**Boosting sign language as the language of the Deaf in Tanzania**

1. Objective and relevance (the world around us)

The full and practical recognition of sign language as the language of the Deaf is yet *the* single most critical factor hindering inclusion of the Deaf into the Tanzanian society.

Despite the Tanzanian parliament’s ratification in 2009 of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and related domestic legislation in the following year, i.e., Persons with Disabilities Act 2010 and the Postal and Communication Act 2010 ignorance is still widespread regarding the rights and specific needs of the Deaf.

Against this background the **main purpose** of the intervention is the enhancement of deaf citizens’ and their organizations’ ability and capacity to campaign for the fulfilment of their rights with a particular focus on their access to information and communication through practical recognition of sign language as the language of the Deaf.

**Immediate objectives** are:

1. Communities in three pilot areas are aware and supportive of the rights of the Deaf, and CHAVITA branches and their members are intensifying advocacy work.
2. CHAVITA HQ has capacity and plans for nation-wide campaigning to improve the provision of sign language interpretation services for the Deaf.

The intervention as such is not a direct extension of previous interventions; however, it builds on campaigning and advocacy experiences gathered through other activities recently undertaken by the partners. Earlier in 2020 and with support from CISU the partners implemented an emergency intervention addressing the COVID-19 related needs of the Deaf for proper information and safety.

The intervention was successfully carried through over a period of only three months and paved the way for new and useful contacts and collaboration between the Tanzanian partner CHAVITA and national as well as local authorities in Tanzania.

While the mentioned intervention addressed emergency objectives only, the present intervention aims to build on the good results and experiences from the COVID-19 urgent response project and provide a more fundamental and thus more sustainable recognition of the needs of the Deaf and the relevant legislation already in place.

**The context – in general**

*“Deafness is a disability of communication, just like paralysis is a disability of movement. Sign Language is not only the most productive medium of instruction for deaf learners, but it empowers and enables deaf people to fully develop personally and culturally. It is the only tool we have to fight against poverty, oppression, marginalization and inequality.” – Dickson Mveyange, Executive Director, CHAVITA*

Tanzania (United Republic of) iscategorized as a “stable context”. Tanzania is explicitly a secular state. Laws are enacted by parliament, interpreted by courts of law and enforced by the administration. Tanzania is generally characterized as being a comparatively well-administered state. Administrative structures exist throughout the entire territory. Performance is, however, highly deficient due to insufficient financial resources, waste and embezzlement of public funds.

Several reform programs (e.g., Civil Service Reform Program, Local Government Reform Program, Public Financial Management Reform Program, and Big Results Now Initiative, as well as various sector-specific reform programs) have over recent years been implemented to strengthen the administrative system and improve performance, albeit without resounding success.

Citizens are free to form associations and to assemble, as state interference in NGO activities is low. However, legislation gives the authorities – in particular, the police – the power to deny the right of assembly on grounds that are not clearly defined (e.g., security concerns) and hence prone to arbitrariness. According to different sources, there are between 3,000 and 8,000 registered associations in Tanzania.

Under the current government, the space for NGOs and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) has narrowed.

Whereas service delivery organizations are still welcomed and acknowledged as important to achieving the country’s development goals, advocacy groups critical of the government, government policies and general conditions in the country face increasingly stringent restrictions[[1]](#footnote-1).

As is clear from the below section on the context and the Deaf a strong civil society (organization) of/for the Deaf is critical to ensure that public authorities live up to national and international rights of disabled people.

Despite efforts between 2007 and 2018 that reduced the country’s poverty rate from 34,4% to 26,8%, the absolute number of poor people has held at about 13 million due to high population growth at 2,68% annually[[2]](#footnote-2). Around 70% of the population lives on less than USD 1,25 per day.[[3]](#footnote-3)

UNDP multi-poverty indicator (MPI)[[4]](#footnote-4) based on the most recent survey data (household survey 2015-2016) that were publicly available for Tanzania indicates that 55.4 percent of the population are multidimensionally poor while an additional 24.2 percent are classified as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty.

