



NACONGO NEWS

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NGO Policy Review on track

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The Permanent Secretary Ms. Sihaba Kinga officiating the National Consultative workshop of the Policy Review Process

NACONGO conducted a national stakeholder's workshop which was aimed at getting the views of NGOs networks regarding how they wanted NACONGO to engage in the NGO policy review process.

The workshop which was attended by 35 participants also reviewed the questionnaire which was to be used in the data collection.

During the workshop NACONGO explained the

road map which also included zonal workshops which was aimed at orienting District NGOs on how to collect views from sub-national levels and from various thematic formations of NGOs.

Government used this workshop to assure the NGOs that there was not sinister motive behind the review of the policy, when it said that the review has been prompted by the fact that time had passed since the formulation of the policy some 17 years ago.

The NGOs wanted NACONGO to ensure that the policy process is harmonized and balances the interests of the NGO actor in Tanzania.

The workshop also wanted NACONGO to map the NGO actors based on their comparative advantage of coordinating, organizing, lobbying and capacity to give technical support to the policy drafting process .

The participants also had a chance of hearing how that the policy making process in Kenya was very participatory and gave way to a good law but the but the government does not seem to follow the new policy and Act therefore Tanzanian NGOs were urged to make sure that the policy compels the government to follow the policy demands.

NGOs also had a chance of reviewing the questionnaire and commenting on the process (*see page 12 for process details*)

NACONGO trains 30 enumerators

NACONGO was able to train 30 enumerators who collected the views of NGO sector Actors regarding what they want contained in the new NGO Policy. The national wide data collection was meant to ensure inclusiveness and that no one is left behind.

Speaking when he was officially opening of the orientation session for the enumerators the Deputy Registrar of NGOs Advocate Baraka Leonard said, “ government would have otherwise signal handedly drafted the policy but due to the respect that the government has for the issue of citizen’s participation they have given this chance to the NGOs to input into the policy process”.

Adv. Leonard also said that government expects the NGOs to provide quality input and probably a good draft of the NGO policy which will only be endorsed and adopted by the government.

Giving a vote of thanks the Secretary General of NACONGO Mr. Ismail Suleiman apart from thanking the government for offering opportunity also assured the government that NACONGO will ensure a good policy.

According to the NACONGO Secretary General the policy review comes 17 years after the first NGO policy was mutual approved by NGOs and Government and has now been overtaken by events.

Mr. Suleiman also noted that so much has happened in the Tanzania NGO operational and legislative environment which now warrants the review of the NGO Policy so to make the policy regime to be tandem with current conditions under which NGOs operate.

“It should be noted that this process is a government owned process in which NGOs are participating therefore we have to be very careful and observe the guidelines and instructions given by the government that is why in this data collection were trained on how to use the tools which earlier been collectively drawn by NGOs and Government so that the policy can be taken as credible by the government”, stressed Mr. Suleiman.



Adv. Harold Sungusia stresses a point during the orientation session of enumerators

Appreciation

NACONGO and the Technical Working Group are thankful to the partners mentioned below for supporting engagement of NGOs in the review of the NGO

Policy :

Save the Children

Swiss Aid

European Union

SIDA

Bad and good practices in policy making

In a bid to make the draft policy meet international standards the team of drafters got best practices from various parts of the world.

Southern Africa

- The South Africa Policy Framework speaks to the issues of NGOs engaging in the national democratization and governance process.
- The preamble of the policy framework in South Africa presents an analysis of NGOs Sector

Namibia

- The Namibian Policy clearly states that it is CSOs-Govt partnership policy
- The policy says how NGOs can contribute to the economy
- The policy commits the Government not to enact any laws that will violate freedom of association

Mauritius

- The policy was formulated based in international law
- The policy incorporated case decisions ancillary to the sector
- The policy also provides for Minimum standards for CSOs operations

Horn of Africa

The drafters reviewed policies from Ethiopia, Somalia and Djibouti but settled for Ethiopia whose analysis outlined below:

- The policy brings all organisations under one roof
- The Policy set a distinction in treatment of NGOs based on the level of external funding which they receive.
- The Policy also puts restriction on external funding NGOs
- The Policy re-defining aspects of NGOs including
- The Policy encourages income generations

