



The Foundation News

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A Newsletter of The Foundation for Civil Society

October - December, 2006

CSOs: Challenges of Today, Opportunities of Tomorrow

- Fixing the Missing Links to Walk the Talk



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"The Foundation News" is a newsletter issued by The Foundation for Civil Society to inform the public about its activities and the civil society sector in the country.

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The journey started with a second turned to minutes, hours, days, weeks, months and the year is gone. Finally, we are in 2007. A million congrats for reaching this far and I wish you all the best in the New Year.

As soldiers, that is, in developmental activism, the end of a battle is the beginning of a new one. For us at The Foundation, we have realigned ourselves ready to take off. Our aim this year is to enhance partnership with different stakeholders to improve capacity and image of the civil society sector.

In the year 2007, we are determined to accomplish some of our goal which forms part of the strategic plan of 2006 -2008. One of our upshots is to enhance organi-



sational capacity of civil society organisations through grants-making and training initiatives.

The second upshot is to contribute to the creation of enabling environment for constructive dialogues and partnership between civil society and government actors at various levels as well as between civil society and private sector. Another upshot is to contribute to enhanced and strengthened civil society sector networking. This is networking between CSOs in and outside Tanzania, among the CSOs in urban and rural so as to create a sort

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Editorial

Armed tooth and nail to serve you

We wish you a very happy and prosperous New Year from the word go. As in last year, we are armed tooth and nail to ensure we improve communications for the civil society community through "The Foundation News."

Thanks to those of you flooded our inbox with letters, features and news stories, some of which are published in this edition. We feel it was a demonstration a real partnership and common ownership of the newsletter. Kindly, continue with the same trend.

Note that we really treasure feedback,

exchange of experiences and information sharing among the civil society organisations. Two heads are better than



one, no matter what, and no one can claim to have monopoly of knowledge. As a famous adage says: "if you want to walk faster, walk alone, but if you intend to walk longer, walk with others," we would like to assert the same. We believe that your contributions will enrich the civil society organisations to excel in serving communities and to become self-sustainable.

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Message from the Executive Director's desk

from editorial page

of common understanding in various issues as well as partnerships.

The fourth upshot is to contribute towards strengthening positive image of the role of civil society in Tanzania.

To accomplish successfully these tasks requires joint efforts by different stakeholders, which include grantees organisations, local and central government actors, our development partners, parliamentarians and policy makers as well as individuals and

service providers. As the famous saying that goes, "it is not the distance but the first step that matters." Let's move together, your support is very precious.

Wishing you a prosperous New Year,

John Ulanga
Executive Director
The Foundation for Civil Society

Braille copies please

We would like to applaud the Foundation management for painstaking efforts made to ensure CSOs get to know what is happening at your office almost all the time. Kindly, we would really appreciate if the next issue of The Foundation News you can print copies readable by the people who cannot see (Braille copies). This would help us read the newsletter of our own.

James Shimwenye
TNIB-Dar es Salaam

Write also about others

Kudos to the Foundation for this initiative; keep the public informed of what is going

on at the Foundation and in the civil society sector. However, I suggest that you write also about other development actors and partners as well as the civil society sector to keep us abreast with new development.

Emmanuel Kazungu
Forum for Grassroots Organisations,
DSM

Quite useful

Congratulation for efforts that brings development to our nation. We got two copies of your newsletter, which in one way or the other has helped us to improve our services. Next time, send us 10 more copies please.

Kahabi Medard
SAIPRO TRUST FUND-Kilimanjaro

Too delighted

This letter is to inform that we received issues of The Foundation News. We were delighted to read articles in the newsletter which touched on many issues including how to overcome poverty and fight corruption in our society. If we can get 16 copies of the English newsletter and the same number for the Kiswahili one, we would really appreciate. The copies would benefit member organisations of NEW-NGONET.

Gothard Mwangi
NEW-NGONET-Newala

Cover Photo



CSOs: Challenges of today, opportunities of tomorrow

Fixing the missing links to walk the talk

By Our Correspondent

According to the World Development Report of 2002 institutional weaknesses is one of the reasons that leads to poor development and performance of various institutions. This problem persists in public, corporate and civil society sectors. Poorly functioning institutions lead to wasted resources, are sources of corruption, embezzlement and the sometimes miss direction.

Though the state of civil society sector in the country is not pathetic a deliberate move is needed to ensure that we have critical self-reflection, fix the mishap and move forward smoothly. An old adage that says "if you don't know where you are going any road can take you there" could be one of the bitterest facts among many civil society organisations (CSOs) in Tanzania today. Many civil society organisations are limping trying to secure their space so as to ensure that their credibility and legitimacy do not slip away.

To a large extent the community, the government and donor community appreciates the contributions by CSOs for the well being of the citizenry. Just few years ago, retired president Benjamin Mkapa in his regime had said he wished to see Tanzanian NGOs advocating for issues like the Jubilee 2000 Debt Coalition, which was being led by the United Kingdom based charity Christian Aid. (<http://www.christian-aid.org.uk/campaign/debt/040330tanzania.htm>).

Notwithstanding the call, many of us are aware that gender, children and human

rights organisations have done a lot for the welfare of the Tanzanians especially in terms of gender budgeting (TGNP and FemAct coalition), gender violence (TAMWA, TAWLA, NAFGEM, or WLAC). For the welfare of children, we have KIWOHEDE and KULEANA among other CSOs, which are household names. They have achieved a lot in the fight for equity and development.

On the other hand, more recently we have some new kids on the block, which have been ready to take the bull by the horn. We are talking about HakiElimu, Hakikazi, Hakiardhi, PELUM - Tanzania, TANGO, MVIWATA just to name a few. They have been up in arms in ensuring the wananchi more so the marginalised

citizens are well informed with a sea of knowledge on policy, rights and law all round. This sea of knowledge is lubricating the "empowerment" process, that is ensuring Tanzania have active citizenship.

Despite the fanfare, some questions still remain whether the majority of the CSOs understand clearly their roles and obligations to the society or not. Are they in a position to walk the talk, are they prepared enough to weather the storms of dissatisfied donor? Are they equipped enough to understand how the government works? Are they ready to turn inside out the negative perception of the public towards them?

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Editorial

from Editorial page

In this forth edition, we have information about civil society activities' in different regions. We have a feature story about the "missing links," that if dealt with could ensure an efficient and proficient civil society sector. Do you know that donors are changing their pattern in funding the government as well as the civil society? This is according to a research finding. You will find the details here.

There is plenty of stories from the regions. In Lindi there is a story about public policy dialogue, in Mwanza CSOs have been asked to stop in-fighting, in Tanga we have news about the youth parliament and in Manyara there

is a newly established regional CSOs network while in Singida there is a story about public dialogue.