**The context and the Deaf**

*Use of sign language and access to sign language interpretation are of paramount importance to deaf people’s access to education, participation in socio-economic and public life.*

The majority of Tanzania’s over five hundred thousand deaf people are among those living below the poverty line and they are typically in the category of being

Despite Tanzania’s ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities and the country’s own ‘Persons with Disabilities Act 2010’​education and job opportunities for the deaf remain extremely scarce, and the public sector and its services are in general not accessible to the deaf.

Apart from prevailing discrimination against people with disabilities Tanzania’s poor capacity in sign language and sign language interpretation is the single most critical factor excluding the deaf from education and jobs and participation in socio-political life.

Ignorance about the UNCRPD as well as the Tanzanian 2010-diasabilities act adds to difficulties of promoting sign language and other support mechanisms for the inclusion of the deaf.

A study conducted by CHAVITA in 2017 in the Mtwara and Tanga regions found that out of 27 randomly sampled government officials and local legislators only one had some knowledge about the convention and the act.

Not least, this finding should be seen in the light of The Persons with Disabilities Act 2010 part IV, which clearly establishes the responsibilities of local government, and which fundamentally support this intervention’s focus on awareness raising and capacity development with selected local authorities:

*“A local government authority shall have the duty to safeguard and promote the rights and welfare of a person with disability within its area of jurisdiction.*

*The social welfare officer in the local government authority shall exercise his functions in relation to the rights and welfare of a persons with disabilities and, can be assisted by such officers of the local government authority as the authority may determine. The Local government authority through a social welfare officer shall provide counseling to parents, guardians, relatives and persons with disabilities for the purpose of reducing or removing the degree of stigma among them.*

*The local government authority shall, within its area of jurisdiction, be required to provide assistance to persons with disabilities in order to enable them develop their potential, empowerment and self-reliance”[[5]](#footnote-5).*

A critical barrier to inclusive education for deaf people in Tanzania is the lack of a harmonized sign language, which also hampers sign language training of adults as well as the training of sign language interpreters.

Historically the use of sign language was banned in Tanzania and more recent efforts by foreign donors to teach signing have resulted in a patchwork of systems, which prevents deaf people from different schools or regions being able to communicate and complicates national teacher training efforts.

This intervention focusing on ensuring public authorities adequately responds to the rights of the deaf and acknowledge sign language as the language of communication with the deaf is complementing other projects and activities in the area, e.g.:

* The development of a harmonized Tanzanian Sign Language. A project initiated by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST) and implemented by Institutions for Inclusive Development (I4ID), CHAVITA, Tanzanian Institute for Education and the University of Dar es Salaam.
* Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation (TBC) is providing Tanzanian Sign Language translation with mainstream daily news show across the country.
* Patandi Teachers' College of Special Needs is now implementing new modules on Tanzanian Sign Language into all pre-service training.
* MoEST is preparing to develop a specialized Quality Assurance framework for all special needs education schools.
* National Examination Council of Tanzania is trialing adapted protocols for students with disability
* The Government of Tanzania 2019 budget commits to provide Tanzanian sign language training to 500 primary and secondary school teachers.

Last but not least, this intervention complies with and is strongly supported by the UN Sustainable Development Goals, especially goals # 10 and 16.

The UN Disability and Development Report 2018 states.

*‘….. that despite the progress made in recent years, persons with disabilities continue to face numerous barriers to their full inclusion and participation in the life of their communities. It sheds light on their disproportionate levels of poverty; their lack of access to education, health services and employment; and their underrepresentation in decision-making and political participation. This is particularly the case for women and girls with disabilities. The main barriers to inclusion entail discrimination and stigma on the grounds of disability; lack of accessibility to physical and virtual environments; lack of access to assistive technology, essential services and rehabilitation; and lack of support for independent living that are critical for the full and equal participation of persons with disabilities as agents of change and beneficiaries of development’[[6]](#footnote-6).*

Out of the report’s five highlighted recommendations for actions two in particular support the focus and strategy of this intervention:

*‘Remove barriers and obstacles that persons with disabilities face in accessing and fully benefiting from social protection on an equal basis with others.*

*Sensitize personnel of grant offices about barriers experienced by persons with disabilities to access social protection and approaches to overcome these barriers’[[7]](#footnote-7).*

**How this intervention will strengthen civil society organising to advance social justice**

The Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities (CRPD) emphasize the importance of ‘sign language’ as a means of ‘communication’ at par with spoken languages, and the Convention urges the global community and national governments ‘To take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination on the basis of disability by any person, organization or private enterprise.’

