



The Tumaini Fund

Hope for HIV/AIDS Orphans and Widows in Tanzania

Impact Report 2016

Tumaini is the Swahili word for 'hope'

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Mission Statement:

To support the HIV/AIDS widows and orphans of the Dioceses of Kagera and Lweru in North-West Tanzania towards independent existence, by improving their standard of living and promoting their health and education.

Vision:

To develop a healthy, sustainable community in the North-West region of Tanzania.

The Tumaini Fund is a Christian Charity which, through faith in Jesus and the power of prayer, raises funds to support the widows and orphans in North-West Tanzania.

“For I know the plans I have for you” declares the Lord, “Plans to prosper you and not to harm you, plans to give you hope and a future.”

Jeremiah 29:11

“Religion that our God and Father accepts as pure and faultless is this: to look after orphans and widows in their distress and to keep oneself from being polluted by the world”

James 1:27

Executive Summary

This report is the first impact assessment undertaken for the Tumaini Fund and it is anticipated that the report will be a beneficial tool when developing the future strategy and priorities of the organisation and also when approaching sponsors and donors who support the Charity's work.

The work of the Tumaini Fund continues to develop and this impact assessment will assist in the prioritisation of work streams where there is the best value and benefit to the community. Tumaini Fund resources are provided through fund raising and need to be used wisely.

This impact assessment was commissioned, on a 'pro bono' basis, by the Tumaini Fund Chairman, Dr Susan Wilson, to visit the Tumaini Fund projects and to carry out an impact assessment of the work being carried out by the Charity's staff and volunteers. The first review and evaluation report written in 2012 was used as a basis for this impact assessment.

The assessor visited Tanzania in September 2015 and had the opportunity to have open dialogue with Tumaini Fund staff and parish volunteers based at the Murgwanza, Kayanga, Chato and Muleba offices, as well as many members of the community and government officials. In addition, the assessor met with the Bishops of the dioceses of Kagera and Lweru, who have been instrumental in supporting the growth of the Tumaini Fund and who were supportive of the aims and objectives of this impact assessment. A number of case studies are included in this impact assessment to reflect the impacts the Tumaini Fund has had, and will continue to have, on real lives.

The key aims for the impact assessment were to assess the economic, environmental and social impacts of Tumaini Fund projects so that funds could be directed into the most effective projects and potentially this may lead to areas for disinvestment.

This impact assessment was undertaken by Dr Valerie Cameron FFPH, CFCIEH, Ch.EHO MREHIS, PhD, MBA.

Dr Valerie Cameron is employed by the States of Guernsey. She is a Fellow of the Faculty of Public Health, Royal College of Physicians (UK), a Chartered Fellow of the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (UK), a Chartered Environmental Health Officer member of the Royal Environmental Health Institute of Scotland and holds the degrees of Doctor of Philosophy and Master of Business Administration. This report has been drafted independently of her employer and professional bodies.

Introduction to the Tumaini Fund – Support for HIV/AIDS Widows and Orphans

The Tumaini Fund was established in 2003 by Dr Susan Wilson to provide support to HIV/AIDS widows and orphans in the Kagera region of Tanzania.

The following extracts from the PEPFAR report (US Presidents Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief) are relevant to the context for the work of the Tumaini Fund:

Because the Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (HIV/AIDS) predominantly attacks people of childbearing age, its impact on children, extended families, and communities is devastating. When a parent dies of AIDS, his or her child is three times more likely to die – even when that child is HIV negative. Besides facing an increased risk of death, children whose parents have died due to HIV/AIDS also confront stigmatization, rejection and a lack of love and care. They often suffer from emotional distress, malnutrition, a lack of health care, and poor or no access to education. AIDS orphans are also at high risk for labour exploitation, sex trafficking, homelessness, and exposure to HIV. Increasingly, extended families and communities in highly affected areas find that their resources are inadequate to provide the basics for all needy children. In communities hard hit by the double hammer of HIV/AIDS and poverty, there are millions of children who may not be orphans, but who have been made more vulnerable by HIV/AIDS. For example, children whose parents are ill with HIV/AIDS might not receive the care and support they require. In extreme cases, roles in the household may be reversed and the children may become their parents' caregivers, often dropping out of school and becoming the breadwinner. Research indicates that these children, caring for sick and dying parents, are the most vulnerable of all.

