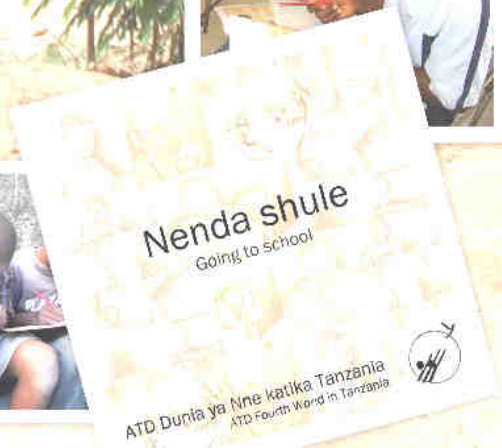


# ATD Fourth World Tanzania Annual report 2009



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**ATD Fourth World**

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

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# ***ATD Fourth World - Tanzania***

## ***Annual report 2009***

a.	Introduction.....	3
b.	Activities Supporting the Poorest in their Initiatives to Access their Basic Rights....	4
	The Fishmarket Literacy Project.....	4
	Going to School.....	6
	Registration at birth.....	8
	Street library.....	9
c.	To Bear Witness to the Struggle of the Poorest to Overcome Extreme Poverty.....	10
	May 15th, International Day of Families.....	10
	October 17th, World Day to Overcome Extreme poverty.....	12
	Going forward to next year's celebrations.....	14
d.	Strengthen and Grow the Movement in Tanzania and in the Region.....	15
	Process of programme-planning.....	15
	Advisory group.....	17
	Newsletters.....	18
	Website and publications.....	19
	Becoming a Bilingual Organisation.....	19
	Fundraising.....	20
e.	Budget 2009.....	20
f.	Perspectives for 2010.....	22
	1. To support our friends in the development of ATD Fourth World in Tanzania....	22
	2. To facilitate activities in three fields.....	22
	3. To consolidate our financial and administrative situation.....	22
	4. To create closer links with the region and the world.....	22
g.	Reference documents.....	23
h.	Appendices.....	23
	Extract of Constitution of ATD Fourth World in Tanzania.....	24
	Presentation of the International Movement ATD Fourth World.....	27

## **a. Introduction**

For more than 10 years, ATD Fourth World<sup>1</sup> has been present in Tanzania, reaching out to the most excluded people in order to build friendship and trust, and to support them in their initiatives to fight extreme poverty.

We live in a world which is organised in such a way so as not to have contact with the poorest people, while at the same time it wonders why so many of its inhabitants feel excluded. (...) ATD Fourth World is a link that allows people to come together, to think together and to act together.

Eugen Brand

Director General of ATD Fourth World International Movement

In our last internal annual report, the perspectives for 2009 focused on three points :

- to allow our friends to truly be the main actors of the creation of ATD in Tanzania,
- to better support, through our activities and projects, the most disadvantaged people in the challenges they face,
- to find the financial, human and administrative means to consolidate the future of our action in the country.

The report which follows details both the activities undertaken on all three of these points during 2009, as well as the perspectives for the movement's work in Tanzania in 2010. Major steps have been taken towards realising these goals, but obviously there is always more work to be done.

The 2009 annual report is ATD Tanzania's first public annual report; ATD Fourth World was officially recognised as an NGO in Tanzania in 2009.

ATD Fourth World was duly registered on September 28th 2009 under the NGO Act of 2002 with the Registration number NGO/00003447, as a Tanzanian branch of "ATD Quart Monde - Terre et Homme de Demain" (ATD Fourth World - Land and People for Tomorrow), NGO registered in France.

This recognition was obtained thanks the substantial work of the Tanzanian ATD friends in the writing of our Constitution. It was important to reach agreement about the presentation of our goals in Tanzania, and you can find this part of our Constitution in Appendix 1.

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<sup>1</sup> ATD means "All Together in Dignity". Cf. short description of *ATD Fourth World International Movement* in the Appendix 2.

## ***b. Activities Supporting the Poorest in their Initiatives to Access their Basic Rights***

The Dar es Salaam team invested part of its time in 2009 to facilitating activities to support the most excluded people in their initiatives to access their basic rights. In addition to facilitating a street library, which has been an ATD initiative in Tanzania for many years, we also facilitated three new activities.

### *The Fishmarket Literacy Project*

This project was presented in the 2008 report as follows :

*More than 3000 people work at the Magogoni Fishmarket in Dar es Salaam (the biggest fishmarket in the city), doing a variety of different jobs. Fifteen associations represent them, organised according to their jobs : fish sellers, vegetable sellers, fish scalers, fish fryers, ice makers and sellers, firewood and charcoal sellers, etc.*



*For the past 10 years, ATD Fourth World has been in contact especially with the firewood and charcoal sellers (about fifty men and women), among the poorest workers at the Fishmarket. The firewood and charcoal sellers find wood in the city, often in building sites, bring it to the Fishmarket and cut it into pieces to be sold to the fish fryers. Some of them are homeless and many don't know how to read and write.*

*In November 2008, the head of the association of the firewood and charcoal sellers requested ATD's support for a project teaching how to read and write Swahili to some of his co-workers. The goal of the project is clearly to target the most disadvantaged people, and its ambition is to put all the possible means in place to allow everyone to succeed.*

The hardest for me is that my fellows understand faster than me. Fortunately they help me and thanks to them I don't give up.

Hamisi, learner

During 2009, a first test session was organised over a period of six months, welcoming 12 students (the "learners"). A teacher gave a two-hour lesson twice a week. Every learner was supported by a person (the "supporter") who was responsible for encouraging him and helping him with the homework between lessons.

This 1<sup>st</sup> term took place from the end of April to the end of October, culminating with a graduation ceremony to congratulate the learners on their determination and their courage. Two learners dropped out during the first months of the term for personal reasons as well as a lack of motivation.

When I will know how to read and write, I will write a letter to my parents to explain my life in town. They will be proud seeing how I am now educated.

Husseini, learner

We learned a good deal from this first test term :

- the number of learners should be kept small (12), in order to keep a strong and friendly relation both between the teacher and the learners and (most importantly) between the learners themselves;
- we have to continue to implicate the learners as much as possible in the management of the project (participative management);
- we need very motivated supporters : their role is essential not only through their help with homework, but also through their advice and moral support;
- we need to select learners according to their motivation, giving always the priority to the poorest and keeping a balance with more dynamic participants (at the choice of the learners for this first term, learners were selected by drawing lots, and so the first class was not as balanced as we might have hoped);
- we need a more transparent way of leading the project, including the participation of some Fishmarket workers outside of the firewood and charcoal section.

One of the obstacles we have faced this year has been including women among the learners. Most Fishmarket workers are men, with women representing probably less than 20% of the population. At the moment, however, all the women we know at the Fishmarket already know how to read and write. Going forward, we need to develop the means to reach out to women who might be helped by this project.

Those who learn how to read today would have liked to learn when they were children, but their family could not give them that chance; it is not their fault, it is the reality.

Mama Zulfa, supporter



Building on what we have learned, at the end of 2009 we created a Literacy Project Committee in charge of leading the project in 2010. The committee is composed of 4 firewood and charcoal sellers, 2 1<sup>st</sup> term learners and 2 ATD team members.

It was a sign of the success of this first term that 10 of the 12 1<sup>st</sup> term learners were ready to be supporters for the 2<sup>nd</sup> term.

In this project, we should also note that we are widely supported by the Fishmarket authorities, which is another big encouragement.

