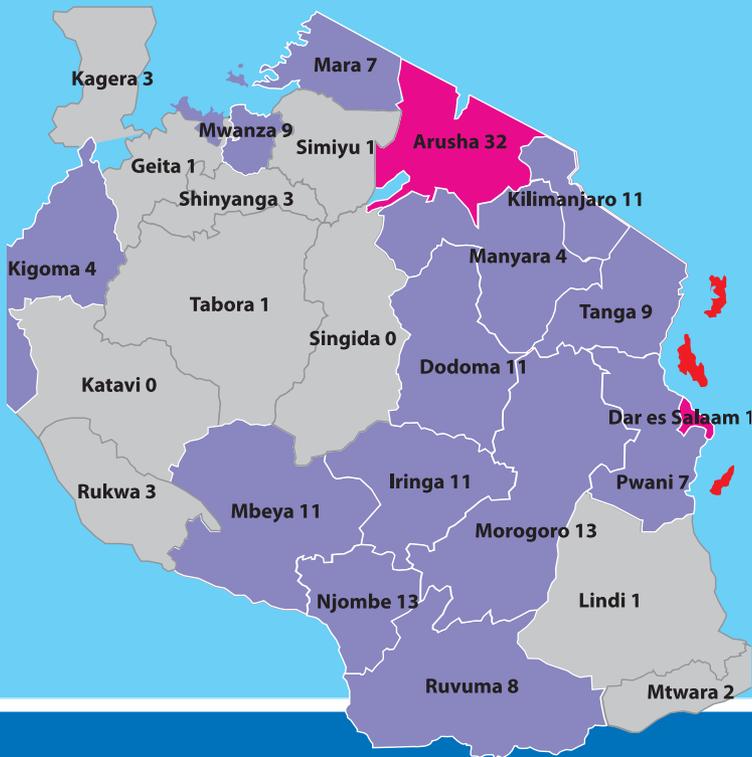


THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA



MINISTRY OF HEALTH, COMMUNITY
DEVELOPMENT, GENDER, ELDERLY AND CHILDREN

THE 2015 TANZANIA REPORT ON CONTRIBUTION OF NGOs IN DEVELOPMENT



The map above shows the number of NGOs by Region





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**MINISTRY OF HEALTH, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT,
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**THE 2015 TANZANIA REPORT
ON CONTRIBUTION OF NGOs
IN DEVELOPMENT**



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ACRONYMS

CHF	Community Health Fund
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GDP	Growth Domestic Product
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/ Acquired Immune deficiency Syndrome
ILO	International Labor Organization
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania
MoEVT	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
MoHCDGEC	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
MVCs	Most Vulnerable Children
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NSSP	National Social Security Policy
PPP	Public Private Partnership
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WB	World Bank
WMA	Wildlife Management Area

PREFACE

The 2015 Tanzania report on contribution of NGOs in development provides a picture of the undertakings of the NGOs in terms of their contribution towards development. The assessment focuses on how the NGOs supplement the Government efforts towards reduction of poverty and promotion of social welfare to the members of the community with special analysis on the NGOs that implement the national policies. The report also expresses cooperation between the NGOs and the Government at the level of Local Government Authorities.

It is our expectation that readers of this report will find it useful in their assessment of NGOs performance, NGOs financial and technical support, and NGOs contribution to the policy development.

Finally, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude to all who participated in preparing this report.



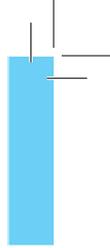
Mr. Marcel S. Katemba
REGISTRAR OF NGOS
Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC), through vote 53 is responsible to oversee the implementation of the National NGO Policy of 2001 and the NGO Act No. 24 of 2002 as amended in 2005. Basically, the referred policy articulates the requirement for the MoHCDGEC to prepare and share reports on NGOs performance as a means to strengthen networking and collaboration among key stakeholders in the country. In 2015, the MoHCDGEC received, analyzed and assessed the annual activity and financial reports from the NGOs. Through these reports the Ministry collected information on NGOs contribution in development in various sectors such as Health, Agriculture, Education, Environment, Water, Gender, Good Governance, Social Protection and Multisectoral.

The 2015 NGOs contribution analysis report shows that apart from the Government and private sector, NGOs are still among the major employers in the country. Most of the Tanzanians employed by NGOs are either employed permanently or as volunteers. As regards to resource mobilization, NGOs continue to depend highly on donor support to a large extent foreign donors. NGOs continued to play a very important role of complementing Government efforts to bring about economic and welfare development to the society in the country both in rural and urban areas. During the year under review, the contribution of NGOs in sectors such as health, education and social protection was outstanding. They are also very instrumental in promoting and supporting community initiatives through sensitization and capacity building programmes that are established and carried out at different levels in Tanzania.

However, apart from the successes attained by NGOs, we highly urge them to comply with Section 29 (a) and (b) of the NGO Act No. 24 of 2002 as amended in 2005 in order to have a comprehensive source of information that will provide true undertakings of NGOs in terms of their contribution towards development. Moreover, NGOs while supplementing the Government efforts towards reduction of poverty among members of the community, they have to be more focused on the implementation of the national policies and more importantly to strengthen the cooperation between NGOs and the Government at the LGAs level where their targeted communities are found.



