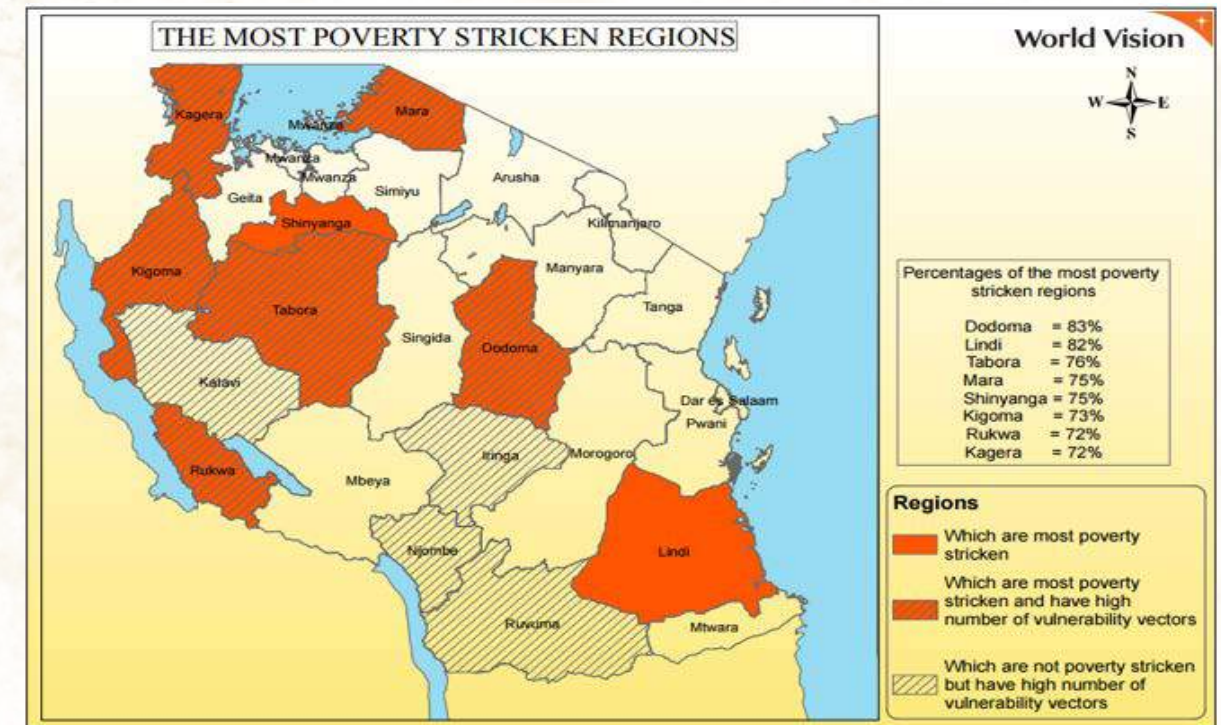


Map 1: World Vision Tanzania Operational Areas

All Tanzania's regions display vulnerability of one type or another. While some regions have high rates of overall poverty, more prosperous regions nevertheless demonstrate both specific and acute vulnerabilities and contain geographical areas (districts) that have high poverty rates. The pattern of vulnerability varies across all of Tanzania's regions to such an extent that it is difficult to identify overall trends. Regional figures obscure the actual pattern of severe vulnerability, which exists at sub-regional levels. WVT aims to ensure that programming targets

effective support in the most affected areas. There is no region in Tanzania where WVT's work is unnecessary or irrelevant, but it is not realistic for us to attempt to address all vulnerabilities in all regions. Therefore, under the current strategy WVT will focus our work on geographical areas with particular vulnerabilities where our programming can produce impact.

Map 2 below compares poverty and vulnerability, which are not congruent. Some regions that demonstrate high overall poverty rate do not display high numbers of identified vulnerabilities and vice versa.



Map 2: Comparing poverty and vulnerability in Tanzania¹

¹ URT, National Bureau of Statistics, Dodoma, June 2019, Tanzania in Figures 2018

WVT conducted vulnerability mapping to inform the strategy based on existing sources of data. The statistics indicated that all regions in Tanzania display vulnerability of one type or another with some regions displaying higher rates of vulnerability than others, while other, more prosperous, regions have pockets of acute vulnerabilities in specific districts or localities.

According to the available data the most poverty stricken Regions are: 1) Dodoma (83%), 2) Lindi (82%), Tabora (76%), Mara (75%), Shinyanga (75%), Kigoma (73%), Rukwa (72%) and Kagera (72%). Regions that display a greater number of factors contributing to vulnerability are: Dodoma, Tabora, Mara, Kigoma, Rukwa and Kagera which have high poverty rates (see above.) However, other regions

also demonstrate high vulnerability to three or more specific factors include Njombe, Katavi, Ruvuma and Iringa. These four regions, however, are not in the category of most poverty affected regions.

Regions with highest overall levels of vulnerability are Dodoma and Tabora. Other regions with highest combined rates of vulnerability factors include Lindi, Mara, Shinyanga, Kigoma and Kagera. WVT is already operational in most of these regions and will prioritize new operations in those areas where we are not currently working. In other regions WVT's work will be targeted to address the specific vulnerabilities identified in those areas. For example, in Arusha region, programs will focus on providing safe water and countering FGM and early marriage, as those are the vulnerabilities that exist in that region.

2. STRATEGY THEMES:



Under this strategy WVT will continue to focus on five key sectors:

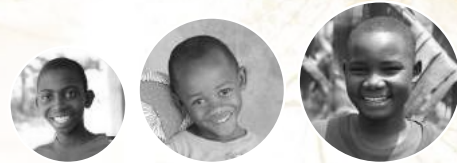
- Livelihoods and Resilience
- Health and Nutrition
- Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)
- Education
- Child Protection and Safeguarding.