In order to share what we have learned from this first experience, we have written the booklet *Learning How to Read*.

## Going to School

Primary education in Tanzania is in theory compulsory and free. Many children from disadvantaged families never go to school, however, or stop going to school. This can be for administrative reasons (a lack of birth certificate for instance), family reasons (difficult relationships between parents and children), financial reasons (inability to pay additional fees) or much more (lack of information, fear of corruption, etc.). These difficulties often leave parents feeling powerless, even as they are convinced that school is the only way for their children to have a better life. This is why the question of difficult access to primary school is such a priority for them.

In 2009, we started a project on this issue with two goals :

- to gain, along with parents, a better understanding of the multiple obstacles to sending children to school,
- to support parents in their mobilisation for the success of all children living in the neighbourhood, as a challenge for the community.

We met with many parents we have already known a long time and with whom we have built a trusting relationship, mostly in Tandale but also in Tegeta and at the Fishmarket. We took time explaining what we wanted to do : to identify with them the difficulties and the obstacles that prevent their children from going to school regularly, and to explore together with them the avenues they have tried, both successfully and unsuccessfully.

Although I know that school is important for my children, I cannot always do what I would like to do, because life is very difficult.

Mr Josef in Going to School

We started with individual meetings with the parents or grandparents. Sometimes, we also met with a teacher or principal to try to find a solution.



We gathered seven of the stories we were told in a booklet titled *Going to School* (available at <http://www.atd-fourthworld.org/Going-to-school.html>). Here is an excerpt of one of the stories :

*"[April 2009] I have big problems with Sadiki, my son who is 14 and who stopped going to school four years ago. That was in 2005, he was in Standard 3 and he began to play truant. He was hanging*

*around, had bad games, fought with his friends and did not want to study any more. If he had not stopped going to school, today he would be in his last year or he would even have already finished primary school. (...)*

*I did not know Memkwa class, and I discovered it. (...)*

*[A friend] agreed to accompany me in order to get some information about Memkwa and to see what I had to do so that Sadiki could join the school. We met teacher Mtunza and his wife at their home near the school.*

*We explained the situation to him about Sadiki since he had stopped going to school. The teacher asked us Sadiki's age, he wanted to know if Sadiki knows how to read and write a little bit, and at which standard level he stopped going to school. Then teacher Mtunza explained to us the rules in this school (...)*

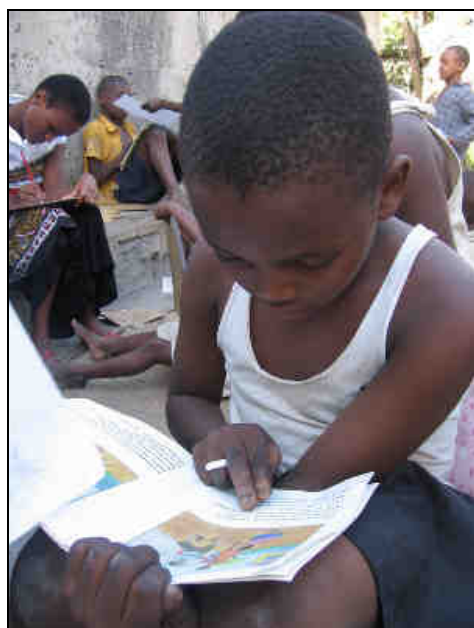
*I will work very hard to make sure that before the end of May I will be able to complete everything so that my son starts school again."*

In the booklet, we tried to share what we had learned through these meetings about the problems parents face. In addition to specific information on challenges, the meetings revealed what we have seen time and again : the role of the community is essential. As we wrote : "The possibility of exchanging ideas and information is often sufficient to strengthen parents' ability to find a solution, to begin a new dialogue with their child..."

For me this meant that they wanted some money before accepting Jafari in their class.

Baba Jafari in "Going to School"

We then began to gather the parents in small groups so they could share their own experiences, concerns, successes, etc. This work is ongoing, and will continue to be a priority in 2010.



## Registration at birth

A child's registration at birth is a right giving the child an official name and nationality. In theory, this right seems easily respected; in reality, many of the poorest children are not registered at birth. Among the families we meet in poor neighbourhoods, as much as half of the children under 7 are not registered, for a variety of reasons.

In 2009, we started to gather some groups of parents in order to discuss this question with them and learn just what those reasons are. These small groups of parents are composed mostly of women who are close neighbours and who get together to discuss the needs and difficulties of obtaining birth certificates. Some mothers from Tandale told us :

*"In our women's group at Tandale, we discovered that we were many faced with the problem of not having the birth certificate for one or more of our children. (...)*

*The causes are different, but the result is the same : we miss the birth certificate of our child and it is a problem when he or she is of school going age. Usually the teacher accepts the child without a birth certificate if we are able to give him some money, 5.000 or 20.000 Tsh for example : that is why some of us thought that the birth certificate is not really necessary. But then, we have to pay again every year because our child is not officially registered.*

*Moreover, the lack of a birth certificate is not only a problem for the children, it is also a problem when they become adults. One mother tells us that her nephew could not get a job in the police because he had not got his birth certificate : when she understood that her children would need their birth certificates also after finishing school, she started the process of getting them.*



*Finally we realised that by not obtaining our children's birth certificates, we put them at a disadvantage and do not give them the best chance for their future.*

*Some parents are not aware of the responsibility entrusted to them and as a result we should take on this responsibility, not only of our own children, but also of the children in our neighbourhood. (...)"*

This year, we learned what the different procedures are in function of the different situations of the child (birth at the hospital or at home, announcement or not, birth in Dar es Salaam or in another region, etc.). We also supported some families in obtaining birth certificates for their children, acquiring some experience with the process that we would like to share.

It is important to note that many of the poorest families face procedures which are extremely complicated and costly. If a child is born in a village far from Dar es Salaam for instance, and the family has no paper at all proving it, acquiring a birth certificate can be so complicated as to seem impossible. Together, however, these obstacles can be overcome.

## Street library

One of our team members tells of the beginning of the Tandale street library :

*“We went in this part of Tandale few years ago because it was a very poor and despised place. We had the objective of facilitating a street library, but it was difficult, we didn't know anybody at the time. Fortunately, one day we met Mr Rafaeli and we told him who we are and why we were there. He liked what we wanted to do with the children, he invited us to start the street library on his place and to put a blackboard on his house's wall. Still today we continue to facilitate this street library every Wednesday on his place.”*



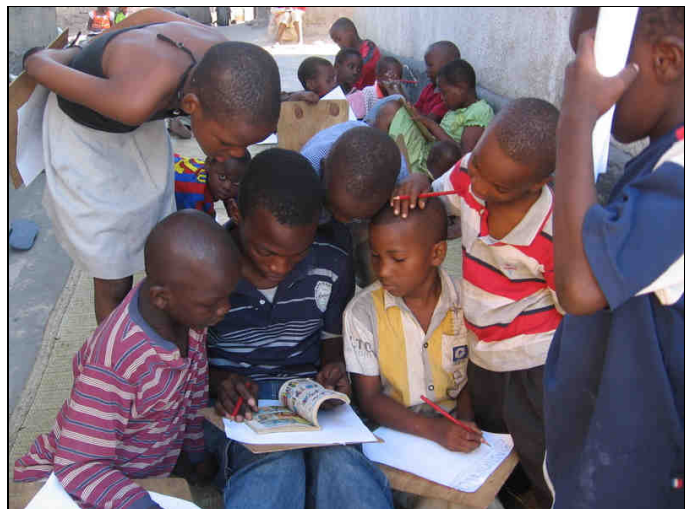
I am glad to have put this blackboard here. Our children can be challenged with this blackboard and learn how to write. It's very good.