EUROPE

In Europe the NGOs reviewed the policy frameworks of Hungary and Belarus

Hungary

- The policy also requires NGOs to give 25% of funding to the government in order to restrict the influence of international donors
- The policy puts more on the checks on refugees and immigrants.
- The policy criminalizes of any act of assisting immigrants even giving them information [Protection from Refugees]
- The Policy does not create a conducive legal environment for NGOs

Belarus

- Law on Public Associations passed on November 4, 2013 introduced some technical changes to ease registration of national associations, decrease the number of documents required for registration of associations and streamline the processes for registration of international organizations

LATIN AMERICAN

There is a minimum number of persons that are required for registration of NPOs Brazil, Venezuela, Guatemala, Bolivia,

Brazil

- The policy and practice all encourage civil movements
- The policy define NGOs as the third sector
- The policy encourages unity in diversity
- Law No. 9790/99 was passed in March 1999 to simplify procedures for institutional recognition of entities as Public Interest Civil Society Organizations (Organizações da Sociedade Civil de Interesse Público), as well as to facilitates partnerships with the government.

Bolivia

- In Bolivian society has a long history of organized civil society, this adds to the growing and better participation of citizens in the political dynamics of the country.
- The only public fund in Bolivia is the Indigenous Fund. There are no funds for other sectors of civil society.
- In relation to Law 351 for Granting Legal Status to NGOs, foundations, social organizations and non- profit entities,
- Participation in promotion political rights [**political rights are human rights**]
- high level of co-optation of civil society from the government

West Africa

Regarding West Africa experts analysed data from Gambia, Ghana, Nigeria and Sierra the details have been explained below:

- The policy is aligned with the constitutional principles
- Most of the policies in the region do not refer to international human rights standards

Nigeria

- The policy provides for non-mandatory registration of NGOs and gives incentives for NGOs which are registered (grants and tax exemptions)
- The policy provides for various options for registration
- The policy prohibits political activities
- The policy NPOs to take income generation activities but does not allow them to sharing profits.

Ghana

- The policy clearly states that aim to enhance partnership between the government and NGO.
- The policy provides for the tax exemptions of private sector which supports NGOs
- The policy stipulates the government's in enhancing NGOs participation in national development
- The policy provides for a provision of how to enhance good NGOs public image
- Decentralisation/Devolution? – Avoidance of duplication of projects at same places
- The policy in place proper coordination and information sharing mechanisms for NGOs.
- The policy stipulates ways of enhancing partnership among the government and NGOs
- The policy provide for the a forum for regular dialogue (governments)

Data collectors submit their report to experts



A data collector presents a field report during the debriefing session and looking on is the Registrar of NGOs Mr. Marcel Katemba

On 27th and 29th July 2018 NACONGO conducted a debriefing session for data collectors who had undertaken data collection regarding the NGO policy process.

In a briefing to the Registrar of NGOs the Secretary General of NACONGO Mr Ismail Suleiman was appreciative to the data collectors for covering that time 83% planned NGOs (but have now gone beyond that number)

Mr. Suleiman's remarks were followed by those of the Registrar of NGOs Mr. Marcel Katemba who was also the guest of honor at the debriefing workshop.

Mr Katemba urged the NGOs to use this rare opportunity and provide quality input into the policy-making, adding that Tanzania is one place in Africa where such opportunities of including NGOs in the policy process are done.

Mr. Katemba also asked the enumerators to provide the names of the NGOs which refused to fill-in the questionnaires because their not filling the questionnaire was deterrent to the efforts of the government and NACONGO to have a good policy which will be translated into a good bill and law.

"We are hopeful that NGOs will be proactive to give their views so that when the policy is ready they should not complain", stressed Mr. Katemba.

The Registrar promised the workshop that he would seat in the meeting to have first-hand information from the enumerators regarding the exercise and as such he attending the entire session.

The debriefing session which was attended by 49 participants who included the government officials, enumerators, organization which had conducted their own collection of view from their members and stakeholders and members of the technical working group was organized and conducted by NACONGO.