This strategy will emphasize the integration of these sectoral responses in improving Tanzanian children's well-being. Encouraging faith as an essential aspect of development, and working on gender and advocacy

will be crosscutting themes throughout all of our work. The strategy will address various changing contexts in Tanzania including; the changing climate, which has resulted in more frequent droughts and floods; the critical priority of addressing the needs of vulnerable children and youth in Tanzania's rapidly growing urban environments; the pronounced gender inequalities in various aspects of development; and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. Our strategy development was conducted with reference to these constantly evolving factors.



AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOOD



Livelihood & Resilience

The agricultural sector is the foundation of the Tanzanian economy. According to the 2016/2021 National Five Years Development plan, the sector accounts for 23% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 30% of exports and is the major source of food for urban and rural people. In addition, agriculture provides roughly 70% of employment and livelihood opportunities for rural Tanzanians and, as such, it is the dominant livelihood sector for people living in WVT's APs, all of which are in rural areas. Investments in agricultural development are, therefore, a critical, ongoing area for interventions that WVT will promote under this strategy. Our work to stimulate productive and profitable value chains will continue in all operational areas. We will organize farmers into

Savings for Transformation (S4T) groups and support them to access loans from Vision Fund Tanzania (VFT), which has developed specific financial products to support agricultural development. We also work with a range of other financial institutions. Our work on agricultural livelihoods seeks to go far beyond simply providing an income and also has an important impact in addressing issues of gender inequality and negative attitudes. Empowering women farmers and challenging inequality is critical in efforts eradicating poverty and fostering economic growth, which in turn addresses the well-being of MVC. Our work on agricultural livelihoods also promotes the production of nutritious foods for household consumption, supporting our priority that no child dies from inadequate nutrition.



No Child
should go
to sleep
Hungry

Farmers
become
more
Resilient

Every
Child should
have Food
throughout
the year

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Health & Nutrition

No Child should die from a Preventable Disease



Through its high impact programs such as immunization, Vitamin supplementation, management of childhood diseases, prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and improved Maternal, Newborn & Child Health (MNCH) services, Tanzania has made significant efforts to reduce child mortality rates from 67/1000 live births to 53/1000 live births (TDHS 2015/16). The infant mortality rate decreased from 43/1000 live births to 38/1000 live births (TDHS 2010, TDHS 2015/16 and Tanzania HIV/AIDS & malaria indicator survey THMIS 2011/12). However, the figures demonstrate that, despite improvements, the situation continues to demand attention. Challenges persist in addressing preventable and treatable diseases such as malaria, pneumonia, diarrhea, malnutrition and neonatal cases, all of which continue to cause an unacceptably high number of deaths. Trends in the Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) do not show any marked improvements over the last decade (Tanzania HIV/AIDS & malaria indicator survey

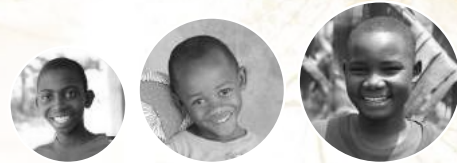
(THMIS) 2011/12). 63% of births in Tanzania are delivered in health facilities (TDHS 2015/16). This is an increase from 50% recorded in the 2010 TDHS, although it remains too low. To mitigate these challenges, WVT will implement a Health Systems Strengthening (HSS) approach in line with the World Health Organization's (WHO) six building blocks. We will implement an integrated health and nutrition package of seven interventions for mothers and eleven interventions for children under the age of two. We provide capacity building and support to improve the knowledge and skills of caregivers and create an enabling condition for various priorities, including the creation of women, youth and child friendly environments. Our programs work to address the specific nutritional needs of pregnant women, lactating mothers, newborns, and young children. WVT promotes behavior change for health, creates demand for health services and advocates with partners at local and national levels for strong coordination and policy change. Under our specialized grants we work to eradicate Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs). An important new direction for WVT under the current strategy will be to scale up our investments in Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights (ARSHR), especially in urban areas.



Every Child should enjoy Good Health

Every Child should have birth registration

WATER, HYGIENE AND SANITATION (WASH)



Inadequate or limited access to clean, safe water remains a challenge for many Tanzanians. Only 30.6% of households in Tanzania use recommended methods of water treatment and only 22.8% have proper hand washing facilities (Ministry of Health report, 2019). Poor sanitation is estimated to cause 432,000 diarrhoea related deaths annually and it is a major factor in several Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs), including intestinal worm, schistosomiasis and trachoma. Poor sanitation also contributes to malnutrition (WHO, 2019). WVT responds to this unacceptable situation by implementing a range of interventions designed to increase the availability of safe water, to educate communities in the effective management of water resources and to ensure that adults and children understand and follow good personal hygiene practices. WVT engages in major water related infrastructure development alongside the Government of Tanzania, including the constructions of dams, water filtration and

432,000
diarrhoea related
deaths annually



Water, Hygiene & Sanitation

No school
or health
facility should
be without
adequate Water
and Sanitation

Sustainable
management
of Water and
Sanitation



EDUCATION



Education



Despite significant improvements over the past few years, the Tanzanian education system continues to face challenges in terms of quality and access. These are especially marked in pre-primary education where the Tanzania Country Report from the Global Initiative on Out-of-School-Children indicated that only 32.9 percent of five year old children attend school (URT-MoEST, 2018). According to the same report there are substantial inequalities in education with urban children twice as likely to attend school as their rural counterparts. Retention and completion rates for school children continue to be unacceptably low at 50% and 28.4% respectively (BEST, 2018). According to BEST (2018) a much higher proportion of children drop out of school in the early grades than subsequently. These statistics demand investment in retention programmes that will sustain children in primary education. WVT works to improve literacy and comprehension through our “Unlock Literacy” program model under which we provide

materials to school children, conduct community level literacy campaigns and capacity building of teachers. Under our “Learning Roots” program we promote Early Childhood Development (ECD) through provision of materials, education for parents and teacher training. WVT constructs and rehabilitates school environments, including classrooms, teacher’s accommodation and ensure clean water is supplied to schools and that access for children with disabilities is improved. We ensure the enrolment of MVC and children with disabilities in schools in our area programs. We also work with adolescents on life skills and linkages to non-formal education opportunity. We encourage behavioural and attitudinal change through our Coaching Boys Into Men (CBIM) and IMPOWER (empowerment methodology for teenage girls) models. Through all of these efforts we seek to keep children and particularly girls in school and prevent drop out, child marriage and teenage pregnancies by supporting children to pursue brighter futures through participation in education.