Mr Rafaeli (Tandale)

ATD Fourth World runs street library programmes around the world. The aim of a street library is to create an inviting atmosphere where children can build on their existing strengths, discover new ones and find confidence in themselves. Street libraries can offer a chance for children who want to learn but who have limited access to school to be

exposed to books and arts and crafts. The project also reaches out to parents who are concerned for their children's future.

In areas severely marked by poverty (ranging from New York City to Guatemala City and of course Dar es Salaam), ATD members and friends come regularly to sit with children on the roadside or in a vacant lot in order to read books and to do creative activities. Through the library, ATD team members make contact with parents in the neighbourhood and build friendship and trust.



In Dar es Salaam, some of the parents we have met through street library are now involved with the projects focusing on access to school and obtaining birth certificates.

## **c. To Bear Witness to the Struggle of the Poorest to Overcome Extreme Poverty**

### May 15<sup>th</sup>, International Day of Families

In 2009, as in the past, we celebrated the International Day of Families along with families and ATD friends from Tandale, Tegeta, the Fishmarket, and elsewhere.

This Day was created by the United Nations and has been celebrated throughout the world since 1994 in order to remember the importance of supporting families.

In our societies, bent under fear of the future, ATD Fourth World sees every day that each and every human being carries seeds of peace. Seeds of recognising one another's dignity, seeds of the sisterhood and brotherhood that can free children and their families from the spiral of shame and failure by restoring pride in their own history.

Excerpt of Eugen Brand's message for May 15th 2009

The family is the last shield in preventing extreme poverty from destroying the human being. Many poor people find the strength and courage to fight poverty day after day only from their family : this is what makes this day so important.

About 200 people participated in our 2009 celebration, which was structured in three parts. The 1<sup>st</sup> part focused on the Day itself, its meaning and its history. We read some messages from other African countries and the Philippines, from Ban Ki-moon, Eugen Brand and from the children of the street library of Tandale.



Living as a family we co-operate and help each other in happiness and sadness. We should love each other and not quarrel and share what we have.

Our parents are important because they bring us to school, feed us, dress us and when we'll have grown up we will help them in return. But first of all they give us love.

Our parents teach us not to fight, not to say bad words, to respect adults and older people, to do house work, and they give us courage to do well at school.

The Children of Tandale Street Library

In the 2<sup>nd</sup> part of the celebration, we shared Joseph Wresinski's texts about pride : What can very poor families be proud of ? How can mothers teach children to be proud ? We continued through a discussion allowing everyone to express their reactions and ideas.

Those who come home with nearly nothing at all should not be angry and shout and make all the children be afraid. Father and mother must sit down with the children and explain about their condition.

The secret of staying proud is "uvumilivu" (endurance) : use as you get, little or much. If today you get little, don't ask why. If you have little, don't complain, but know that others have even less.

Mama R. (Tandale)

In the 3<sup>rd</sup> part of the celebration, we presented the project focusing on difficulties of access to primary school (Cf. par. b-2). A first version of the booklet Going to School was available as well, and one of the stories was read aloud. We then invited other participants to react and share their own experiences.

Overall It was a very nice day, including time for music, dancing and of course lunch. The celebration room was decorated with an exhibition of plaits and silhouettes made by the children from the Tandale street library showing their own families.



To finish the day, we read the testimonies of other ATD teams celebrating in their own countries in order to remember that our struggle is a global one.

Testimonies from the Philippines and Burkina Faso are included below.

My mother was a brave woman; she knew how to stand on her own feet. I learned a lot from her, that we have dignity and we can still help others even if ourselves we have almost nothing.

Mr. G. (Philippines)

It is good for the children to go to school. That is for preparing their future. Future is for saving the world. To save the world, that is to help people so that they can prepare their own future.

M. (Burkina Faso)

## October 17<sup>th</sup>, World Day to Overcome Extreme poverty

October 17<sup>th</sup> is the **World Day to Overcome Extreme Poverty**, officially recognised by the United Nations in 1992 as the *International Day for the Eradication of Poverty*. The day was first celebrated in 1987 by thousands of participants at the Trocadero Human Rights Plaza in Paris, France, at the initiative of the international movement ATD Fourth World.

The message of October 17<sup>th</sup> is : **"Wherever men and women are condemned to live in extreme poverty, human rights are violated. To come together to ensure that these rights be respected is our solemn duty."** (Joseph Wresinski).

Since its creation, October 17<sup>th</sup> has become a day for those living in extreme poverty to speak about their efforts and those of others in fighting extreme poverty and exclusion. The day invites all people to consider how they can contribute to the eradication of extreme poverty in partnership with those experiencing poverty and exclusion on a daily basis.



Thanks to the mobilisation of more and more associations, in 2009 October 17<sup>th</sup> was celebrated throughout Tanzania even more widely than usual.

For example, as every year, our friends from the Kisangani Smith Group gathered in their blacksmith workshop in order to read some texts and have an exchange about fighting against extreme poverty. The Kisangani Smith Group works to welcome the most

It is not fair to discourage a child from learning only because its family is poor.

A women's group of Tandale

disadvantaged young people so that they can learn useful skills, become independent and then help others along the same path.

In Dar es Salaam, we prepared and celebrated this Day with other associations, including :

- Tasao - Tanzanian Student Aid for Orphans
- G-FCOME - Association of Fishermen for Conservation of Marine Environment
- Chakuku - Chama Cha Kujitegemea na Kujiendeleza
- Tunapenda - Association of handicapped people from Mbagala
- TGGA - Tanzania Girl Guides Association from Tabata
- KM Group - Firewood and Charcoal Sellers of the Fishmarket

Take time to sit down with your child, listen to him.

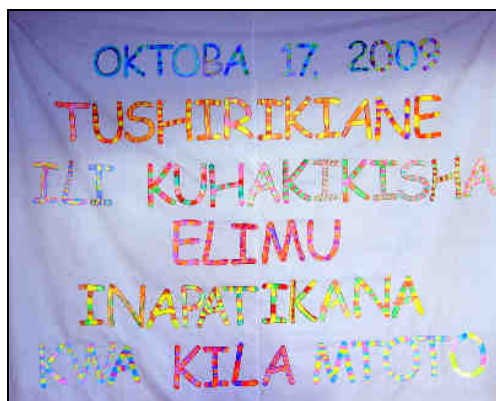
A workers' group from the Fishmarket

As 2009 was the 20th anniversary of the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the celebration of October 17th focused particularly on the troubles of children living in poverty, and the need to fulfil children's rights in partnership with them.

For the celebration itself, nearly 300 people, including parents and children, gathered during one afternoon at Makumbusho Village Museum in Kijitonyama. The hall was decorated with an exhibition about children's rights, including huge banners with messages in Swahili and English :



*"Wherever men and women are condemned to live in extreme poverty, human rights are violated. To come together to ensure that these rights be respected is our solemn duty."*



*"October 17th, 2009  
Let's work together  
in order to ensure  
that education  
be a reality  
for every child."*

(Banner and message prepared by the children of the Tandale street library)

Through testimonies, songs, poems, and drama, many people showed how they were already involved in the fight for the rights of their children, for the rights of all children, especially for the right to education.

