

ANNUAL REPORT 2021



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2021
OUTCOMES

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREV	LONG FORM
ANSAF	Agricultural Non State Actors Forum
BOQ	Bills of Quantities
BRELA	Business Registration and Licensing Agency
CCM	Chama Cha Mapinduzi
CSA	Climate smart Agricultural
CBWSO	Community Based Water Supply Organization
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CAG	Controller and Financial General
DC	District Commissioner
EBARR	Ecosystem Based Adaptation for Rural Resilience
FCS	Foundation for Civil Society
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GAP	Gender Action Plan
LGA	Local Government Authorities
MOHCDGEC	Ministry Of Health Community Development Gender Elderly and Children
MP	Member of Parliament
NACONGO	National Council of Non-Government Organization

MYCN	Mwanza Youth and Children Network
YEDI	Youth Platform and Development Initiatives
DMO	District Medical Officer
NDAC	National Disability Advisory Council (NDAC)
NEC	National Election Committee
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NPA-VAWC	National Action Plan to End Violence Against Women and Children
NSSF	National Social Security Fund
PETS	Public Expenditure Tracking Survey
PCCB	Prevention and combating of corruption Bureau
PACOPA	Pangani Coast Paralegal Organization
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PWDs	People with Disabilities
SAM	Social Accountability Monitoring
SUP	Sauti ya Umma Project
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
TANGO	Tanzania Association of Non-government Organization
TASAF	Tanzania Social Action Fund
TGNP	Tanzania Gender Network Program

THDRC	The board of the Tanzania Human Right Defenders Coalition's
IDYDC	Iringa Development of Youth, Disabled and Children care
WIPA	Wajibu Institute of Public Accountability
WCF	Workers Compensation Fund
JNICC	Julius Nyerere International Convention Center
JKCC	Jakaya Kikwete Convention Centre
EAC	East Africa Commission
ED	Executive Director
TV	Television
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TOR	Term of Reference
NAPA	National Adaptation programme of Action
TLS	Tanganyika Law of Society
TZS	Tanzania Shilling
VNR	Voluntary National Review
SMMK	Shirika la Matumaini na Maendeleo Kanyigo

ZLS	Zanzibar Law of Society
VAWC	Violence Against Women and Children
RITA	Registration Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SBL	Serengeti Breweries Limited
LAAC	Local Authorities Accounts Committee
RUWASA	Rural Water and Sanitation Authority
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Right
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standard
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
VEO	Village Executive Officer
OSHA	Occupational Health and Safety Authority
VICOBA	Village Community Bank
VPO	Vice President Office
TIN	Tax Identification Number

Who we are

Foundation for Civil Society (FCS) is an independent Tanzanian Not for Profit Development Organization that provides grants and capacity building to Tanzania based civil society organizations (CSOs). FCS was registered as a legal entity in September 2002 and started its operations in January 2003. It is one of the largest sources of funding for small and medium-sized Tanzanian CSOs and one of the most prominent and credible civil society institutions in Africa.

FCS envisions an empowered, resilient and responsible citizenry realizing social and economic justice and an improved quality of life.



Mission Statement:

To contribute to sustainable and inclusive development in Tanzania through strengthening capabilities and sharing resources. We do this through strategic partnerships with CSOs, community groups and other development actors.



Vision Statement:

Empowered, resilient and responsible citizens realize social economic justice and improved quality of life.

Our Core Values



**Gender
equality**



Humility



**Adaptability
and agility**



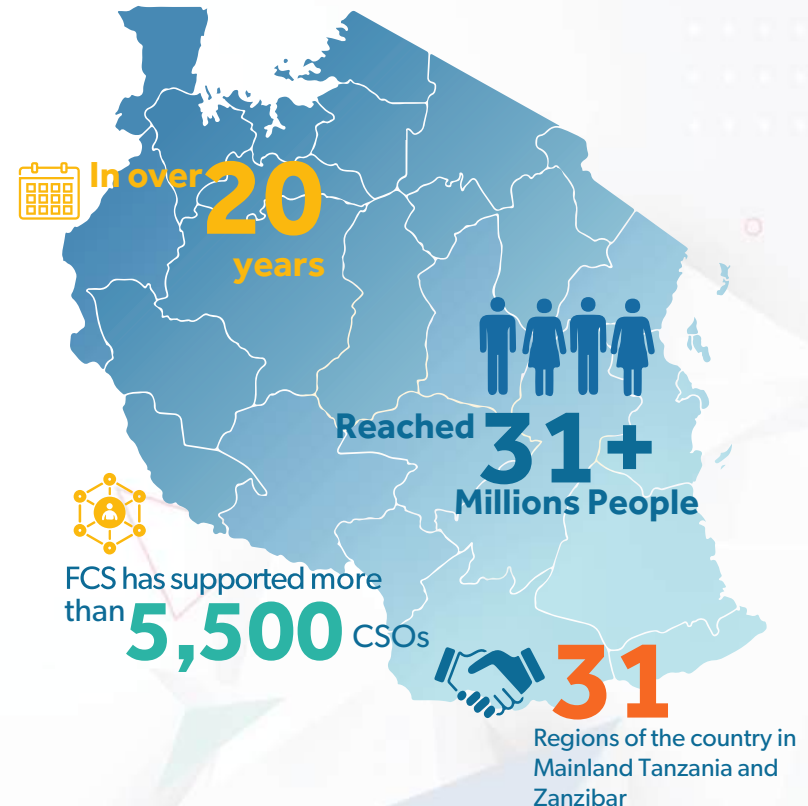
Inclusion:



**Integrity and
accountability**



**Learning and
excellence**



Board Chair's Message

Dear Partners,

It is with great honor that we present to you our annual report for the year 2021. As a transitional year for FCS, we have cherished the opportunity to take stock of our progress in achieving our goals and ambitions contained in the Strategic Plan 2016-2020; as well reflect on our future as part of the process of designing our new strategy 2022-2026.

The final evaluation of FCS' Strategic Plan (2016 - 2020) assessed FCS favorably in terms of relevance, coherence and coordination, efficiency and effectiveness, as well as impact and sustainability. The evaluation report also contained a number of useful analyses of key strengths and weaknesses in various areas of program implementation. These findings were fed into the new strategic plan which was completed in September 2021 in order to inform decisions on how

project implementation may be adjusted and improved in the next strategic period for FCS.

It is no secret that the last few years have come with shifts with events such as, among others, the outbreak of Covid-19, the leadership transition in Tanzania causing a lot of uncertainty and anxiety among the general public and civil society. We are pleased that FCS has stayed watchful, always assessing how the situation is evolving and developing suitable strategies to guarantee that the organization stays relevant and continues to promote positive change in Tanzania's social and economic arenas.

On behalf of the FCS Board of Directors, I would like to commend the Secretariat on its excellent efforts in managing change. As you will learn in this report, FCS continued to deliver to its target group, benefiting thousands of Tanzanians in times of uncertainty.

As the organization enters its fourth strategic era (2022-2016) and its second decade, we are certain that FCS will maintain, if not increase, its commitment to fostering partnerships that promote development for all Tanzanians, particularly those who are disadvantaged.

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Happy Reading



Sosthenes Sambua

Board Chair
Foundation for Civil Society

Executive Director's Message

Dear Partners,

2021 was a transitional year for FCS. The evaluation of the 2016 – 2020 strategic plan was completed in June 2021, and the process of developing a new strategy (2022 – 2026) in September 2021. For 2021, FCS agreed with development partners that the organization would develop a transitional strategy for the year. This made it possible for FCS to implement a slightly scaled-down version of its strategic initiatives, given the short time left in this transitional year for providing grants and implementing projects. Thus, grants were issued to 80 organizations working in 5 thematic areas namely, social accountability in the agriculture sector (17), social accountability in the water sector (13), social accountability in the health sector (6), Combating GBV/FGM (27) and livelihood & economic empowerment (17).

FCS' social accountability grants have enabled grantees to work with LGAs in advocating for improvements in key sectors. Across the areas where FCS has provided support, local government authorities have been more responsive by allocating budgets, mobilizing funds, improving supervision and standards of public projects and generally, improving service delivery. 58 new SAM/PETS committees were formed in 2021, and 208 in total capacitated to lead the monitoring of public projects worth TZS 189 billion. Results from these monitoring efforts are discussed in this report using case studies.

FCS is contributing to the implementation of the National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC). In 2021, grantees trained 664 NPA-VAWC committees, in addition to forming and strengthening 243 school GBV clubs.

Through engagements at the local and national level, FCS grantees are seeing an increased responsiveness of local government authorities towards ensuring protection of women and children's rights. Grantees report that 1,670 cases of GBV were identified, and 911 (55%) resolved via various mechanisms.