CHAPTER 1

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Tanzania through the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children-Vote 53 has been responsible to oversee the implementation of the National NGO Policy of 2001 and the NGO Act No.24 of 2002 as amended in 2005. The government has also been reporting on the implementation of the above policy. The 2015 report on the contribution of NGOs in development issued to track progress in the implementation of the above guiding instrument. The report produced so as to ensure that the operation of the NGOs in Tanzania Mainland benefit the general public (targeted community). Also, the said report is prepared mainly using the information submitted by the NGOs which are very useful to policy makers, planners, development partners, researchers and other stakeholders.

This report comprehensively reviews NGOs progress contribution towards sustainable development of the country. It shows how NGOs comply with the national policies and laws; NGOs financial management; as well as how they create employment and other opportunities to the society at large.

1.2 PURPOSE, OBJECTIVE AND USE OF THE REPORT

This report is the key document which examines the NGOs performances during the year towards the implementation of the National NGO Policy and its enactment . It is expected that the report will stimulate the wide discussion among stakeholders in particular the targeted community (beneficiaries/general public) of the Organizations on NGOs employment creation among local individuals, resource mobilization, utilization and interventions made towards development of the country.

The main objective of the report is to analyze the NGOs performances in order to find out that their operations benefit the targeted community. The specific objectives are:-

- (i) To establish the achievements and gaps made by the NGOs towards

implementation of the national/sector policies especially the NGO National Policy of 2001;

- (ii) To establish key lesson learns towards implementation of the NGOs interventions;
- (iii) To recognize contribution of NGOs in employments;
- (iv) To establish expected NGOs contribution towards GDP of the country; and
- (v) To track the NGOs socio-economic development.

1.3 COORDINATION & PROCESS OF PREPARING THIS REPORT (Methodology)

The Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children coordinated the preparation of the report. The Ministry assessed the NGOs contribution for 2015 based on different approaches; desk review and analysis of the 2015 NGOs reports submitted by the individual NGOs. Under desk review, literature from published and unpublished sources was examined. Various documents were reviewed including National NGO Policy of 2001, NGO Act, No 24/2002 as amended in 2005, National Health Policy, National Employment Policy of 2004, MKUKUTA II report, the Tanzania Development Vision 2015 and SDGs just to mention a few. In addition, the report was prepared based on the analysis of the 2015 NGOs reports and the information collected through administrative records. According to the legislative requirement registered NGOs are supposed to do the following:

- (i) Fill NGO Form No 10;
- (ii) Submit annual activity reports;
- (iii) Submit audited financial statements.

All these submissions are basically made to the Registrar of NGOs. The second means which was used to collect information was based on the following:

- (i) Study visits were made to several NGOs in mainland Tanzania and inspected to ascertain whether the reported performance is visible in actual sense at grassroots level;
- (ii) The team that made analysis of reports used different sampling design to select qualified sample which reflects the general picture of the NGOs activities. The sampling design includes stratified, purposive and random sampling. Stratified sampling was used when NGOs Annual reports were isolated into strata by sectors/thematic areas like Gender, Agriculture, Good governance, Social Protection, Water, Health, Education, Environment and others. Purposive sampling was used in selecting NGOs covered during the study visit.
- (iii) A total of 12 NGOs visited are located in Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Dodoma, Singida, Tanga, and Arusha. The random sampling was also used to select NGOs from each strata. A total of 267 NGOs reports were selected.

1.4 ORGANIZATION OF THE REPORT

The rest of the report is structured in six chapters. Chapter One Introduction, Chapter Two Overview of Compliance, Chapter Three Overview of NGOs Financial Management, Chapter Four Overview on NGOs employment creation, Chapter Five NGOs contribution on development, Chapter Six Lessons Learnt and Challenges, Chapter Seven Conclusion and Chapter Eight recommendation.

CHAPTER 2

OVERVIEW OF COMPLIANCE

As per NGO national policy which stipulates that all NGOs to make available annual reports to the Registrar's Office which is in line with NGO Act No 24 of 2002 as amended in 2005 section 29 (a) and (b). During the year under review a total of 6,893 NGOs were supposed to submit the annual activity reports, audited financial statements and dully filled NGO form No. 10. Out of which 267 submitted the reports which is equivalent to 4%. This implies that NGOs compliance to the law is minimal. In that regards, more strategic initiatives are needed/required to fulfill this legal obligation.

CHAPTER 3

OVERVIEW OF NGOs FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

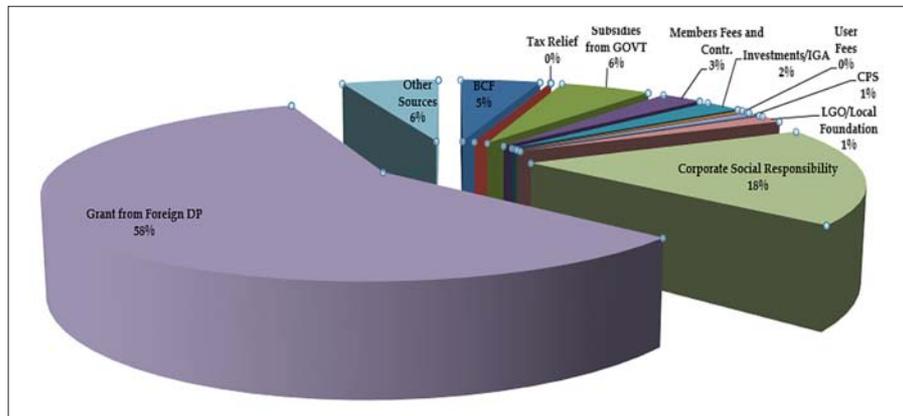
3.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter analysis is based on 267 NGOs that submitted reports provides the overview of NGOs financial performance in Tanzania, with the focus on resource mobilization (revenue) and utilization in implementing the NGOs initiatives per sector.