From one of the testimonies :

*"We are a group of five mothers living in Tegeta. Last week we gathered in order to prepare a testimony for today about the successes and the difficulties we have with the education of our children.*

*Some of us are very happy and proud because our children go to school regularly and listen to their parents very well. However, it is not the same in all the families. One mother said : "My daughter doesn't listen to me. More and more often she doesn't go to school because she prefers to stay at home with her cousin who isn't registered at school."*

*Another mother explained that her daughter would have had to be registered at school last year, but she could not do it because she didn't have her birth certificate. For one year she has been trying to get this certificate, but she has not yet succeeded. Then one of us said that she has the same problem in not having obtained a birth certificate for her two children. We think that probably other mothers of our neighbourhood are in the same situation.*

*We also spoke about the question of money needed for the school. School is free, but we regularly have to give money. For example, one of us said that every Friday, she has to give 500 Tsh for each of her children for paying the extra lessons.*

*Several mothers worry about their children when they are on the way to school, because they never know if they go directly to school or run away. We would like that all the parents of the neighbourhood feel concerned by all the children and not only by theirs. However some people don't like that other parents intervene because of the bad behaviour of their child : they feel criticised and judged. We need to get to know one another better so that we can build trust and accept remarks of others about our children. We should feel responsible for all the children."*

The development of the day, with all the testimonies given is included in a small document available at <http://www.atd-fourthworld.org/We-are-already-involved-in-this.html>



### Going forward to next year's celebrations

In co-operation with the associations which prepared the 2009 celebration, we decided to create a permanent committee in charge of October 17<sup>th</sup>. Fortunately, some friends from our Advisory Group accepted to lead it. The main responsibilities of this committee are :

- to make this day more widely known,
- to encourage everybody to celebrate October 17<sup>th</sup>, respecting the spirit of the day, as defined in the charter,
- to lead the preparation of the celebration every October 17<sup>th</sup> in Dar es Salaam,
- to be in link with the October 17<sup>th</sup> International Committee,
- to find the funds needed to accomplish this.

We should feel responsible for all the children.

A women's group of Tegeta

## ***d. Strengthen and Grow the Movement in Tanzania and in the Region***

### *Process of programme-planning*

From 2008, ATD Fourth World members throughout the world were invited to work in a common process of programme-planning in order to evaluate their actions and determine their priorities for the next four years.

In Tanzania, this process started in 2008 and was finished this year, with the choice of 8 tracks<sup>2</sup>, summarised below.

#### *1. We live and work close to the most tired and the least respected to help them stand up and be actors in their own lives*

This track concerns the question of the presence, friendships, and personal relationships with the most excluded members of the community.

Working along with those dynamic members of the community who we already know, we need to look for those in their neighbourhoods who are the most excluded, who are much more tired and much less respected, in order to help them :

- access information about their rights and how to have their rights respected,
- be a fully respected part of their neighbourhood,
- act by their own means and with their own strengths.

#### *2. We unite our strength and convictions and are part of the world through an International Movement*

Very often, we meet people interested in discovering how families live in other neighbourhoods of Dar es Salaam : are their difficulties the same ? How do they improve their lives ? Most of the time people believe they are the only ones with hard daily lives. Feeling part of a large movement which combats the injustice of poverty, not only in Tanzania but throughout the world, is a huge encouragement for these people to take action and to persevere.

#### *3. From life experience, we build and share knowledge together*

Many people we meet aspire to contribute to something bigger than their daily lives, something which recognises the value of their experiences, their difficulties and their ideas.

The world needs the experience of the poorest people if it is to understand how to overcome extreme poverty. However, we must not limit our exchanges to the questions about the struggle against poverty. We should contribute together, in a common dialogue

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<sup>2</sup> We chose the word "track" in place of "goals" or "objectives" to show that we determined the tracks along which we want to advance and which we want guide all our activities and projects rather than specific obligations to be met.

with people coming from different backgrounds, to the larger challenges of our societies, in Tanzania and in the rest of the world. This is what we call building knowledge together.

*4. Culture, art and beauty are part of life*

Access to culture is one of the rights that extremely poor people have the most difficulties in fulfilling.

Our ambition is to support adults and children in facilitating the access to culture through books but also through all other channels.

*5. We are all actors in society and share publicly our thoughts and actions*

We have to create occasions enabling the poor people we know to express themselves and to bear witness publicly about how they are already, day after day, actors in the struggle to overcome extreme poverty and are experts on the subject. For example, it is a priority for us to support the celebration of the World Day to Overcome Extreme Poverty each October 17<sup>th</sup>.

*6. For healthy and honest money management, we look for just what the movement needs and spend it in a respectful way*

We need to be very clear concerning our ethical reflection about money.

We want to assume the responsibility of our fundraising and make known our practices concerning the origins as well as the use of our funds.



*7. Young people, mixing different backgrounds, want to be actors for their own and their community's future*

We want to facilitate meetings between young people of all backgrounds, through their common commitment, offering them all the possible ways to be actors for a society refusing the injustice of poverty.

*8. We develop the movement in Tanzania and East Africa by spreading the ATD message and sharing our convictions*

Over the long term, we would like to see the movement develop itself in both the different circles of Tanzanian society on one hand, and in the different parts of the country and the East African region on the other hand.

## Advisory group

Since October 2008, a small group has been put in charge of advising and supporting the ATD team in Dar es Salaam. This group is composed of a dozen ATD friends, coming from different backgrounds. Most have known the Movement for many years, others have only discovered it more recently.

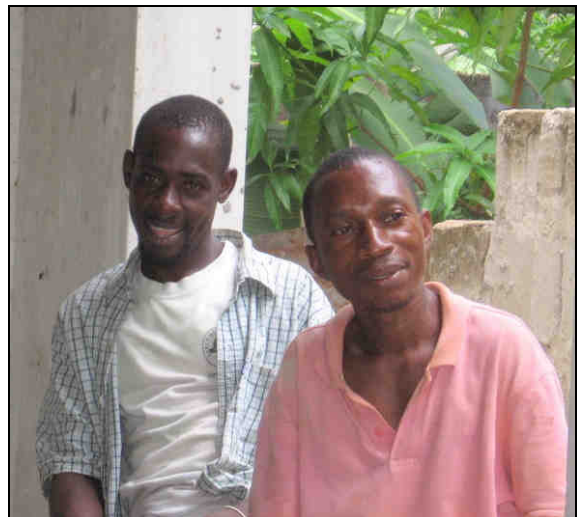
The role of these friends is essential. Without being directly involved in the daily activities of ATD in Tanzania, they keep a certain distance from the action and can help the team with advice, ideas, and reflection, taking into account the reality and the priorities of the country.

Their responsibilities are defined as follows :

- to keep informed about the life of the Movement in Tanzania,
- to be witnesses and actors of the creation and the history of ATD in their country,
- to be informed about the life of the International Movement,
- to bring their ideas, their advice, and their suggestions concerning the present and the future of ATD in Tanzania,
- to give their help to better understand the reality of their country,
- to support decision-making with their own experiences and their own commitments in the fight against poverty.

Of course, the Advisory Group members have frequent contacts between themselves and with team members through visits and phone calls. However, more formally, the Advisory Group and the team meet regularly once every two months. Beyond the ordinary questions, some of the topics discussed this year were :

- reflection about the five priorities defined by ATD Fourth World International Movement for the next four years,
- agreement on the Constitution for the official recognition of ATD in Tanzania,
- the major challenges the country is facing today,
- participation in our process of programme-planning (cf. par. d-1),
- preparation of the celebration of October 17<sup>th</sup>.