Among the key issues report on by the data collectors was the fact that the NGO Policy was not know to a majority of NGOs therefore it was difficult for them to fill-in the questionnaires and secondly that the time allocated to the data collection exercise was very limited.

The data collectors also reported that the respondent NGOs were very appreciative to both the government and NACONGO for according the a chance to input into this very important policy process and wanted government and NAGONGO to put in place mechanism by which there will be increase communication and feedback among NGOs, Government and NACONGO.

Lake Zones NGOs hold consultations on policy

MHOLA undertook a workshop to review the National NGOs policy of 2001. The meeting was attended by 31 NGO representatives from five Lake Zone regions of Kagera, Geita, Mwanza, Simiyu and Mara.

During the meeting NGOs reviewed the policy and made recommendations on what they want NACONGO to include in the new policy. NGOs who were consulted by MHOLA want the wording in sub-section one of the National NGO Policy to be phrased in a manner which compels government to do what the policy stipulates.

The Lake Zone NGOs want section one subsection 1.2 reviewed to remove “*thrive*” and be replaced by “*operated effectively and efficiently in delivering the desiring services*”. In regard to section 1 subsection 1.3 the Lake Zone NGOs want the new Policy should provide clear one government institutions that deal with registration.

The Lake Zone NGOs want the introductory to say in explicit terms what the contribution of NGOs to the economy is and to desist from using the word “problems” but use the word “challenges”. The Lake NGOs want the introductory part of the policy to include the vision and mission of the policy.

In regard to session two 1.4.2 of the current policy the Lake NGOs suggested the addition of sectorial areas that the new policy should consider among them policy engagement and advocacy and lobby.

The Lake NGOs also wanted the new policy to address the issue of an NGOs databases. Regarding the justification the Lake NGOs feel that the same is relevant.

In regard to section four 1.4.4 the participants recommended that information should say a single and not broad framework since other NGOs are under BRELA other under Company Act.

The Lake NGOs also want the new policy to include something about the EAC Community because there are plans underway to harmonize the NGO policies in the EAC.

The Lake NGOs noted that the current NGOs policy which states that, to *enhance mechanisms for collaborative relations between NGOs, the Government, funding agencies and other stakeholders and recommended addition of the following after the sentence* “in order to create conducive environment for NGOs operations”.

In regard to Section five 1.4.5 the NGOs want meaning of autonomous and public interest defined. The NGO also want the new policy to consider the strong link between National NGOs coordination board and sector ministries this according to the NGOs the current policy in section five sub section two does not give adequate elaboration on the relationship between National coordination board and sectorial ministry.

Regarding the composition of the NGOs Coordination Board the NGOs want the new policy to strike a good balance in the number of NGO and Government representatives. The NGOs also want the government to provide feedback to them regarding the reports which they give to the government. *(more details are contained in the bigger report and have been incorporated in the draft policy)*

Legal aid providers want an inclusive NGO Policy



Legal aid providers attending a session on the NGO Policy were they their views

The Tanzania Network of Legal Aid Providers (TANLAP) also provided their views to the policy review team. The views were gathered from a meeting that TANLAP conducted and was attended by 40 legal aid providers.

TANLAP members wanted the policy to prescribe a framework for government and NGO partnership.

“The government should start progressively to provide financial support to the institutional framework and services”, stressed the TANLAP members.

The TANLAP members also urged the policy drafters to ensure that the policy speaks to the issue of government working partnership with NGOs in services delivery. The TANLAP members also wants the new policy to include a monitoring and evaluation framework.

Other recommendations from TANLAP were that the policy should also incorporation the issue of regional integration and provisions which ensure that that civil society can participate in decision-making processes and in public affairs at the domestic, regional and international level, without discrimination or undue restrictions

“The Policy should emphasize the importance of substantive engagement with civil society organizations at the domestic, regional and international levels and facilitate such engagement in a comprehensive manner recognizing the significant value that civil society adds to building democratic, fair and just societies across borders”, noted the TANLAP members.