The intervention will engage the most important Tanzanian civil society organization working for deaf people’s rights and equal access to resources and participation, i.e., the organization of the deaf CHAVITA

Through intensive advocacy work with national, regional and local authorities, CHAVITA and its involved branches aim to increase awareness of the rights and needs of the deaf and facilitate the adoption of procedures and models ensuring deaf people’s equal access to public resources, services and participation through sign language recognized as the language of the deaf and thus via efficient access to sign language interpretation whenever required.

Based on experiences from 3 pilot areas CHAVITA will engage in nationwide promotion of proven good practices on how to support the realization of the rights of the deaf, their equal access to resources and facilitate their participation in decision-making.

This project (a) facilitates the development efficient policies, procedures and corresponding capacities of core public services in Tanzania to communicate efficiently with the deaf. There is focus on (b) strengthening the capacities at national and local levels of the core civil society organization HQ and local branches working for the rights of the deaf.

All objectives and activities are dynamically interrelated and together they efficiently support lasting improvements of the deaf population’s struggle for recognition and use of sign language as the language of the deaf and access to sign language interpretation whenever needed.

Use of sign language and access to sign language interpretation are of paramount importance to deaf people’s access to education, participation in socio-economic and public life.

The intervention involves no climate- or environmental conditions that need to be considered by the partners. CICED project monitoring will primarily be done via online platforms. Only one on-location monitoring mission is planned, and that will be utilized to boost and design further collaboration and interventions as well.

The partnership/collaborators (our starting point)

**Experiences, capacities and resources of participant partners**

This project will be implemented by in close collaboration by two partners, i.e. CHAVITA in Tanzania and CICED in Denmark.

**The Tanzania Association of the Deaf (CHAVITA)** the organisation of and for the deaf in Tanzania. It is a non-governmental organization registered in 1984.

The Organization is dedicated to the advancement of deaf people in the United Republic of Tanzania. CHAVITA was established to address the problems experienced by deaf people in Tanzania and to improve their access to education and their inclusion in in socio-economic, political and cultural life.

Since its establishment CHAVITA is engaged in advocacy work and in sign language training as well as in other activities related to the promotion of the rights of deaf people and the enhancement of their livelihoods.

CHAVITA is engaged in nearly all national efforts and internationally supported projects to enhance the conditions of deaf people in Tanzania.

CHAVITA manages on-and-off to collaborate with the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology (MoEST), Institutions for Inclusive Development, which is financed by IrishAid and UKAid, the Tanzanian Institute for Education and the University of Dar es Salaam.

CHAVITA is a member of the World Federation of the Deaf and has a good record of collaboration with donors and international organizations from, e.g. Denmark, Finland, Ireland, UK and USA.

CHAVITAs headquarters built in Dar es Salaam by the Finnish Association of the Deaf in 1993 employs 11 people and is headed by its Executive Director. A sign-language interpreter from TASLI, the Tanzanian Association of Sign Language Interpreters is employed as in-house sign language interpreter, and thus also facilitates everyday close contact with TASLI, another important civil society organization in the struggle for inclusion of the Deaf in Tanzania. CICED has also collaborated with TASLI since 2014 and has conducted two CISU funded projects with TASLI as (co-)partner.

Through its 17 regional offices CHAVITA has a nation-wide outreach to its 1,947 members of which 934 are female.

Despite some good experiences with advocacy work CHAVITA is yet to develop sufficient capacity at headquarters and regional branches to campaign and advocate effectively for the efficient fulfillment of nationally and internationally adopted rights of the Deaf.

**Community for International Cooperation in Education and Development, CICED** was established November 2010. CICED has, however, under the name Centre for International Cooperation in Educational Development (a centre under Danmarks Lærerhøjskole, now part of Aarhus University, CVU København & Nordsjælland, now University College UCC) 28 years of experience as a main partner to DANIDA and other major donors providing technical assistance, project management and project evaluation in education in Afghanistan, Bolivia, China, Eritrea, Ethiopia, India/Tibetans-in-Exile, Kenya, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia.