At the moment, all Advisory Group members come from Dar es Salaam and the surrounding area. We have not yet succeeded in associating friends from other regions of the country, though we still hope to find a way to incorporate more geographically distant friends in the bi-monthly Advisory Group meetings.

## Newsletters

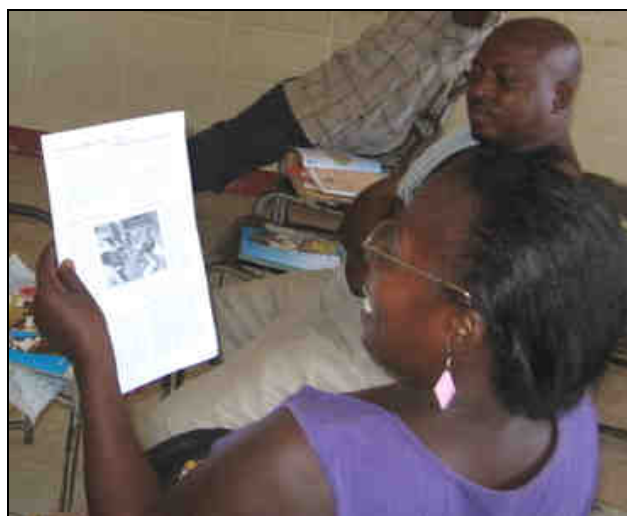
Five times a year, we have contact with more than 400 friends across Tanzania through our Newsletters. These Newsletters are written in Swahili and English and are sent by post and email if possible. They are also available online at <http://www.atd-fourthworld.org/-Tanzania,549-.html> in English and at <http://www.atd-fourthworld.org/-Kiswahili-.html> in Swahili.

We continue to reserve the first section of every issue for the testimony of a person committed in the fight against poverty, mainly in Tanzania but sometimes abroad. The second section gives some news about the International Movement, our activities or certain events.

During this year we wrote about the following topics :

- February 2009 : Access to primary school can be very difficult, and the poorest families can face very many obstacles,
- April 2009 : May 15th, celebrating the International Day of Families, a way to allow the parents to be proud of how they take care of their children in spite of their tough lives,
- June 2009 : after the testimony of two supporters involved in the literacy project at the Fishmarket of Dar es Salaam, some news concerning the project about the difficulties of access to primary school,
- September 2009 : how to celebrate the World Day to Overcome Extreme Poverty where we are,
- December 2009 : many poor families are faced with the problem of not having birth certificates for one or more of their children, a challenge that can follow them for their whole life.

We regularly receive reactions after the newsletter. People tell us what they do themselves, and how they try to progress along with their families. These exchanges of ideas and experiences are an encouragement for everyone who reads them.



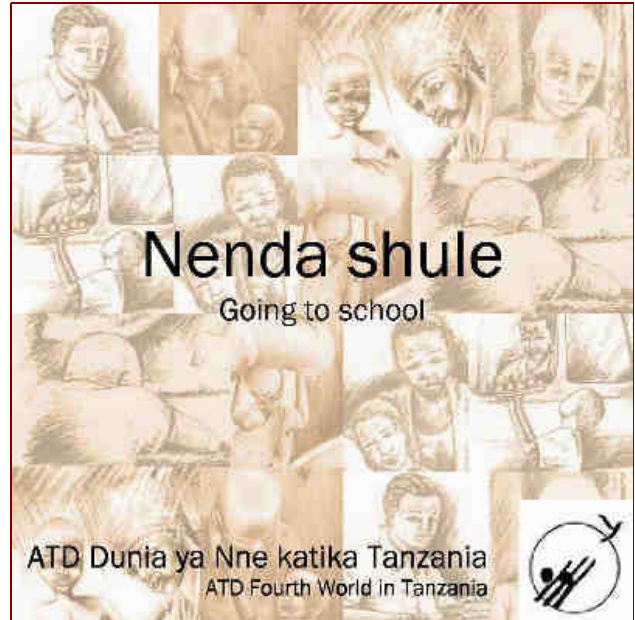
## Website and publications

As of this year, the website of ATD Fourth World International Movement<sup>3</sup> presents the activities of ATD in Tanzania both in Swahili (<http://www.atd-fourthworld.org/-Kiswahili-.html>) and in English (<http://www.atd-fourthworld.org/-Tanzania,549-.html>).

Concerning our activities in Tanzania, the following documents are available on the website :

- all our newsletters,
- the booklet *Going to School*,
- the pamphlet on the development of the October 17<sup>th</sup> 2009 celebrations, with all the testimonies presented,
- the booklet *Learning how to Read*.

Little by little, we will continue to improve these parts by adding some reference texts after translation in Swahili. It is very important that the Tanzanian people can access the basic texts of ATD Fourth World in this way even though we know that at the moment only few of them are really able to easily connect to the internet.



## Becoming a Bilingual Organisation

The official language in Tanzania is Kiswahili. Teaching in primary school is in Kiswahili and all the Tanzanian people (with very few exceptions) speak this language. Kiswahili is also a language of wider communication throughout the East African region.

The administrative language in Tanzania, however, is English, itself a language of international communication. Tanzanian children learn English in primary school from Standard 1 to Standard 7. Teaching in secondary school is entirely in English. Most Tanzanian people, however, do not speak English.

If we want to reach all the Tanzanian people and not only the elite, as well as other countries where the movement is present, we need to make all our public documents and our website available both in Kiswahili and in English. This is why, thanks to the help of some friends serving as translators, all our documents are either bilingual or exist in two versions, one in each language.

We consider this an essential condition for spreading our message and intend to continue this practice going forward.

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.atd-fourthworld.org>

## Fundraising

As we wrote above in the summary of our programme-planning, we define our 6<sup>th</sup> track as follows :

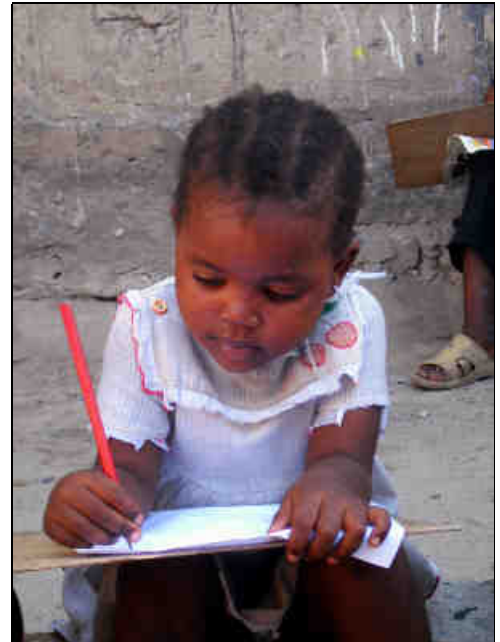
*For healthy and honest money management, we look for just what the movement needs and spend it in a respectful way :*

*We need to be very clear concerning our ethical reflection about money.*

*We want to assume the responsibility of our fundraising and make known our practices concerning the origins as well as the use of our funds..*

A first step to really beginning our fundraising was to be officially recognised as a registered association. With the help of our Advisory Group, this was completed in September 2009.

Specific fundraising activities have involved individual organisations. In January 2009, the Diplomatic Spouses Group (DSG) accepted our request for financial support concerning our literacy project at the Fishmarket. At the end of 2009, we submitted a proposal to the French Association for Development (AFD), which was unfortunately not accepted.



