

Foundation for civil Society thematic areas

The Foundation for Civil Society will support applications for a wide variety of activities that are of particular relevance to the poor and vulnerable, and fall clearly into one of the following thematic areas.

1. PARTICIPATION IN POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION (POLICY)

Policy can be defined as the general principles by which a government, political party, business company and civil society organisations etc. is guided in its management of public affairs or the legislature in its measures. In other words it is a plan of action, a statement of aims and ideals.

The roles of civil society organisations are key in allowing the voices of people to be heard in the policy process. The expected outcome is to deepen the capacity of Tanzanians to effectively participate in policy dialogue, monitor policy implementation processes so as to contribute towards the Government's initiatives in poverty reduction. We will fund projects that enable civil society to be involved in:-

- I. Engaging in policy formulations processes at any level.
- II. Engaging communities in dialogue to look for solutions related to the Government policies in order to facilitate a deliberate move to address specific socio-economic situations.
- III. Sharing information on existing policies and laws to enhance community awareness and affective implementation.
- IV. Analysing policy and legal documents, distributing and disseminating simplified versions.
- V. Harmonisation of policies and identifying contradictions.
- VI. Implementation of aspects of policies and laws.
- VII. Monitoring the implementation of policies, government programmes and actions as well as laws.
- VIII. Conducting studies that seek to understand and propose solutions to address underlying causes of poverty.
- IX. Discourse on the contribution of the private sector in reduction of poverty.
- X. Encourage citizens to access information about new opportunities under globalisation and regional integration protocols

Examples of activities under the policy theme include:

- I. Participatory poverty monitoring on the implementation of poverty strategies and programmes e.g. submit report in the MKUKUTA processes.
- II. Sharing information on studies conducted on poverty including vulnerability, exclusion and marginalisation.
- III. Mobilising communities to look at specific or planned policy changes, reforms affecting or likely to affect their livelihoods and how they might respond, e.g. about land, water, natural resources, mining, agriculture, education, health, industries and trade, commerce, transport sector, law and order etc.
- IV. Enabling communities to participate in setting priorities for policies at all levels e.g. grassroots meetings to deliberate on policy options, send delegation to decision making fora.
- V. Analysing policies and disseminate through media, publication, public meetings and rallies.
- VI. Translating policy documents, laws and by-laws or regulations into popular and understandable forms.
- VII. Studying conflicting policies, identifying contradictions and gaps and proposing solutions e.g. licensing processes, marketing of primary products etc.
- VIII. Following up the implementation of government programmes and prioritisation e.g. Primary Education Development Programme
- IX. Enhance public awareness on policies and best practises relating to the private sector.

2. ENHANCING GOOD GOVERNANCE AND CIVIC RIGHTS **(GOVERNANCE)**

Good Governance could be defined as encompassing the following:

- Full respect of human rights,
- Society that appreciates its civic duties and responsibilities
- The rule of law,
- Effective participation,
- Multi-actor partnerships including political pluralism
- Transparency
- Accountable processes within and between institutions

- Efficient and effective public private and civil society sector
- Legitimacy, access to knowledge, information and education
- Political empowerment of people, equity, sustainability, attitudes and values that foster responsibility, solidarity and tolerance.

Civil society organisations are vital in ensuring that public and private institutions adhere to the above principles and help people to become aware of their rights and duties. The expected outcome is a Government, public and private institutions that are sustainable, function in a transparent manner are efficient, accountable to the people they serve and respect the rule of law and human rights as well as a society that is aware of their rights and duties.

We will fund activities that;

- I. Raise awareness of the rights and the responsibilities of government,
- II. Raise awareness of the civic duties of the people, private sector autonomous institutions and NGOs and CBOs.
- III. Encourage mainstreaming of human rights in a given development programme, policy, law or project.
- IV. Enhance gender mainstreaming in a given development programme, policy, law or project
- V. Promote studies and dissemination of results on different forms of governance in modern and traditional, private and public institutions with an aim to solve pertinent problems
- VI. Increase access to justice for poor people.
- VII. Promote awareness on the role of community participation and civic responsibility.
- VIII. Promote capacity building programmes on democracy, elections and voter education.
- IX. Reinforce structures for disaster management preparedness at different institutional levels.
- X. Enhance conflict management awareness at community level.
- XI. Improve networking, access and flow of information between different institutions.
- XII. Promote the rights of people to organize and work collectively.
- XIII. Enhance the understanding of global, regional and national trends in commerce, trade, industry and marketing of primary products and small businesses.

Example of activities under the Good Governance theme include:-

- I. Media programmes on good governance issues such as corruption, accountability, transparency, rule of law, efficiency, democracy and human rights.
- II. Participatory theatre on rights and duties of public and private institutions from family to national levels.
- III. Debates on basic constitutional rights and duties.

- IV. Programmes to identify good governance problems and practical solutions to e.g. corruption, sexual harassment nepotism etc;
- V. Training for civil society, central and local government leaders under different reform programs e.g. public sector reform, local government reform, and legal sector reform.
- VI. Class action on issues of public and common interest (test cases) on pertinent good governance and human rights issues.
- VII. Developing Information, Education and Communication (IEC) packages on good governance and human rights issues.
- VIII. Facilitating provision of legal services to the poor e.g. Legal Aid Clinic and paralegal services.
- IX. Building the capacity of CSOs to manage their affairs properly and set good examples of good governance.
- X. Raise awareness and disseminating information on law enforcement and human rights
- XI. Training institutional personnel and the community on disaster management and preparedness.
- XII. Acquiring relevant information and posting on village notice boards e.g. on health, education, local government statements of accounts, commodity prices and any important information.
- XIII. Developing local database on violation of human rights, disseminating the information and enhancing the watchdog role of communities.
- XIV. Enhance opportunities for effective participation of Tanzanians in the management of the private sector.
- XV. Influence the private sector to be more transparent, accountable, ethical and observe human rights and the rule of law.