“The legal framework of the policy provides for registration mechanism for NGOs to enable the streamlining of the NGOs registration ,however the current practices is centralized at the national level, in this regard TANLAP recommended that the registration and reporting at the national to be decentralized at the respective localities and through streamlined technological online processes” noted the TANLAP recommendations.

Further TANLAP noted that the policy provides for tax exemptions of NGOs subject to the law of the land however under the current practice this is not effectively implemented due to timely changes of the Tax laws and therefore recommended that Policy should affirm its mandate on compliance to the Provisions of the Policy with that respect.

“The fact that Legal Aid and any other NGOs work in Tanzania compliments the government efforts in meeting the needs of its people, Tax laws and compliances should exempt NGO”, hinted the TANLAP recommendations.

TANLAP also wants the new policy to broaden the definition of NGOs and therefore recommended that the name be changed to Not for profit civil society organization policy and also wants the policy to provide a common definition of Civil Society Act to capture and harmonize NGOs Act ,Societies Act, disability act, Trust Act, Companies Act and Legal Aid Act.

Reach of the data collection exercise

NACONGO expected to cover 1005 NGOs and but has so far covered slightly more than 1200 NGOs. An assessment of the ODK exercise also shows that the enumerators were able to effectively use the software and this is evidenced by the fact that they transmitted information from about 900 plus questionnaires using ODK. It should be noted here that at the time of writing this report some enumerators had not sent in their reports.

- ◆ In Kilimanjaro the data collectors reached **all the 6 districts** of Rombo, Moshi, Same, Mwanza, Hai and Siha.
- ◆ In Geita the data collector reached **all 5 districts** of Geita which are Geita, Chato, Mbogwe, Bukombe and Nyang'wale
- ◆ In Mbeya the data collators only managed to visit 4 out of the 7 Districts.
- ◆ In Rukwa the data collector reached **all 4 Districts** of Rukwa which are Sumbawanga, Kalambo, and Nkasi.
- ◆ In Morogoro the data collator **reached 3 Districts** of Mvomero, Kilosa and Morogoro Urban of the 7 Districts in the Region.
- ◆ In Arusha the data collector **reached 5 districts out of the 6** Districts which are Arusha Urban, Arumeru, Mondoli, Longido and Ngorongoro.
- ◆ In Ruvuma the data collector **reached 4 districts out of the 5** Districts which are Songea, Nyasa, Mbinga and Namtumbo.
- ◆ In Njombe the data collector reached **all 4 Districts** of Ludewa, Makete, Wangingombe and Njombe.
- ◆ In Kigoma the data collector **reached 5 districts out of the 6** Districts which are Kasulu, Kobondo, Kigoma Rural and Kigoma urban.
- ◆ In Singida the data collector reached **all 6 districts** of Manyoni, Mkarama, Iramba, Ikungi, Singida and Singida Rural.
- ◆ In Manyara the data collector **reached 3 districts out of the 5** Districts which were Babati, Mbulu and Hanang.
- ◆ In Dodoma the data collector **reached 3 districts out of the 7** Districts which were Chamwino, Dodoma and Bahi.
- ◆ In Shinyanga the data collector reached **all 4 Districts** of Shintanga, Kishapu, Msalala and Ushetu.
- ◆ In Mara the data collector reached **all 6 districts** of Musoma, Tarime, Serengeti, Butiama and Bunda.
- ◆ In Coastal the data collector **reached 3 districts out of the 7** Districts which were Kibaha urban, Kibaha Rural, Bagamoyo, Mkuranga, Kisarawe and Chalinze.
- ◆ In Dar es Salaam the data collectors reached **all 5 districts** of Temeke, Kigamboni, Kinondoni, Ilala and Ubungo.
- ◆ In Iringa the data collectors reached **all 4 districts** of Kilolo, Iringa Urban and Mafinga
- ◆ In Lindi the data collector reached **4 Districts out of the 6 Districts** and these were Lindi Urban, Lindi Rural, Kilwa and Ruangwa
- ◆ In Mtwara the data collector reached **all 5 Districts** which were Mtwara Urban, Masasi, Newala, Nanyumbu and Tandahimba.
- ◆ In Tanga the data collector reached **4 Districts out of the 11 Districts** and these were Korogwe, Tanga Urban, Muheza and Pangani.