The most straightforward way to meet the needs of vulnerable children is to keep their parents alive and well and thus prevent the children from becoming orphans. Treatment and palliative care often make it possible for an ill parent to resume the role of caretaker and allow the children to reclaim their childhood. Yet even with treatment and care programs to improve survivorship and prevention programs to reduce HIV prevalence, the number of children being orphaned due to AIDS is expected to continue to rise in many countries.

Defining "OVC"

A vulnerable child is one who is living in circumstances with high risks and whose prospects for continued growth and development are seriously threatened. In the international community, the term "Orphans and other Vulnerable Children," or "OVC" sometimes refers only to children with increased vulnerabilities because of HIV/AIDS. At other times "OVC" refers to all vulnerable children, regardless of the cause – incorporating children who are the victims of chronic poverty, armed conflict, or famine. Since the Emergency Plan focuses on those with increased vulnerabilities due to HIV/AIDS, this guidance defines "OVC" in the following way:

A child, 0-17 years old, who is either orphaned or made more vulnerable because of HIV/AIDS.

Orphan: Has lost one or both parents to HIV/AIDS

Vulnerable: Is more vulnerable because of any or all of the following factors that result from HIV/AIDS:

- Is HIV-positive;
- Lives without adequate adult support (e.g., in a household with chronically ill parents, a household that has experienced a recent death from chronic illness, a household headed by a grandparent, and/or a household headed by a child);
- Lives outside of family care (e.g., in residential care or on the streets); or
- Is marginalized, stigmatized, or discriminated against.

The Tumaini Fund, therefore, has established the PEPVAR definitions and criteria as central to how it assesses those in need for acceptance onto programmes for funding and support.

It is vital that Tumaini Fund staff, volunteers, sponsors and donors understand the various definitions used in order to prevent misunderstandings e.g. the definition an 'orphan' can include a child who had lost only one parent from HIV/AIDS, and not necessarily both.

It is assumed that the surviving parent is likely to be infected and may, therefore, have a limited life expectancy. Keeping the surviving parent well for as long as possible, maintains the health and wellbeing of the children and prolongs their life expectancy.

The Tumaini Fund - Programmes and Projects

This section outlines the work of the Tumaini Fund, the programmes and projects visited by the assessor and provides an insight into the impacts on real lives based on interviews with people supported by the Tumaini Fund.

The Sponsorship Programme

The Sponsorship Programme allows sponsors to donate a monthly sum to the Tumaini Fund, 100% of which is transferred to Tanzania.

Getting Sponsored

Every person/family needing support was nominated through one of several routes. They were identified by one of the volunteer parish workers who met the person/family, through the local Pastor or by personal petition to one of the Tumaini offices or members of staff working in the field.

Generally, the Tumaini Fund works village by village and all widows and orphans in the village are brought into the scheme. They are all registered so that support can be provided through material distributions and over time sponsorship will be provided when sponsors are recruited.

Every person/family was then assessed by one of the Tumaini Social Workers. The assessment followed the PEPVAR criteria and was recorded using a template form developed by the Tumaini Fund for the purpose.

It was encouraging to see so many people registered and taking part in community programmes.

The registration form, once completed, was used to ensure that the information was recorded on the Tumaini database. This was a new Microsoft Dynamics cloud-based system that allows instant access to data by any authorised user in any location in

During the site visit it was noted that there was a backlog of paper-based data awaiting upload to the system. A staff member in each Tumaini office had been nominated to undertake the data input to be completed by the end of 2015.

Since the visit this has been completed.

the World.

The new data base system was capable of allocating a new sponsor application to the next person/family awaiting sponsorship, although online banking was still being developed to facilitate this.

During field visits, the assessor met a number of sponsored persons/families and they were able to describe the improvements in their life circumstances since the

Tumaini Fund had provided support. In all cases the improvements could be seen as 'life changing' for the better. The funding for uniforms, books and pencils etc. led to improvements in providing education for children, plantations provided a consistent and regular supply of food to prevent hunger thus improving diet and nutrition, and in assisting with employment opportunities through programmes and improved self-sufficiency.

Once accepted for sponsorship, the person/family received a monthly sum to assist with daily needs. In addition, a three-monthly sum was provided so that larger items could be purchased

The breeding of goats had proved successful in providing regular supplies of milk and occasionally meat for the families. Many of the widows being supported were involved in producing hand crafts particularly baskets made from local elephant grass.

The provision of cash could create a 'dependency culture' and so there should be a focus on micro finance projects and community development projects.

It was encouraging that a wide range of SACCOS, micro-finance and 'credit and loan' projects were happening.