3.2 NGOS REVENUE MOBILIZATION

In 2015 NGOs continue to solicit funds from various sources including local grants from Organization like Foundation for Civil Society (FCS); Grants from foreign aid from Agencies like USAID and so on, as illustrated in the figure 1 below. About 58% of the grants mobilized with the NGOs came from foreign donors. With that regards, the grants from foreign aid continue to be the main source of the NGOs finance which is used mainly to implement their project (daily activities). Other sources of finance for NGOs are well stipulated in the figure1 below.

Figure 1: NGOs Financial Sources

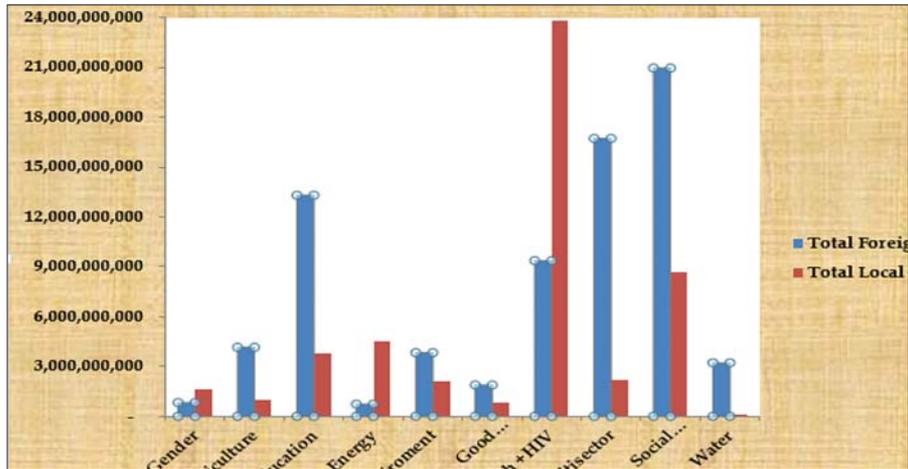


Source: MoHCDGEC - Vote 53

The statistics indicate that NGOs are still dependent highly on foreign aid/ assistance for them to strive which is in corresponding to the 2014 World Bank (WB) report that emphasizes on Tanzania as a country remains heavily dependent on foreign aid.

Furthermore, in regard to NGOs resource mobilization (revenue collection) per sector, in general the foreign assistance appears almost of all the sectors, except the water sector which continue to received little assistance due to few number of NGOs working in that sector as represented with the figure 2 below.

Figure 2: NGOs Financial Sources per Sector

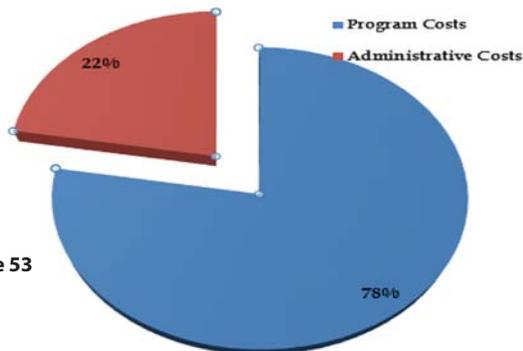


Source: MoHCDGEC - Vote 53

3.3 NGOs EXPENDITURE

In 2015, as regards to NGOs expenditure, the analysis focuses on allocation and utilization of funds. Most of the NGOs in selected sectors used their resources mostly in implementation of programs which accounts to 78% compared to administrative expenditures that remained only 22%. This means that most of the NGOs activities touched the communities at large as illustrated in figure 3 below.

Figure 3: NGOs Financial resources Utilization



Source: MoHCDGEC - Vote 53

CHAPTER 4

OVERVIEW ON NGOs EMPLOYMENT CREATION

4.1 INTRODUCTION

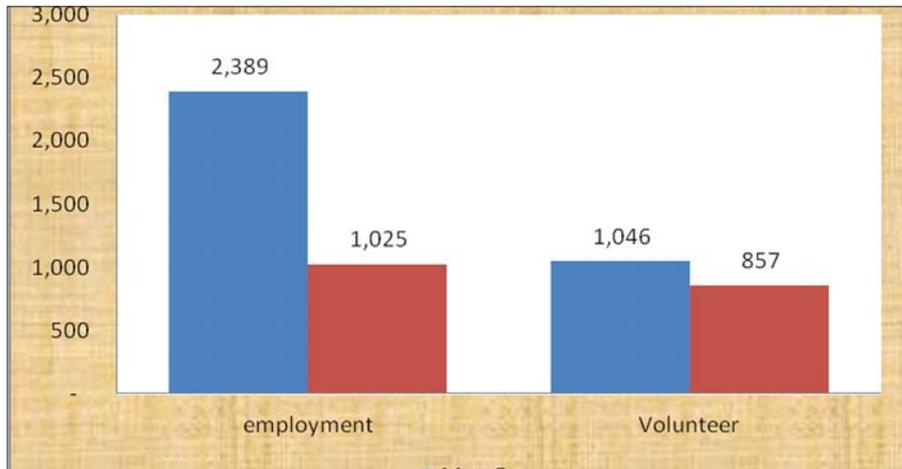
This section provides the overview on NGOs employment creation in Tanzania Mainland with the focus on overall employment opportunity offered with the NGOs.