Paralegals want a more rights based NGO Policy

LHRC facilitated a series of discussions and consultations and conducted a NGO Policy Review workshop for Paralegals and Human Rights Monitors. LHRC members want the new NGO policy to protect, promote and respect rights provided for in the constitution, the bill of rights and various conventions.

The LHRC members and associates say that Policy definition of NGO's only addresses a small segment of civil society organizations excluding Trade Unions, FBO's and CBO's where majority of key players of the policy implementations are anchored including legal aid providers and Human rights monitors to which LHRC agrees with this clause but CBOs should be included in the policy as part of Non-Governmental Organizations .

The LHRC members also want the new policy to have a broad monitoring and evaluation framework and ensure that registration process is facilitative and adheres to the provisions in the ACHPR Guidelines (Chapter II – Legal Personality). While the LHRC members are appreciative of the fact that the policy has provisions policy for enabling provisions on the process of registering and will to ensure smooth compliance they want the new policy to adopt adhere to the provisions in the Guidelines on Freedom of Association and Assembly in Africa particularly part I sub-part II on legal personality.

LHRC members also want the new policy to decentralize the registration of NGOs. According to LHRC members policy has provisions which are not practically implemented to NGOs beneficiaries due to various reasons including changing of legislation which was effect to NGOs. For instance the issues of tax exemptions of NGO's as provided under article 9(c) of the policy. However under the current practice this is not effectively implemented due to changes of the Tax laws .

LHRC members also want the content of the new policy to be inclusive of the needs of of people with disabilities such as providing them with an NGO policy in Braille formats, larger fonts and sign language and interpretation services. This according to LHRC recommendations should include provisions to guarantee inclusive representation of people with disability in the decision making bodies mentioned under the new NGO Policy.

The LHRC members also want the new policy to recognize the formal and informal organizations that are in transition to becoming NGOs . Further the LHRC members want the new policy to recognize the umbrella formation of NGOs because as the current policy stands the only recognized umbrella is NACONGO .

LHRC members further want the new policy to stipulate that NGOs are non-partisan (more details are contained in the bigger report submitted to the technical working group whose input have been incorporated in the draft policy.

North Zone NGOs: Current Policy is good but.....



Group picture of participants who attended the Northern Zonal workshop organized by ANGONET

ANGONET which undertook an exercise of collecting views of NGO from 4 regions of Tanga, Manyara, Kilimajaro and Arusha also had a chance of presenting its finding to the technical working groups.

The ANGONET representative told the debriefing session that the ANGONET consultation were attended by 62 who included government, local and international NGOs and NACONGO.

The NGOs consulted by ANGONET wanted the policy to streamline the means of government communication to NGOs so as to alley the current contradictory orders given to NGOs by various government officials.

The NGO which were consulted by NACONGO NGOs also want the reporting to be only to the Registrar's office and as such the Registrar's office will disseminate the report to various government Ministries, Departments and Agencies.

The ANGONET report also noted that the current NGO Policy has relevant and useful information compared to the NGOs Act and therefore proposed that the NGOs policy reviews will inform review of the Act for better alignment and comprehensive regulation of the NGO sector.

Further the North Zone consultations wanted the Volunteers who were going to be deployed for national wide data collection should be sourced from different regions to allow equitable participation.

Another key recommendation by ANGONET was the better partnership between the government and NGOs which they said would will help NGOs to serve in a more productive way. "The next NGO Policy should facilitate better observation of principles of democracy, policies and good governance.". Stressed the ANGONET recommendations.

ANGONET also urged the NGOs to be cognizant of the fact that their engagement and performance in this process is to complement the government work and not to unreasonably contradict. The ANGONET also want ample time for consultations in order to get relevant and useful information.

ANGONET also wanted the new NGOs Policy to give guidance on the possibility of the government to budget for NGO support for community development and ensure that they multiple registrations points that at times confuse new entrants in the sector and those who are supposed to regulate or enforce are removed.