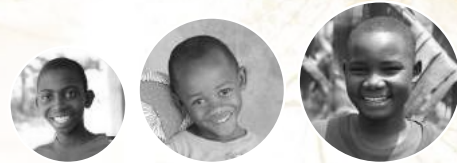
No school age child remains at home without education

Every Child is educated for life

Every child should learn to write, read and count.



CHILD PROTECTION AND GENDER BASED VIOLENCE INCLUDING YOUTHS



Child Protection and safeguarding.

The Tanzania Violence Against Children Survey (2009) revealed that a number of children in the country are sexually assaulted, raped, physically and emotionally abused. It also showed that child marriage and teenage pregnancies are common in most regions in Tanzania. These factors expose girls in particular to increased risk of violence. Although Tanzania has made tremendous progress since the Violence Against Children Survey was conducted, the evidence on the ground shows that there remains a pervasive problem of child abuse in many areas of Tanzania. A study conducted by UNICEF in 2018 shows that most children do not know where to go for care, treatment and support if they are abused. Very few children have birth certificates, making it difficult for them to access social services and legal protection. In the next strategy period WVT will continue to strengthen the national and community level child protection mechanisms and systems. Communities, including faith leaders, will be equipped with skills to prevent and respond to practices and behaviors that are harmful to children. We will implement evidence based models, including Child Protection and Advocacy, Citizen Voice and Action (CVA), Coaching Boys into Men (CBIM) and INSPIRE strategies and models. WVT will work with Government and other partners to ensure that child marriages, teenage pregnancies and violence in schools are eliminated. Increasing birth registration in all program areas will also be a key priority in this strategy period.

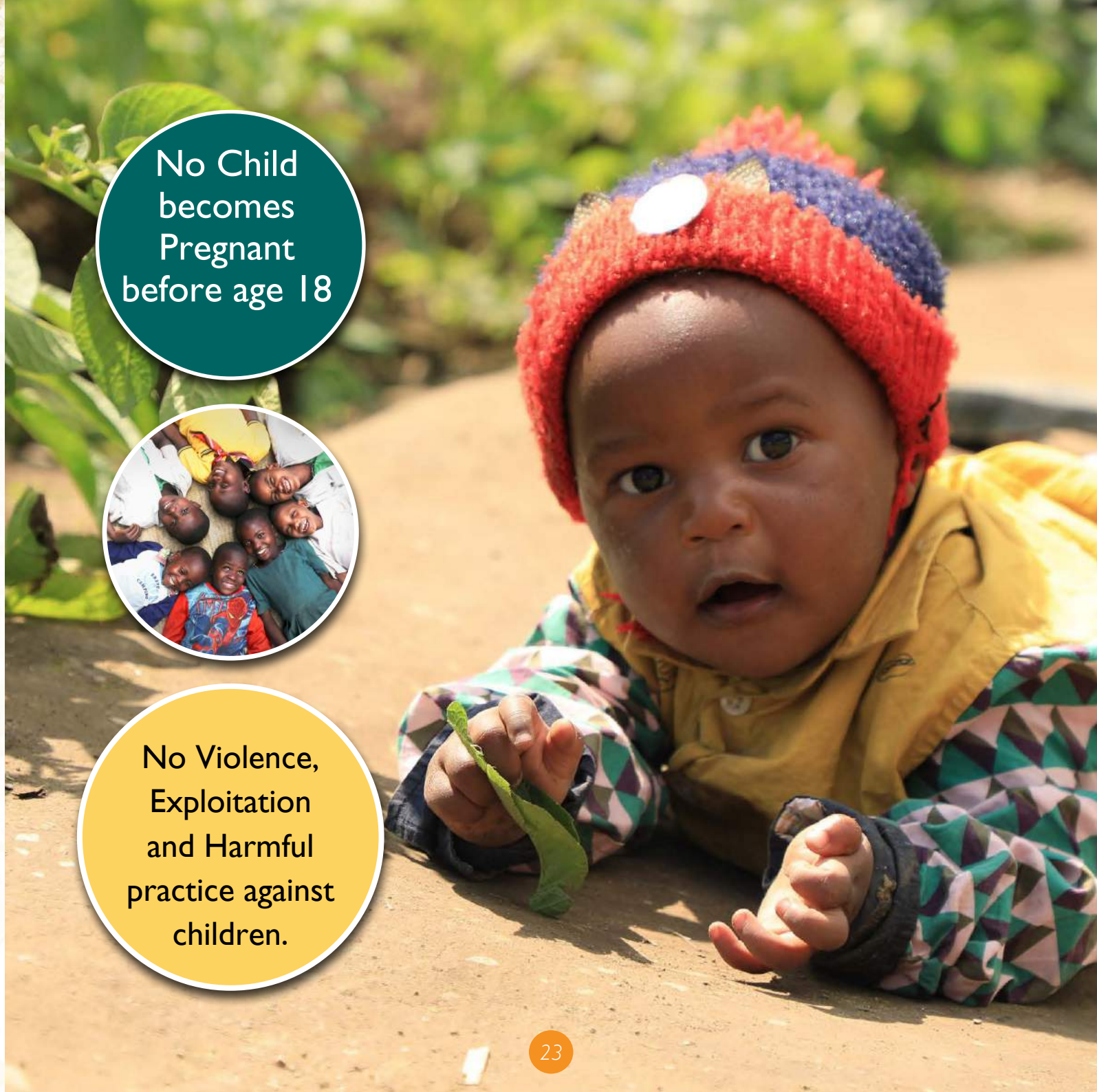
No Child get Married below 18 years of age.