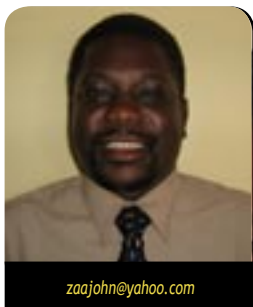
We look forward to receiving your feedback on this edition. Feel free as we believe that it is out of critique that developmental consensus can be reached. Fishermen put it this way: "You sometimes need to sail with the wind and sometimes against it, but sail you must!"

Wishing you a happy reading and a fruitful New Year,

Joseph Mzinga
Editor

Changing donor priorities and how they affect Tanzanian NGOs/CSOs

Zaa Twalangeti, DAR ES SALAAM



A study by Action-Aid and CARE International whose findings were released last year indicates that

the shift by donors to direct budgetary support to the government has not just perceptibly changed the funding levels to non-governmental organizations but has also changed the types of activities funded.

While the donor agencies have increased funding directly to the Government, they are on the other hand emphasizing the participation of civil society in policy formulation, monitoring and government expenditure to ensure the government is held to accountable, notes the study.

The research hints that despite the donor agencies increasing funding to the Tanzanian government and pushing for greater domestic accountability, through space created by CSOs to engage in policy dialogue, through such mechanisms as the National Strategy for Growth and Poverty Reduction (MKUKUTA), there still remains a gap between rhetoric and practice in respect to civil society participation, due to mutual suspicion between government and CSOs/NGOs.

The research urges the government to promote open and transparent policy processes and space for meaningful

participation by CSOs at the national and district levels in the design and implementation of MKUKUTA, including the budget allocation process.

Parliaments versus CSOs

The research raises the question about whether the emphasis on CSO participation in policy processes has weakened the role of the Parliament but notes that the Tanzanian and Ugandan Parliaments have inadequate capacity and sometimes authority to fulfil the expected roles of monitoring and scrutinizing policies and expenditure. This according to the research, explains why NGOs (and CSOs) have stepped in to bridge the gap.

In this respect the research recommends that the government, NGOs and donors should support the Parliament to fulfil its role of promoting domestic accountability, by providing capacity building to the Parliament.

Space for CSOs

While the space for civil society to engage in national policies process appears to be opening to some degree, the report highlighted that there was still insufficient space available for NGOs/CSOs to effectively engage in discussions concerning the disbursement and allocation of aid.

The report says there has been a substantial increase in the government accountability to donors as a result of general budgetary support and further asserts that not much has changed in terms of donor and CSO participations in the domestic-making

forums and processes. Just as in the past government discussions are made behind closed doors.

In this regard the research recommends that dialogue between the government and donors over the use and allocation of aid be opened up for public scrutiny. This calls for CSOs to get opportunity to debate memorandums of understanding entered by the government. Secondly, donors and governments should disseminate information about the aid process to the public as broadly as possible. The research suggests there should be a tripartite forum for CSOs, government and donors in regard to aid allocation and disbursement.

Funding service delivery

The research further says that funding for service delivery is decreasing, and that this is having significant implications for the district and local level civil society organizations that have traditionally filled the gap of service delivery.

In Tanzania reduction of funding to service delivery has brought particular challenges for local NGOs, whose policy and advocacy capacity is not yet sufficient to be seen as credible in many government and donor policy forums.

“Attempts to build capacity and support innovation through local funds managed by International and local NGOs like the Foundation for Civil Society have had some success, although there are critical challenges in the design, management and sustainability of such initiatives,” says part of the report.

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To answer the above questions let us consider what Prof Issa G. Shivji called “soul searching,” in his keynote address at the gender festival organised by TGNP and FemAct back in September 2003. He requested NGOs to self-ask: “What we are, what we are not, and what we ought to be”. Yes, indeed, in life sometimes you need to go away in order to come back!

What are Civil Society Organisations?

There are a number of phrases that are used to define CSOS. However, here we will define them as voluntary community associations that work in collaboration with private and public sectors with the objective to bring desired changes to target communities. They include non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community-based organisations (CBOs) religious/fait-based organisations, mass media associations, workers’ unions, consumer organisations, professional associations, etc. All these organisations work at different levels from community, district, regional and national levels to ultra-national levels.

What are the roles of Civil Society Organisations?

The roles of CSOS can broadly be categorised into three main areas: - (1) **Welfare service delivery role** (2) **Advocacy** (3) **Watchdog**. The first role helps to improve access to basic services- e.g. food, shelter, clothes, water, education, agriculture and health. In the second role (**advocacy**) CSOs advances the right of the citizens to demand policy or law change or improvement. Finally, in the watchdog role CSOs monitor both the state and business sector performances. (In Brief No.12-december 2004, www.ecdpm.org).

Jared Duhu, in his paper titled “Donors Strengthening Civil Society in the South: A case study of Tanzania” published in the International Journal of Not-for-Profit Law/ vol. 8 no. 1/November 2005/42, mentions the roles of CSOs to be that of promoting democracy by providing checks and balance mechanism on the behaviour of the state, to enhance citizens political participation, to nurture democratic institutions and resist authoritarianism. On the other hand, the author says the role of civil society is to promote development that reduces poverty through advocating for equity and pro-poor policies, building social capital to organise and act collectively in promoting pro-poor development as well as direct social services delivery where the state is inefficient.

CSOs: What are the 5 major missing LINKS?

In many upcoming and old civil society organisations, there are there are still many missing links that if well addressed could enable CSOs to be excellent players in development discourses. However, there is no quick fix to the situation. That is to say, there is no single silver bullet other than long and medium term strategies to address the issues.

I. Participation – the first missing link

In development processes **participation** can be seen as a journey that people travel together from one point to another. They must have an exact end in mind. On the contrary many CSOs in Tanzania do not see participation as an issue. Neglecting participation inside an organisation, to members or target group has lead to failure of many projects before even they could start. In their book titled “Beyond Participatory Tools: Field Guide”; Tafadzwa

Marange, Mutizwa Mukute and John Wooden defines participation as people taking part in something. In development work, they say, people use participation to denote involvement, ownership and power sharing, creating synergies from working and living together, and thinking and working together for mutual benefit.

Participatory journey can be broken into several parts:

- Getting ready for the journey (*knowing your purpose and commitment to participation*)
- Understanding where are you now? (*assessment, appraisal*)
- Knowing where do you want to be? (*visioning*)
- Planning what is the best way to get there? (*action planning, decision making, options*)
- Realising what barriers you may face? (*implementation - barriers to participation, problems*)
- Recognising how will you know how far you have travelled? (*monitoring and evaluation, success*) and
- Arrival and preparing for a new journey (*embedding participation*).

Given enormous role of civil society as catalysts of development, CSOs need to embrace and practise participation. This will ensure that leaders, members, target group and donors to know the purpose of the organisations and projects and what at the end of the day will be achieved as outcome.

II. Good Governance – the second missing link

Good governance ties in closely with **participation**. If we are to talk about elements of good governance, we would

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definitely mention two: one is on how decisions are made; and secondly is how decisions are implemented or not implemented.