4.2 OVERVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT

In the year reported, NGOs continued to be one of the big employers in urban areas particularly the youth graduates from colleges due to the availability of volunteering jobs which expose youth to professional working experience. As per UNDP 2015 human development report, jobs/employment provided not only creates income and support human dignity but also contribute towards participation and economic security. With this regard, NGOs operating in Tanzania, for the year 2015 participated well in provision of income, human dignity and economic security among Tanzanians.

The analysis of the report reveals that in 2015 more than 5,317 individuals (both Local and foreign) were employed and volunteered in the NGOs in Tanzania Mainland as illustrated in figure 4 below. Out of the total employment 3,414 were employees whilst 1,903 were volunteers. Proportion of male is high about 3,435 compared to that of female which was 1,882. This statistics indicate that more males are more easily absorbed than female into activities carried out by NGOs most likely due to the nature of works that involve lots of field works. It is worth noting that employment opportunities in NGOs are not discriminatory whatsoever. NGOs does comply with the ILO and Tanzanian Labor laws in particularly the National Labor Policy of 2007 on equal access to decent employment opportunities for all members of the community. The figure 4 below depicts the NGOs employment opportunity as discussed above.

Figure 4: Number of Individual Employed/Volunteered in the NGOs

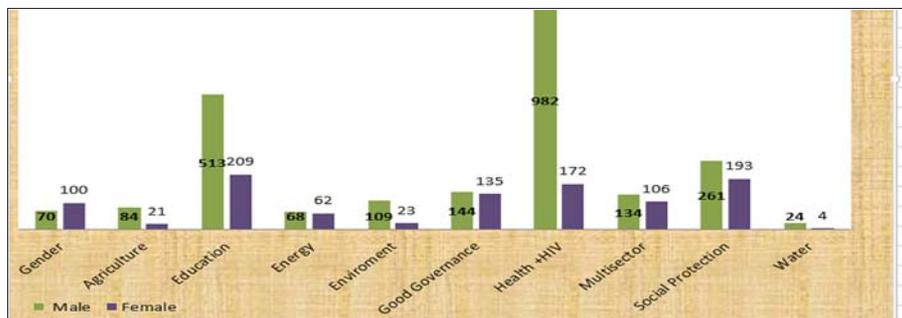


Source: MoHCDGEC - Vote 53

4.3 PROPORTION OF NGOs EMPLOYMENT CREATION BY SECTOR

The 2015 report reveals out that the NGOs working in the field of Health had highest number of employees and volunteers as compared to the rest of the sector discussed in this report. The NGOs working in the water sector continued to have a least number of employees and volunteers as stipulated in the figure 5 below.

Figure 5: NGOs Employment Creation per Sector



Source: MoHCDGEC - Vote 53

The health sector dominates with highest number of male employees and volunteers of about 982 whilst the NGOs working in the field of education follows with highest number of female employees and volunteers which are 209. This is in line with the MoEVT statistics that the education sector is among the big employers of women in Tanzania. The sectors that have shown least employment of women include energy 62, environment 23, agriculture 21 and water 4.

The statistics also, portray out that more male local individuals of retired age are engaged in the agriculture sector and less female foreigners are employed. This implies that, few Organizations are working in this field, more interesting is that international Organizations engaged in agriculture are not investing in African countries including Tanzania.

CHAPTER 5

NGOs CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT

5.1 INTRODUCTION

According to Public Private Partnership (PPP), the cooperation of public and private is the engine of growth of Tanzania economy. But the contribution of NGOs also is very significant. NGOs are involved in almost all sectors of the economy. As seen in the discussion that followed:

5.2 HEALTH

In the year 2015 NGOs continue to support the health sector through the implementation of the series of projects on health as elaborated in the discussion followed.

On supporting the government efforts for ensuring availability of health services to Tanzanian community as emphasized by the National Health policy that the health services are available and accessible to all the people in the country (rural and urban). During the year reported NGOs continued to build the health centers which offered free medical services to some members of the community particularly vulnerable children. Among the health centers built was Pamoja Dispensary Ltd.



The picture above shows the building of one of the health center owned by the NGO known Beshha Community Organization based in Tanga region where some poor members of the society access the health services with little contribution.

The national Policy of Public Private Partnership (PPP) which was formulated in 2009 emphasized on engagement of private sector in the economy.



This picture depicts the inside part of the above health center where some of the patients were admitted



The picture shows the building of the health center which were built by another Organization known as Health Action Promotion Association (HAPA) located in Singida region

As a supplementary means of ensuring health services reached the community timely, NGOs also established mobile health clinical services which were able to reach rural indigenous and offered free medical services. For instance, the Organization called Outreach Tanzania offered free mobile health clinic in Nkungi, Kinampundu, Ilunda, Lambi, Singa, Mdilika, Ipuli, Mwando, Mwangeza and Kipamba villages along Singida Region. Also NGOs facilitated more than 85 health laboratories with new modern facilities in Tanzania Mainland.

HIV/AIDS in Tanzania is still among the killer diseases which need more comprehensive initiatives to eliminate. In the year 2015 NGOs continue to raise awareness on HIV/AIDS prevention, infection and care to the members of the society. For instance, more than 1,256 members of Tanzania families were educated on HIV/AIDS and reproductive health (family planning) for them to be able to prevent from AIDS and unwanted pregnancies for young women and girls of productive age. They were also greatly involved country wide in HIV/AIDS counseling and testing. During the year under review, NGOs managed to test HIV status of more than 209,105 people in Tanzania Mainland.