FCS grantees also are making efforts to ensure youth are accessing the 4% of districts' own revenue collections as loans. The grantees are doing this by helping youth form and strengthen groups so that they can apply for the loans. In 2021, such interventions were implemented in 12 districts, reaching 118 villages. 763 youth from groups formed by FCS grantees accessed funds from their municipalities which they used to start different income generating activities.

In capacity development, key milestones towards partnership building with the government as well as improved coordination of the CSO sector were realized. Sector-wide engagement forums with the government, as well as awareness sessions on compliance of laws and regulations governing the CSO sector were delivered to achieve this.

The historical high level meeting between CSOs and the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children conducted in January 2021 created an avenue for structured engagement with the government. In addition, the meeting enhanced a mutual commitment to address issues facing the CSO

sector including difficulties related to obtaining charitable status, compliance issues, inadequate recognition of CSOs contribution to national development, absence of proper management and coordination of the NGOs sector, as well as the need for transparency, accountability and citizens participation.

Further to this, the CSO Week 2021 took place in Dodoma from 23rd to 28th of October 2021 with the theme “CSOs’ Contribution to National Development” and advanced efforts to ensure that CSOs are claiming their place as an important player in the nation’s development agenda. The event was attended by a total of 841 people including government representatives, participants from the private sector and development partners.

Following the election of NaCoNGO’s new leadership team, our investments in strengthening network organizations have begun to yield fruit during this reporting period. NaCoNGO’s elections drew the attention and interest of important players in the NGO sector, who joined forces to assure their successful completion by contributing financially and technically. Regarding the future of the CSO sector in Tanzania, the new leadership team has inspired confidence and optimism among stakeholders.

This report covers these achievements and more in greater detail.

At FCS, we are bracing up to kick off our 4th strategic period and third decade of work with great success. We have committed to being more innovative and agile in our approach going forward. As we continue to seek partnerships that can help us deliver our mandate, we will cast a wider net – working in new areas and with a diverse group of partnerships.

We hope that our description of progress and the ensuing discussion of results, challenges, lessons, and future plans contained in this report will help you get more acquainted with us, and that this will be the spark needed to propel our relationship ahead.

Happy Reading!



Francis Kiwanga
Executive Director
Foundation for Civil Society

PROGRAMS | LINKAGES WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

FCS projects are implemented within the broader context for national and international frameworks, such as the sustainable development goals (SDGs). FCS contributes to a selected number of SDGs: **2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10.**



FCS supports Social Accountability in the agriculture sector. Through this support we contribute to improved transparency in agro-input supplies and ensure effective delivery of services



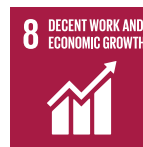
FCS supports Social Accountability in the Education sector. Through this support we contribute to improved transparency and ensure effective delivery of services



FCS contributes towards this goal through supported advocacy for women's right to land and interventions to challenge bad traditional practices that consider women as second to men and do not offer equal opportunities.



FCS supports Social Accountability Monitoring and public expenditure tracking in the water sector. These interventions enhance citizen participation in monitoring delivery of safe and clean water and through these efforts we are contributing towards SDG 6



FCS supports economic empowerment to youth and women through livelihoods programmes. Through this support we observe improved incomes to beneficiaries. Similarly, FCS support projects that address domestic child labor. Through these efforts we are continually seeing that the local government authorities are opening up opportunities – for the youth and address domestic violence for girls



FCS contributes towards realization of these goals through our support on youth, women and people with disability to uplift the social statuses by ensuring there is equal opportunity and reduce inequalities including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and actions.

SECTION 1

OPERATING CONTEXT



Abas Kumpuni- a deaf carpenter and member of CHAVITA Morogoro.



Political

An unprecedented event in the form of the demise of a sitting President occurred in March 2021 and has reshaped the political landscape of the country. Early indications point to better relations between the government and the opposition parties and the inclusion of more women in strategic decision-making positions. Among the 10 priorities identified by the Sixth Phase Government for the coming 5 years include the commitment to promote justice, freedom and democracy. Media interviews and public statements have pointed to the government's will to change the narrative, from that of an autocratic state, to a democratic one that encourages a higher degree of expression and participation.



Economic

Following two decades of sustained growth, Tanzania reached an important milestone in July 2020, when it formally graduated from low-income country to lower-middle-income country status. Tanzania's achievement reflects sustained macroeconomic stability that has supported its economic growth, in addition to the country's rich natural endowments and strategic geographic position. The country's economy has performed impressively given the dynamics that the regional and global economies are dealing with. Indeed, Tanzania is one of the few economies in the region that did not experience a contraction in the economy.

Economic participation of youth in the country is, however, not promising, despite the fact that they account for about 67% of the total labor force. New jobs created annually are not enough to absorb the number of new youths entering the labour market. The existing unemployment rate among youth is a function of not only the inability of the economy to absorb the existing labour, but also a result of the youth having low entrepreneurial skills and little work experience.



Social

The report of the Tanzania Voluntary National Review (VNR) (2019) indicates that out of the 17 Goals, the United Republic of Tanzania is doing reasonably well in addressing eight goals (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 16). However, despite the progress made in relation to these SDGs, inequality is still on the rise in Tanzania. Those with resources and longer education, mostly in the urban areas benefit much more from the countries' economic growth than the rural poor, because the growth has been driven by sectors, where only a small percentage of the population work, rather than by the agricultural sector, where most Tanzanians live of subsistence farming¹. Nationally, 23% of women and 13% of men have no education. The gender gap is larger in poor households, in which 32% of women and 19% of men have no education. As a result, more women than men are in unpaid household work and low-paying jobs. But the gender gaps in education and employment are significantly lower in the younger generation, suggesting that gender differentials are starting to shrink and that policies to enhance girls' education and empower women are beginning to bear fruit.²

Hon. Samia Suluhu Hassan is also believed to be more dedicated to pushing for gender equality. She has spoken often, even before her Presidency about championing women's economic empowerment, ending violence against women, women's participation and representation in leadership, among other issues related to gender equality. This presents an opportunity to organizations such as FCS and grantees working in similar areas to engage more effectively and influence national policy and practice aimed at promoting gender equality.

1 <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/254411585030305188/pdf/Part-1-Path-to-Poverty-Reduction-andPro-Poor-Growth.pdf>, page 28

2 <http://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/254411585030305188/pdf/Part-1-Path-to-Poverty-Reduction-andPro-Poor-Growth.pdf>, page 86

A similar inclination is also seen in the area of youth development. The President's appointees to various positions have made consideration for youth representation, but she also spent a day in Mwanza where she spoke to young people of Tanzania when addressing young people of Mwanza in one of her first addresses to a specific population segment.



Technological

Digital technologies are expected to play an increasingly important role in addressing key elements of the development goals. This is underlined by the National ICT Policy 2016, which provides a framework for the development and growth of the ICT industry, to enable it to serve as a catalyst for socioeconomic development in the country. Tanzania is undergoing a digital transformation, reflected by the growing number of people connected to communications and internet services. This is having a profound impact on the country's social, cultural and economic frameworks, through enhanced access to key services and improved productivity and efficiency across economic sectors. In particular, the growth of internet penetration in the country has ushered in new ways in which youth access several structures of data and information. Because of this, new digital media have dramatically changed the way Tanzanians (including the youth) get information and communicate with each other in Tanzania. Most Tanzania youths are accessing data through online social media platforms.

Leveraging mobile technology to realize the development goals in Tanzania requires collaboration among all stakeholders, including the government, development organizations, private sector players and the mobile industry. There is an opportunity for further collaboration among these stakeholders to extend mobile services to unconnected populations; empower women and reduce all forms of inequality; support the emerging tech start-up ecosystem. The extent and outcome of collaboration on improving access to and adoption of mobile-based digital services rely on the ability of the government to create an enabling environment and the right incentives for partnerships.



Environmental

The government of Tanzania has made several commitments to address the effects of climate change through the National Environmental Policy (1997), National Climate Change Strategy (2013), National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), National Climate Smart Agriculture Program (2015-2025), Climate Change Gender Action Plan (GAP), and National Strategy for Climate Change Adaptation and Resilience of Dryland Agriculture (2020-2030). Despite these policy commitments, it is evident that smallholders' producers have been facing myriad impacts of climate change which reduce agricultural productivity as a result of changes in soil quality, increased crop and livestock pests and diseases, prolonged drought and water scarcity. The combined effects of climate vulnerability and projections of future climate change are expected to be large enough to thwart achievements in economic growth, human development and poverty reduction. Urban centers are also affected by the effects, particularly by the increased frequency of flooding and increased population growth that puts significant pressure on their capacities to provide sustainable services. Urgent action on this front therefore needs to be taken by all development actors if sustainable development is to be realized. FCS has included a new Sustainable Livelihoods component in its new strategic plan (2022 - 2026).