### **e. Budget 2009**

The ATD budget in Tanzania is composed of two parts :

- 1.the expenses corresponding to the International Volunteer Corps members who are assigned temporarily in Tanzania, including allowances, social contribution, transport, etc.
- 2.the expenses incurred locally by the Movement.

The budget of this second part can be presented as follows on the next page.

## Annual P&E Account - 2009

Expenses	Euro	Tanzanian Shilling
<b>1, Office expenses</b>	2 805	5 200 470
Water	259	480 186
Electricity	117	216 918
Small equipment	234	433 836
Rent	1 419	2 630 826
Others	150	278 100
Office maintenance	52	96 408
Watchman allowance	574	1 064 196
<b>2, Secretariat</b>	2 038	3 778 452
Small equipment	43	79 722
Stationary	455	843 570
Welcome	54	100 116
Books and newspapers	112	207 648
Translations for registration	461	854 694
Stamps	306	567 324
Telephone and Internet	607	1 247 742
<b>3, Transport</b>	731	1 355 274
Transport in the country	67	124 218
Petrol	190	352 260
Maintenance motorbike, bicycles	231	428 274
Tax for motorbike	191	354 114
Insurance for motorbike	52	96 408
<b>4, Activities</b>	3 049	5 652 846
Transport in the country	408	756 432
Financial support for the families	161	298 494
Training for young people	1 382	2 562 228
Food for activities and celebrations	378	700 812
Spending for activities	501	928 854
Communic. : Newletters, Oct 17 <sup>th</sup> ...	219	406 026
<b>5, Team, trainees</b>	3 691	6 843 114
Allowances	2 391	4 432 914
Social security contribution	1 160	2 150 640
Language courses	140	259 560
<b>6, Bank fees</b>	163	302 302
Bank services	163	302 302
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>12 477</b>	<b>23 132 458</b>

Products	Euro	Tanzanian Shilling
Books selling	30	55 620
Donations received in Tanzania	1 212	2 247 048
Financial support through International Movement ATD Fourth World	11 235	20 829 790
<b>Total products</b>	<b>12 477</b>	<b>23 132 458</b>

## ***f. Perspectives for 2010***

Looking forward to the new year, our perspectives for 2010 will be similar to those for 2009, though more precisely focused.

### **1. To support our friends in the development of ATD Fourth World in Tanzania**

We must act to ensure that the Tanzanian ATD friends are really the founders of ATD Fourth World in their country. The first steps to accomplishing this include the Advisory Group, and some of its members are already taking on additional responsibilities.

At the same time, it is essential that young people play an important role in the creation of the Movement. This will be a long process, just begun in 2009, and we plan to continue it in 2010.

For these two aspects, the challenge is to allow the meeting, exchange, and working together of people coming from different backgrounds : both people living in extreme poverty and people who are more privileged.

### **2. To facilitate activities in three fields**

We have been present for a long time now in three areas of Dar es Salaam : a neighbourhood of Tandale, Tegeta / Kunduchi and the Fishmarket of Magogoni. We plan to maintain our presence in these three places without trying to add any new locations, continuing to focus our activities on the three fields we worked on in 2009 :

- fighting against adult illiteracy,
- obtaining of birth certificates for children under 17,
- access to and regular attendance of primary school.

In 2010, we will try to work more closely with local authorities in order to join their efforts and those of the families.



### **3. To consolidate our financial and administrative situation**

After having officially registered ATD Fourth World under NGO Act, 2002, we would now like to focus on improving our financial security. We, as other ATD teams around the world, have to look for steady financial support.

### **4. To create closer links with the region and the world**

We would like to take better advantage of the fact that we are part of an International Movement. Previously, while different annual celebrations have been occasions for exchanging messages and testimonies with other teams around the world, this contact has not extended beyond those days. We would particularly like to create closer links with other African countries in which ATD is present, especially those which are our geographic neighbours such as Rwanda and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. This will offer wider opportunities for sharing experiences, difficulties and successes.

## ***g. Reference documents***

1. The newsletters
2. Going to School
3. October 17<sup>th</sup> celebration
4. Learning how to Read

## ***h. Appendices.***

1. Extract of Constitution of ATD Fourth World in Tanzania
2. Presentation of the International Movement ATD Fourth World

## Extract of Constitution of ATD Fourth World in Tanzania

### **2. What are ATD Fourth World's goals in Tanzania ?**

For 10 years now the ATD Fourth World Movement has been present in Tanzania. During these years we have built up relations with:

- people living in very poor conditions, particularly in the neighbourhoods of Dar es Salaam;
- young Tanzanians coming from very poor backgrounds who have been committed with us in the struggle to overcome extreme poverty and have had the possibility to get training in order to build their own future;
- friends throughout the country, mainly people already committed in Tanzanian associations fighting poverty who allowed us to discover the mobilisation of the whole country against poverty.

Today, we would like to develop our projects in partnership with associations whose dynamism and original initiatives we appreciate, building on the relations we have already created, in order to participate in the efforts of the people and the country to overcome extreme poverty. We would like to focus on the following fields.

#### 1. Being close to those suffering most from extreme poverty.

We always try to reach out to the poorest people, those who are the most tired, the most excluded, and sometimes left out or even despised by their own community or their neighbourhood. These isolated people are often not reached, despite the important means taken in the country to fight poverty through programs and initiatives that will reach a large number of people. However those who are most in need too often lack access to the resources made available. We try to reach these people and create relations with them based on trust and friendship in order to:

- recognise and affirm that their dignity is intact,
- discover and support existing solidarities,
- be a bridge to administrations, associations, etc. and help to effectively access school, training, health care, etc. most often through informing them about their rights,
- reinforce initiatives and projects launched by the poorest themselves, and encourage their participation in the life of their community.

#### 2. Facilitating access to culture.

Having opportunities to be creative and to discover culture are among the rights that extremely poor people have the most difficulties in fulfilling. We know, however, how important it is for parents that their children and themselves discover the cultural and artistic richness of their country and of the rest of the world. With children, we already run a street library in one neighbourhood. In this project, based on books, we respond to the children's curiosity, maintain or cultivate the joy of learning and encourage them to develop and share their talents.

We do not try to replace formal schooling. We know of the important efforts made in Tanzania to reach a quality education and the spectacular progress achieved. The Street Library can play a complimentary role to reinforce and add dimensions to what children learn in school.

With parents, we also facilitate activities using books, for instance reading as a group, or lending books for home use. We also support some of them in their efforts to learn how to read and write in Swahili.

### 3. Enabling public expression.

When fighting poverty, we need the experience of those who struggle daily to maintain their dignity and have their rights respected. They know, more than anybody else, what needs to be done - and how. In order to understand better what extreme poverty is about, we would like to develop a program of encounters between poor people and those from other backgrounds, in order to reflect together based on each person's experiences and understanding in order to build a common and shared perspective.

When we create forums in which adults discuss subjects concerning extreme poverty or other challenges of today's societies, our aim is to facilitate the expression of thoughts and to enable people to express themselves publicly.

### 4. Facilitating the representation of those suffering most from poverty.

People living in the most difficult situations of poverty also deserve opportunities to develop and to share their experiences and their thoughts in regional, national and international institutions. Our presence and action aim to facilitate their participation alongside all Tanzanian citizens in the debates, reflections and initiatives concerning Tanzania's current priorities and political decisions, in the areas of social, economic or cultural development.