No Child becomes Pregnant before age 18

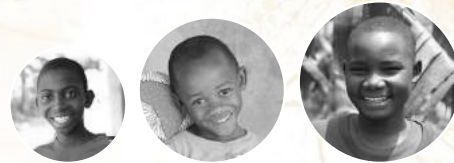


No Violence, Exploitation and Harmful practice against children.



CLIMATE CHANGE

(droughts, floods)

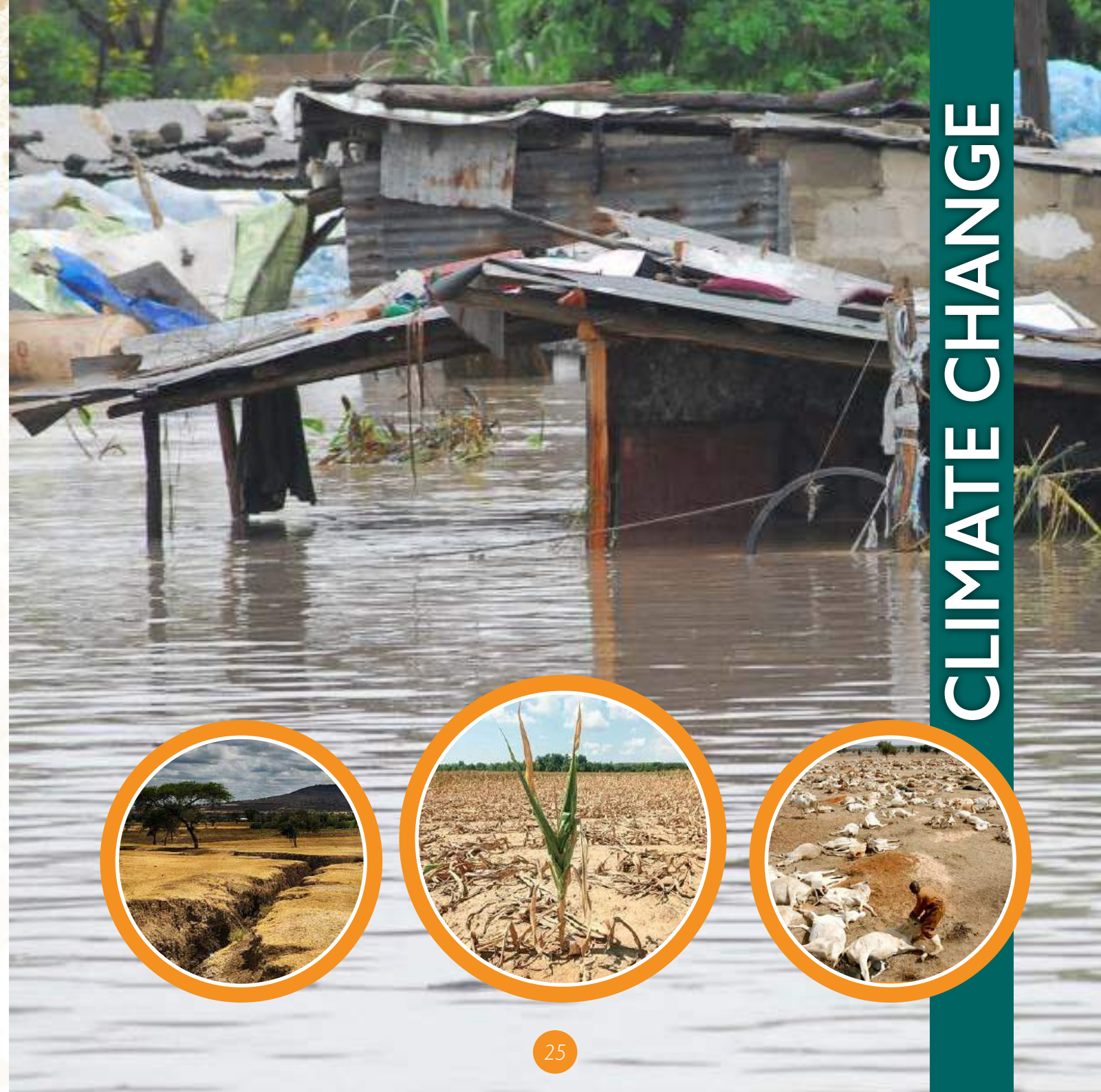


Climate change
(droughts, floods)

Tanzania faces a range of issues related to climate change, including land degradation, lack of clean water for human use, environmental pollution, loss of wildlife habitats and biological diversity, deterioration of aquatic systems and deforestation. The impact of an increasingly unpredictable climate in Tanzania includes seasonal fluctuations, disruptions in rainfall patterns, unusually high temperatures, localized droughts, flooding and rising sea levels. These factors combine to threaten agricultural production and the livelihoods of millions of Tanzanians². Both droughts and floods have adversely affected crop production, and led to an increase in poverty and food insecurity in vulnerable communities. This reduces the availability of food at household level and has a negative impact on the well-being of children. WVT's programs

build resilience to climate change through the development of climate resilient livelihoods and innovative farming practices. The provision of water for irrigated agriculture and the development of drought resistant value chains support farmers to cope better with the unpredictable climate. Our re-afforestation and land reclamation programs help to halt land degradation and ensure that productive land will be available for future generations. All of our work to promote sustainable value chains considers the environmental impact of our agricultural interventions and, where we identify risks, our programs are designed to respond proactively with strategies that ensure we have a positive impact on the environment.