The picture above illustrates some of the ARVs medication offered to HIV positive orphans who are raised by the Organization known Casa Famiglia Rosetta Associate

In 2015, several medical research works were conducted by the NGOs in different parts of the country. Among the research work conducted was on malnutrition and iodine deficiency which was held in different regions such as Rukwa, Tabora, Njombe, Pwani and Dar es Salaam. The findings of the research were well utilized to come-up with concrete initiatives of tackling the problem of malnutrition among pregnant women and children especially for the children under five years of age. Moreover, NGOs used over 80 street theater groups to raise awareness to the community on maternal and child nutrition. Furthermore, over 1,557 families were offered with free household diet.

On ensuring the availability of training to enhance competent and adequate number of health staff to manage health services, during the year reported, NGOs continued to build capacity of the health workers as well as health students. More than 5,054 health workers and 2,212 health students were given free education.



A picture shows one of the special training sessions offered to some health workers by the SIMAVI Organization

In relation to one of the major challenges facing the country in the health sector is the accessibility to health insurance. According to the World Social Protection report of 2014 - 2015 about 560,000 households were enrolled in the Community Health Fund which accounts to about 7.4% of the total population in 2011. This implies that majority of the population are not entitled to health insurance and pay at the point of service. In order to curb this challenge, in 2015 NGOs continued to support government efforts on ensuring that all members of the community are enrolled and obtained benefit of the health insurance. NGOs enrolled about 89,854 members of the community for health fund, out of which 1,422 were coming from special groups (MVCs and students)

In addition, other cognitive contribution made by the NGOs in this sector was identification and medical follow-up of more than 738 people that were diagnosed with mental illness; encouraged people especially women to test with cancer whereby about 1,934 individuals were diagnosed; promotion of wellbeing and



This picture shows one patient being attended during the eye camping clinic receiving the eye care services which was offered by the Organization known as Morogoro Elderly People Organization

stress management through Yoga; provision of more than 8,348 prevention kits to mothers; and screen of more than 164,620 people against/for eye condition, out of which 9,149 accessed required treatment which involved free eye operation.

5.3 AGRICULTURE

According to Agricultural Sector Development Strategy of 2001, the agricultural sector is the leading sector of the economy of Tanzania and accounts for over half of the GDP and export earnings. About 80% of the population live and earn their living in rural areas with agriculture as the mainstay of their living. Also, MKUKUTA II assessment report shows that contribution of agriculture to GDP increased from 29.9% in 2010 to 31.2% in 2012 and then went down to 28.9% in 2014. It emphasized that more efforts were needed to improve farming systems, expanding irrigation schemes and promote use of pesticides and improved seeds to increase productivity. In view of that; public efforts to support the sector are also being complimented by a number of local and international NGOs that are working in agriculture implementing innovative projects.



This is the working session of some of the youth groups working in agricultural activities formulated and empowered by the NGO known Health Action Promotion Association (HAPA) in Singida region



That is One of the pumping machines used for the irrigation with the youth agricultural groups along Mkalama District in Singida



The same youth agricultural group during the practical session

In the year 2015, NGOs continued to build the capacity of farmers in particular small scale farmers through training of over 667 small holder farmers which is in line with the Tanzania Agriculture and Food Security Investment Plan (TAFSIP) which articulated that agricultural sector is dominated by small holder farmers and small scale traders.



This picture shows the onion farm along Singida area owned by the youth which was among the initiatives taken by the NGO known as Sustainable Environment Management Action (SEMA)



This picture shows one of the machines that were offered to youth by SEMA to enable them start the poultry business



One of the youth above who benefited from the above project carried out by the same Organization called SEMA in Singida Region

Also, NGOs continued to facilitate the establishment of 32 farm classes in different areas of Tanzania mainland including Ludewa and Babati districts. These were basically utilized to educate the community on sustainable agricultural economic development. The litigation support was offered to pastoralists in Mpanda which did not like their grazing land to be converted into a wildlife management area (WMA). More than 112 youth farmers from Melela, Mlali and Mgeta Wards in Morogoro region were assisted to access title deeds of their farms among them 80 were male and 32 female.



The picture shows one of the essential animal treatment utensils which are utilized by the NGO known Tanzania Animal Welfare Society (TAWESO) in Dar es Salaam to offer free medical treatment for animals



The above two pictures depicts animals resting their areas prior to treatment and other care

5.4 GENDER

Gender equality is a precondition for advancing development and reducing poverty. Empowered women contribute to the health and productivity of whole families and communities, and they improve prospects for the next generation. There are many initiatives in Tanzania to ensure Gender Equalities but still there is physical, psychological, sexual or economic violence perpetuated by different persons against another on account of gender. In the year reported, NGOs that deal with gender and women empowerment continued to implement several initiatives: For instance, more than 163 girls were located at the rescue camp and 26 girls were rescued to undergo FGM and now they have been enrolled in school. About 12 traditional mutilators have been given awareness and capacitated with economic working tools (Tailoring and Kitting Machines) as an alternative to other income generating activities and now they are role model to other mutilators. Through awareness creation on effects of FGM, almost all mutilators are now aware of the mutilation effects and child Marriage. More than 10 women in Dar es Salaam were given legal aid support in their GBV cases. Also, advocacy in GBV issues were conducted in six regions of Tanzania mainland.