Good governance accomplishes **“the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented (or not implemented) in a manner essentially free of abuse and corruption, and with due regard for the rule of law”**. Organization exercises good governance when has an internal system of checks and balances that ensures members and public interest are served. In return an organization exercising good governance increases prospects for financial and other support. It also increases public trust and sets high standards for everyone in which corruption is minimized.

In short good governance means competent management of an institution’s resources and affairs in a manner that is open, transparent, accountable, equitable, and responsive to people’s needs.

Essential Principles for Good Governance

- Accountability to constituents, target groups, beneficiaries and members.
- Clarifies decision- making structure and oversight responsibility. Also put in place fair staff/board policy frameworks that are enforced impartially
- Put a formal structures in place like the Board, secretariat, members and ensure that they are functional
- Ensuring clear separation of governance and management: day-to- day management as function of the secretariat led by the director; and policy, oversight and strategic

directions role as function of the Board which also safeguard mission, value, resources and outreaches of the organisation.

- Taking the mission and values as the compass of the organisation.
- Promotion and adherence to high professional and ethical standard through vested interest policy, recruitment policy, staff and board code of conduct and
- Exercising responsible resource mobilisation and management by ensuring that resources come from legal sources, and device anti corruption strategies.

III. People Centred and Community Priority – third missing link

Civil society organisations are established in response to the need of a particular group of people or a community. Their legitimacy is derived from the status quo they are working to address or change. Hence it is cardinal to ensure that they give voice to a wide range of opinions that emerges from a community.

It is necessary for CSOs to advance the right of people, especially the most vulnerable members of the society to fully participate in decisions that affect their lives. At the same time CSOs need to ensure they design their programmes taking into account the needs and priority of the community.

IV. Good leadership - fourth missing link

<http://www.nwlink.com/~donclark/leader/leadcon.html>

Leadership is the key to success of any organisation. Bad or good leadership can make or break an organisation. Bad leader in an organisation is like a bad driver in

a rough road with a lot of corners. The journey cannot be certain! In many CSOs leadership is one of the major challenges. There are many complains among members of CSOs that those at the helm are usually selfish and frequently forget that they are there to accomplish the mission of their organisation. I am tempted not to subscribe to the idea that good leaders are born not made; on the contrary anybody can be a good leader.

Leadership can be defined as process by which an individual influences others to accomplish an objective and directs the organization in a way that makes it more cohesive and coherent. Although ones position as a manager, or a supervisor gives her or him the authority to accomplish certain tasks and objectives in the organization, this power does not make one a leader...it simply makes one the boss. Leadership differs in that it makes the followers *want* to achieve high goals, rather than simply bossing members and people around.

Principles of Leadership

Leaders and managers are different. Leaders think outside the box and challenge the status quo while most managers focus on maintaining the status quo, they control and command. On the other hand leaders empower and inspire followers as managers give orders and thereby are uninspiring to workers or members. In the civil society sector, public or cooperate sector, good leadership is essential tool to accomplish an organisations mission and vision. And remember anyone can be a good or bad leader provided he/she to want to. So, here are some of the principals of leadership.

- **Keep your members informed** - Know

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how to communicate with not only them, but also seniors and other key people.

- **Be technically proficient** - As a leader, you must know your job and have a solid familiarity with your organisation's tasks.
- **Seek responsibility and take responsibility for your actions** – always aim to guide the organization to new heights. And when things go wrong, do not blame others. Analyze the situation, take corrective action, and move on to the next challenge.
- **Make sound and timely decisions** - Use good problem solving, decision making, and planning tools.
- **Set the example** - Be a good role model for your followers and members. They must not only hear what they are expected to do, but also see it in you.
- **Know your members and look out for their well-being** - Know human nature and the importance of sincerely caring for your workers and members.
- **Develop a sense of responsibility in your members** - Help to develop good character traits that will help them carry out their responsibilities.
- **Ensure that tasks are understood, and accomplished** - Communication is the key to this responsibility and
- **Work as a team.**

V. Smart advocacy campaign– the fifth missing link

Advocacy is a missing link because many CSOs do not address the issue as is suppose to be tackled. Many just jump from one issue to the other according to the whims of the donors funding projects. Money has become a driving force for

advocacy campaign and not problems that communities are entangled with. Worse enough, many organisations have ceased to be innovative and use workshops as a sole advocate tool despite many tools, tactics and techniques that can be employed. These include using of media, person to person lobbying, petitions, using MPs and councillors, letter writing and alike.

Many CSOs in Tanzania focus their activities in welfare service delivery. But even if an organization is service delivery oriented, it still requires a certain dose of advocacy to ensure sustainability of that particular service. Take support to vulnerable children as a case. An organization that works in that area could be providing necessary school materials or food. For these services to be sustainable, it is advisable for the NGO to advocate for the local government budget support or bylaws to ensure the well being of the children. This would go on even after the project comes to an end.

But what is advocacy campaign?
- **Advocacy campaign is a series of planned activities which involve putting a problem on the agenda, providing a solution to the problem and marshalling support for building on both the problem and solution.** Advocacy requires more scientific and fact based arguments, those involved in the campaign to practice what they preach, they should also have a good command and understanding of the issues they are advocating for- doing research is a must!

CSOs involved in advocacy do not have a choice but to practice what they preach

practically. If it is good governance, they must be exemplary. If the CSO is advocating for change of adverse norms or laws, must be at the forefront in condemning the same.

Advocacy organizations must also built deep understating of the issues they are championing for. This will help the other stakeholders and the public interested in the issues being advocated for to trust them.

There are **seven** important steps in advocacy. These starts with **identification** of a problem to deal with; gathering more information through **study or research**; plan by **setting goals/objectives**; **alliance building**; Mobilizing **resources** both human, material and financial; **Implementing** and lastly **monitoring** as well as re-strategising whenever necessary.

Conclusion

The Civil Society Organizations in the county have got a long way to go so as to reaching higher heights in contributing to community development. If worked upon the five missing links as discussed, could, to a certain extent help CSOs to achieve more for the development of the community.

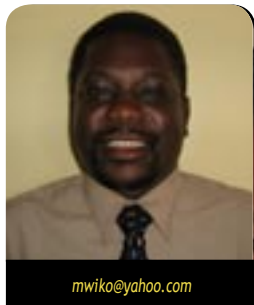
There is no shortcut here. This calls for every CSO need to re-examine and reorganize itself so as to move ahead in new vigour. As we said in our editorial “you sometimes need to sail with the wind and sometimes against it, but sail you must!”

We would be delighted to hear from our readers especially civil society actors about the challenges contained in this article.

Public dialogue in Singida unearths many development issues

- Health sector wanting
- Education sector doing well

By Mwiko



mwiko@yahoo.com

For good governance to be actualized in public administration, civil servants should not overstay at any particular job station, participants to a public policy dialogue in Singida region have suggested.