Legal

In recent years, amendments of laws governing freedoms of assembly and association have seen curtailment of these fundamental human rights. Notable amendments include the amendment of the Political Parties Act through the Political Parties (Amendment) Bill, 112 amendment of the Non-Governmental Organizations Act 2002, and amendment of the Tanganyika Law Society Act 1954. These amendments have faced criticism for failure to adhere to international standards on freedoms of assembly and association, and thus have served to arbitrarily hinder effective realization of

these fundamental human rights. The amendments have been faulted for failure to meet the three-part test under the ICCPR of 1966 and other key human rights standards such as the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights of 1981 and the Guidelines on Freedom of Association and Assembly in Africa, published by the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights on 10th November 2017. It is not clear whether these laws will be amended in the next five years and should indeed be an important advocacy agenda for FCS in the coming years.



Notable amendments include the amendment of the Political Parties Act through the Political Parties (Amendment) Bill, 112 amendment of the Non-Governmental Organizations Act 2002, and amendment of the Tanganyika Law Society Act 1954.

Trends for CSOs

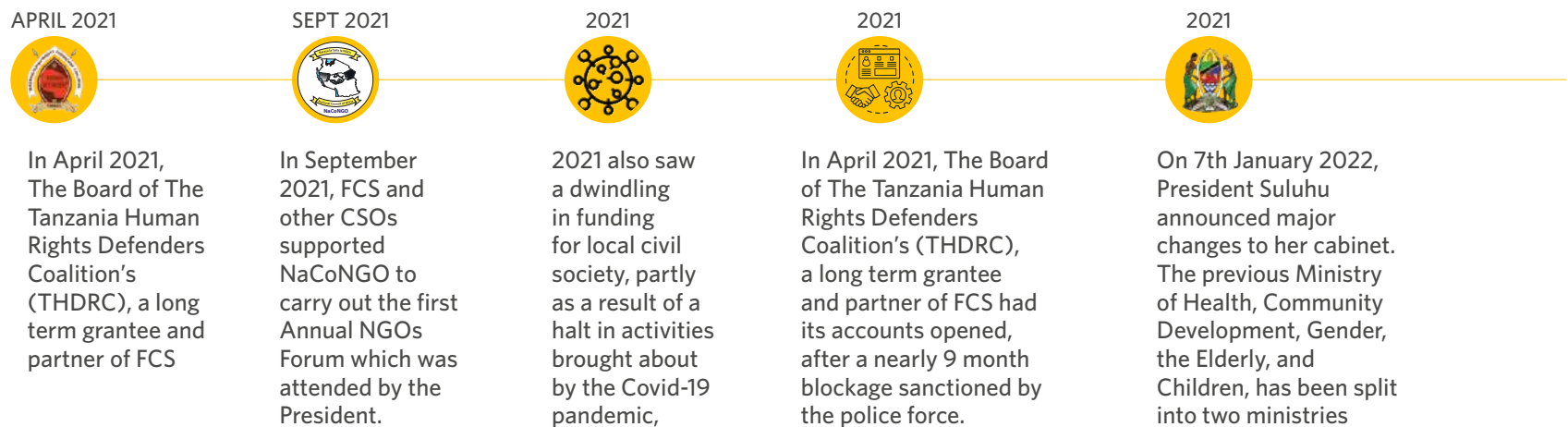
There is some evidence that the space for operation of civil society organizations is becoming more open. In April 2021, The Board of The Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition's (THDRC), a long term grantee and partner of FCS had its accounts opened, after a nearly 9 month blockage sanctioned by the police force. The freezing of their accounts was largely seen as a move to disempower the organization that works in the interest of human rights and good governance in Tanzania. A statement from the Board particularly expressed gratitude to the President, and points to her leadership as having enabled or influenced the opening of their accounts.

On 7th January 2022, President Suluhu announced major changes to her cabinet. The previous Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, the Elderly, and Children, has been split into two ministries: Health, and Community Development, Gender, Women, and Special Groups. This split means that the NGOs will be coordinated under the latter. Removing the health docket from this ministry is a welcome move that may ensure more attention is dedicated towards NGOs' issues.

Following NaCoNGO elections, the responsible ministry is strengthening sector coordination efforts. In September 2021, FCS and other CSOs supported NaCoNGO to carry out the first Annual NGOs Forum which was attended by the President. FCS is among organizations leading efforts to see how this annual forum could be made a more engaging and beneficial platform for NGOs across the country.

2021 also saw a dwindling in funding for local civil society, partly as a result of a halt in activities brought about by the Covid-19 pandemic, but also as an impact of funding shifts among some big development partners. The reality of this scarcity is being felt and has been made worse within the last few months by the fact that grantmaking institutions with wide nationwide coverage such as FCS have also experienced budgetary reductions. Local CSOs are reporting increasing difficulties in their operations due to this dwindling in funding.

FCS is continuously monitoring how the context is changing and putting forward appropriate strategies in order to ensure that the organization remains relevant and continues to influence positive changes in Tanzania's social and economic spheres.



SECTION 2

RESULTS IN PROGRAMMES



A Healthworker working at Mkole dispensary where LCRDO PETs in health interventions were implemented.

New grants for 2021 were issued to 80 organizations working in 5 thematic areas. The table below provides a breakdown of the grants per thematic area.

CLUSTER

Social Accountability Monitoring



17 Agriculture sector



13 Water sector



6 Health sector



Harmful Traditional Practices
and Social Inclusion

27 GBV/FGM



Livelihood & Economic Empowerment

17 Livelihood & Economic Empowerment



Total 80 No. of Grantees

FCS continued to strengthen its evidence base for results achieved in programs. A number of cases were collected showcasing how projects in each thematic area are contributing to improving the quality of life of Tanzanian citizens. These results are presented below:

Results in thematic areas

Social Accountability

The program aims to bring improvements in service delivery, specifically through mobilizing citizens to monitor and take part in key decisions related to the agriculture, education, health and water sectors.

FCS' social accountability grants have enabled grantees to work with LGAs in advocating for improvements in key sectors. Across the areas where FCS has provided support, local government authorities have been more responsive by allocating budgets, mobilizing funds, improving supervision and standards of public projects and generally, improving service delivery.

58 new SAM/PETS committees were formed in 2021, and 208 in total capacitated to lead the monitoring of public projects worth TZS 189 billion. The chart below provides a breakdown on the public projects monitored by thematic area.

Health

^{TZS} **31,799,634,000**



Agriculture

^{TZS} **51,958,932,216**



Water

^{TZS} **105,436,533,119**





KLINIKA YA AFYA YA UZAZI
NA MTOTO (RCH)

Mkole Dispensary building built after LCRDO interventions with the community on PETS.

Below are some case studies carefully selected to showcase typical changes happening in FCS' social accountability portfolio.

PETS Training builds citizen confidence to demand accountability from regional government leading to access to water in 3 villages in Lindi

Women from Pangatena, Hingawali and Njonjo villages in Pangatena ward for many years have been walking up to 12km to access clean and safe water. They indicate that prevalence of this challenge led to serious cases of abuse and gender-based violence. School children as well were strongly affected because they were skipping classes in search for water.

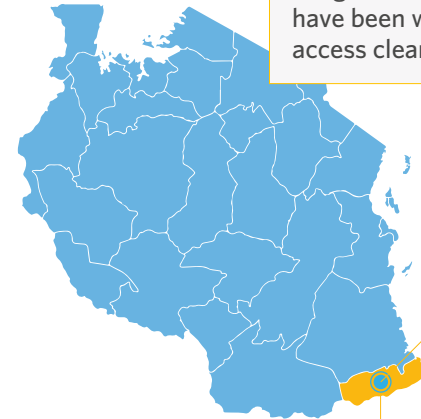
However, in 2013 the Government had completed and handed over a water project worthy TZS 980 million. Despite completion and handover to the community, the project over the years was plagued by water leakages, water pump failure and electric power system challenges. This made communities from the named villages lack access to water.

FCS partner in Lindi namely – Rondo Women's Development Organization formed and capacitated citizens to monitor public projects in these villages. A committee of 12 people well trained in PETS strongly mobilized communities to demand repair of the water system. Pressure and increasing demands from citizens led the Regional Commissioner visit to these villages in February 2020. Citizens then used the opportunity to strongly demand for safe and clean water. The Regional Commissioner promised sending TZS 50,000,000 to deal with the challenge.