The picture above shows a woman obtaining a legal aid service offered by the Morogoro Paralegal Centre Legal Adviser



The picture above shows one of the legal aid center which established and owned by the Organization known Tanga Elderly Women Resource Center, whereby the center of this nature were established in each district of the Tanga region

Furthermore, there are many interventions taken by all stakeholders on ensuring gender equality which is also among the SDGs goals. In SDG, Gender equality is on goal number five which is gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls. The sustainable development goals seek to change the course of the 21st century, addressing key challenges such as poverty, inequality and violence against women. NGOs as among stakeholders which have also played important role in women empowerment whereby over 20 women groups were supported with income generating activities and over 2,000 girls students have been supported in education.



The above picture shows a group of Women Entrepreneurs called IKSURA of Tengeru, Arusha during the training session on women empowerment held by the organization known Arusha Project Abroad Tanzania



These two pictures above show some of the products that are manufactured by the group of Women Entrepreneurs based in Tengeru Arusha.



The picture above show young girls drop out from school in Tanga region who were grouped and economically empowered by the Organization known as Brac Maendeleo and undergone training on tailoring and thereafter free sewing machines were offered to establish their own business. A picture below shows different groups of young women who were trained to become hair dressers within the same region by the same Organization



Furthermore, about 3,000 women in four regions (Manyara, Pemba, Shinyanga and Tanga) were empowered to participate in political issues

5.5 EDUCATION

NGOs have been playing a vital role in enhancing development of education sector in Tanzania. Most of the NGOs have been engaging themselves in supporting education through construction of education facilities like schools, classrooms, laboratories and teachers' residence were a total of 71 school facilities were constructed.



The picture above shows a big area planned to build the primary school for vulnerable children owned by the Organization known Arusha Project Abroad Tanzania



This picture shows the building of the pre unit school owned by the same Organization above



These are the toilets built by Sustainable Environment Management Action (SEMA) at Kititima Primary School in Singida Region



Some of the Water tanks for preserving clean water for pupils which were built by the Sustainable Environment Management Action (SEMA) at Kititimo Primary School.



This picture shows one of the classrooms built by Outreach International which owned the Center for Children and Community for offering extra classes for vulnerable children in Singida Region

Furthermore, a total of 348 students were provided with sponsorship to undertake their studies in different education levels whilst 923 students were supported with school equipment like school fees, bags, note books, uniforms and other motivational stuffs as seen in the picture below.



One of the bicycles offered to the vulnerable students who are doing well at school as motivation to improve their performances by the Outreach International



The picture shows some of the pastoralists' children singing happily with their teachers who are offered free education with the Arusha Project Abroad Tanzania

All these initiatives go hand in hand with the education policy, the ruling party manifesto in which education is among the 5 priority sectors. Through ruling party manifesto, the Government offers free education for all Tanzanian students from primary school to secondary school while enhancing availability of quality education facilities like enough schools and desks in all districts in Tanzania. Also, the interventions made by NGOs are in line with the Sustainable Development Goals, Goal No. 4 which emphasize on ensuring the inclusiveness and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all. Tanzania Vision 2025 also insists on enhancing quality education to all Tanzanian Students.



The picture shows the library which was built by the Outreach International for Vulnerable Children

5.6 SOCIAL PROTECTION

As per National Social Security Policy, NGOs were also entrusted with the role of complimenting the Government efforts towards social assistance, supplementary schemes and creation of public awareness on social protection. In the year reviewed, NGOs continued to strengthen social protection services through a series of projects implemented. For instance, they provided social assistance to more than 11,403 Vulnerable children in terms of education support (school fees and supplies), food, shelter and more important the psycho-social support. In regards to insurance of health accessibility among MVC, NGOs facilitated enrollment of about 42,316 MVCs to attain the CHF cards for free.



The children home located in Tanga region owned by the Casa Famiglia Rosetta Associazione whereby about 33 orphaned children are raised out of which 5 are down syndrome



The two pictures above show some of the orphan children who are staying in the above center and their bedrooms

They also provided social protection services to poor women and widows in terms of accessibility to health services whereby about 12,543 women and more than 945 women headed household were trained on entrepreneurship skills and supported to establish income generating activities. On the side of aged people, they offered training to more than 750 retired persons on life after retirement. Moreover, about 12,868 elders were provided with free CHF Cards and over 25,115 older people were enabled to receive 20,000 Tshs as a pension per month.



The two pictures above shows the training session of the Municipal Officials on Improving Elderly living condition held by Morogoro Elderly People Organization

Lastly, NGOs continued also to target people with disabilities through awareness creation on their rights, whereby about 10,052 disabled people were empowered to receive free various services such as health and education.



A special room with essential equipment's that assist vulnerable children with disabilities owned by the Organization known as Casa Famiglia Rosetta Associate

5.7 ENVIRONMENT

The contribution of NGOs operating in environment in 2015 were mainly apparent in training provision geared towards capacity building to the organizations on environmental conservation issues; trees planting; founding environmental clubs and creation of strategies on environmental conservation. This basically aimed at implementing the National Environmental Policy. Specific initiatives that were undertaken includes the following; planting of over 63,500 trees in different regions of Tanzania Mainland; provision of environmental conservation education to more than 7,200 members of the communities and several research works on water scarcity. Furthermore, more were done on reducing the problem of trees cutting for fuel purposes whereby NGOs continued to introduce different technologies for efficient household energy use techniques. For instance, in the year reviewed more than 62 households were supplied with biomass technology for fuel use.