It emerged during the dialogue that some local government workers at the village and ward levels have been staying far too long in particular job stations, a situation which in the long run, it was agreed leads them to abuse their power.

The debate was held last December. It was organized by SINGONET; a new network for civil society organizations in Singida region and the Foundation financed it.

The question of the failure by the public to make public servants accountable especially when they fail to deliver was debated.

Participants were told that, the region, despite the ravages of drought managed to perform well in the successive fiscal years as from 2000/2001.

Education, health, water, agriculture and food security, infrastructure and minerals and communications sub sectors had all shown improvements.

The forum was told that per capital income at the region had increased from Tsh 183, 942 in 2001 to 256,948/- in 2003.

All the same the level of income was not encouraging as it was below expectation in as far as the national income for 2003 is concerned, which topped 384,000.

A representative of the regional secretariat said plans were underway to improve public health services especially for expectant mothers and children under five, with upping of vaccination services. The fight against malaria and HIV/Aids would also be intensified.

As far as the water sector is concerned, participants were told villagers have been very cooperative, making their contributions in kind in building water infrastructure. Participants said income poverty made it impossible for wananchi to contribute cash for water projects.

For the education sector, it was reported progress made in building public primary schools was satisfactory but the same as far as building of teachers' houses was

concerned. The participants were told it was difficult to get qualified and experienced teachers for secondary schools.

It was reported that Standard Seven final examinations performance had improved from 21 per cent in 2001 to 56.4 per cent in 2005.

After presentations from the regional secretariat, the participants in their contributions wondered why hospitals in the region were not of the required standards. The regional Hospitals in particular had no surgeons to undertake various operations, and noted thus to be among the major hindrance for the realization of MKUKUTA goals in the region.

In as far as the education sector was concerned, it was suggested that secondary schools should be expanded and also more teachers should be employed. Participants said at the same time, the school environment needed to be improved



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Manyara now boasts of civil society network

By Nemence Iria, Kiteto - Babati



bernard@thefoundation-tz.org

The **h**erald of **M**anyara **R**egion **C**ivil **S**ociety **O**rganization **N**etwork (MACS-NET) has been good news to the civil

society actors here. The new network is expected to make greater cooperation and communication possible among CSOs in the region.

Though the region is one of the newest in the country, civil society actors have not delayed to join hands as MACS-Net, where together they will climb to higher development heights.

The association was born out of a public policy dialogue in the region last November, which was funded by the Foundation. Participating CSOs decided to join hands and came out with the new civil society network.

The main objective for the formation of the network is to enhance communication and improve cooperation among CSOs in the region. This would lead to information sharing on funding programmes available in and out of the country.

The aim of the public dialogue was to bring together development stakeholders in the region to discuss implementation of the Opportunity and Obstacle Development (O&OD) approach to planning in the context of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA). Every district presented what it has achieved and challenges encountered along the way and participants made their contributions.

About 48 CSOs from 5 districts here were represented. It was realized during the dialogue that many CSOs were still on the infant stage with no solid foundations to operate independently, they don't have permanent employees and their resources base is weak among many other weaknesses. All these shortcomings lead to poor communication

with other CSOs in the region.

Manyara region was carved out of Arusha region in 2000 to ease government administration. This was to bring services closer to the people. It comprises Babati, Hanang, Mbulu, Kiteto and Simanjiro districts. Babati municipality is the region's headquarters.



Public dialogue in Singida unearth...

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with building of libraries, dormitories, laboratories and teachers' houses.

Earlier, opening the debate, the Iramba DC, Ms. Grace Messaki said it would be prudent for SINGONET and other stakeholders to organise public policy debates at all levels – from the village to the regional level. "This would enable broad based participation by the wananchi from all walks of life" she reiterated

The debate was organised to discuss challenges and success realized towards MKUKUTA goals in the region. About 100 participants attended the event.

Ms. Grace, who was the acting Singida Regional Commissioner at the time, said public dialogues were important components of development and advancement of democracy. She called on the civil society to come out with action plan on how to champion for inclusive development.

The regional CCM chairperson Joram Alute closed the public dialogue by calling on the citizenry in Singida to work hard in improving education standards. He asked the people to actively participate in building teachers' houses, dormitories, laboratories and libraries.

Public Dialogue in Lindi observes: Lindi faces uphill developmental tasks

- Child mortality high
- Primary dropouts alarming
- Enjoys food security

Sharrif Maloya, Lindi



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Child mortality rate in Lindi region has been reported to be higher than the national average. This came

to light during a public policy dialogue here, which took place in Lindi involving various development stakeholders in the region.



It was reported that in Lindi region, 126 out of 100,000 children die before the age of five annually while the national average for deaths of children under five was 68 out of 100,000. It was also explained the region had only one surgeon doctor.

At the same time, it was noted that the region has a big number of pupils who don't finish primary school though Standard One admissions are estimated to be 99 per cent. In 2006, only 48 per cent of the original number of students reached Standard Seven.

Unlike in the above fields, agriculture was reported to be a good take. It was reported the region had food security only that wild animals destroy a good portion of crops in farms. It also emerged that labour was becoming a big challenge as majority of the people left in the villages were old people, young people having left for urban centers.

The public policy dialogue in Lindi brought together 120 development stakeholders in the region from different sectors and it was

sponsored by the Foundation. Journalists, local government, religious and political parties' leaders, representatives of CSOS, the disabled and people living with HIV/ Aids also attended it. Top civil servants from the regional secretariat were also present.

In the debate, different presentations were made including the state of the economy and development in the region, which was made by the acting regional planning officer, Mr. Nambwembwe Mnguli. Other officials followed him from the regional secretariat - Hamis Chilembu (natural resources), Abbas Kangamala (education), Maulid Nkrumah (water), Richard Shaban (health), John Likango (agriculture and livestock) and Isaya Arufani (good governance) who made various presentations.

Opening the public dialogue the acting Regional Administrative Secretary, Mr. Dennis Mahundu, applauded the



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MOUTHPIECE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE

Youth parliament shows the way in Tanga

David Chenyegea, Tanga



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It is true. Tanga city now has a youth parliament with 48 representatives from 24 wards. Each ward is represented

by two “MPs”. The aim of the youth parliament is ensure development projects in Tanga and the nation at large are realized the right way- transparent and free from corruption. It promises to offer corrections, critics, condemnations or cooperation depending on the direction of particular development projects.

And the youth are gender sensitive, no wonder half of the MPs are young women. The parliament has 10 special seats MPs who are nominated members.

How was the idea conceived to have a youth parliament? Young people on their own in the region participating in an event for the youths (youth week) organised



by TAYODEA every October came up with the idea back in 2004. One of the meeting’s resolutions was made to have a youth parliament that could act as the mouthpiece for young people.