Routine Visits by Tumaini Staff

The process of assessment and periodic visits allowed the Tumaini Fund Social



Basket making

Workers an opportunity to provide emotional and spiritual support to the person/family sponsored. Many of these people were living in desperate circumstances in remote locations and the visits by the Tumaini Fund staff were a very happy occasion. Many of the people concerned rarely had visitors who could offer support.

On a number of occasions, the sponsored person/family went to great lengths to explain how grateful they were for the visits and the help they received from the Tumaini Fund.

Visits by Tumaini staff proved to be very beneficial in improving mental health and wellbeing to those in need, who now had a sense that someone cared for them. The women's groups involved in hand crafts provided a social environment, improved self-esteem and activity that generated an income for their family.

Material Distributions



"I am so grateful for the mosquito nets, three of my children have Malaria and it costs a lot of money for their treatment. I have two other children and I hope the net will prevent them getting sick."

(Mariamu)

Every year a shipping container was exported from Guernsey to Tanzania, containing a range of clothing, bedding, equipment, health consumables and materials. These were sorted and stored at the Tumaini Office and then distributed to sponsored persons/families. These resources were vital in supporting day-to-day living and also for schools and employment programmes. It was noted that the goods exported were of a high quality and in good condition. This was necessary if the cost of shipping was to be offset against the value of the goods being distributed. A range of medical equipment has been provided for various hospitals and health centres across the region, including 4 ultra-sound scanners, defibrillators etc. and a large number of reconditioned computers.

“The ultra-sound equipment has been so important for my work with pregnant women. I can perform scans now and I have been able to identify a number ante-natal problems that otherwise may have led to miscarriage or still birth. I would like to thank the Guernsey Doctors at MSG and the Tumaini Fund for sending this valuable equipment.”

(Dr Matson, Kayanga health centre, talking to Mandy Austin, Guernsey Community Nurse).



The people interviewed who received supplies of clothing and blankets explained that they would not be able to buy such things locally as they had no money. They only had their land, or ‘shamba’, to provide a limited amount of food but little or no additional income.

Water Programmes



In order to support widows and orphans whose lives had been affected by HIV/AIDS, it was important to assess the whole person, their whole environment and their situation. Without clean water, people who suffer from illness are unable to recover or maintain their health status.

Personal hygiene and safe cooking of food was a daily challenge for the people of the region, some of whom were up to 10 miles from a water source, so had to carry it to their homes - an on-going daily challenge.

Public health training is vital in this area as well as support for the training of water quality specialists.



“My name is Levocatus. I feel blessed that I am being sponsored by Guernsey Water through the Tumaini Fund, to train to be a water quality technician. I will work very hard to pass my exams so that I can work in a water testing laboratory. This is so important because the wells need to be tested regularly.”

Another student, Eluid, was also training at the water quality unit as a water supply driller, a vital skill for locating and identifying suitable sites for wells and boreholes.

It was noted before the visit to Tanzania, that a previous evaluation of the Tumaini Fund’s water programme had been undertaken and good progress had been made in developing a monitoring programme, policies and procedures for handover to local water user groups etc. This was achieved by joint Memorandum of Understand (MOU) between the Tumaini Fund, water user’s group and local government.



The Tumaini Fund worked closely with officials from local government in the Kagera region, to identify villages where water points could be installed and to achieve the maximum benefit for local people.



“We are very keen to develop new crops like tomatoes and cabbages to help improve nutrition. Bee keeping is very important too.

The water points have helped to reduce disease and improve sanitation. The government is very happy to work in partnership with the Tumaini Fund.”

During the visit to Tanzania, the assessor visited the boreholes and shallow wells installed by the Tumaini Fund across the region. Some of the wells were still under development. Whilst the water was being abstracted by the local people, the well protection measures were still being constructed.

The assessor talked with many of the local people about the water points that had been installed and there was very positive support for this programme.

“The shallow well in Kanyinya has reduced the distance we have to carry water. The health of our children is much better and so our medical bills have reduced. The children have better attendance at school. Our clothes are cleaner. The well has so many benefits for the village. There are 84 families using the well so we hope it does not run dry. God willing, we will get another well.”

Committee members –Kanyinya Parish



There was a reasonable level of understanding amongst the local people that the water may not be safe to drink without some form of treatment and most of them knew that they had to boil water before drinking it. However, it was noted that fire wood or other fuel source was needed to do this and there were occasions when this was scarce, resulting in the water being drunk without boiling. There appeared to be no access to chlorination or solar disinfection, except through the government treatment programme, which was intermittent at best.