5.8 WATER

NGOs have been playing a vital role in enhancing development of water sector in Tanzania. NGOs continued to undertake several interventions in ensuring availability of clean and safety water to all villages in rural areas through implementation of various water projects that enhance economic and social development. Through NGOs annual reports analyzed for the year 2015 it was revealed that; NGOs enabled construction of 9 water tanks and rehabilitation of 7 water tanks in Kingori and Leguruki in Arumeru districts. Furthermore, 5 boreholes and 14 hand pump concretes were constructed in Mpwapwa, Kongwa and Chamwino while water supply systems and water supply facilities were upgraded in several primary health facilities. NGOs contribution in this sector can be cited also in researches and feasibility studies made on water sources and management of catchment areas. NGOs such as Stitching - SIMAVI through MKAJI project have been conducting such studies in semi-arid areas of Dodoma and Singida Regions.



The above picture shows the Coordinator from the Stitching-SIMAVI Organization giving illustrations on proper hand washing to some members of the community along Dodoma Rural



Another picture which shows the toilets built by the same Organization above under the same project of water for life at Gwandi health center

These interventions are in line with the Water Policy of 2001 which aims at ensuring that partners and beneficiaries participate fully in planning, construction, operation, maintenance and management of community based domestic water supply schemes. This policy provides enabling environment for NGOs and other private sector through legal recognition and incentives to address cross-sectoral interests in water, watershed management and integrated and participatory approaches for water resources planning, development and management.

Furthermore NGOs interventions are implementing Tanzania Vision 2025 which demands universal access to safe water in all areas. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper recognizes the heavy dependence of the poor on the environment (soil, water and forests), in particular households reliance on environmental resources for income generation. Water is considered a key factor in the socio-economic development and the fight against poverty. Deliberate efforts are therefore needed in the management of the resources in order to sustain the desired pattern of growth and consumption, and to ensure that all the socio-economic activities maximize their capacities, as articulated in the Vision 2025.

NGOs also have been implementing The National Water Quality Management and Pollution Control Strategy through support of 13 primary schools in Kinondoni District with water and sanitation services which had enabled students with access to safe drinking water while supporting some water basin projects in nine water basin areas. Likewise NGOs have been implementing international agreements signed by Tanzania in 2015 of '2030 Development Agenda' Sustainable Development Goal No. 6 Clean Water and Sanitation to Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.

Lastly, the intervention had enabled increase in agriculture production due to availability of abundant water for irrigation. Also, family stability are among positive outputs of NGOs intervention in water sector as revealed in the NGOs report through various quotations from indigenous, undertaken in Leguruki and Kingori village in Arumeru District. The women revealed that the family difficulties they were facing due to water problem in their areas forcing to walk a long distance to fetch water for family consumption and other uses were jeopardizing their security and family stability.

5.9 GOOD GOVERNANCE

Good Governance is fundamentally a basic need in ensuring participation of the community at large in decision making for their own development. Citizens must have a sufficient knowledge to be capable of holding their leaders that are not accountable to them regarding effective utilization of resources that are allocated to various projects in their areas. Educating and helping citizens on rights and responsibilities are activities required to make sure that all citizens have equal rights and responsibilities for development programmes.



The two pictures above shows youth and women trained on importance of following the plan and budgets of their LGA in order to bring effectiveness of the financial resources allocated for development purposes held by the NGO known as Health Action Promotion Association (HAPA)

In view of that, during the year 2015, NGOs which deal with Good governance continued to implement series of activities which contributes a lot in different aspects of life. For instance, NGOs created awareness to the community on different Laws. More than 1,050 women in different regions of Tanzania Mainland including Tanga were trained on different laws especially on Marriage Act.



Some members of the community along Morogoro urban being trained on Land law by the Morogoro Paralegal Center



A street theater group presenting a show to the Morogoro Rural villagers on the Land Law facilitated by the Morogoro Paralegal Centre

Furthermore, NGOs played part in making sure that local communities are inclusive in good governance issues. In that regards, More than 17,812 Motor cycles (Boda boda) from Dodoma, Geita, Pwani, Mara, Mtwara, Iringa and Kilimanjaro regions were trained on road safety. Also, in Dar Es Salaam region more than 6,000 primary school students received road safety education and participated in drawing competition.

Lastly, Good governance helps to assist societies to develop an effective democratic system and to implement sustainable development goals (SDGs). It also empowers societies to participate in decision making for public interest and to undertake local initiatives. In the year under review NGOs improved infrastructure in 9 primary schools in Dar es Salaam by constructing speed humps, erection of road signs, construction of concrete bollards to protect pedestrians and painting of Zebra crossings and about 2,000 reflectors were enhanced.

5.10 MULTISECTOR

Most of the NGOs in this sector do operate under more than one sectors focused on social protection issues, entrepreneurship skills training, business development issues, training on agricultural practices, advocacy and lobbying, exhibition and demonstration of cultural groups, provision of relief assistance, strengthening civil society role in peace maintenance and conflict resolution, poultry and bee keeping. In 2015 various initiatives that were undertaken by NGOs includes; over 3,000 farmers trained on better agricultural practices in the Onions and Garlic value chain; construction of more than 3 km irrigation canal; over 6,000 youths from urban parts of Tanzania Mainland were trained on business development; different chambers of commerce were supported for instance Arusha and Manyara regions to establish district business strategy; women groups have been empowered to start their own business and raising awareness on preserving the localities of the products produced with local individuals.

Furthermore, NGOs working in Multisector in collaboration with other stakeholders participated well in increasing the citizen's influence and monitor of the policy implementation especially on delivery of the services, citizen were empowered and more people were given awareness on their rights and responsibilities and have increasingly demanded accountability in the management of the public resources.