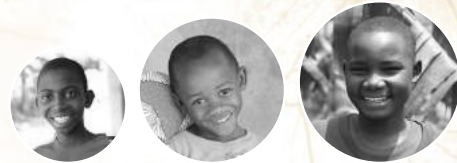
² Climate Risk Profile: Tanzania (2018)



CLIMATE CHANGE



CHANGING URBAN CONTEXT AND YOUTH



YEAR 2020



44%

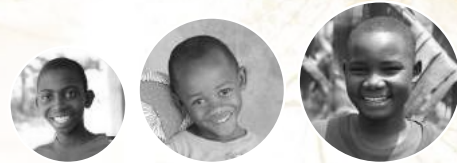
of the population is
below 15 years old

In 2020 the average age of the population in Tanzania is 17.7 years old and 44% of the population is below 15 years old, giving Tanzania one of the 'youngest' populations in the world. The percentage of the population living in urban areas increased from 22% to 33% of the national population between 2000 and 2020. Youth migration from rural to urban areas for educational, economic and social reasons is increasing. Experience from other African countries demonstrates that it is very hard to quantify the extent of youth migration. It is equally difficult to accurately conceptualize vulnerability of urban youth. WVT conducted Rapid Gender & Human Rights Analysis (RGHA) to discover more about their situations, attitudes and aspirations. We uncovered a picture of exploitation, abuse and extreme vulnerability that compels us to prioritize support for urban youth under our current strategy. It is critical to target urban youth with effective support as the vulnerability of migrants and other young people in towns can produce a wide range of negative societal impacts. Urban youth are the fastest growing section of Tanzanian society and they are severely affected by a range of factors that increase vulnerability, making some of them the most at risk children in the country³.

³ <https://worldpopulationreview.com/countries/tanzania-population/> <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS?locations=TZ>



INCLUSIVE APPROACH TO DISABILITY

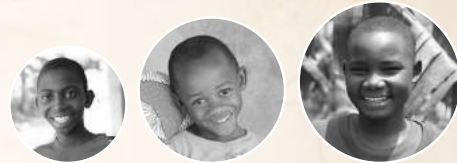


WVT's strategy also recognizes the increased vulnerability of children with disabilities, who often have restricted access to essential resources and social amenities including schools and WASH facilities (UNICEF, 2016). At times access to facilities, including classrooms, school toilets, clinics and hospitals is restricted due to physical barriers. Services are inaccessible to children with disabilities due to steps and lack of wheel chair access. Other barriers arise from stigma and discrimination in the community and amongst service providers. The participation and active engagement of children and young people with disabilities in this strategy will ensure interventions and facilities that are constructed to meet the specific needs and preferences of children with disabilities. Training in countering stigma and discrimination and providing services that are friendly to all children and youth and in particular those who are living with disabilities will be implemented wherever WVT works. Categories of children with disabilities that will be addressed under this strategy include those with impaired mobility, hearing or vision, and albinos, who face extreme forms of abuse and discrimination in some areas of Tanzania.



INCLUSIVE APPROACH TO DISABILITY

FAITH AND DEVELOPMENT



Spiritual Landscape

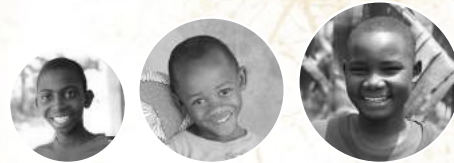
Every Child experiences the love of God and neighbours.

Tanzania is a country where there is freedom of worship. People in Tanzania freely express their faith without any hindrance from the government or people of other faiths. The Spiritual Landscape analysis which World Vision Tanzania conducted in 2020 showed that while faith has a positive impact on development, there are some misguided practices which are held to be based on religion and which produce negative effects on the wellbeing of children. These include negative attitudes towards work, and turning a blind eye to early marriages and teenage pregnancies. There are also some erroneous religious teachings that keep people away from conducting economic activities, such as farming. Some parents and care givers do not prioritize education

for children as a result of their religious beliefs. There are also incidences of men who abuse their wives and other women under the guise of religious beliefs. The negative consequences of these misguided attitudes and behaviors arising from negative religious beliefs will be addressed by attitudinal change through WVT's Empowered World View (EWW) model and other interventions that will equip faith leaders with messages of hope for key areas of development. Faith leaders will be encouraged and empowered to become agents of change. It has been demonstrated that, when equipped with the right information, faith leaders can bring about positive and sustainable change and that they will effectively challenge and change misconceptions and harmful practices.