To make sure the body would truly be representative, elections were held in all the wards under the supervision of the local government leaders including councilors. The Foundation funded the meeting that elected the speaker shortly after the elections.

At first, the organization was not well understood but today even the Tanga local authority acknowledges it. In fact Tanga Municipality provides transportation for the youth’s parliamentary committee.

To prove their seriousness for uplifting development in Tanga, the youth MPs are following up closely programmes financed by TASAF. They are also tracking the expenditure of public schools building funds, funds provided by the central government for community development projects and of late the money famously known as JK’s billions for easy term lending to the common mwananchi.

Still, the youth parliament faces several challenges like lack of funds. TAYODEA has been financing some of its activities but at a marginal level compared to its mandate and aspirations.

All the same, there is hope as MS-Tanzania has given indications it could fund TAYODEA and if this happens definitely some part of the cash will go to the running of the youth parliament.



14 CSOs Get Registration Grants in Lindi

Sharrif Maloya, Lindi



For the first time in the history of Lindi District about 14 CSOs in managed to get grants from the Foundation.

M o r e interestingly, 13 groups were from the rural areas and only one was from Lindi Township!

This came about after the Foundation staff organized a meeting (September, 2005) in Lindi, which was attended by stakeholders from Lindi and Mtwara regions about the various grants on board from the Grants Making Organisation, for the development of the civil society.



Members of the 14 CSOs expressed gratitude to LINGONET for the support and information about grants from the Foundation. They are also happy that a home-grown body, the Foundation,

could offer such help. They have pleaded with LINGONET and FCS to continue supporting civil society, so that CSOs contributions to poverty reduction can be greater.

Public dialogue in Lindi...

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Foundation for Civil Society for doing a good job in building the capacity of the civil society organizations in the country more so in Lindi region. He said the regional government wanted to build up partnership with CSOs for the sake of bringing greater development in the region.

To ensure such challenges are dealt with a network for CSOs in the region – LINGONET promised to build the capacity of civil society at district levels and eventually at the regional level.

The capacity building project aims at improving the performance of CSOs in participation in policy making, budget scrutiny and informing the society about MKUKUTA. The organizations are expected to follow up and do assessment of projects going on in the region under MKUKUTA. To ensure the goal is reached LINGONET has organized

capacity building training for initiating and running CSOs networks in Kilwa and Ruangwa districts in the region.

Two seminars were organized for local government leaders- officials and councilors. Representative of CSOS attended the seminars from five districts. At the same time CSOs representatives

through their district network improved their capacity on advocacy that targets community involvement in implementation of MKUKUTA in the region.

Through the same project there are plans to bring together district level CSOs networks under a regional umbrella.



Don't Tear Each Other, CSOs Told

Adam Ndokeji, Mwanza



CIVIL Society organizations throughout the country and more so in Mwanza region and have been warned to cease fighting

against each other.

MNGON chairman, Mr. Abubakar Karsan, told a workshop the trends lead to donors reducing their trust in the civil society.

He was making a presentation titled 'civil society organizations let us know ourselves,' at a seminar which aimed at unveiling the roles and contributions of CSOs in poverty reduction efforts especially in the realization of MKUKUTA goals. The event was held in Mwanza last February.

Another presentation was done by the ACORD director, Mr. Donald Kasongi titled "the duty of CSOs in implementation of Vision 2025, Millennium Goals 2015 and MKUKUTA 2010."

Mr. Karsan said that CSOs should change and cooperate to reach a level of growth



and success that will call for respect from donors and well wishers. He said CSOs in the region should cultivate a good working relationship with MNGON and the Union of Tanzania Press Clubs (UTPC). The latter, he said was initially launched by journalist in Mwanza who recognized the importance of forming supporting the regional CSO network.

It was sad to note out of 182 CSOs in Mwanza region only five had managed to get donors for their projects last year, he said adding that even the aid they got was meager.

Earlier on the guest of honour at the workshop, Mr. Alhaji Fadhil Yahya Mbilla who is the regional deputy administrative

officer said efforts to train CSOs actors in the region were commendable. He said the training would build the capacity of civil societies so that they can be able to fight for the desired level of development in the society. Mr. Mbilla acknowledged that it was the duty of the government to provide security and conducive environment for the wellbeing of the citizenry.

The guest of honour emphasized that CSOS should have their quarterly, mid year and full year reports in order and on time for presentation to the regional headquarters. He was of the opinion that this would make it easy for them to win government's recognition.

Mr. Mbilla said the government recognizes CSOs. "Many CSOs are known for being creative in bring development to targeted groups but I beg you to desist from being briefcase CSOs," he said.

MNGON leadership is comprised by individuals from different professions. It's secretariat is made of, among others, as lawyer and an economist from Mwanza municipality. The board of directors has representatives from different groups in the community and the city director is an automatically a board member.



MBENGONET Strives to Grow Strong

Baraka Mwabenga, Mbeya



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Mbeya - At long last, the network for CSOs in Mbeya region known as MBENGONET (Mtandao wa Mashirika

yasiyo ya Kiserikali mkoani Mbeya) has a home. The network suffered for a whole year searching for offices but now has managed to get a permanent office.

This came to light during MBENGONET's annual general meeting held on January 31st this year.

"...I'm happy to inform you that already we have gotten an office that is permanent

and it is located right outside the Sokoine football field," it was reported.

In addition to acquiring the news office, as a symbol that MBENGONET wants to carry out its work well this year, they have also employed an office secretary who will be working from Monday to Friday .

It was also reported MBENGONET opened a bank account last year to ensure that members and other stakeholders do not encounter hardships when they want to pay their dues.

"After opening that account, we have faith that our members will be able to deposit their dues efficiently There will be no need for one to travel from afar just to make payments at our office," it was reported.

Various members expressed disappointment over MBENGONET failure

to come up with a clear cut vision and a strategic plan to guide it in the future.

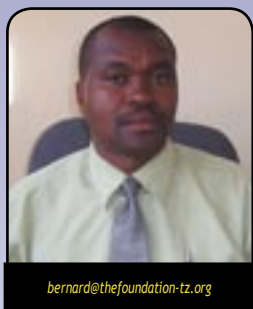
" ... and because we do not have a strategic plan we find ourselves undertaking any projects that come our way, if development partners could assists us in drawing a work plan we would be grateful as it would be a great step ahead," it was reported.

It was noted that last year MBENGONET organized capacity building training for its members.

This year activities to be undertaken include by the organization includes elections for the position of the chairperson, a workshop organized by VECO MBENGONET with aim of bringing together producers and buyers. MBENGONET also plans a public dialogue before this year's budget is presented in the parliament.

REPOA Trains Civil Society on Data Mining

Nemence Iria, Kiteto



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The Research for Poverty Alleviation institution-REPOA, recently provided training on how to use information about National

Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) and Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), which is freely available at the website of 'Tanzania Socio-Economic Database' (TSED) to monitor performances at local level.