CHAPTER 6

LESSONS LEARNT AND CHALLENGES

6.1 INTRODUCTION

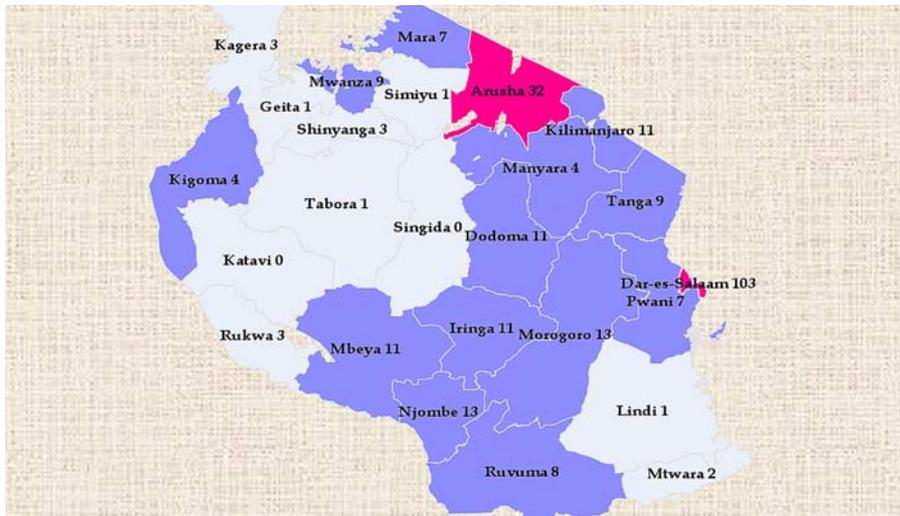
In the year 2015 NGOs continue to implement different initiatives in supporting the Governments efforts towards sustainable development of the country which marked by significant improvement in the provision of services in some sector including health, education, social protection. This chapter outlines the key lessons learnt:

6.2 LESSONS LEARNT

- (i) Most of the NGOs activities and interventions are located in urban areas whilst most of the Tanzanians live in rural areas. The Map below shows the distribution of NGOs in Tanzania Mainland as per our sample size of the NGO that submitted reports.

Figure 6:

The Map shows the distribution of NGOs which submitted the Annual reports in 2015 per region



The map above shows the number of NGOs in Dar es Salaam and Arusha regions that responded in submitting reports compared to other regions. The regions such as Lindi, Mtwara, Rukwa, Katavi, Singida, Tabora, Shinyanga, Geita, Simiyu and Kagera had the least submissions

- (ii) The NGOs reports submitted shows that most NGOs still depend financially on foreign assistance/donation which make them more accountable to the donors compared to the Government and community as a whole.
- (iii) There are less collaboration between the NGOs and Local Government, during initiation and implementation of the NGOs projects. This can lead to duplication of the economic efforts or concentration of efforts in certain areas of the country only.
- (iv) NGOs are one of the good employers in Tanzania, therefore, they should continue to be mobilized to create and expand their activities in order to increase services provision and employment to the community.

6.3 CHALLENGES

Despite the good work of NGOs discussed in this report, still there are also a number of challenges associated with the NGOs sector (Operating in Tanzania Mainland). These amongst other things include the following:

- (i) Most of the NGOs are donor dependent in particular foreign donors which tend to predict on prioritization and implementation of their projects and programs so as to fulfill the donors' interest rather than the targeted community.
- (ii) Majority of these Organization offices' are located in urban areas instead of rural areas where majority of their beneficiaries are found/located.
- (iii) Lack of innovativeness during planning and implementation of the NGOs projects and programs caused some of the NGOs activities to be concentrated/ duplicated in the same area with little impact and reduced the efficiency of the resources utilized in that particular activity.
- (iv) Most NGOs avoid working in rural areas because there are poor infrastructures and services. Therefore, the increase of provision of services like electricity and water will attract more NGOs to work in rural areas.
- (v) Most NGOs don't have enough financial resources to employ or hire good accountants to enable them produce good financial reports. This situation makes it difficult for most NGOs to produce required financial reports to the Government.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, this report has been prepared using the information obtained from annual reports submitted by NGOs operating in Tanzania Mainland. The report shows the NGOs contribution in Tanzania during the year 2015. It has also identified sectors of which NGOs contributions are vividly recognized to have a considerable impacts to the community. NGOs being partners to the Government their contribution towards economic and social development for the people of Tanzania is of vital importance. They have ability to mobilize resources from inside and outside the country and perform various activities which compliment Government efforts to bring about development.

7.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

The report was prepared based on NGOs that submitted their annual activity and financial reports in the year reported. We have noted from the analysis of reports that a need arises to enforce the NGO Act No. 24/2002 as amended in 2005 effectively. The law requires all NGOs as section 29 (a) and (b) of NGO Act to submit annual activity and audited financial reports consecutively. The information gathered from the reports are basically used by the Government to measure how much the NGOs sector contributes into the economy. They are also used for budgeting and preparation of future plans. Moreover, NGOs while supplementing the Government efforts towards reduction of poverty among members of the community, they have to be more focused on the implementation of the national policies and more importantly to strengthen the cooperation between NGOs and the government at the LGAs level where the targeted communities are found. Lastly, this report is very paramount and gives vital information for donor community (DP), NGOs, Researchers, Government Institutions and community at large hence concerted efforts are needed so as to ensure that enabling environment is created for effective accountability to all parties. The wider dissemination of this report to all stakeholders is a needful issue and should be given priority.



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