3. CHILDREN'S VULNERABILITY

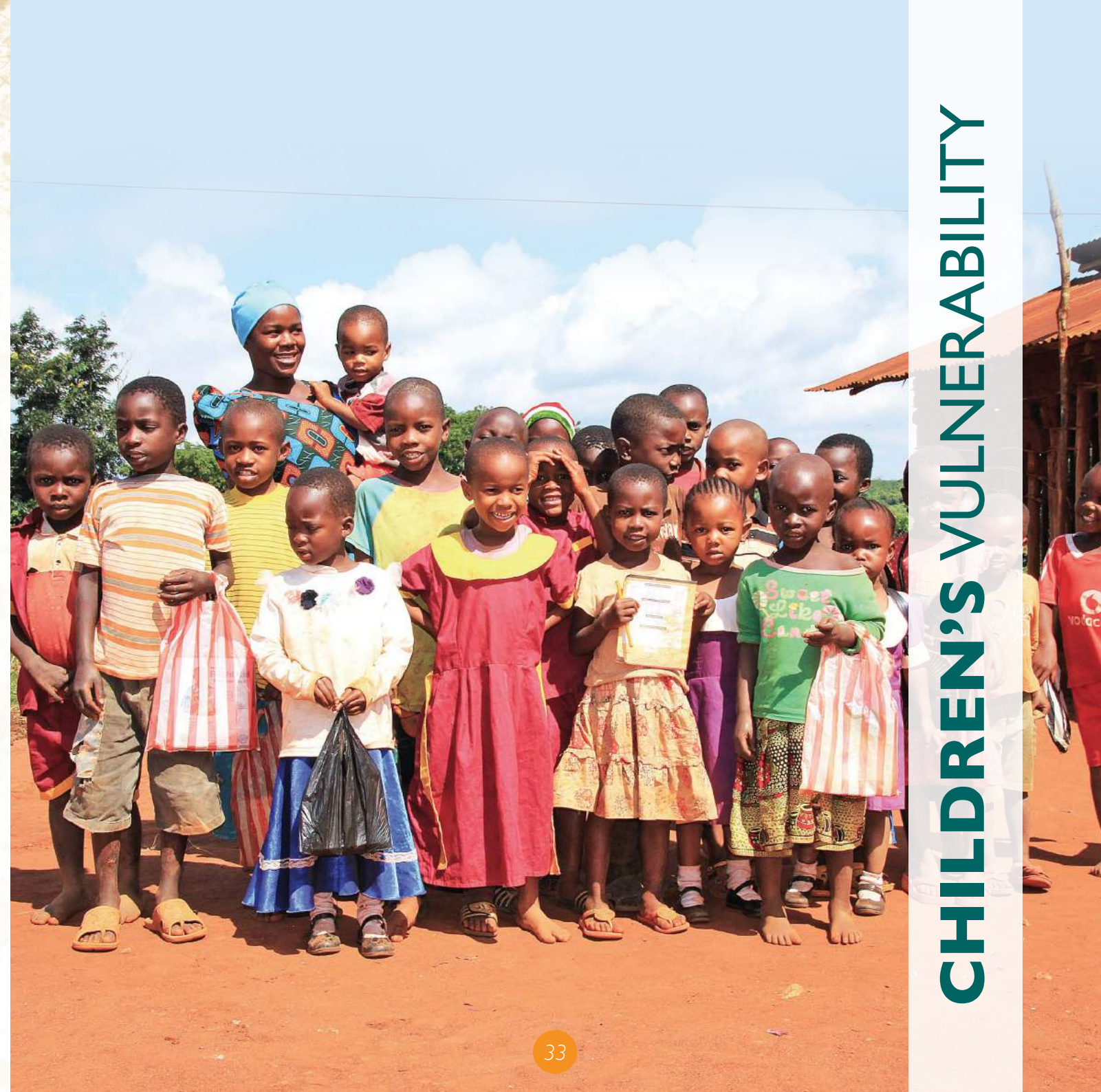


3.1 Dimensions of Vulnerability

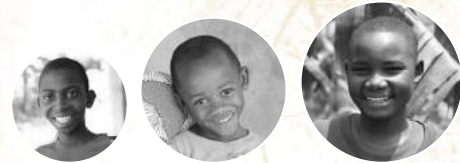
Definitions of vulnerability vary according to context. In collaboration with various stakeholders, including Government staff and community members, WVT identified four key dimensions of vulnerability that can be employed as indices for identifying geographical areas of high vulnerability and targeting vulnerable children. These indices of vulnerability are;

1) **Abusive or exploitative relationships:** characterized by violence or use of a child to benefit others sexually or commercially, including early marriage, child labour and all other forms of child abuse.

- 2) **Extreme deprivation:** poverty-stricken areas, including areas with high rates of malnutrition, food insecurity, poor sanitation facilities and unsafe or inadequate water sources.
- 3) **Serious discrimination:** defined as severe social stigma which prevents children from accessing services or opportunities essential to their protection or development; this includes areas of high HIV prevalence and children living with disabilities.
- 4) **Vulnerability due to negative impacts of disaster:** populations affected by natural or man-made disasters that seriously threaten the survival or development children, including refugee populations, and those affected by drought and rapid onset disasters such as floods, landslides, earthquakes and fires.



4. PARTNERSHIP



Partnership

4.1 Partnership for Implementation:

Government of Tanzania: During the previous strategy cycle WVT transformed our relationship with the Government of Tanzania and secured much closer collaboration with various government ministries and local authorities. Our work is now fully incorporated into Government planning and implementation cycles and strategic approaches and we have, as a result, realized complementarities that benefit communities and make both WVT and Government services more effective and accessible and allow us to serve an increasing number of needy people.

Faith Leaders: Another success during the previous phase of our strategy has been our ability to establish excellent relationships and strong collaboration with Faith Based groups. During the COVID 19 pandemic WVT worked closely with Government and Faith leaders to ensure that we jointly harnessed the influencing power of religious authorities across

all faiths to encourage behavioural change and support communities to protect themselves, reduce transmissions and respond to the needs of people affected by COVID 19.

Local NGOs: Under our current strategy WVT will transform our implementation modalities as we strive to strengthen our relationships and build capacity amongst local NGOs and civil society organizations in the areas where we work. We aim, where possible, to implement community level services through partners as we transform our core role from implementation to capacity building. These efforts will ensure that WVT builds long term national capacity to address poverty issues and provide effective, transformational support to MVC.

Vision Fund Tanzania (VFT): The integration of our work with VFT is a key component in our efforts to promote the development of productive

and profitable livelihoods in the communities where we work. With VFT we will scale up Savings for Transformation groups in all WVT APs beyond the existing 36 centres that are already operating. Additional geographical areas will be covered and innovative financial products for vulnerable people will be developed.