The ANGONET recommendation also noted that the historical account of the evolution of the NGO Policy in Tanzania indicated a gap in proper defining of an 'NGO' and said this has contributed to the limited understanding of the role played and rights of NGOs among NGOs themselves, the Public sector especially Local Government units and the general public. *Continued on page 11*

ANGONET also wanted the new NGOs Policy to give guidance on the possibility of the government to budget for NGO support for community development and ensure that they multiple registrations points that at times confuse new entrants in the sector and those who are supposed to regulate or enforce are removed.

The ANGONET recommendation also noted that the historical account of the evolution of the NGO Policy in Tanzania indicated a gap in proper defining of an 'NGO'. This has contributed to a limited understanding of the rightful mode of operations and the anticipated role by the NGOs themselves, the Public sector especially Local Government units and the general public.

"Much as the current NGO Policy defines an NGO (section 5.1) majority of people take it to be a mere grouping of individuals seeking to address community challenges. This has, at time, led to less regarding of the purpose of an NGO, the roles and mandate, a situation that leads to poor government/public sector NGO partnership", noted the ANGONET recommendations.

The recommendations from ANGONET also shared included an example of limited collaboration and support by LGA Officials due to limited understanding of the role of NGOs in community development – this was observed as the inability of individual public officials limited ability to separate between individual leaders of an NGO and the entity impairing on relationships, activity timelines and at times affecting the overall outcomes of a project/Programme.

ANGONET particularly noted that there is limited dissemination of National Policies to the lowest level citizen, for example, it was learned that majority of the NGOs present in the meeting were seeing the NGO Policy for the first time, were getting to know NACONGO for the first time and yet the policy and NACONGO are the foundation of their mandate and regulation of how they affect their mandate.

NGO POLICY REVIEW PROCESS OUTLINE

Introduction

This is a Brief update from the NGOs technical team under the auspices of the National Council of NGOs in respect of review the National NGOs Policy dated 2001. The NACONGO was mandated by the Government of Tanzania to coordinate the all NGOs in in order to ensure that the review of the policy is done in a maximum participatory and transparent manner where all stakeholders will be involved so as to address all such actual and potential challenges to the not for profit sector.

It need to be noted that from the beginning this process has been involving the Registrar of NGOs Tanzania. The approach is working partnership between CSOs and the government. At every step the government is informed of what is being done. The tools that was used to collect opinion was formulated by the government, improved by the CSOs and approved by the government. Moreover, the government has provided the Technical Working Group with the guidelines for formulation a policy as well as a format for the policy template. The government requires from the NGOs a draft Policy which is a very positive approach, open, transparent and involving.

Background Information

In 2001 the Government of Tanzania formulated the National NGOs Policy. The Policy lead to enactment of the NGO Act (2002). Section 25 of the law has established for purposes of self-coordination of NGOs the National Council of Non-Governmental Organizations (NaCoNGO) as an umbrella organization for all NGOs (both national and international NGOs) in Tanzania, created with the aim to form a mechanism and platform for self-coordination/ networking forum for NGOs in Tanzania. The Provisions of the NGO Act which establishes the NaCoNGO vests it with exclusive legal mandate as an apex organ of all CSOs registered as NGOs pursuant to the provisions of the NGOs Act of 2002.

The 2001 NGOs Policy aimed at various issues. The overall objective of the Policy is to create an enabling environment for the NGOs to operate effectively and efficiently in the social and economic transformation of the country. Specific objectives of the NGO policy are:-

- ◆ *To provide a broad framework for legal and institutional arrangements to facilitate the operations of NGOs of Tanzania;*
- ◆ *To provide an operational definition of NGOs;*
- ◆ *To put in place registration procedures which are transparent, decentralized and which will facilitate better coordination of NGOs while safeguarding the freedom of association;*
- ◆ *To strengthen the relationship between the Government and the civil society;*
- ◆ *To enhance mechanisms for collaborative relations between NGOs, the Government, funding agencies and other stakeholders;*
- ◆ *To facilitate mechanisms for Government support to NGOs;*
- ◆ *To promote transparency, accountability and awareness among NGOs themselves, the Government and other stakeholders;*
- ◆ *To facilitate exchange and flow of information on NGOs activities in order to maximize utilization of resource and also share experiences or research findings.*