Engagements in Eritrea, Kenya, Mongolia, Nepal and Uganda included extensive support to special needs education, including activities benefitting deaf and hard-of-hearing communities in the respective countries.

Since 2010 CICED as a civil society organization is engaged also in education and civil society development in Bolivia, Mongolia, Nepal and Tanzania.

CICED has - under its previous legal frameworks - over the years managed projects and programs for more than 130 million DKK, all to respective donors’ (primarily DANIDA/CISU) full satisfaction.

Since 2016, the UN Sustainable Development Goals are systematically incorporated into all CICED project interventions. CICED is a member of CISU, Dansk Forum for Mikrofinans, Globalt Fokus, Global Nyt, Globale Skolepartnerskaber and Verdens Bedste Nyheder.

CICED’s board represents a range of experiences and capacities related to all cycles of project management and efficient budget administration. Currently, CICED has 114 members. The main share of ongoing work is undertaken by the board, primarily on a voluntary basis. The CICED board includes members with long-standing experience and thorough theoretical and practical knowledge in the disability-inclusion agenda, sign language interpretation, organizational capacity building and small-to-large-scale change interventions.

The board’s four-person taskforce includes one person with more than two decades of experience in the field of disability-and-inclusion in developing countries including assignments as disability-inclusion advisor to DANIDA, two sign language interpreters who have worked with CHAVITA (and TASLI) since 2014; and the CICED chair with 28 years of experience in project management and monitoring, including facilitation of small to large scale capacity building, transformation and upscaling processes.

**Previous cooperation between the partners**

From May 2014 to May 2015 CICED worked with the Tanzanian Association for Sign Language Interpretation/TASLI on a pilot-project, funded by CISU, wherein capacity building of TASLI and its board, as well as Training-of-Trainers in Sign Language Interpretation took place. The project also facilitated close collaboration between TASLI and CHAVITA.

The above-mentioned pilot project was followed by a joint CICED-CHAVITA-TASLI project 2017-2018 focusing on capacity building in advocacy and facilitating the establishment of a university based and certified sign language interpretation program.

Provoked by the COVID-19 pandemic and observing the lack of proper information and protection measures for the deaf in Tanzania CHAVITA and CICED obtained CISU funding for an emergency intervention running May to July 2020.

The previous cooperation, not least the experiences from the COVID-19 intervention have informed the objectives and the implementation strategy and activities for the present intervention.

While previous interventions improved the Tanzanian partners’ advocacy capacity at a national level with strengthened relationships with national authorities and legislators as a major outcome, it also became clear that much more needed to be done at the regional levels in order to ensure the rights of the Deaf.

As stated earlier the Persons with Disabilities Act 2010 clearly places the main responsibility with regional and local authorities for providing all necessary services and other forms of support facilitating the disabled people’s full and equal inclusion in society. The aforementioned 2017-study in two regions disclosed an alarming lack of knowledge about the 2010-Act among regional policy makers, government officers and other public servants.

**Contributions, roles and responsibilities of the partners**

CICED will carry the overall responsibility for project management, monitoring and reporting, including financial management. CICED will provide ongoing support for project implementation, progress assessment and the upscaling of the project beyond the pilot phase. CICED will seek to facilitate exchange of experiences and good practices between the Danish Deaf Association and its projects for deaf and sign language development in other African countries and the Tanzanian project partners.

CHAVITA will carry the day-to-day responsibility for project implementation, monitoring and reporting including financial management. CHAVITA will be responsible for advocacy work with national legislators and authorities and facilitate regional/local capacity building and advocacy enhancement activities.

CHAVITA will engage external but local expertise in supporting capacity building in awareness campaigning and in development of CHAVITA advocacy capacities as well as in supporting training of local authority staff.

The specific roles and responsibilities of each of the partners will be clearly stated in the mandatory partnership agreement.

The intervention will add to existing cooperation experiences between the partners and thus it will further strengthen the partners’ joint capacities to engage in future, longer-term and more complex collaboration. The partners have already identified key areas for future collaboration.