4.2 Sources of Funds

External sources of funding - WVT is supported by international development partners including USAID, GAC, Irish AID, NZ-AID, EU, WFP, UNICEF, KOICA, GRILLE Foundation and MoFA Japan. Funding from bilateral and multilateral donors is in the form of grants that are designed to address defined issues in a selected geographical area.

Internal sources of funding – Sponsorship remains the core of WVT's funding. Contributions from our individual sponsors are channelled to WVT through our network of support offices across the globe. Sponsorship funds provide us with a stable funding from which we can launch long term development initiatives in our Area Programs (AP), each of which is supported by one or two of our support offices. We also receive substantial donations from private individuals for specific purposes, which we call Private Non-Sponsorship (PNS). PNS funds allow us flexibility in how we are able to address identified issues that arise during the life of an AP, usually 15 years.



5.0 MINISTRY IMPACT

5.1 Strategy Goal

WVT aims to “Contribute to the improved and sustainable wellbeing of 3.2million children directly including the most vulnerable in Tanzania by 2025.”

5.2 Child Well-Being Objectives

Table 1: Priority Child Well-Being Objectives (CWBO):

Prioritization of CWB Aspiration	Selected CWBO	Key Result Areas
1. Girls and Boys enjoy good health	CWBO #5: Increase in children who are well nourished	<p>No child should go to sleep hungry</p> <p>No child should die from a preventable disease</p> <p>No school or health facility should lack access to portable water and hygiene</p> <p>Every child should have birth registration</p>
2. Girls and boys are educated for life	CWBO #7: Increase in primary school children who can read	No school age child should remain at home without an education
3. Children experience the love of God and their neighbours	CWBO # 1: Children report an increased awareness of God's love	<p>No child should get married below 18 years of age</p> <p>No child should be pregnant below 18 years of age</p> <p>Every child should have basic survival needs met (shelter, food, clothing, medical care and protection from harm).</p>
4. Girls and boys are cared for, protected and participating	CWBO # 3: Increase in girls and boys protected from violence	

3 Contributing to National Indicators: Multi-dimension Poverty Index (MPI), Poverty Head Count;

5.3 Contribution of CWBOs to the National and Global Priorities

WVT's work will contribute to seven Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) among the 17 SDGs included in the Tanzanian Government's National Five-Year Development Plan (FYDP II) 2016/17-2020/21. These seven SDGs are aligned to the nine SDGs which WVI contributes to under our Global Impact Framework.

Table 5: Alignment of CWBO to the National and Global Priorities:

Selected CWBO and SGDs	Contribution to WVI Global Impact Framework	Contribution to National Five-Year Development Plan and SDGs
<p>CWBO # 1 Children report an increased awareness of God's love.</p> <p>Contributes to SDG # 16</p>	This will contribute to Global impact goal “All children feel loved and supported, have increase dignity and hope, and improve their spiritual wellbeing.”	This will contribute to Goal 16: promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
<p>CWBO # 3: Increase in girls and boys protected from violence</p> <p>Contributes to SDGs #5 and #16</p>	<p>This will contribute to Global impact goals: “By 2030, all forms of violence, exploitation and harmful practices against girls and boys are eliminated.”</p> <p>And “Social, economic inclusion of all irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic or other status”</p>	This will contribute to National Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. SDG Goal 16: promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development; provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.
<p>CWBO #5: Increase in children who are well nourished</p> <p>Contributes to SDGs # 1, 2, 3, 6 and 13</p>	<p>This contributes to 3 impact goals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ “By 2030, all forms of child malnutrition are eliminated.”; ✓ “By 2030, all children and their families have access to safe and nutritious food all year round”. ✓ “By 2030, education facilities and health care facilities have access to safe water and affordable drinking water, adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene” 	<p>This will contribute to the following National Goals:</p> <p>Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms every where ⁴</p> <p>Goal 2: End Hunger, Achieve Food Security and improved Nutrition, and promote Sustainable Agriculture⁵</p> <p>Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages⁶</p> <p>Goal 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.</p> <p>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</p>
<p>CWBO #7: Increase in primary school children who can read</p> <p>Contributes to SDGs # 4</p>	This will contribute to the goal “ By 2030, all girls and boys complete free, equitable, and quality primary education, leading to relevant learning outcomes	This will contribute to National Goal 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all ⁷

4 Contributing to National indicators: Prevalence of undernourishment among Children under 5 years of Age, Dis-aggregated by Stunting, Wasting and Underweight; Prevalence of stunting in children aged 0 – 59 months; Wasting (weight for height) of under-fives;

5 Contributing to National indicators: Births attended by a skilled health worker (%); Under five mortality rates per 1,000 births(P); Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 births;

6 Contributing to National indicators: Primary Education Net Enrolment Ratio (% of eligible); Transition rate from Standard Seven to Form One (%); Primary Education Pupils to Text Book ratio; Primary Education Gross Enrolment Ratio (%); Early learning Pupil to qualified teacher ratio (PTR); Early learning qualified teachers (%);

6.0 CRITICAL CONSIDERATIONS

6.1 Focusing our Ministry for Greater Impact

Evidence Building and Knowledge management:

Evidence Building and Knowledge Management will continue to be a key priority in the current strategy for organisational learning and knowledge sharing. Data analytics and impact measurement will be used for open public and donor engagements and managing staff capacity. The use of technology and partnering with local and international Research and academic Institutions for operational research and impact evaluations will be key for an effective Evidence Building and Knowledge Management Framework. Opportunities to present WVT's results at global conferences will also be maximised.

Community engagement processes: World Vision Tanzania will continue to apply community empowering approaches throughout all of our community engagement processes. EWW will be integrated into the Development Programme Approach (DPA) so that attitudinal change is discussed at all levels of community engagement.