3. Proposed Changes in the Current Policy

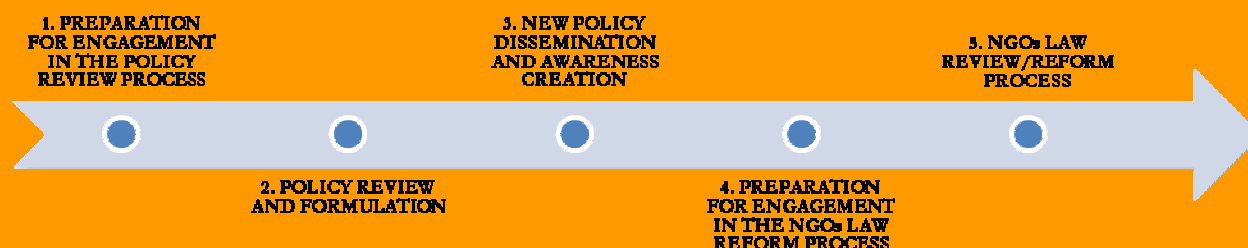
The policy review matrix which has been issued by the government has raised and expect the public and stakeholders to comment on seven main components:

- ◆ *General policy objectives*
- ◆ *Definition of NGOs*
- ◆ *Institution framework*
- ◆ *Legal framework*
- ◆ *Coordination of information sharing*
- ◆ *Accountability and transparency*
- ◆ *Partnership between NGOs and the Government*
- ◆ *Implementation of the policy and enforceability of the law*

4. Phases of the process

The Technical Working Group worked on the various documents and specifically improved the questionnaire that was provided by the government for collection of public opinion in respect of the current NGOs Policy. Eventually the Technical working group developed a roadmap that divided the assignment in five major phases as the figure below shows.

NaCoNGO appointed 21 individuals who formed a technical working group. The TWG is composed of individuals with diversity of expertise and analytical skills.



5. Implementation Summary

A. Convene a First Preparatory Meeting in Dodoma

NaCoNGO convene the first preparatory meeting in Dodoma for purposes of preparing a roadmap and detailed budget that will be applicable for this process. The process started with the constitution of the technical working group (TWG) which had a preliminary meeting with the government to collectively plan on how the policy review process would be done.

B. Convene a meetings with technical working group on approving action plan, budget and questionnaire developed in DSM

NaCoNGO put together the NGOs input into the ongoing NGO policy review of the government.

The process started with the constitution of the technical working group (TWG) which had a preliminary meeting with the government to collectively plan on how the policy review process would be done.

C. Convene first NGO policy core group and technical working group meeting on introducing the process of policy development and their engagement in Arusha

This was followed by the technical working group meeting with government policy drafters to formulate the tool for data collection and consolidate the action plan.

D. Dissemination of questionnaires to different platform of stakeholders and partners.

Sharing of approved questionnaire to all stakeholders for inputs

E. Two (2) Days capacity building workshop for technical working group and NGO policy core group on good policy making development process.

- ◆ NACONGO also organized a two days national workshop in which NGOs representative from various thematic focuses gave their input on how they wanted the NGO actor to engage in the policy review process.
- ◆ NGOs used this workshop to only comment not only on the process but also on the tools and methodology (100 participants).

PHASE 2**F. Mapping of potential partners and key stakeholders**

- ◆ This was followed by the mapping of stakeholders and the cleaning and reformatting of the questionnaires.

Recruitment and Selection of 30 Enumerators

- ◆ The announcement for the need of enumerators was disseminated to different partner NGOs.
- ◆ All Curriculum Vitae's/ Resumes were forward to NaCoNGO Secretariat office for table assessment based on the given criteria.
- ◆ Selected Enumerators were advised to attend the Orientation before they will be deployed to their designated areas.