Target groups, objectives, and expected results (our intervention)

**The target groups**

The primary target groups of this intervention are: (the persons who will participate in the activities of the intervention)

1. CHAVITA staff & board members and active volunteers at headquarters and 3 local branches -
2. persons: female 8, male 15;
3. Deaf people in the three pilot areas: estimated total 252 persons: female 139, male 106;
4. Teachers and parent representatives from schools for the deaf – estimated 16 persons
5. Experts in developing sign language materials and sign language interpreters, estimated 20 persons
6. Editors and journalists from national and local media outlets – estimated 20 persons

The primary target groups will benefit from being directly involved in workshops and training sessions as well as in the ongoing project implementation, monitoring and assessment related to development of guidelines and information and training materials.

The secondary (both direct and indirect) target groups are:

1. People to be involved in the annual week of the Deaf arranged in the three pilot areas: 820 deaf and people with other disabilities; 252 parents and teachers from 4 schools of the Deaf; 24 deaf artists, 79 deaf female handcrafters, 86 sign language interpreters, 12 high profile policy makers and influencers, representatives from 10 international and national CSOs,
2. Government officials and public servants – national and local of 3 pilot region: 68 persons – female 36, male 32:
3. With the development of an online sign language dictionary the Deaf in Tanzania as such is a potential secondary target group,

The secondary target groups will benefit from having access to more and better information materials, and being supported/guided by experiences from the pilot phase and the overall compiled good practices and recommendations for further action to fulfil the rights of the deaf.

The intervention and this application have been underway through close collaboration between the partners. The design of the intervention and the drafting of the application started at a joint planning workshop in July 2019 in Dar es Salaam. CHAVITA has continuously consulted their board and local branches.

CHAVITA is since long *the* organization acting on behalf of the deaf in Tanzania. Their legitimacy to act on behalf of the deaf and is indisputable and uncontested.

**The objectives and results**

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| **Objectives** | **Results** |
| * Communities in three pilot areas are aware and supportive of the rights of the Deaf, and CHAVITA branches have capacity to intensify advocacy work. | * At least 47 staff & volunteers of CHAVITA branches are trained in awareness and advocacy campaigning * At least 60 deaf persons in the three pilot areas have participated in workshops on their rights and on advocacy campaigning for their rights and engage in intensifying awareness raising and advocacy in the future * Six editors of major television stations and 10 journalists and two bloggers are aware of the international convention and national legislation related to rights of the Deaf * Three pilot-areas have guidelines on how to ensure efficient communication between public services and the Deaf * The online sign language dictionary is developed to support deaf persons’ communication with the surrounding community. * Two workshops conducted to strengthen local CHAVITA branches capacity in awareness campaigning and advocacy work * One major corporate social awareness campaign through the commemoration of the International week of the Deaf * Guidelines exist on efficient communication between relevant local administrations and deaf citizens. * Selected staff of local authorities in three regions are aware of the legal framework applied to the rights of the Deaf. |
| * CHAVITA has capacity and plans for nation-wide campaigning to improve the provision of sign language interpretation services for the Deaf | * At least 26 staffs and volunteers of CHAVITA HQ are trained in awareness and advocacy campaigning and upscaling of interventions to nation-wide level * One well arranged TV talk show comprising famous disability lawyers and discussants to support awareness and advocacy campaigning on the right of Deaf people to use Sign Language interpreter services and contribute affectively to the National development. * Action plan for nation-wide awareness raising and advocacy campaign for the rights of the Deaf with particular focus on distributing experiences and good practices from the three pilot regions. |

**The strategy and activities of the intervention**

The strategy reflects the CISU and DANIDA principles and guidelines on how to promote a human rights-based intervention with particular emphasis on

* empowerment and awareness raising as part of capacity building of organizations and groups of people to promoting the active participation in advocacy;
* development of strategic deliveries to boost the chances of advocacy leading to change,
* actual advocacy that targets structures, institutions and authorities.

With due reference to these key principles our strategy is to pilot specific approaches to empowerment and awareness raising in three regions and based on systematic review of best practices from the three regions a nationwide campaign will be designed for boosting sign language as the language of the Deaf.

In the three regions deaf people will be involved in training activities raising their awareness of key conventions and legislations supporting their rights as persons with disabilities. Local and national media will be engaged in disseminating to the wider public information on the rights of the Deaf and the responsibilities of the local administration, i.e., the duty bearers, who in turn will be engaged in workshops and other activities raising their knowledge about the rights of the Deaf.