All program staff will be equipped with community facilitation and partnering skills so that lasting change is achieved at household and individual levels. Rapid Gender and Human Rights Assessment (RGHA) will be done in the development and formative phases of all programs to ensure that the voices and aspirations of the target communities are paramount in devising program strategies and responses. These measures will ensure improved impact, governance and accountability.

Epidemic (COVID-19 pandemic)

WVT will continue to integrate our responses to the COVID-19 pandemic into all planning and implementation processes. We will work with Government partners, faith leaders, rural and urban communities to address the socio-economic effects of COVID-19 going beyond the immediate health impacts. WVT will work to address the indirect impacts of COVID 19 including the economic impact of any global recession, loss of income and livelihoods, rising unemployment, collapse of businesses and supply chains and increased food insecurity. WVT will work with Government and partners to understand the

impact of COVID 19 on education and particularly on girl's participation in education and will develop programmatic responses accordingly. Another issue of heightened concern during the pandemic is the increasing prevalence of gender based violence resulting from worsening economic situations.

Humanitarian Response (Refugees and Political Landscape)

Successive governments have demonstrated Tanzania's commitment to providing a safe haven for populations displaced by natural disasters and conflicts in their home countries. Tanzania currently hosts refugees from Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo in camps in Kigoma region in the west of the country. Although voluntary repatriation has been initiated for Burundian refugees, it is likely that the camps will continue to exist for some time. WVT works in Nyarugusu camp with a range of partners to provide essential services to refugees. Our food and nutrition distribution to refugees, which is supported by the World Food Program (WFP), is our major ongoing project in the camp. We continue to implement our food distribution according to industry best practices.

Under the previous strategy, WVT developed COVID 19 transmission prevention measures at distribution points that received recognition from a wide range of international partners. Under the current strategy WVT seeks additional funding to increase the depth of support that we are able provide to refugees and we need contributions to ensure our pipeline so that we can provide 100% of the basic food rations to all refugee households.

Scenario Planning and Funding

In order to implement this five year strategy WVT will require funding of roughly 150 million USD. This estimate is based on the priorities included in the strategy and costing projections for the next five years. Due to the potential impact of COVID-19, there a possibility that the expected amount to finance the strategy might be raised. The strategy will be periodically reviewed in relation to the available funding. There is a significant projection for local resources but this is also dependent on the impact of COVID-19 on the local businesses. WVT will continue to ensure that we ensure our continued ability to provide the most essential services to MVC.

6.2 Collaborating and Advocating for Broader Impact

WVT will continue to work and collaborate with different organisations and networks both in Tanzania and where possible outside Tanzania. Some key networks include Tanzania ending Child Marriage Network (TECMN), Tanzania Child Rights Forum (TCRF), UN Agencies (UNICEF, UNHCR, UN Women, UNFPA & WHO), Faith Based Organizations such as Tanzania Episcopal Conference (TEC), Churches Council of Tanzania (CCT), Council of Pentecostal Churches of Tanzania (CPCT), the Muslim Council-BAKWATA and Youth lead local organizations based in rural and urban areas. WVT will work as part of the Africa Climate Smart Alliance (ACSAA) with CARE, CRS & ICRAF to leverage climate change programs and scale up our impact. WVT will remain an active participant in Humanitarian International NGO (HINGO) group for refugee and other emergency operations, with our partners, including

Save the Children, Plan International, MSF, NRC, IRC. We will participate in UN Sectoral coordination pillars for health, livelihoods and education and the UNHCR led coordination group for refugee operations. WVT will continue to collaborate with NGOs supporting children living with disabilities like Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation Tanzania (CCBRT) and Charitable Motivation Africa. At the local level we will implement our tested Citizen Voice and Action (CVA) model will be used to encourage Tanzanians to participate in local governance, accountability. CVA encourages citizens to constructively engage with government and decision makers at ward and district levels on a range of issues surrounding the well-being of children and other related concerns. CVA increases the capacity of communities to participate and engage with local government and other duty bearers to deliver on their commitments to improve the delivery and utilisation of services.

6.3 Living out our Christian Faith and Calling

Christian faith is the bedrock and cornerstone of all of work and our commitments to improving the lives of MVC in Tanzania. WVT encourages and inspires all of our staff to actively integrate our Christian faith into our work through our daily morning devotions where we challenge ourselves to go further to produce positive changes for children and society as a whole, to address the consequences of poverty and inequality. Our Mission Immersion Program (MIP) will be rolled out to all WVT staff during this strategy period and staff spiritual nurture activities will be implemented in collaboration with Churches. These activities will seek to instil in all staff members behaviours of accountability, integrity, commitment and valuing the poor. WVT will continue to strengthen our vibrant and active partnership with churches, faith leaders and Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) in our operational areas and at the national level. We will also invest more in our growing interfaith partnerships across all religions. At the local level, more intentional efforts will be promoted to ensure effective partnerships and collaboration with people from other faiths to promote the effective engagement and harness the transformative influencing power of local FBOs.

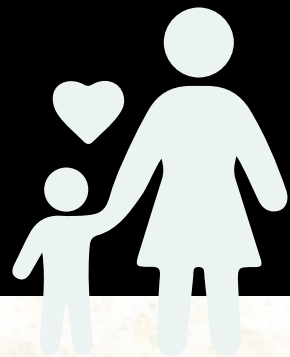


Our mission

is to follow our **Lord** and **Saviour** Jesus Christ in working with the poor and oppressed to promote human transformation, seek justice and bear witness to the good news of the Kingdom of God.

Our **vision** for every child, life in all its fullness.

Our **prayer** for every heart, the will to make it so



Core Values

WE
ARE
CHRISTIAN.

WE ARE
COMMITTED
TO THE
POOR.

WE
VALUE
PEOPLE.

WE
ARE
STEWARDS.

WE
ARE
PARTNERS.

WE
ARE
RESPONSIVE.



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