Two (2) Days Orientation Session on dissemination of Questionnaire and Pre-testing of Data Collection Tools

- ◆ The session was held at the Ledger Hotel, Bahari Beach Hotel.
- ◆ Highlight of the sessions were:
 - *Orientation and background of the NGO Policy 2011.*
 - *Proper use and administration of the Questionnaire*
 - *How to enter the data's remotely in the Open Data Kit (ODK)*
 - *Press Conference held to inform the public on the process of the NGO Policy Review*

Monitoring of 30 Enumerators on the Field

- ◆ NaCoNGO Secretariat office conducts a daily (6 days) monitoring of the enumerators at the field through the use of the Open Data Kit (ODK)

Two (2) Days Debriefing and Data Collection

- ◆ Officiated by Mr. Marcel Katemba – the Registrar of NGOs from the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC).
- ◆ Presentation of feedback reports and diverse methodologies that was used during their field work.
- ◆ Probing and clarification of validation from a handful of group of experts on issues for clarifications.

Three (3) Days working session for compilation and analysis of collected views from different stakeholders

- ◆ NaCoNGO Team, Lead Consultant and 9 members of the Technical Working Team (TWFG) agreed on the started the compilation and analysis collection of the data's from the various stakeholders.
- ◆ Team agreed on the template report which will be compiled by the lead Consultant.

6. Current Process

NACONGO also conducted a debriefing session in which the enumerators presented their field experience to a team of NGO expert and government officials. NaCoNGO disseminated and collected 899 questionnaires from various NGOs in 124 [out of 133] Districts in all 26 regions in Tanzania Mainland. This was followed by a week in which a NGO team of NGOs experts cleaned and compiled data and also conducted literature review so as to understand what the best practices were from other country and regions in the world. It should be noted that since other NGO stakeholder also collected their data the number of NGOs reached by this exercise is slightly above 1200 NGOs

Since most of the zonal workshops were cancelled after two donors were unable to meet their commitments; the TWG changed its plan slightly in order to obtain qualitative data. In this case more emphasis was put on literature review. The literature review also helped the experts to see how the draft policy will link up with other policies that affect NGO sector. This was followed by qualitative data analysis from the questionnaires and reports from other NGOs stakeholders who had also conducted data collection (THRDC, LHRC, ANGONET, MHOLA, TANLAP). Currently the team of drafting the policy actually on the first draft. What remains is the editing, formatting and process reporting. The plan which is attached to this document has been implemented except the zonal workshops which for reason beyond NACONGO's control were dropped.

Ten (10) days working session for Drafting of proposed NGO policy

- ◆ Consultant has been responsible for the collaboration with the nine (9) members of TWG and NaCoNGO Team
- ◆ Debriefing and reporting
- ◆ Cleaning and compilation of data
- ◆ Literature review
- ◆ Qualitative data and gap filing
- ◆ Drafting and analysis
- ◆ Editing and formulation
- ◆ Process reporting

7. Upcoming Interventions

- NaCoNGO will undertake the following remaining activities in completion of the process.
- Conduct National Validation session which will involve about 300 representatives from NGOs in Tanzania for two days in order to ensure that what is contained in the draft policy is exactly what the NGOs wanted to have in place as their ideal NGOs Policy. This will be on 30th and 31st August in Dodoma.
- Convene Extra Ordinary Meeting of NaCoNGO – since NaCoNGO is a statutory body, it will convene an official meeting in order to receive and adopt the draft policy. Early September
- NaCoNGO expects Submit the Draft policy and Report to the Register' of NGOs – in early September.

8. Future Plans: Phase 3, 4 and 5

Conduct High level dialogues with decision makers, Follow up formulation of NGOs Policy, Passing of a Draft Policy by the Government , Conduct Zonal Validation Sessions about the contents of the new draft policy produced by the government, Debrief the Registrar of NGOs, Passing the NGOs policy , Translating policy into English and Preparing .

Other remaining activities preparing a popular version of the policy, Launching the New Policy New NGO Policy 2018 , Print Swahili, English, and Popular versions, Conduct zonal feedback, dissemination & awareness & collect views for law reform, Train Media on the newly formulated NGOs Policy, Hold Seminar with Members of Parliament for a new NGOs Law, Proactively, develop a draft schedule of NGOs Law amendments, Conduct an evaluation of the process and Develop a New Road Map for the NGOs Law Reform & advocacy.