Workshops and festive events during the International Weak of the Deaf will amplify awareness campaigning on the rights of Deaf addressing and involving local communities, media, policy makers and local administrations.

Local branches of the Deaf’s organization, CHAVITA, will be trained in awareness campaigning and advocacy work, and will develop plans for continued advocacy beyond the intervention.

The development of an online sign language dictionary will be a key component in boosting sign language as the language of the Deaf and it will strongly support deaf people’s communication with the surrounding society in general and various public authorities and other service providers in particular. In this perspective the sign language dictionary also plays a strategic role in strengthening the deaf people’s opportunities for becoming active and engaged citizens in the Tanzanian society.

The Deaf, their local and national organization will, together with local authorities, draft ideas for good practices on how to ensure smooth communication between the Deaf and public service providers.

As a nationwide organization for the Deaf CHAVITA will develop capacity and plans for intensified nationwide campaigning for the rights of the Deaf.

The strategy and thus the fulfilment of the objectives is supported by the following activities:

* Capacity building in awareness campaigning and advocacy work for staff and volunteers of CHAVITA branches in three pilot areas, followed by
* Awareness campaigning on the rights of the Deaf among communities and public service entities in the three pilot areas, including focussed campaigning during the International Week of the Deaf, supported by
* Awareness raising among major media outlets – TV stations and newspapers and
* Advocacy work(shops) with local public services drafting guidelines for improved communication with the Deaf;
* Development of the online sign language dictionary to improve basic communication between the Deaf, their families, education providers, the surrounding community and public service providers,
* Systematic review of lessons learnt from the activities in the three pilot areas to inform
* capacity building in national level awareness campaigning and advocacy of CHAVITA HQ,
* and eventually the development of a strategy and action plan for nation-wide sharing of experiences and best practices from the interventions in the three pilot regions; a national outreach that will be significantly supported by the enhanced use of the online dictionary developed via this intervention.

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| Preliminary Timetable (April 2021 to September 2022: 18 months project | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Months | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Capacity building branches |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Awareness training |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Campaign materials |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Online dictionary |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Awareness campaigning |  |  |  |  |  | W |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Guideline w public service |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pilot area lessons learnt |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Capacity building HQ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Drafting nation-wide plan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| End-of-project review |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reporting to CICED |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Final evalution & reporting |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Systematising experiences along the way and at the end of the intervention

A CHAVITA project monitoring team consisting of selected HQ staff and two external monitoring supporters from the University of Dar es Salaam from the will monitor the implementation of the project with a particular focus on the changes taking place at local authorities and CHAVITA branches of the three pilot regions. It should be stressed that the involvement of external monitoring supporters will be organized as a contribution to the capacity building of CHAVITA staff.

The project monitoring team will undertake midterm and end-of-project interviews with relevant duty bearers and CHAVITA branch members and systematize lessons learnt feeding into the CHAVITA action plan for nation-wide campaigning for the rights of the Deaf including provision of sign language interpretation in communication and collaboration between the Deaf and local duty bearers.

Intervention-related information work in Denmark

No budget is applied for, however, the project, its activities and results will be continuously shared with the public via CICEDs homepage, CICED NYT and CICEDs social media platforms Facebook and LinkedIn.

1. Supplementary financing

CICED will cover the main share of project monitoring costs to Tanzania for one person for up to 10 days. Supplementary funding from CICED is granted at submission of this application.

1. Bertelsmann Stiftung (2020): *BTI 2020 Country Report – Tanzania*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. Berlin [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. World Bank Group (2019): *Tanzania. Mainland Poverty Assessment.* World Bank Group. Washington. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Bertelsmann Stiftung (2020): *BTI 2020 Country Report – Tanzania*. Bertelsmann Stiftung. Berlin [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. UNDP (2019): *Human Development Report 2019. Briefing note for countries. Tanzania (The Republic of).* UNDP [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. [The Persons with Disabilities Act 2010, Tanzania](http://www.oit.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_protect/---protrav/---ilo_aids/documents/legaldocument/wcms_151288.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. United Nations (2019): *Disability and Development Report’.* New York. United Nations. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. - ibid - [↑](#footnote-ref-7)