### 5. Supporting the celebration of the International Day for the Eradication of Extreme Poverty.

For several years now, October 17<sup>th</sup> has been celebrated in Tanzania, in Dar es Salaam and some other towns, and also in some villages. In the last two years, we joined the associations that are members of TANGO (Tanzanian Association for NGOs) so that this day would really be an occasion for those people living in the poorest conditions to speak out publicly, to bear witness to their difficult lives, their hopes and their daily struggle to get out of poverty. By their active participation in the celebration of October 17<sup>th</sup>, the poorest people inspire all citizens and all organizations to unite in order to overcome extreme poverty.

The International Movement ATD Fourth World is at the origin of the International Day for the Eradication of Extreme Poverty, first celebrated in Paris, France, on October 17<sup>th</sup>, 1987 and officially recognised by the United Nations in 1992.

### 6. Sharing a vision of a fairer world and more solidarity.

We aim to facilitate dialogue and exchange among Tanzanians about ways to fight poverty, as well as translating reference texts into Swahili to share the thoughts and approach of Joseph Wresinski, founder of our Movement. At the moment, for example, we do this in the following ways:

- Many of our Tanzanian friends are part of our network of exchange, and sharing experiences, through the "Permanent Forum on extreme poverty throughout the world" and receive three times a year, in English, the "Letter to friends around the world." This is sent to friends in more than 100 countries on every continent.
- We send a newsletter in Swahili and English to our friends in Tanzania every other month, in order to exchange news, and above all to make known the

testimonies of people who are committed in the fight against extreme poverty, either individually or in small associations, which often have few resources.

- In 2008, we published in Tanzania the book "Maisha Yake, Maisha Yetu" in the Swahili language, which regroups interviews of Joseph Wresinski.

### 7. Proposing to young Tanzanians different possibilities of supporting the people who are suffering the most from poverty.

Among the world-wide members of ATD Fourth World, almost 400 people are long-term and full-time volunteers available to join teams in the different countries where ATD is present. These volunteer corps members commit themselves to living with a small income, based on the cost of living of the country in which they work, and independent of seniority or responsibility.

It is also possible to join the ATD Fourth World Movement for a shorter time as a training. Many young people have already spent time with us and one of them has already made the choice of joining the volunteer corps.

In the future, we wish to offer to other Tanzanians the possibility to join either the international volunteer corps for a long term or the local ATD team for a shorter time.

## **3. Management of the association**

### 1. Term

The association has been formed for an indefinite term.

### 2. Administration

The association is administered by a chairman, a secretary and a vice-secretary. They are designated for an indefinite term and can be replaced by the president of the Non Governmental Organisation "ATD Quart Monde - Terre et Homme de Demain" registered in France.

### 3. Membership

Members must be committed to ATD Fourth World on a long-term basis and agree to the present constitution. Their request for membership is effective when approved by the chairman and the secretary.

Membership is lost as a result of resignation, death or decision of the chairman and the secretary.

### 4. Amendments to the Articles of Association

The Articles of Association may be amended by the president of the Non Governmental Organisation "ATD Quart Monde - Terre et Homme de Demain" registered in France, subject to a proposal by the chairman and the secretary.

### 5. Winding up

In the event of winding up of ATD Fourth World after fulfilling its liabilities and payment of debts if any, the remaining assets shall be transferred to another organisation with similar objectives like ATD Fourth World.

Bruno DULAC  
Chairman

Salehe Mussa SEIF  
Secretary

Mbaraka Ramadhani KILIMA  
Vice-Secretary

*“Wherever human beings are condemned to live in extreme poverty, human rights are violated. To come together to ensure that these rights be respected is our solemn duty.”*

Joseph Wresinski (1917-1988), Founder of ATD Fourth World



**Striving together to end poverty**

*Antananarivo, Madagascar, 2005, Photo Efpaix, ATD Fourth World*

*“People mired in extreme poverty are the first victims of today's global crises, whether it's due to energy, food and water, climate change, the economy, or social conflict. We live in a world which is organized in such a way so as not to have contact with the poorest people, while at the same time it wonders why so many of its inhabitants feel excluded. In this world which is always on the lookout for ways to build a greater collective humanity amongst its people, ATD Fourth World is a link that allows people to come together, to think together and to act together.”*

Eugen Brand, Director General

## **ATD Fourth World, an international organization**

The International Movement ATD (All Together in Dignity) Fourth World is an international non-governmental organization (NGO) that aims to eradicate persistent poverty and exclusion in both the northern and southern hemispheres through partnerships between people in extreme poverty and other individuals and institutions.

ATD Fourth World is not affiliated with any political party or religion; it encourages societal change that promotes dignity and the fulfilment of human rights for all.

ATD Fourth World's primary objective is to reach the most excluded people living in poverty and to promote their participation in the lives of their communities and nations.

This is achieved by building trust over time and through inviting people from different backgrounds to unite in a joint effort to tackle exclusion and poverty. Projects are initiated and evaluated in partnership with people living in poverty, in keeping with their aspirations and capabilities.

Founded in 1957 by Joseph Wresinski (1917-1988), who himself came from a family in extreme poverty, ATD Fourth World is active in more than 30 countries over 5 continents. ATD Fourth World is also in contact with individuals and organizations working with people living in poverty in over 100 countries through a network called the **Permanent Forum on Extreme Poverty in the World**.

## People living in extreme poverty, actors in the fight against extreme poverty

People experiencing poverty are often actively involved in improving their neighbourhood, providing positive examples within their communities of the efforts people living in poverty make to better the lives of those who surround them, as well as their own. This recognition from within their community, in the context of a daily life fraught with daunting obstacles, strengthens their sense of dignity. Given their unique experience and first-hand knowledge, they are indispensable partners in the fight against extreme poverty.

### Haiti

An ATD Fourth World team has been present in Haiti since 1980, working principally alongside poor urban communities in order to support them in their fight against extreme poverty, help them break out of their isolation, and encourage an environment of peace. The team thus witnessed first-hand the earthquake that struck the country in January 2010 and the tremendous courage and solidarity with which the Haitian people immediately reacted. In the wake of the earthquake, ATD Fourth World has identified several priorities:

- to ensure the needs and experience of very poor families are recognised, and their participation secured in relief and reconstruction programs,
- to respond to the urgent need for access to medical care,
- to work alongside Haitian and international partners who share a concern regarding access to services put in place for the poorest families,
- to contribute to clearance and reconstruction efforts.

Visit: [www.atd-fourthworld.org/-Haiti,329-.html](http://www.atd-fourthworld.org/-Haiti,329-.html)

## Grassroots projects

ATD Fourth World is involved with very poor families living in extreme poverty in a variety of projects which help them to access their rights and to assume their responsibilities within their families and communities:

- By gaining access to the means needed to live as a family (decent work, training, housing, access to social safety nets, health care, civil registration, etc.).
- Through access to knowledge and culture, promoting the sharing of knowledge and access to new technologies (street libraries, pre-school education, skill-sharing activities).
- By speaking out and taking part in public life (gaining awareness of their rights and how to defend them).

### France: Working & Learning Together ("Travailler et Apprendre Ensemble - TAE")

TAE is a small enterprise founded in 2002 by ATD Fourth World in Noisy-le-Grand near Paris. It employs 18 people in various sectors of activity (computer equipment reconditioning, cleaning services, and building maintenance).