It was noted that Tumaini Fund was working in partnership with another Guernsey based charity, the Eleanor Foundation (EF). The EF had provided significant funding and had adopted a consistent design specification for around 20 wells in the Chato region. All of these wells were performing effectively and had appropriate catchment protection installed.

The ongoing programme of development must ensure that all wells currently in operation are protected to prevent contamination from small animals etc. A standard design should be agreed and implemented by the various contractors.

House Building Programme

The Tumaini Fund had been blessed with a number of donations to assist the house building programme. The provision of a home not only provides shelter but a sense of place and well-being, privacy and dignity.

The Tumaini Fund house building process started with the purchase of the land on which the house could be built with sufficient land around it for a 'shamba', a small area to grow the food for the family.



disorders.

Some of the old original houses visited by the assessor were in very poor condition, being constructed with a stick frame coated with mud and topped with a grass roof and having a single room in which all family members and goats lived. Often cooking took place inside and so the interior was coated with dark smoke and wood resin deposits. It was noted that many local people had respiratory

The Tumaini Fund brick making programme allowed for bricks to be made and fired at the building site to reduce transportation costs and to improve construction quality. (photo – Fadhili, Area Coordinator, Muleba)

The new Tumaini Houses had a concrete floor, fired mud brick walls and a metal sheet roof. They were divided into at least three rooms to provide a communal area, separate sleeping rooms and a room for bathing. Cooking was undertaken outside on an open fire to reduce indoor smoke and air pollution.

The Education Programme

One of the Tumaini Fund's first core programmes was to provide school fees for children.

In Tanzania, primary school education (age 7-14) is free, although children can only attend school if they have the appropriate school uniform and a supply of books and pencils etc. This costs approximately £10 per child per annum.

There were almost 13,000 primary students supported at the end of 2015.

During the visit the assessor had the opportunity to visit a number of schools where children were supported. Although the Tumaini Fund is a Christian charity, children from any religious group matching the PEPVAR criteria were eligible for sponsorship. Through contact with the Tumaini Fund's social workers, families were assisted in their social and spiritual development as well as with their education.



It was a sad fact that some children leave school at the age of 14. The Tanzanian education system requires children in the final year of primary education to undertake an examination for entry to secondary education in English. The children were allowed only one attempt at this examination and for those who failed there was no alternative than to work on the land or get a job. Without a full education this was virtually impossible and practical training courses were very limited or very expensive to join.



"I am glad the Tumaini Fund is helping me. I am in the 5th year at secondary school and I want to go to University.

I want to be a leader of my country. I like geography, history and politics."

(Ivan Nyamkara – with Sarah-Jane Allen)

Secondary school education was a challenge for some of the students as all courses were taught in English, usually the student's third language. The assessor visited ten secondary schools and was deeply impressed at the level of commitment the students showed. The need for a good education was a powerful driver to ensure good results. The Tumaini Fund was supporting around 6,000 secondary school students with their registration fees, uniforms, books, pencils etc. at the end of 2015, at a cost of £50 per annum per student. Until this time there had been an additional cost of examination fees for second and fourth year secondary students, which had meant that the annual costs at that time were around £100 a year during those years.

For the children who passed the secondary school examination, there was the prospect of greater opportunities in the future, with access to higher education, university and paid employment.

A significant number of Tumaini Fund orphans had completed University degrees. In 2009, 7 students graduated; in 2010 – 11; 2011 – 8; 2012 – 50; 2013 – 23; 2014 - 26 and in 2015 – 32 graduated.

It was noted that the newly elected government abolished examination fees. However, the financial burden has been transferred to the parents by the additional requirement for better shoes, uniforms, books and pencils. The Tumaini Fund will need to provide significant ongoing support to secondary school

Other Educational Support Programmes

Nurse and Dispenser training

Following a very generous donation from a sponsor in Guernsey, a nurse training programme had been initiated. This would allow a rolling programme annually of 10 Tumaini orphans to be trained as nurses, with the prospect that some would go on to Dispenser training. The funds were divided to allow a number of students to progress through the course and then start to repay the costs once trained and employed. This would allow sustainability of the fund over time.

The nursing course was a two or three year programme, with an additional year for those going on to become Dispensers. Nurses were desperately needed in the hospitals visited and Dispensers had the ability to work in the communities to dispense medicines such as anti-retroviral drugs for the treatment of HIV/AIDS.

The assessor had the opportunity to interview a number of Tumaini supported student nurses.