In 2021, RUWASA provided TZS 52,000,000 to be able to renovate the water system by replacing of water supply pipes as they were found to be dilapidated to at least a distance of 3km, the installation of a new pump capable of pumping water and repairs to the electrical system. This renovation has provided with safe and clean water to at least beneficiary population 3,210 people, has also increased project resilience by citizens contributing more to sustaining water project.

LINDI

Women from Pangatena, Hingawali and Njonjo villages in Pangatena ward for many years have been walking up to 12km to access clean and safe water.



A committee of 12 people well trained in PETS strongly mobilized communities to demand repair of the water system. Pressure and increasing demands from citizens led the Regional Commissioner visit to these villages in February 2020. Citizens then used the opportunity to strongly demand for safe and clean water. The Regional Commissioner promised sending TZS 50,000,000 to deal with the challenge.

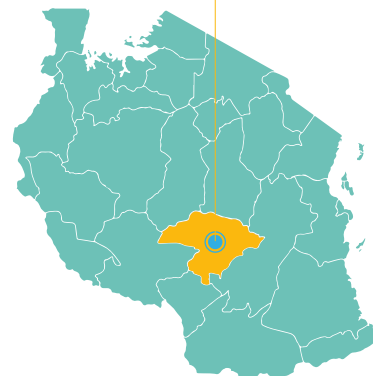
PETS committee unlock large scale irrigation

A dream of a large-scale irrigation scheme project in Lukenge village, Mtibwa Ward in Mvomero District nearly comes to an end after a joint effort between the Central Government, LGA and the citizens' contributing a total of TZS 495,000,000 to support the construction of the scheme. Initially, the construction started in the financial year 2012/2013 and only constructed part of the project by then Agricultural Sector Development Programme I and the program phase-out without completion of other construction phases.

In 2018/2019 the PETS project under MVIWATA KANDA YA KATI supported by FCS came to Lukenge and executed the PETS project and citizens identified the Lukenge irrigation scheme as one of the priority projects to be monitored due to its potential in enhancing their livelihoods. Through series of tracking, the advocacy meetings, feedback and awareness and the use of media especially the national media stream ITV in one of its popular episodes "Malumbano ya Hoja" and joint meetings with the council. The project attracted the attention of the national apex bodies responsible for irrigation and the Vice President Office (VPO) under the environment section who immediately visited the site and informed about the delay of the scheme and its potential to the livelihood of the citizens but also its importance as a source of Mvomero District Council income.

Another contributing factor were efforts done by ANSAF to coordinate a national level advocacy meeting with parliament, the Ministry of Agriculture was also attended by VPO representatives who advanced the matter to the authorities to explore possibilities to support the continuation of the project. Blessed, there was a big project on Ecosystem-Based Adoption for Rural Resilience (EBARR) implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture under VPO to fight for climate change in Semi-arid areas in five districts of Tanzania which included some parts of Semi-Arid areas of Mvomero which initially excluded Lukenge which geographically is not semi-arid area.

The council took the opportunity to make a case to the project management that Lukenge can be supported under this project as irrigation is part of climate-smart agriculture (CSA). It was also important to note continuous



IRINGA

A dream of a large-scale irrigation scheme project in Lukenge village, Mtibwa Ward in Mvomero District nearly comes to an end after a joint effort between the Central Government, LGA and the citizens' contributing a total of TZS 495,000,000 to support the construction of the scheme.

citizens' voices which accelerated the approval of re-allocation of the project and EBARR promised to disburse TZS 499,477,264.04 and up to date have disbursed TZS 450,000,000, council TZS 40,000,000 and citizens have contributed TZS 5,400,000 plus workforce. The construction is currently on-going to construct a 3.75 km main canal that will be used to distribute irrigation water from Lukenge river to farm plots. Unlike the initial plan to use water gravity mechanism, the deliberate decision was made to improve the efficiency and now the project will use the electric water pump to enable it to cover up to 1000 hectares (Acre 2500) while originally was supposed to irrigate only 500 hectares.

When finalized the project is expected to tremendously increase production of paddy from currently 4-7 bags per acre without irrigation to yield of 30 bags per acre. Quantitatively this is estimated to lead to income of 3.75 Bn TZS per season for those 2500 Acre. This is expected to significantly increase government levy.

Still, there is a need for effort from various stakeholders to support the construction as of now the budget gap stands at TZS200 m plus for construction and TZS 896,844,960 for pump purchasing. Due to their capacity citizens have been entrusted to manage the project funds and PETS chairperson was appointed to be the chair of the construction committee.

PETS committee help to bring water from 5km to 400m for a Pangani village

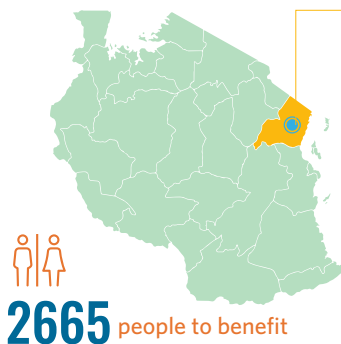
Sauti ya Umma Project (SUP) which is implemented by Pangani Coast Paralegal Organization (PACOPA) in Pangani District, Tanga region realized positive results after a long due of water project in Msaraza village completed.

Thanks to PETS committees which were formed in 2019 when the project started to motivate citizens to participate in monitoring of public resources. The committee was capacitated and later in 2021 cemented by a pilot project implemented by the same organizations on the use of art/short film to enable citizens to identify challenges and address them.

Historically, Msaraza village had one water source which was built by TASAF in 2007 and the water wasn't enough to support the whole population. This called for demand of water by citizens after being mobilized, capacitated and awareness created by the PETS project. Through various PETS techniques and advocacy, the project invited Mr. Juma Aweso who is the Minister for Water in a scheduled feedback meeting together with various stakeholders in Pangani District. After deliberation, he promised the government will disburse TZS 300m plus to support Msaraza water project.

The promise went as agreed as reported by Rural Water and Sanitation Authority (RUWASA) Water Engineer Mr. Wilbroad Mungereza, a total of TZS 384,128,162.4 has been used in the construction of the project to date and the project is about 95% of its construction and trials have started. The project is of 50,000 liters of water which has reduced the distance of fetching water from 5km to nearly 400m within their premises which will assist citizens to focus on development issues than searching for water especially for women who were also at risk of being abused.

The project is benefiting around 2665 people (1235 male, 1430 female) and has been distributed in various water points including schools, health centers and village offices and will be managed by Community Based Water Supply Organizations (CBWSO) as described by the Act. Citizens will remain with the role of ensuring security and monitoring while RUWASA will continue with its role of coordinating, control, and management of water sources.

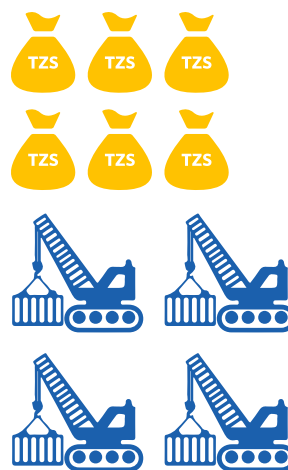


TANGA

The project is of 50,000 liters of water which has reduced the distance of fetching water from 5km to nearly 400m within their premises which will assist citizens to focus on development issues than searching for water especially for women who were also at risk of being abused.

VEO - Ally Dachi "We have been in water scarcity for so long here. Only 2 hamlets were accessing water through the TASAF project which was built in 2007. We have been using donkey water tracks to fetch water, but PETS has motivated and created awareness to the citizens to follow up projects. Now the water is available in our premises and citizens can participate in other development initiatives"

The project is expected to last for the next 20 years.



^{TZS} **384,128,162.4**
used in the construction
of the project

95%
project about

Gender Based Violence

FCS is contributing to the implementation of the Tanzania National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC).

In 2021, grantees trained 664 NPA-VAWC committees in addition to forming and strengthening 243 school GBV clubs.



Through engagements at the local and national level, FCS grantees are seeing an increased responsiveness of local government authorities towards ensuring protection of women and children's rights.

Grantees report that 1,670 cases of GBV were identified, and 911 (55%) resolved via various mechanisms.



Functional VAWC committee successfully fights GBV in Njoro Village

KINNAPA Development Programme capacitated VAWC committees of Njoro village, Ndaleta village and Kinua village, and also VAWC committee of Njoro ward and as well as Namelok ward since 2019 on strengthening reporting, follow ups and referral mechanisms of GBV cases in Kiteto district. With the built capacity, the committees were able to understand their roles and were able to execute the functions of the committee effectively. The committees work in collaboration with gender desks, school clubs, LGAs and district social welfare departments in ensuring any GBV case is reported and follow-up is being done.