TAE is an independent association based on the principle that, given the right support and training, people excluded from employment can regain the confidence to get back into work, be part of a team, and make a valuable contribution to society.

Website: [www.tae-asso.org](http://www.tae-asso.org)



Street library in Manila, Philippines (ATD Fourth World photo)

## Street libraries throughout the world

Throughout the world, ATD Fourth World organizes more than 100 street libraries, which offer cultural programmes that build on the interests and strengths of the children and their parents, strengthen relationships within communities and establish links between the poorest members and their surrounding communities (through links with libraries, schools, local governments). The cultural activities of the street libraries provide access to books, computers, arts and crafts and encourage children and parents to express themselves and share their experiences and aspirations through these creative media.

## Publications of interest

<http://www.atd-uk.org/publications/INDEXPGC.htm>

- "How poverty separates parents and children: A challenge to human rights" 2004, 155 pages
- "Participatory Approaches to Attacking Extreme Poverty", Case studies led by the International Movement ATD Fourth World, Xavier Godinot and Quentin Wodon, World Bank Working Paper n°77, May 2006

## Research

Working in partnership with the most marginalized families, ATD Fourth World carries out research studies on poverty. The objective of the studies is to analyse the mechanisms of extreme poverty and exclusion and promote ways of eradicating it.

### **“Eradicating Extreme Poverty - Democracy, Globalization and Human Rights”: Edited by Xavier Godinot**

The Introduction to this new publication draws on the work of Amartya Sen and demonstrates the differences between poverty, which should be reduced, and extreme poverty, which should be eliminated as a violation to human dignity.

The first section (*Resisting Extreme Poverty Every Day*) presents the life stories of people in situations of extreme poverty in Burkina Faso, the Philippines, France and Peru.

The second section of the book (*Human Rights and Responsibilities: The Foundations for Living Together*) demonstrates the ways in which renewing or strengthening individuals' ties to family and community, and enabling their participation in public life, are a necessary precondition for their recognition as citizens and their access to fundamental rights.

Set against a backdrop of globalization, these life stories are then examined in the light of the analysis by Joseph Wresinski, the founder of ATD Fourth World, of the links between personal and social transformations that are central to the eradication of extreme poverty. The English edition of this book will appear in 2010.

### **Exclusion, a Challenge to Democracy - How relevant is J. Wresinski's thinking?**

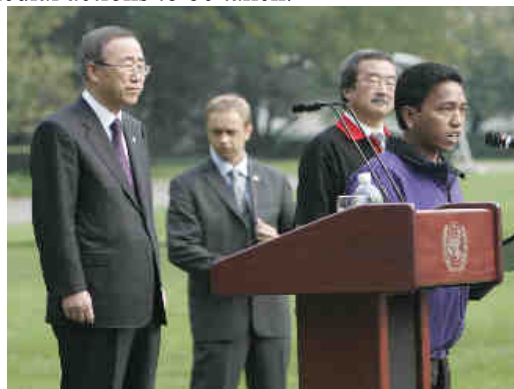


On 17-19 Dec. 2008, in Paris, an international conference provided the occasion for 300 academics and other thinkers to discuss the major challenges in the present world in relation to Joseph Wresinski's ideas on policies for eradicating extreme poverty.

Visit <http://www.joseph-wresinski.org>

## Participation in the development of public policy

At the local, national and international levels, ATD Fourth World aims to make the voices of the poorest people heard in decision-making processes on public policy. Working with people living in extreme poverty, ATD Fourth World raises awareness of the ways in which their rights are violated, and puts forward recommendations on the remedial actions to be taken.



*Mr. Adonis Salas, ATD Fourth World Activist, addressing Mr. Ban Ki-moon, UN Secretary-General, and other participants at the October 17th event in New York, 2007 (UN photo)*

### **Draft Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights**

In August 2006 the UN Sub-Commission for Human Rights adopted the *Draft Guiding Principles on Extreme Poverty and Human Rights*.

In 2007 ATD Fourth World organized participatory meetings with people living in extreme poverty, in order for their knowledge and opinions to also be taken into consideration as part of the consultative process on the draft guiding principles. Meetings were held in France, Peru, Poland, Senegal, Switzerland and Thailand. In February 2008 a report entitled "Dignity in the Face of Extreme Poverty" was submitted to the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights.

See: <http://www.atd-fourthworld.org/Dignity-in-the-Face-of-Extreme.html>

The Human Rights Council is now considering the next steps to be taken on the draft guiding principles.

### **UNESCO / Bilbao Prize for the Promotion of a Culture of Human Rights - 10 Dec. 08**

ATD Fourth World received an honorable mention for the UNESCO/Bilbao Prize. It rewards the efforts of institutions and individuals that have made a particularly important contribution to the promotion of human rights through education and research, and through efforts to raise the awareness of decision-makers and the general public.

## October 17, World Day for Overcoming Extreme Poverty

Observed every year on the 17<sup>th</sup> of October, and officially recognized by the United Nations General Assembly in 1992 as the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, the Day was observed for the first time in 1987 by ATD Fourth World. Through commemorations organized by NGOs, governments and international institutions, the Day invites the public at large to hear the voice of people living in poverty, and encourages all sectors of society to consider ways to combat poverty and defend human rights.



17 October 2008 in Guatemala (ATD Fourth World photo)

### Who is involved in ATD Fourth World?

ATD Fourth World has over 100,000 members. These include grassroots activists who have direct experience of fighting extreme poverty in their daily lives. Others belong to the 400 strong permanent volunteer corps, coming from more than 40 countries from both the global north and south. They choose to live on a modest living allowance and work closely with people living in extreme poverty and their communities around the world. Others give their time as “Friends” or “Supporters”, and build links between their communities or professions and people in extreme poverty.

All these members contribute their experiences and perspectives to shaping ATD Fourth World Movement's ambitions and projects for a world without extreme poverty and exclusion.

### Who we are

- President: Nina LIM-YUSON (Philippines)
- Vice President: Marco UGARTE OCHOA (Peru)
- Director General: Eugen BRAND (Switzerland)
- Deputy Directors General: Isabelle PERRIN (Belgium), Diana SKELTON (USA)
- Executive Secretary: Thierry VIARD (France)

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### Status with international organizations

- General consultative status with the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) since 1991
- Consultative status with UNICEF, UNESCO and the ILO
- Participatory status with the Council of Europe
- Permanent delegation to the European Union

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### Worldwide locations

**Africa:** Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Republic of Central Africa, Rwanda, Senegal, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Reunion Island (France), Tanzania

**America:** Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Peru, USA

**Asia:** Philippines, Thailand

**Europe:** Belgium, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom

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### International headquarters

#### ATD Fourth World

107, avenue du Général Leclerc  
95 480 Pierrelaye, France  
tel: (33) 1 30 36 22 11 / fax: (33) 1 30 36 22 21

#### New York: Fourth World Movement

172 First Avenue  
New York, NY 10009-4508, USA  
tel: (1) 212-228-1339 / fax: (1) 212-777-6491

#### Geneva: Maison Joseph Wresinski

Chemin Galiffe, 5  
01201 Geneva, Switzerland  
tel: (41) 22 344 41 15 / fax: (41) 22 344 47 77

<http://www.atd-fourthworld.org/Contact-us.html>

**180,000 people from 155 countries signed the call  
“Striving Together to End Poverty” - Sign on line on <http://www.oct17.org/en>**

**To help, join, provide financial support or obtain more information:  
visit [www.atd-fourthworld.org](http://www.atd-fourthworld.org)**