REPOA provided the training to civil society organizations stakeholders in Dar es Salaam at the beginning of this year. The aim was to build the capacity of CSOs involved in policy advocacy and

lobbying to be able to use information at TSED site to evaluate the implementation of NPGP and MDGs at local level.

The workshop had 28 participants, who became aware of the information available at TSED's website. They showed a great desire to be open about what their organizations were doing as far as NSGRP and MDGs are concerned, more so on implementation of both programmes so as to build up credible arguments.

In fact, most of the participants seemed to mull follow up project that would measure the implementation of NPGP and MDGs at all levels.

TSED website contains primary database showcasing development indicators at various levels as per the requirements of NPGP and MDGs. It shows various things that could be done for greater development

and where more efforts could help.

The Foundation research and publications official Mr. Deo Mlay said the importance of the TSED website for CSOs could not be gainsaid. "It is important for CSOs to realize that TSED contains important and well researched data base.... Majority of CSOs are not able to do such research on their own but if they use TSED, they will get significant information," he said.

He said he was a beneficiary of TSED data bank.

It has been reported time and again that many CSOs in the country fail to be effective in advocacy and lobbying as they fail to have important data needed to solidify their arguments.

TSED website is available at www.tsed.org

Grants tracking system now available online from anywhere in the world

Amon Mrutu



The Foundation for Civil Society has introduced a new electronic system that will enable grants applicants to get updates of their application

processes. This system will be known as grants tracking system (GTS). GTS is available through our website anywhere anytime provided you have access to internet.

The introduction of this new system is primarily to enable applicant to get informa-

tion on the processes of their applications. The system intends to increase transparency on the grants processing processes. It is also made to enable applying CSOs to know stage in which their applications have reached.

This system will enable the Foundation to publish name of organisations submitting their grants applications in different grants category offered by the Foundation. Reasons for forwarding or not forwarding grants applications to the second level of selection (at grants selection committee level) will be made available on the website.

Immediately after final selection had been

made we will publish names of successful and unsuccessful applicants with reasons for unsuccessful grants applicants.

The Foundation believes that, information about grants processes in a right for every applicant. We hope that the grants tracking system will increase awareness on grants making processes, increase transparency, enable applicants to know reasons for rejection and get rid of problem of waiting snail pace mails from post offices. This will enable organisation to reapply for grants.

However, the mail sending system will continue. Kindly visit the Foundation website at www.thefoundation-tz.org

CSOs in Zanzibar Commends the Foundation Grants Making System

• They want improved communications after grants award

Abdulla Moh'd Mmanga



Civil society organisations in Zanzibar commend the Foundation for Civil Society for good work is doing in supporting poverty reduction initiatives in the country. This has endeared the Foundation to the local CSOs which perceive it as a dependable local grants making organisation.

However, there is a general feeling in Zanzibar that the Foundation needs to improve on its communication with the grantees in order to facilitate smooth

implementation of approved projects.

We have particularly observed that the Foundation's grants officers tend to respond faster to grants applicants when the outcomes of the applications are negative. To us, in Zanzibar, when we submit grants applications and when it happens that we are not successful, the Foundation staffs are very quickly to inform us of our shortfalls. This enables many unsuccessful applicants to reapply for grants in the following rounds.

This is a good idea which makes the Foundation the most transparent grants making organization in Tanzania.

However, the challenge is when an organization is awarded grants and the contract is signed. Here, we normally use telephones

to call and ask for information on when funds will be available in our accounts. In this we would like to be informed in good time on when the funds will be available.

Also, after submitting quarterly reports, we would recommend quick feedback on the submitted report.

Thank you very much for your feedback on our services. We will definitely improve our communication with you. However, we would like to ask some of you to refrain from telephone beeps as is difficult to predict when one is serious and in need of our attention. On the delay to get feedback on submitted reports, we would like to encourage you to adhere to our reporting guidelines. – Grants Manager

Code of Conduct on Good Governance and Accountability for the Foundation of Civil Society and Grantee Organisations

• Draft for input from CSOs and Partners

By Our Correspondent

A Code of Conduct (CoC) on good governance and accountability was developed after the idea was floated and discussed at the annual CSOs forum held from 17th to 18th August 2006. During the Forum, information about code of conducts of MS-Tanzania, the draft code by NGO Council and those of Uganda and Botswana were availed and discussed.

Out of the dialogue a CoC for FSC and grantee organisations is being developed. The document focuses on enhancing good governance, accountability, transparency, impact dimension and sustainability in the course of implementing projects/activities funded by FCS. It was developed to enhance mutual trust and partnership.

Accordingly, the document is to be owned, respected and adhered to by the Foundation and Partners (grantees). In this case we are talking about grantees and organisations working in implementing activities with the support from the Foundation. The document aims at making both parties more responsible, responsive, accountable, transparent, equitable, sustainable and effective entities.

The ultimate objective of the CoC is to promote and enhance good governance and accountability within FCS and grantees. It will also give more say to the community served so as to enhance FCS' image, credibility and purpose of existence.

1. Here is the most important part of the CoC:

“By respecting and adhering to standards of conduct and guidelines stipulated this Code of Conduct, the Foundation for Civil Society and Grantee Organisations shall:

- Promote a culture of responsibility in all our activities geared to the community we serve with emphasis on impact, integrity, sustainability and high standard of our services
- Promote effectiveness and efficiency in order to reach intended goals and optimise the use of resources.
- Promote a culture of supporting stakeholders' participation in decision-making processes both in side and outside our projects.
- Promote accountability on aspects of performance and accuracy reporting and fight corruption and malpractices and the culture of secrecy.
- Promote a culture of information and best practises sharing.
- Respect and observe equal opportunities, rights and benefits for all society groups irrespective of their sex, origin, tribe, religion, ethnicity or various physical disablements.”

2. Standards of Conduct

The following constitutes the basic principles of operation and conduct applicable to the Foundation for Civil Society and Grantees Organizations:-

2.1 Good Governance

- FCS and Grantees shall have a written constitution or a memorandum of association that clearly defines mission, objectives and organisational structure.
- FCS and Grantees shall strive to ensure we have clear separation of power and functions between the constitutional authority and operational structure (employees).
- FCS and Grantees shall ensure that all budgets/finance reports are openly displayed in their offices/notice boards, workshop places as well as distributed to members and relevant authority at particular level.
- FCS and Grantees shall follow national labour legislation as a minimum standard.

2.2 People-Centered and Community Priority

- FCS and Grantees shall see our efforts as a means for people and communities to solve their problems by themselves. We encourage and advance the right of people, especially the most vulnerable members of the society, to fully participate in decisions that affect their lives.
- FCS and Grantees shall ensure the design of our programs take into account the needs and priority of the community and the well

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Umbrella Network for CSOs in Five Regions Coming

By Mr. Lwabulala, Iringa



Plans are at advanced stage to forge an umbrella network for civil society organizations in the southern highland

regions. The aim is to promote sharing of experiences.