The school committees and school clubs have also been capacitated on GBV issues and linked with VAWC and other reporting structures. This has helped children to break the silence and report any GBV cases without any fear to the school clubs or elsewhere. Thereafter the case being reported to VAWC committee and follow up is being done for further reporting to gender desks. VAWC committees have the responsibility of creating awareness to the community during village meetings and other community forums.



This led the community to be aware and report GBV cases to VAWC committees or other authorities and justice is taking its course in accordance with the national laws.

For instance, in 2021 in Njoro village, one rape case was identified by the Njoro school Club while two rape cases in Ndaleta and Kinua villages were identified by the neighborhood where the cases were reported to VAWC committees and taken up to relevant authorities where the perpetrators were taken to court and justice was served.

Livelihoods and economic opportunities

FCS grantees are making efforts to ensure youth are accessing the 4% of district budgets as loans. The grantees are doing this by helping youth form and strengthen groups so that they can apply for the loans. In 2021, interventions were implemented in 12 districts, reaching 118 villages. In 2021, 763 youth from groups formed by FCS grantees accessed funds from their municipalities which they used to start different income generating activities.

The below cases showcase some of the achievements achieved in these interventions.

Government is more responsive to the needs of young people

Mwanza Youth and Children Network (MYCN) supported by FCS have been engaging government leaders from ward to district levels to become active and responsive towards youth needs. It also capacitates youth groups in economic empowerment approaches and its opportunities. As a result of the interventions, they have realized the government has become more active and responsive towards youth needs.

Youth groups have been realized working towards their commitments and repaying their loans on time. Regular meetings, feedback sessions and mentoring has been always conducted between the LGAs and youth groups which facilitated groups performance and efficiency. Among beneficiary of this project is Lilian Boniphace aged 23 from Suer Sisters group who attended a number of trainings, awareness, value added, and networking events conducted with MYCN and started peanut butter processing in Nyamanoro suburb at investment capital of TZS 50,000 and increase up to

TZS 250,000 which she will be able to increase income up to 1,360,000 TZS per month. From a word of her mouth Lilian said "I got many opportunities to be part of this project through MYCN, I have been trained on business skills and linked with markets and run a profitable small business. I have managed to receive a barcode which introduces my products everywhere and competes in markets. I am in the process of formalizing my business and registering a company under BRELA. This is big achievement"

Similar scenario impacted the life of Richard Paul aged 35 from Pamoja group who after capacity building on value addition of products was involved in shoe making business who started his leather shoe business with 100,000 TZS and now the business capital has expanded to 5,000,000 TZS million. He makes different leather shoes from sandals, school, boots and office shoes and the prices vary from 10,000/TZS to 40,000/TZS. He has already secured his business licenses and Tax Identification Number (TIN) to formalize his business.

All products are sold within Mwanza Region and neighboring regions



Lilian Boniphace (L) showcasing her peanut butter products ranging from 1/2kg to 3kgs. A skill that she acquired from MYCN through FCS funds on youth and livelihood thematic area. Richard (Middle) at one of his two shoe making shops, narrating how he has become more aware on opportunities surrounding youth in his local area. Christina Chacha (R) showing some of her wine products in her wine making area which is a space that her mother provided to her by the corner of their home.

Youth harnessing economic opportunities

Nywamwilolelwa group from Shibula ward is one of the youth groups beneficiaries of the livelihood and economic empowerment projects funded by FCS and implemented by MYCN in Mwanza region, Ilemela ward. The group consists of 11 members (3 females and 8 males). The group started by doing a savings and credit business where every member of the group has their own individual business from bajaj business to Mama Ntilie business and vegetable farming business. Community development officer from the Shibula ward connected them with MYCN in 2019 where they learned about tapping economic opportunities surrounding their environment, they also learned about entrepreneurship skills i.e., food processing. Despite the individual businesses that each had they then decided to have a group business and in 2019 they received a loan of 3 million TZS from the district council opportunity that they discovered after being empowered by MYCN. They bought a BodaBoda -motorcycle and the remaining amount they used to make fortified flour, a skill that they gained from Vijana na Mkwana project. They used to supply up to 240kgs of Fortified flour to Baylor Foundation at a price of up to 5000TZS per kg.

In 2021, the group applied for a 4% loan to the district and received TZS 16.5 million with which they purchased a brick making machine from SIDO as a group business. They have acquired a plot where they will start running their business. The increase in loan allocation was due to trust by the government and their commitments in business. This has contributed to the government responsive to continue supporting youth projects due their trust and commitment in business.



Nywamwilolelwa group members showing the bricks making machine that they purchased from SIDO after receiving information and training from MYCN through the support of FCS on 4% council youth loan.



Nywamwilolelwa group member showing the bricks making machine purchased from SIDO after receiving information and training from MYCN through the support of FCS on 4% council youth loan.

Council loan inspired more success for youth group

Mshikamano is one of the youth groups in Monduli district registered in 2019, has been mentored and coached on entrepreneurship, business innovation and access to finance and market by Okoa New Generation through FCS support on Youth Platform and Development Initiatives (YEDI) project.

The group gained knowledge which enabled them to form their own VICOBA and started saving and lending money to group members and were able to get start-up capital for farming and rented 34 acres of farming field but due to long dry seasons the harvest was not so good and also, they had challenges in getting access to barley seeds and running cost were high.



Later in 2021 the group managed to receive a loan of TZS 7 million from the Monduli district council as part of 4% funds allocated by the council to support youth groups. This enabled them to expand their business of farming and reduce the running costs of renting farming fields by using 66 acres of farming field given to them by their relatives and used it for planting barley in 44 acres field, beans and maize in 22 acres field and also engaged in

livestock fattening business. They were able to identify these opportunities in the value chain due to the business and entrepreneurship capacity building that was delivered by the project which enabled them to identify barley demand from breweries companies and market opportunities for fattened livestock due to long drought seasons which impacted their areas.

At the moment the group has 10 cows and 30 goats for the business of fattening in which they buy a goat at a price of TZS 40,000 – 50,000 and a cow at a price of TZS 250,000 – 300,000 and after 3 – 6 months they sell a goat at a price of TZS 90,000 – 100,000 while a cow TZS 500,000 – 600,000.

The group was also linked to market opportunities with Serengeti breweries which promised to contract the group in November 2022 which is the period for the company to contract farmers /youth groups with more than 20 acres of field for farming barley. The group was also linked by the SBL to agents who sell barley seeds and were able to buy 36 sacks of barley seeds (each 50kg) at a cost of TZS 1000 per kilogram i.e TZS 50,000 per sack for planting and harvesting and be able to sell to the agents at a price of TZS 800 – 850 per kilogram.

Christopher Lomnyak Mollel, “ I am the chairman of Mshikamano youth group which has 14 members who are all male. We have been capacitated by Okoa New Generation on financial literacy and business innovation. We have 66 acres of farming field in which we plant barley seeds, beans and maize. We used to buy barley seeds at a very high price TZS 60,000 – 700,000 per sack from agents but since we were linked with Serengeti Breweries by Okoa New generation we were able to buy barley seeds at a good price of TZS 50,000 per sack. Our future aspirations are to be able to own large farms for farming barley and be the biggest supplier of barley to Brewery companies and also be the biggest producer and supplier of hay stock. Me and my members are highly committed and have passion in farming activities and livestock keeping and this is the main reason for sustaining our Mshikamano group.”

Lessons in Program Implementation



SAM/PETS AGRICULTURE

- I. The morale of the project beneficiaries to contribute more funds for construction has decreased as they do not see green light for construction activities with a lot of excuses from the district council.
- II. Involvement of PETS committee members in village council meetings and ward development meetings are crucial in having a working partnership between LGA and citizens in bringing about transparency and accountability.



SAM/PETS WATER

- I. Limited understanding of accountability and performance systems of urban water authorities is a barrier to social accountability activities. There is a need for Cluster leaders to conduct study and analysis to propose a feasible way to involve urban water supply authorities in social accountability activities to provide adequate space for citizens through their PETS/SAM committees to track and demand accountability.
- II. The initiated regional convening has proved to be the quick and best advocacy approach and triggers the advocacy wins in the early stage and especially those decisions to be made at the regional level are easily agreed with no delay. But also prepare the stakeholders to a common understanding of the

challenge and any other issue needing attention from Decision makers and duty bearers.