3 PROMOTION OF SAFETY NETS AND SUPPORT TO THE VULNERABLE **(SAFETY NETS)**

Safety Nets could be defined as providing support to those members who have been excluded from mainstream development activities as a result of which they are less likely to benefit from the resources of the society around them. In other words, such people would not benefit from general strategies for poverty reduction and economic growth. Vulnerability is about the probability or likelihood that an individual, household or community will experience a decline in wellbeing. Long term activities are those aimed at addressing underlying causes of vulnerability. Short-term activities are aimed at service delivery.

Community Based Organisations and other civil society organisations play an important part in providing the most vulnerable members with mechanisms through which their concerns can be voiced. Community organisations also play a vital role in protecting the most vulnerable from risk. Social networks can be strengthened to enable the poor to work together in order to achieve shared objectives. The expected outcome is a society in which increasingly, the vulnerable people participate in the development process at all levels. We will fund programmes that broaden the scope of the vulnerable by bringing them together and participate in development programs through:

- I. Strengthen institutional support for civil society organisations whose membership includes the most vulnerable.
- II. Programmes that identify and address levels of vulnerability with a view to its reduction and promotion of community responsibility.
- III. Address actions that reinforce vulnerability with a view to reversing the trend and adopting strategies of inclusiveness.
- IV. Activities that help the vulnerable to identify solutions to their problems (long term).
- V. Support to build networks of the vulnerable within local communities and their social support networks between communities e.g. single mothers, PLWA, orphans, widows people with disabilities and the aged.
- VI. Target vulnerability and marginalisation of the aged.
- VII. Enhance the role of communities in taking care of their vulnerable.

Examples of activities under the Safety Nets theme include:

- I. Facilitate the establishment of networks where the vulnerable are both active members and beneficiaries .
- II. Capacity building for CSOs on concepts of vulnerability, exclusion and marginalisation in order to devise appropriate poverty alleviation strategies.
- III. Awareness raising and support for prevention and care on HIV/AIDS, malaria, drug abuse, violence against children and women, early pregnancies and harmful traditional practices.
- IV. Preparedness for mobilizing quick responses for disaster management. In the event of a disaster
- V. Youth programmes that reduce vulnerability e.g. sports, mentoring (role modelling), moral rearmament, self-esteem and confidence building, stress and time management, crime prevention, post care of inmates, reproductive health and leadership skills.
- VI. Programme to work with communities to identify appropriate farming methods e.g. alternative to fertilizers.
- VII. Programmes to address the consequences of teenage pregnancies, FGM etc;
- VIII. Bringing relevant information to relevant needy e.g. brail for the blind, sign language for the deaf, rehabilitation for the handicapped.
- IX. Capacity building on best practices in taking care of the community's vulnerable.
- X. Address stigmatisation of PLWA and to prevent their discrimination.

4 STRENGTHENING LOBBYING, ADVOCACY AND NETWORKING ABILITIES OF CSO'S (ADVOCACY STRENGTHENING)

The aim of Lobbying and Advocacy is to bring about and promote positive social economic changes to achieve a given objective. The objective of this theme is to make the civil society visible and effective in bringing about positive social economic changes.

Links amongst civil society organisations need to be strengthened in order for effective advocacy to take place. At the same time, individual organisations need to develop to be able to advocate effectively. The expected outcome is a creative, imaginative, active and alive civil society, which effectively contributes to making a lasting difference in the development of Tanzania.

We will fund activities that:

- I. Help the CSOs to find their space in the development and poverty reduction processes.
- II. Helping the CSOs to market their roles to communities and in development processes.
- III. Strengthen consortia, coalitions and networks to rally around specific issues and related national and international thrust and themes.
- IV. Develop skills and understanding about policy, good governance, democracy, human rights, vulnerability and advocacy.
- V. Build the capacity of CSOs on project management, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.
- VI. Enhancing the human resources skills of CSOs to establish themselves.
- VII. Public participation in the evaluation of CSOs programmes and performance.

Examples of activities under the Advocacy Strengthening theme include:-

- I. Exchange programmes between advocacy organisations.
- II. Training for acquisition of skills that would strengthen networks e.g. group dynamics and management, institutional cooperation, advocacy and lobbying strategies, results management and modern management styles.
- III. Training on policy analysis, conceptualisation of democracy, human rights, good governance, vulnerability, marginalisation and advocacy.
- IV. Development of IEC packages for outreach programmes that target the poor.
- V. Establishment of outreach information outlets.
- VI. Information sharing through print and electronic media e.g. newsletters and internet.
- VII. Lobbying for institutional representation of CSOs in decision making bodies e.g. parliament, district councils and village assembly.
- VIII. Reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of a CSOs management, predominance and effectiveness.
- IX. Support networks of farmers or business persons to enable them receive pertinent information e.g., cooperatives.

In all the above areas, relevance to the poor and vulnerable is essential. Creativity is highly encouraged.