This was agreed upon at a meeting for CSOs networks in Iringa and Mbeya regions held in Iringa on February 15th and 16th this year at MR Hotel. The meeting from the word go sought to discuss the formation of such a network.

The meeting resolved to start a network for CSOs covering Iringa, Mbeya, Rukwa, Ruvuma and Dodoma regions; it was



also resolved funding should be sought for holding an umbrella meeting for the mentioned regions by this April at Makambako township.

It was stated creation of a unifying body

for the regions would solidify the power of civil society in the greater region and enable them to cooperate at higher levels with other stakeholders in conservation of environment as the areas are the major sources of water for Mtera dam.



At the same time, the said regions are greatly affected by HIV/AIDS hence it was better for people to come together and fight the disease. The regions also produce a lot of food but the people are still poor.

Meanwhile, Iringa Civil Society Organisations (ICISO-UMBRELA), has raised awareness on the NGO Act, number 24 of 2002 to about 200 NGOs in Iringa. Also ICISO organised a meeting with CSOs in the region to input on the NGOs code of conduct draft championed by the NGO council.

Code of Conduct on Good Governance...

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being of the environment and the country.

- FCS and Grantees shall ensure that our programs will be planned, designed, implemented, monitored and evaluated with egalitarian practice and the participation of the people concerned.
- FCS and Grantees shall abide by the principle to allocate resources efficiently and effectively within our organisation and our target communities.
- We shall respect and adhere to national and internationally recognised human rights.

2.3 Impact to community

- FCS and Grantees shall develop and promote clear and measurable impact indicators for our programs and projects in order to gauge their relevance and effectiveness.
- FCS and Grantees shall make accessible to the public the findings of any assessments or evaluations of our activities.
- FCS and Grantees shall institute proper mechanisms for the internal and external evaluations of our programmes

3.3 Sustainability Strategy

- FCS and Grantees shall strive to ensure that all our programs will be designed in full consultation with community and other interested parties. Projects that will be taken over by target communities or by government bodies shall be designed and facilitated to enhance sustainability.
- FCS and Grantees shall work with the target community to ensure

sustainability of projects.

3.4 Communication and Access to Relevant Information

- FCS and Grantees shall share and exchange information and experiences pertinent to our mission with the view to promote learning, culture of transparency and common understanding.
- Core policy documents and guidelines of the FCS including grants application guidelines should be followed and made easily available to relevant stakeholders.
- FCS and Grantees shall communicate in a clear and simple language (including sign language) and apply written and/or oral translations when needed in order to promote popular participation.
- FCS and Grantees shall conduct regular meetings in order to share information internally. Major relevant decisions and changes can be shared with other stakeholders.
- FCS and Grantees shall encourage the use of Information Technology (e-mails and website) to enhance communications and access to information.

3.5 Ethical Integrity, Fairness and Equity

- FCS and Grantees shall be truthful in all our activities and refrain from practices that undermine the moral and ethical integrity of our organisations.
- FCS and Grantees shall accept funds and donations only from sources whose aims are consistent with our mission, objectives

and capacity and which do not undermine our independence and identity.

- FCS and Grantees shall exercise and promote fairness, impartiality and equity in all of our activities and in our dealings with interested parties, community partners and the general public.
- FCS and Grantees shall seek to advance gender and age balance and equity and endeavour to ensure the equal participation of women, the youth, older persons as well as people with disabilities in our development initiatives.

3.6 Transparency and Accountability

- FCS and Grantees shall be transparent and accountable in all our dealings with the Government and community partners, the public, donors and other interested parties.
- FCS and Grantees shall use all available opportunities (annual reports, notice boards, office walls, newspapers etc) to inform the public about our work and about the origin and use of our resources.
- According to the NGOs Act 2002, 29 (a and b), FCS and Grantees shall make available to all concerned bodies, the Board and NGO Council our annual financial and activity reports.
- FCS and Grantees shall devise and develop sound financial guideline and systems in order to manage our accounts.
- FCS and Grantees shall be truthful and honest in all matters related to the raising, using and accounting for funds.

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Code of Conduct on Good Governance...

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- The FCS and Grantees shall ensure that all financial statements are made available upon a request by relevant and interested parties.

3.7 Standard Procurement Procedures

- In the FCS and Grantees, procurement should ensure getting 'value for money' and shall observe a high degree of transparency in procurement processes.
- For any expensive procurements (above TZS 500,000), The FCS and Grantees should acquire quotations from a minimum of three different suppliers.
- In the FCS and Grantees, service provider and sales of major equipment should be offered through public tender.

3.8 Anti - Corruption

- FCS and Grantees define corruption as: 'The misuse of entrusted power for private gain'.

- FCS and Grantees shall not engage in corrupt practices.
- FCS and Grantees shall act whenever they come across corruption.
- FCS and Grantees shall mainstream anti-corruption strategies and actions.
- FCS and Grantees shall promote the spirit of sound stewardship and commitment in the work place.

3. Code Commitment, Observance and Evaluation

- FCS and Grantees shall endeavour to exercise self regulation in relation to this Code of Conduct with a view to ensure proper functioning of the organisations in all matters.
- The Code of Conduct shall be included in the Grantees Organisation Contracts. Grantee and FCS will sign the CoC prior to the commencement of the implementations of their projects.

- In November every year, FCS and Grantees will fill out a self-assessment questionnaire related to this Code of Conduct and submit to the FCS in January. The results will be shared at the CSOs Annual Forum and in the Foundation News and Website.
- The Foundation shall support Grantees with capacity building initiatives related to good governance within CSOs.
- FCS officers, Consultants and Partners may monitor Grantees performance regarding CoC during visits. Correspondingly, Grantees may visit FCS in order to monitor the implementation of this CoC.

4. Revision

- Revision of the Code will require the recommendations of two-thirds of the signatories as will be reflected in their annual self assessment forms.



The Foundation long serving staff benefits from British Council Training

By Lola Lema



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The Foundation two long serving staff; Mr. Francis Mliga and Mr. Adriano Kahere have just completed their short term course offered by the British Council. The course aimed at refurbishing their English language skills and techniques.

The two veterans - Mr. Mliga and Mr.



Kahere who are support staff in the administration and finance department said that the skills acquired will help them enormously in their position especially when attend to English speaking folks. According to the Human Resource Officer, Ms. Lola Lema, the British council



course for the two staff was a part of the master plan of The Foundation of supporting capacity enhancement for staff of different levels. "In the year 2006 all staff benefited from various short courses offered in and outside Tanzania," says Ms. Lema.

The Foundation Employs New Staff

In the efforts to enhance productivity and services offered to stakeholders, The Foundation has increased her staff. Seven new staffs have been recruited to various positions – we wish them all the best!