- III. The power of media and social media. There is a need to impact a wider group of people from diverse communities with little resources available, hence the use of strategic engagement of social media and other media outlets is unavoidable.
- IV. Re-Centralization of some of the Local Government functions including, water service delivery through formation of RUWASA and CBWSOs within the district has constrained the level of participation of local citizens in holding key district councils accountable in water service delivery particularly through social accountability practices. But also, it has reduced the participation of the local community in planning and budget processes for water resources delivery as well as reduced participation in management and ownership of local citizens in various services including water services provision. Furthermore, it has negatively affected participation of women representation in CBWOs
- V. In order to be effective and sustainable in the long run, efforts should be made to build a constituency and capacity for implementation of PETS initiatives among government officials and civil society. PETS also need to be institutionalized (embedded) within existing civil society, service provider or 'hybrid' institutions and, whenever possible, linked to existing service delivery channels and accountability processes within the service provider system such as PCCB and the CAG office.



SAM - HEALTH SECTOR

- I. Strategic engagement of LGAs, decision and policy makers with evidence-based data, together with periodic sharing of project progress reports, transparency in project interventions creates ownership of project to key stakeholders and thus yield anticipated results.



GBV/FGM

- I. Electronic data collection helps facilitate information analysis and development of gender equality strategies
- II. Provision of regular information through a number of approaches i.e., e-magazines, newspapers, TV, blogs etc., on the progress and various steps being taken to ensure about gender equality is essential to continue to build mutual understanding among different stakeholders and also provide an opportunity to develop more strategies aimed at contributing to gender equality.
- III. There is a need for enabling sustainable mechanisms for resources mobilization and allocation for the effective execution of NPA-VAWC because the absence of a specific plan on resources mobilization for implementing the plan has a profound impact on realizing its goals.
- IV. The use of native language, traditional songs and dances has been useful and easier in communicating project messages and attracted community members to attend meetings, feeling that this project is part of the community and hence brings ownership and sustaining in terms of impacts.
- V. Use of local champions to end harmful practices especially

FGM provides community members with the courage and confidence also to come out and speak against FGM or share their stories on how FGM has affected them.

CHALLENGES

- I. Low response of government officials on providing data to some cluster members to support analysis.
- II. Frequent change of leadership at local level have little or no knowledge on SAM/PETS. It took much time explaining to them what the project is all about.
- III. Economic disadvantages among community members plays a major role in an increase of GBV incidences among community members.
- IV. A limited number of safe houses to accommodate survivors of GBV contributed to distortion of GBV cases evidence needed for proof.
- V. Insufficient budget from sectoral ministries, regional administration, and local governments in implementing NPA-VAWC, community members and LG leaders are capacitated to volunteer in responding to GBV incidences
- VI. Existence of discriminatory laws against women and children, including customary laws of inheritance which deny women and girls some of their important rights such as rights to inherit, own and control properties, law marriage Act, Cap. 29: still sanctions marriage of girls below 18 years contrary to a number of international human rights instruments on the rights of women.
- VII. Lack of proper coordination between ward government and other platform leaders dealing with GBV issues has led to poor performance in addressing GBV incidences on time.

SECTION 3

RESULTS IN CAPACITY DEVELOPMENT



Overview of Capacity Development Initiatives

Key milestones towards partnership building with the government as well as improved coordination of the CSO sector were realized in 2021. Sector-wide engagement forums with the government, as well as awareness sessions on compliance of laws and regulations governing the CSO sector were delivered to achieve this. The historical high level meeting between CSOs and the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children conducted in January 2021 created an avenue for structured engagement with the government.

In addition, the meeting enhanced a mutual commitment to address issues facing the CSO sector including charitable status for CSO, challenges associated with compliance of laws and regulations, inadequate recognition of CSOs contribution to national development, absence of proper management and coordination of the NGOs sector, as well as the need for transparency, accountability and citizens participation.

A number of deliberations from the working session with the Government are already under implementation. The government, through the Registrar's office in collaboration with Twaweza and NaCoNGO are undertaking a study to ascertain the financial contribution of CSOs to national development.

The office of the Registrar has also instituted an online registration system to simplify compliance processes. Preparations for the CSO Week 2021 are also underway following a recommendation by the MoHCDGEC.

FCS' investment in strengthening network organizations (so they stand on their feet and take up the leadership role) started to bear fruit following the election of NaCoNGO's new leadership team. The move attracted the attention and the interest of key stakeholders of the NGO sector, where they joined hands to ensure successful completion of the task, through financial and technical contributions. The new leadership team has created hope and optimism among stakeholders with regards to the future of the CSO sector in Tanzania.

Directors of CSOs also got an opportunity to engage with senior technical officers from regulatory bodies governing or tasked with some key operations of the CSO sector including RITA, TRA, NSSF, OSHA and WCF. This was achieved through a webinar series on statutory compliance to rule and regulations

We also continued to build capacities of grantees in the course of the implementation period. The main focus was to empower them to learn and adapt to the ever-changing operating environment. Particular attention was paid to compliance to laws, regulations as well as directives issued by the authorities governing the CSOs sector.

High level government officials from MoHCDGEC also participated in a number of events during this reporting period. These include the Deputy Minister and Permanent Secretary for MoHCDGEC, the Registrar as well as other Senior Officers and technical teams from key government ministries and institutions. We also engaged top officials from the Ministry of Finance and Foreign Affairs, including the Deputy Minister who participated in the working session with the Government in January.



Directors of CSOs also got an opportunity to engage with senior technical officers from regulatory bodies governing or tasked with some key operations of the CSO sector including RITA, TRA, NSSF, OSHA and WCF.





KIKAO KAZI KATI YA WIZARA YA AFYA, MAENDELEO YA JAMII, JINSIA, WAZEE NA NA MASHIRIKA YASIYO YA KISERIKALI

TAREHE: 26 - 27 JANUARI 2021, JULIUS NYERERE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CENTRE



MoHCDGEC-CSO Working Session

The two days working session was organized by the representatives from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) –The Institute of Public Accountability (WAJIBU), CBM, Twaweza, Tanzania Association of NGOs (TANGO), Benjamin Mkapa Foundation, Foundation for Civil Society (FCS), Act II, Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP), HakiRasilimali, People Living with Disability (PWDs) sector; National Council of NGOs (NaCoNGO) and the NGOs Registrar's office. The session which was held from 26-27 January 2021 at Julius Nyerere International Convention Centre (JNICC), provided a platform for the sector's stakeholders to meet face to face with the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MOHCDGEC)'s top leaders together with relevant government ministries' officers who are engaging in the coordination of NGOs in the country. About 350 NGOs including International NGOs across the country participated.

Resolutions

The following were the key resolutions from the meeting

The NGO Act recognizes the autonomy of NGOs in its definition. It also confers NGOs with legal personalities as corporate bodies. While NGOs exist to support the work of the government, they are also independent of the government. Government commits to respecting and facilitating this independence, autonomy and legal corporate existence while promoting good corporate governance, in its relationship with and regulation of the NGOs, including in how they are constituted internally (constitutions).

More generally, the government commits to accepting NGO proposals for reviewing and amending relevant laws, regulations and guidelines governing the operations and compliance of NGOs in the country. This ought to be a more formalized ongoing process of joint review, consultation and where appropriate, amendment by government.

On activity reporting and compliance: Government commits to reducing, minimizing or eliminating the practice of NGOs to report to multiple government agencies such as the Registrar, TAMISEMI,



Dr. John Jingu, Permanent Secretary speaking during the MoHCDGEC-CSO Working Session.

Ministry of Finance (and Ministry of Foreign Affairs), and at multiple levels of the administration (national, regional, district, ward, village)

NGO Registrar as regulator, should commit to a client service charter committing to minimum service levels for NGOs with respect to feedback, etc. Other government agencies (TRA, Immigration, TAMISEMI, etc.) publish and implement their client service charters. More generally, the government commits to improving the understanding of NGOs roles and the coordination of their activities by public officers and executives within the local administration.

We jointly commit to formalize a public, inclusive dialogue between NGOs and the government through a periodic (annual) Forum that is co-created by NGOs (NACONGO) and government (through the Ministry of Health).

NGOs commit to contribute to refreshing and strengthening NACONGO, including seeking relevant legal and regulatory amendments to secure for NACONGO the necessary autonomy from government so that it can act as a voice for NGOs and a bridge between NGOs and government.



NGOs commit to being proactive in informing and educating ourselves about the legal, regulatory and tax administration requirements that govern our operations. Those NGOs with adequate expertise and resources commit to supporting others to achieve minimum levels of compliance with the regulatory requirements. We will also proactively seek clarification and guidance from appropriate authorities or advisers where there are gaps in knowledge, understanding and implementation.

NGOs commit to transparency and accountability to the public and to government as a matter of law and as a matter of principle.

In collaboration with The Registrar's Office, the resolutions were presented to the Ministry of Health Community Development, Gender, Elders and Children. The response will now be followed up by the New NaCoNGO leadership which came to office in July 2021.