"I had no hope to progress but now I have a career. I started being sponsored by Tumaini at the beginning of secondary school. I would not be a teacher now if it wasn't for the support I have been given. God bless you"

(Jackson Samweli)



"Before I was supported by the Tumaini Fund, I thought I would have to leave secondary school.

I have no parents so I have no one to help me with my education.

I have just completed the first year of nursing training and I came top of my class of 100 students. I am very happy.

I want to become a Dispenser"

(Jumanne Sospeter)

An issue raised by all student nurses was that once accepted for training, the student was sent by the Government to a training centre. The location of training centres varied considerably and some were a great distance from the student's home, causing financial hardship for accommodation and food. One student reported that he was top of his class but may have to give up his training placement because of this additional cost.

All of the student nurses interviewed had aspirations to go on to train as dispensers. All interviewees were appreciative of the support they had received from the Tumaini Fund, both financial and social, although most said they needed extra support to continue with their studies.

Teacher training programme

Another generous donation from a Guernsey charitable fund had allowed the introduction of a teacher training programme, based on the same model as the nurse training programme. This was a rolling fund that allowed 30 students to train each year, with repayment once trained and employed, thus funding further students.

Solar Lamps

Many of the sponsored students in remote areas live in houses without electricity. In fact, many schools did not have electricity.

During the visit the assessor was invited to take part in a distribution of solar lamps to secondary school students.



This was a joyful experience as the students were happy that they could now do their homework which would improve their education.

Vocational Training Centres

The Tumaini Fund had created a number of vocational training opportunities for young school leavers who did not pass the secondary school examination. This included two tailor's workshops that had been fitted out with sewing machines and three that were under construction. Three wood working workshops were in action training carpenters and agricultural training was ongoing at the plantation in Muleba. This allowed young women and men the opportunity to learn the skills of dressmaking, woodworking and agriculture. Tailoring students were being taught how to make school uniforms for the Tumaini Fund distributions. This significantly reduced the cost of a school uniform. The tailoring tutor was developing a quality control system to ensure good quality garments were made.





The young men and women were trained in plantsmanship and animal husbandry, crop rotation and rearing goats and chickens to produce the best yield and improve the local diet.

It was widely recognised amongst Tumaini workers and government officials that education is a fundamental requirement for people to get out of poverty and have a better life expectancy.

“I am sad that I did not pass the exam to go to secondary school. But I thank God that I came to the tailoring school to learn to sew. I want to have my own sewing machine.

Today I was very happy to plant seeds. I like digging the soil and want to see the plants grow. We will have carrots and tomatoes as well as maize for flour. We had a good time and laughed a lot.”

(Maria)



“This is the second carpenter’s workshop I have started for the Tumaini Fund. The first one is in Murgwanza and here in Kayanga the students are working very hard to learn.

I am very happy that you have bought more tools for the students to learn woodworking skills”

(Wilbrod)

“I am working with the Lusahunga widows group to develop a sustainable agricultural model. We have planted maize to make flour, sunflowers to make oil as a cash crop, and a range of nutritious vegetables such as cabbages, tomatoes, okra, beans and ground nuts. The beehives will attract bees to improve pollination and hopefully the honey can be eaten or sold to supplement the income.”

(Ruth Kinniburgh –Horticulturalist)



Seeds of hope

Many of the widows join together to grow food for their children. Maize is the staple crop and the corn is dried to make flour which is then made into porridge. In order to improve the diet, a diverse range of seeds have been provided to a large number of widows groups. This includes maize, cabbages, tomatoes, okra, beans and peas. The groups have been very positive in trying new crops.



This is the Upendo (Love) widows group. They started a micro finance batik project. They have been printing beautiful fabrics and also making liquid soap.

With 2 acres of land, they now have seeds to plant.

Fish Ponds



“This is an excellent community project. We have been able to divert some of the water from the spring to make this fish pond. We will be able to grow Tilapia fish so that the people will have a source of protein food. The fish grow quickly so within 6-9 months we should have the first cull. We will test the water to make sure the fish are healthy and safe to eat.”

(Mike Kiondo – Tumaini Area Coordinator – Chato)

HIV/AIDS Testing Centres and treatment services

Up to 1 in 3 adults in the north-west area of Tanzania were affected by HIV/AIDS and so the prevention of the infection was vitally important. The first step in this process was for the people to know their own status so that they could take measures to prevent being infected or infecting others. The Tumaini Fund had been involved in setting up testing centres in collaboration with the hospital in Murgwanza.

This programme was directly related to the PEPVAR criteria and contributed to the concept of keeping parents fit and well so that they could care for their children longer, and also for the treatment of children who may have been affected since birth.