Eva Minja and Francis Mlinga



Filemon Chiputa
Programme Officer Grants



Geoffrey Kidindima
Assistant Programme Officer Grants



Rose Maro
Assistant Accountant



Jecha Ame
Programme Officer Grants



Joseph Jackson
Assistant Programme Officer Grants



shinda

Tuzo ya Asasi Bora 2006/7

1. The Foundation for Civil Society inayo furaha kuwatangazia Tuzo ya Asasi Bora Wafadhiliwa kwa mwaka 2006/7. Tuzo hii inatoa fursa kwa asasi za kiraia zilizopata ruzuku kutoka kwa the Foundation na kufanya vyema katika kutekeleza miradi hiyo. Tuzo inatoa fursa ya kutambua mafanikio, ubunifu wa asasi ambazo zimetoa mchango wa kipekee kwa kuwajengea uwezo wananchi kama njia ya kupambana na umasikini.

Malengo ya jumla ya Tuzo hii ni kuziwezesha asasi kuweza kuboresha utendaji wa kazi na kukuza taswira nzuri ya asasi za kiraia na mchango wake katika kuleta maendeleo na kuboresha ushiriki wa wananchi katika utungaji wa sera na utekelezaji na tathmini ya sera mbalimbali za maendeleo..

2. Nani Anastahiri Kutuma Maombi Ya Kushiriki?

- Asasi ya Kiraia ambayo imetimiza kwa ufanisi malengo ya mradi wake katika maeneo ya Sera, Utawala Bora, Mitandao ya Kisalama (kwa makundi yaliyo hatari zaidi ya kufukarishwa) au katika eneo la Kuimarisha Utetezi miongoni mwa AZAKi.
- Asasi ambazo zilikuwa zinaendelea kutekeleza miradi kutokana na ruzuku kutoka the Foundation for Civil Society katika mwaka wa 2006/7.

3. Maeneo ya Ushindani

- Umahiri katika utekelezaji wa masuala ya kujengea uelewa jamii kuhusu sera, na ushiriki katika utekelezaji, uandaji na tathmini ya sera.
- Umahiri katika utekelezaji wa miradi inayohusu utawala bora katika ngazi ya jamii au kitaifa.
- Umahiri katika miradi ya kusaidia makundi yaliyokatika hatari ya kuathirika zaidi na umasikini (Safety Nets) kama vile watu wenye ulemavu, magonjwa ya muda mrefu, watoto yatima n.k kwa kupeleka hoja zao kwa jamii na wafanya maamuzi.
- Excellence in advocacy strengthening and advocacy achievements

4. Serehe na Utoaji Zawadi

Serehe za utoaji zawadi kwa asasi bora zitafanyika jijini Arusha, sanjari na Tamasha La Tano la Asasi Za Kiraia mwezi Agosti mwaka 2007. Katika kila eneo, mshindi atapa zawadi ya ngao, cheti cha ushindi, na fedha taslimu.

5. Namna ya Kuleta Maombi ya Ushiriki

Asasi zitatakiwa kujaza fomu maalumu ya maombi ya kushiriki (Fomu zinapatika kwenye Tovuti ya The Foundation – www.thefoundation-tz.org) na kuyaleta the Foundation kwa njia ya barua pepe, faski au kwa posta katika lugha ya Kiswahili au Kiingereza ikiwa na yafuatayo:

- i. Eneo ambalo shirika linaomba kushindania
- ii. Maelezo kuhusu mradi uliotekelezwa ambao umefadhiliwa na the Foundation for Civil Society.
- iii. Maelezo kuhusu kiwango cha ushirikishaji wa jamii na walengwa kwenye mradi husika ili kuhakikisha uendeleu wake;
- iv. Uwezo mkubwa katika kutandaa, ujenzi wa ubia na asasi zingine za kiraia, sekta binafsi, viongozi wa serikali na viongozi wa kuchaguliwa kama madiwani na wabunge na kadhalika.
- v. Utawala Bora, uwazi na uwajibikaji katika utekelezaji wa mradi na katika uendeshaji wa Asasi

6. Namna ya Kuingia Katika Kinyang'anyiro

Asasi zinazotaka kushiriki zitajaza fomu maalumu (Fomu zinapatika kwenye Tovuti ya The Foundation – www.thefoundation-tz.org) na kueleza eneo ambalo wanataka kushindanishwa (maeneo yametajwa katika sehemu namba tatu ya maelezo haya). Fomu hiyo iambatanishwe na yafuatayo:

- Maelezo mafupi ya ushuhuda kutoka kwa jamii au kundi lengwa la mradi (maelezo mafupi ya watu angalau wanne) waliofaidika na mradi uliofadhiliwa na the Foundation;
- Barua walau mbili kutoka kwa viongozi (wa kijiji au kata, au diwani au kiongozi yeyote wa wilaya au mkoa) ambao watasema kwanini asasi yako inastahiri kupewa ushindi katika eneo ulioomba kushindania.
- Vielelezo vingine kama mkanda wa video, picha na maelezo yake kuhusu mradi wenu.

7. Jopo la Kupitia na Kutathmini Maombi ya Washiriki

Kila ombi la mshiriki litafanyiwa tathmini kulingana na maelezo yaliyotolewa katika fomu iliyoambatanishwa na maelezo yanayotajwa katika eneo la 5 na 6 la maelezo haya. Asasi ambazo zitapata alama za juu zitatembelewa na jopo la wapiga picha za video na majaji.

8. Majaji

Jopo la majaji wapatao 10-15 watachaguliwa kutoka miongoni mwa wabia wa maendeleo, Serikali, sekta Binafsi na Asasi za Kiraia ili kufanya utezui wa mwisho wa asasi bora kwa mwaka 2006/7.

9. Mwisho wa Kupokea Maombi

Mwisho wa kupokea maombi ya ushiriki itakuwa ni tarehe 30 Aprili 2007 saa 10 jioni. Tafadhali lete maombi yako kwa anwani ifuatayo;

Tuzo ya Asasi Bora (BGA)- 2006/7

The Foundation for Civil Society

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Fomu zinapatika kwenye Tovuti ya The Foundation – www.thefoundation-tz.org



Funding Code from the Foundation - 2007

Type of Grant	Maximum Amount per year	Maximum Duration of Grants	Deadline of Submission	Notification of decisions to applicants sent in	If approved funds released in
Strategic Grants	TZS 100 million	3 years	Open	16 weeks	24 weeks
Medium Grants	TZS 35 million	3 years	February 1st, June 1st, October 1st.	8 weeks	16 weeks
Rolling Small Grants	TZS 5 million	1 year	April 1st, July 1st, September 1st, November 1st.	8 weeks	16 weeks
Registration Development Grants	TZS 200 thousand	Once	Open	8 weeks	16 weeks

**Accessing Grants is your right.
Avoid, confront & fight corruption**

For more information, please contact us through:

The Foundation for Civil Society

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