CSO sector development and partnership building

Support to NaCoNGO

The National Council for Non-Governmental Organizations (NaCoNGO) was established by the Non-Governmental Organizations Act no. 24 of 2002. NaCoNGO is an independent council made up of 30 members from each region of mainland Tanzania as well as representatives from special groups as stipulated in the Act. For over three years, this statutory NGO self-regulatory body has been dormant and the Council, whose term lapsed in 2019, has failed to ensure elections are duly conducted and a new council is put in place.

On 7th June 2021, exercising powers conferred on the Minister responsible under section 38 (1) and (2) of the Non-Governmental Organizations Act no. 24 of 2002, the Minister of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children Hon. Dr. Dorothy Gwajima formed a Transitional Committee of 10 individuals from Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to oversee the election of leaders and members of the National Council for Non-Governmental Organizations (NaCoNGO) in accordance with existing law and regulations. The Minister directed the Transitional Committee to hold elections expeditiously within 30 days in accordance with existing regulations to enable the governing bodies and the statutory council to discharge their responsibilities in accordance with the Act.

The Committee was mandated with organizing, conducting and supervising free and fair elections of the NaCoNGO. The Committee was given Terms of Reference (TOR), the Non-Governmental Organization Act, 2019 and its regulations as tools for the election. The Committee's mandate to conduct transparent, free and fair elections extended to all 26 regions. FCS' Executive Director, Mr. Francis Kiwanga received a Ministerial appointment into the committee, and served as its secretary. His role and FCS were crucial in ensuring the mission's success.

Elections were carried out in 133 of the 139 districts of Tanzania mainland in 26 regions. New NaCoNGO leaders were immediately ushered in and they continue to execute their mandate.



The Minister of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children Hon. Dr. Dorothy Gwajima with various stakeholders during inauguration of NaCoNGO leadership.

Monthly Policy dialogues /Forums

In 2021, 3 learning and experience sharing forums for CSO leaders were conducted. Two on statutory requirements by Law and one on the analysis of CAG reports. More than 200 CSO leaders participated in face to face as well as virtual meetings. The narrative below provides more details of each session.

1st Directors' Forum on Statutory Compliance for CSOs

This was a two-day session conducted Online Zoom Webinar between 30th & 31st March 2021, in collaboration with the following government entities: RITA, Office of the Registrar of Societies, and Registrar of NGOs. More than 200 participants attended an online zoom webinar.

The overall objective of this initiative of the session was to fill critical gaps in the procedural requirements of statutory compliance to serve the civil society organizations (CSOs) from the imminent danger of being subjected to criminal or other liabilities against the relevant laws. The session also aimed at:

Bridging the knowledge gap amongst the CSOs on legal frameworks governing civil society sector in Tanzania

Supporting CSOs in fulfilling compliance requirements

Mapping out areas needing further reforms on legal requirements

2nd Directors' Forum on Statutory Compliance for CSOs

This was a two-day session conducted Online in collaboration with the following government entities: TRA, OSHA, NSSF, WCF. This was an ongoing initiative to continue raising awareness on statutory compliance requirements for CSOs and making them develop a policy agenda that will favor their daily implementations and to fulfill critical gaps to serve civil society organizations. More than 200 participants attended an online Zoom webinar.

Directors Forum on CAG report analysis

FCS in collaboration with WAJIBU- Institute of Public Accountability conducted a one day Directors Forum to discuss the WAJIBU's analysis on the CAG's reports 2019/20 to Civil Society Organizations in Tanzania. The analysis was presented by Mr. Ludovick Utouh, the Executive Director of WAJIBU and the former Controller and Auditor General (retired) of the United Republic of Tanzania. The forum was conducted both physically at Morena Hotel in Dodoma and online via zoom Webinar through live streaming.

The session aimed at analyzing and discussing the strengthening of civil society, media, elected representatives and participation of development partners in promoting public accountability through better use of CAG reports.

The WAJIBU's analysis covered areas of high public interest which CSOs can use to advocate for policy change or improve service delivery at local level. These key highlights included:





CSO Week 2021 Opening

CSO WEEK 2021 OPENING

CSO week 2021 took place in Dodoma from 23rd to 28th of October 2021 with the theme “CSOs’ Contribution to National Development”. The CSO week kicked off on 23rd October 2021 at the Jakaya Kikwete Convention Centre (JKCC) in Dodoma. The opening ceremony at the JKCC was preceded with a procession by participants from Dodoma Secondary School to JKCC. From 25th to 28th October 2021, the conferences continued whereas, the keynote addresses, panel discussions and parallel workshops on each day of the conference addressed various topics in cross cutting areas and sectors in light of the 2021 ‘CSOs contribution to National Development’ theme. While each session provided a number of outcomes and recommendations, there were a few cross cutting keys pressing issues that by and large members identified and agreed as key priority outcomes of the CSO week as a whole.

The following key conference outcomes and recommendations are based on the recurring priorities identified by conference participants in each session. These recommendations were not necessarily addressed in the closing plenary session. The evaluation of the week presented in the closing plenary session will be summarized in the respective section in the proceedings further below.





OUTCOMES

1. The unnoticed contribution of CSOs to national development: it was reiterated by participants that while the work of CSOs may be valued, the majority of stakeholder in Tanzania including government, do not afford the needed appreciation to CSOs Contribution to national development. Participants observed that the unnoticed contribution is due to weak tracking, documentation and dissemination of CSOs development work. They insisted that in any modern state nation there are three major sectors namely the public, private and civil society which must be equally valued.
2. Shrinking proximity with “Beneficiaries”: Participants observed that CSOs have increasingly positioned themselves as brokers or agents between development partners and the Beneficiaries. It was observed that the proximity to beneficiaries and the ability to respond rapidly to community needs is no longer a priority to most CSOs who have resorted to box ticking activities. This has left a lot to be desired of the legitimacy of the CSO sector and its important comparative advantage it once had.
3. Competitiveness instead of constructive collaboration in the sector. Participants disapproved of the amplified competition among CSOs. Participants claimed to witness a sector of CSOs that, instead of valuing pluralism and building upon diverse comparative advantages to create sector-wide strength, belittled each other and failed to coalesce. CSOs should eschew competition and compromise and instead co-operate to achieve better results.
4. Declining Donor Funding: Participants voiced concern of the current era of declining donor fund. Deliberations were on how best to secure alternative sources of funding and how to engage communities in creating solutions for their problems. It was observed that communities are affected by a donor dependency syndrome which has consequently inhibited development, progress, or reform in matters within their control.
5. Labeling of CSOs by Politicians: Participants deliberated on the alignment of CSOs priorities with donor interests and its consequent implication from a politician’s vantage point. Tanzanian politicians are now questioning the

legitimacy and reputation of CSOs on the ground that they are puppets of imperialists (donors). While participants maintained their ground that they serve communities and not donors, they also reflected on the importance of maintaining a reputation for independence and legitimacy if they are to influence political processes.

6. Aligning CSO strategic plans with National Development Goals: Achieving National development through transformative collaboration with government and the alignment of CSO work with National development strategies. Members asserted that if we are to build one nation, we must combine our efforts to accelerate development outputs.

7. Unified sector coordination. Participants drew attention to the multiple efforts made to coordinate the sector at a time when the National Council for Non-governmental organization was dormant. Members called for efforts to unify sector coordination and avoid duplicity of efforts by multiple platforms. Participants shared sentiments of NaCoNGO statutory role and its main task being ensuring sector policy and regulatory frameworks.



The CSO Week was developed in response to a changing socio political environment in the country. FCS and partner organizations saw a need to establish closer linkages with government at a time when relations between CSOs and government were thought to be strained. The aim of FCS was to improve the operational environment for civil society organizations through constructive engagement with government.

Our collective reflections have shown that the event has gone a long way towards improving these relations. The platform has made it possible for CSOs to be much more coordinated: After playing a coordination role, FCS is increasingly viewed as a capable convener as evidenced by a number of important engagements where the organization has led and participated in following requests from various government institutions. For instance, currently, FCS is leading a partnership of more than 15 organizations presenting proposals to a parliamentary committee regarding enhancing tax administration and widening the tax base. In the past, such initiatives were more likely to be carried out in silos and without much consultations with the broader sector.

Overall, we see a continuous change in trajectory in relation to the space for civil society engagement. We view the CSO Week as having played a facilitative role towards this. FCS will consider carrying out a specific evaluation of the event to tease out and report with greater confidence the contribution that the event has had in improving CSOs' operations and relations.