The Tumaini Fund has a travel grant scheme to allow people suffering with HIV/AIDS to take the bus to a hospital or dispensary to collect their anti-retroviral drugs.



“My name is Elia Ethan and I have been supported by the Tumaini Fund through secondary school. I am now a first year medical student and I am very happy to be able to go to University in Dar Es Salaam.

Without support I would have to stay in my village and work on the land.

I want to become a Psychiatrist.”

Sustainability

The assessor noted that the Tumaini Fund relied entirely on charitable donations, funds raised at events and individual sponsorship to provide the necessary financial income to support the various projects. Over the last ten years the charity had developed and was providing a wide range of support services to the community.

It was noted that the Tumaini Fund was working towards registration as a Tanzanian NGO which would allow for funds to be raised within Tanzania.

In order to achieve the Tumaini Fund vision, further work will be needed to develop a sustainable community that can support itself

This will require continued financial support for the foreseeable future, although this needs to be prioritised and targeted at projects at the core of the charity's work. The subsidiary projects are very welcome but may not be affordable indefinitely so will need to be prioritised.

Prioritisation

It is essential that the Tumaini Fund continues to support the core projects that are central to the Tumaini Fund vision in working towards a sustainable community i.e. education and HIV/AIDS prevention work. School fees, uniforms, books etc. must be maintained for the students who are already in the programme.

Improving education to better employment opportunities is a core value of the Tumaini Fund. It is recommended, that over time, there will be a reducing reliance on direct financial payments and an increase in micro finance opportunities to support employment, where small loans may be paid that will pump prime business activities and encourage self-sufficiency. This will reduce the reliance on continuous fund raising and allow a return on investments that can be used again into the future.

Conclusion



“The Tumaini Fund has made a huge difference to the lives of the people in my Diocese.

I am so pleased that, through the love of Jesus, we can work in partnership for the benefit of the people of Lweru.”

(Bishop Jackton, with Josiah, Sarah-Jane Allen and Val Cameron)

The assessor was impressed with the work of the Tumaini Fund in Tanzania.

The programmes and projects being delivered by the Tanzanian staff bring hope to the most vulnerable members of the community. They provided much needed support, both material and spiritual.

This extraordinary work could not have happened without the support of the Anglican Bishops of Kagera and Lweru, who have provided extensive resources to assist in the development of the area offices and vocational training centres.

The compassion showed by the staff in managing very distressing situations demonstrated true Christian charity and values.

Over the last thirteen years a wide range of projects have been initiated to meet the needs of the community and were seen to be very valuable in community development.

Throughout this report the assessor has made comments and recommendations on improvements that can be made to enhance the work of the charity in moving towards the Tumaini Fund vision and provided case studies to indicate the impact and value of the charity's work.

Summary of Recommendations

- 1 The Tumaini Fund needs to continue with the work streams started over the last thirteen years.
- 2 The staff should continue to use the PEPVAR criteria when assessing support programmes and projects
- 3 Funding should be maintained for the core programmes and projects, and other projects should only be funded when there is sufficient funding available prior to initiation.
- 4 Continuing consideration needs to be given to the sustainability and funding of programmes and projects. This may include realignment of funding streams to provide micro loans with a return on investment, rather than direct payment schemes.
- 5 The Tumaini Fund should continue to pursue registration with the Tanzanian Government as a local charity to provide clarity to roles and responsibilities and oversight of activities.
- 6 The Tumaini Fund has a good reputation in the region and further partnership working opportunities with other NGOs and local government should be pursued. This should be supported by developing jointly agreed project plans.
- 7 Vocational training opportunities should continue to be developed to provide employment for young people who are unable to attend secondary school.

Project	Child 0-17	Orphans	HIV/AIDS	Living without adult care	Living outside of family	Marginalised etc
Sponsorship	+	+	+	+	+	+
Education - primary	+	+	+	+	+	+
Education - secondary	+	+	+	+	+	+
Vocational training						
Tailoring	+	+	+	Adult trainers provide support		+
Woodworking	+	+	+	Adult trainers provide support		+
Agriculture	+	+	+	Adult trainers provide support		+
HIV testing	All ages	+	+	+	+	+
Travel grants	All ages	+	+	+	+	+
Distributions	All ages	+	+	+	+	+
Solar lamps	+	+	+	+	+	+
Bicycles	+	+	+	+	+	+
Water/Sanitation	All ages	+	+	+	+	+
House Building	All ages	+	+	+	+	+



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