Hon Umyy Mwalimu giving her closing remarks during the CSO week



Nguvu Komando , Vodacom representative giving remarks during a CSO week session



Various participants attended the CSO week sessions





GOVERNANCE

Our Members



Dr. Stigmata Tenga

Member/President



Alais Morindat

Member



Mary Rusimbi

Member



Rakesh Rajani

Member



Olive Luena

Member



Prof. Samwel Wangwe

Member



Francis Kiwanga

Member

BOARD OF DIRECTORS



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Director



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AYUB MASAKI

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EDNA CHILIMO

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GUESTURD HAULE

Head Monitoring,
Evaluation, Research
& Learning



FRANCIS UHADI

Programmes Manager

Staff



Karin Rupia



Nemes Maro



Lydia Bwenda



Neil Ngala



Nicholaus Mhozya



Rehema Malongo



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Josephine Dungumaro



Georgina Lund



Tusekile Anangisye



Maria Chang'a



Bertha Ngwada



Shamsia Manu



Sarah Masenga



Basil Lema



Yonah Lyimo

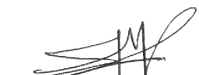
Independent auditor's report (continued)

To the members of the Foundation for Civil Society

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for, and only for, the entity's members as a body in accordance with Section 29 of The Non-Governmental Organizations Act, No. 24 of 2002 and for no other purposes.

As required by The Non-Governmental Organizations Act, No. 24 of 2002, each Non-Governmental Organization shall for every calendar year: (a) prepare a report of its activities which shall be made available to the Public, the Council, the Board and other stakeholders; and (b) prepare an annual audited report and submit copies thereof to the Council and the Board. In respect of the foregoing requirements, we have no matter to report.



Nelson E. Msuya, FCPA-PP

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers
Certified Public Accountants
Dar es Salaam

Date 13th April 2022

FOUNDATION FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	General Reserves	Revaluation Reserves	Total
	TZS'000	TZS'000	TZS'000
Year ended 31 December 2021			
As start of year	1,787,011	72,941	1,859,952
Net and comprehensive income for the year	370,128	-	370,128
Transfers	17,011	(17,011)	-
At end of year	2,174,150	55,930	2,230,080
Year ended 31 December 2020			
At start of year	1,446,346	99,582	1,545,928
Net and comprehensive income for the year	314,024	-	314,024
Transfers	26,641	(26,641)	-
At end of year	1,787,011	72,941	1,859,952

FOUNDATION FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	NOTE	2021 TZS'000	2020 TZS'000
Revenue			
Accountable Grants (Basket donors)	5	7,000,430	11,728,260
Other Accountable Grants (Non basket donors)	6	1,622,918	1,367,842
Other Income	7	1,123,510	510,385
		9,746,858	13,606,487
Operating Expenses			
Grants Disbursements (Basket donors)	8	1,937,900	6,494,721
Other Grants Disbursement (Non-Basket donors)	9	1,403,335	1,172,340
Business Development and Partnership	10	352,814	494,370
Program, Monitoring, and Evaluation	11	1,698,177	1,449,834
Capacity Development	12	1,547,055	1,151,672
Administrative	13	2,437,449	2,529,526
		9,376,730	13,292,463
Net income before income tax		370,128	314,024
Income tax expense	14	-	-
Net and comprehensive income for the year transferred to general reserves		370,128	314,024

FACILITATING PARTNERSHIPS FOR DEVELOPMENT




FOUNDATION FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2021

	NOTE	2021	2020
		TZS'000	TZS'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	15	794,906	494,103
Right of use Assets	16	511,882	148,173
Investment in Subsidiary	17	1,633,662	1,633,662
Intangible Assets	18	32,951	27,406
Grants Receivables	21	1,401,664	-
		<u>4,375,065</u>	<u>2,303,344</u>
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	19	5,193,851	1,762,898
Accounts receivables	20	101,594	547,492
Grants Receivables	21	1,754,064	5,840,038
		<u>7,049,509</u>	<u>8,150,428</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>11,424,574</u>	<u>10,453,772</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Reserves			
Revaluation Reserve		55,930	72,941
General Reserves		2,174,150	1,787,011
Total Reserves		<u>2,230,080</u>	<u>1,859,952</u>
Liabilities			
Non-current Liabilities			
Deferred Grants	25	1,401,664	-
Lease Liabilities	23	180,389	-
		<u>1,582,053</u>	<u>-</u>
Current Liabilities			
Trade and Other Payables	22	521,215	750,206
Lease Liabilities	23	168,588	-
Deferred income	24	5,168,574	2,003,576
Deferred Grants	25	1,754,064	5,840,038
		<u>7,612,441</u>	<u>8,593,820</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>9,194,494</u>	<u>8,593,820</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>11,424,574</u>	<u>10,453,772</u>

The financial statements on pages 37 to 70 were approved for issue by the board of directors on 12 April 2022 and signed on its behalf by:


Sosthenes Sambua,
Chairman, Board of Directors


Francis Kiwanga,
Executive Director

FOUNDATION FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

	2021	2020
	TZS'000	TZS'000
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income before tax	370,128	314,024
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation Equipment (Note 15)	209,626	102,990
Depreciation (Right of use Asset) (note 16)	178,283	176,737
Amortization (note 18)	16,451	11,868
Bank Interest earned	-	(18)
Profit on the disposal of assets (note 7)	(10,569)	-
Exchange loss on lease liability (note 23)	-	2,021
Interest charge on Lease Liability (note 23)	-	12,627
	<u>763,919</u>	<u>620,249</u>
Working Capital movement:		
Trade and other Receivables	445,405	(462,422)
Grants Receivable	2,684,310	26,110,093
Trade and other payables	(228,498)	(452,748)
Deferred income	3,164,998	(184,113)
Deferred Grants	(2,684,310)	(26,110,093)
Net cash flows generated from/(utilized in) operating activities	<u>4,145,824</u>	<u>(479,034)</u>
Cash flow from Investing activities		
Purchase of furniture and equipment	(531,570)	(79,867)
Purchase of office intangible assets	(21,995)	(7,269)
Disposal of furniture and equipment	31,710	-
Acquisition of a Subsidiary	-	(348,913)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(521,855)</u>	<u>(436,049)</u>
Cash flow from financing activities		
Repayment of lease Liability	(193,016)	(193,005)
Bank Interest earned	-	18
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(193,016)</u>	<u>(192,987)</u>
Movement in cash and cash equivalents		
At start of the year	1,762,898	2,870,968
Net increase/(decrease)	3,430,953	(1,108,070)
At the end of the year	<u>5,193,851</u>	<u>1,762,898</u>



FCS IS A CORRUPTION FREE ZONE

Foundation for Civil Society (FCS) has zero tolerance policy on all forms of corruption, both internally in all its operations and services as well as externally to all persons and entities associated with FCS.

If you have any cause for concern on any individual or entity associated with any employee or person working for FCS please contact the Executive Director in full confidence and report the issue without delay or report the matter through our confidential email address below:

whistleblower@thefoundation.or.tz

FCS has a robust whistle blowing policy whereby all whistle-blowers/people who volunteer to give information are protected

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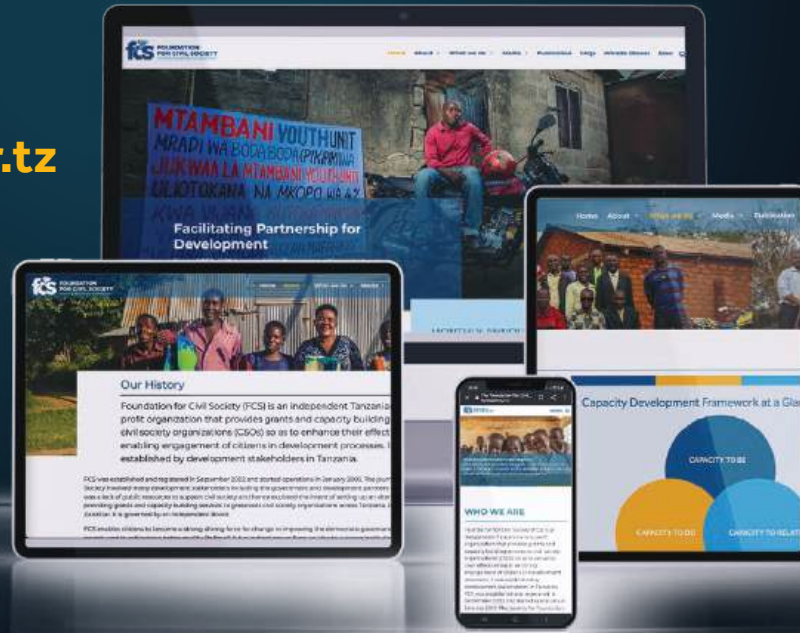


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