

## POLICY AWARENESS RESULTS

# Dialogue inspires the Maasai to uphold gender equality



Here are some Maasai women ready to fully participate in a policy related issue in their area, together with men.

**ARUSHA** - The issue of gender equality has firmly become prominent and evident, as a result of a public policy dialogue conducted recently at a Maasai community of Longido district in Arusha region with the aim of strengthening relationship between citizens, parliamentarians and other representatives. Conducted by the Longido NGO Network

(Longonet) through funds from the Foundation for Civil Society (FCS), the dialogue brought together over 150 citizens from all corners of the drought stricken district of Longido in Arusha region - mostly the pastoralists, farmers, local government leaders, youths, traders and CSO representatives.

Longonet chairman, Justinian Ngemela

says: "It was a taboo for Maasai women to speak before men. This has been there for years, but during the dialogue women from this indigenous group were able to speak on their plights and matters concerning them."

"It was hard to break through such

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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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## OBITUARY

# Mr. Amu Shah, the departed Member of the Foundation for Civil Society (FCS)

**“Mr. Shah was a no non-sense man. He always wanted things by the book and contributed a lot to help place the FCS in good orders on legal issues.”**

News of the passing of Amritraj Jivraj Shah, commonly known as Amu Shah, was a shock to all who happened to know him and equally hard to take – considering how his demise has inflicted a terrible loss. He devoted himself to the community as a businessman and leader – having made significant progress in public and social life with very many achievements to his credit.

Mr. Shah died as a result of a car accident he sustained while in the UK on the morning of September 19, 2014 and died later on the same day, aged 73.

In 1966 he established a clothing industry in Dar es Salaam, which in due course became a leading textile



and garments industry in Tanzania. The company has further embarked on a new venture in manufacture of corrugated cartons, which is now a major industry in packaging sector. Amu died as Chairman and Managing Director of the group.

With the passing of Amu, the Foundation for Civil Society (FCS) has lost someone who committed

his stature of high integrity that is regarded imperative in the running of affairs in the sector. His was also very instrumental as one of the Members of the Foundation, who according to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Foundation come first as the top most governing body of the Foundation.

Amu has been described as a no-nonsense man when it comes to adherence of the organisational legal ethics and ensuring quality of work, and truly he was.

Mr. Alais Morindat, who is one of the FCS founding members and former FCS President, says: “Mr. Shah was a no non-sense man. He always wanted things by the book and contributed a lot to help place the FCS in good orders on legal issues.”

“He was also very strong in emphasizing on the quality of our outputs as an organisation, as well as ensuring that the organisation is always statistically correct on its figures. He was also inspirational in keeping time. Needless do I say more, he really shaped the FCS to wake up as a true competitor and work towards a particular goal and vision as an institution,” concludes Mr. Morindat.

For her part the current FCS Board chairperson, Ms. Olive Luena, describes Amu as one of the greatest gifts that the FCS happened to be blessed with, judging from his wisdom and active participation in the membership of the Foundation. “In the few years that I have interacted with him - it has been very rewarding listening to his contributions, advice and direction during the Annual General Meetings of the Foundation. He will be sadly missed and always remembered. The Board, Management and the entire staff and Associates of the FCS, pray to the Almighty God to give his family the strength they need during this very difficult time,” says Olive.

Our thoughts are with his family and loved ones and may his soul rest in eternal peace.

**“He was also very strong in emphasizing on the quality of our outputs as an organisation, as well as ensuring that the organisation is always statistically correct on its figures. He was also inspirational in keeping time. Needless do I say more, he really shaped the FCS to wake up as a true competitor and work towards a particular goal and vision as an institution”**

most of his life to development of the civil society sector.

He was exceptionally interested and committed to the sector, and above all, he will be missed with

## NEWS @ The Foundation

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## FROM THE EDITOR

# It's the awareness results again...

Dear readers, we feel honoured to present you with yet another collection of stories on the work of our grantees and others, which we think will receive a nod from many of you.

These are the results of the work done by some of our grantees in different parts of the country as they increasingly continue to make a mark in the sector. As was in our previous newsletter, we hope the stories will help to inform many of you on how we are striving to achieve our results - informed by our theory of change, which seeks to move from awareness, to empowerment and ultimately action.

The theory of change is built under the assumption

that a strong Foundation for Civil Society will strengthen the capacity of Civil Society Organisations to creatively and effectively engage in policy and governance and peace maintenance processes for improved quality of social and economic service delivery to the people of Tanzania. The utilization of quality services delivered will lead to improved quality of life. The theory of change focuses on greater engagement of citizens in development processes, which will provide much needed citizen ownership of development results, hence enhance people's satisfaction.

Broadly speaking, we are increasingly witnessing a number of our supported awareness campaigns on various

provisions of policies, laws and other governance processes influencing citizens across the country to take an active role in determining destiny of their development.

For example, through public policy dialogues, trainings and seminars and direct interventions, this newsletter portrays how the work of our grantees has inspired citizens to 'bring back charity' to their communities and counter for instance the unyielding customs that deny women to speak out before men, as well as fight for the widows' and children's rights through the guidance of relevant policies and laws of the land.

Of a particular mention is when our grantees have tirelessly directed their efforts to mobilise citizens to take action in

environmental protection - the area that sadly seems to be less and less popular amongst the populace though it has the adverse impact in people's livelihoods.

Based on our key result areas, there are more results of our projects work that are being unleashed out there, let alone these selected and probably few ones that are now up for your readership consumption.

With this, and even other upcoming editions of our newsletter, please allow us to share the stories with you.

We wish you a happy reading!

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## POLICY AWARENESS RESULTS

# Dialogue inspires the Maasai...

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Here are some typical Maasai women poised to enjoy the fruits of gender equality.

**“Changing Maasai’s traditions and beliefs is something that needs time, so, as CSOs, we had to organise series of civic education through training, seminars, and workshops. The idea here was to raise awareness amongst Maasai (both men and women).”**

unyielding customs that deny women to speak out before men, who always feel superior to their spouses,” Ngemela said, noting that before getting into the dialogue Longonet carried out a series of training, which were meant to empower women in a number of areas.

“Changing Maasai’s traditions and beliefs is something that needs time, so, as CSOs, we had to organise series of civic education through training,

seminars, and workshops. The idea here was to raise awareness amongst Maasai (both men and women).”

Ngemela who is based in Longido Township, which is close to Namanga border post, nearly 110 kilometers from Arusha township says: “Things are now changing to better as Maasai women can speak and can do business, something which was like a taboo in the past.”

A resident of Longido who participated in the dialogue, Sara Mollel, says in the past a Maasai woman had no significant voice before a man “but now we’re happy with what that has happened through the dialogue, as we have been free to speak out in front of men.”

“I must commend our NGO network here together with other players who have made this possible. We are increasingly engaging in civic issues and social economic activities - something that was rather impossible in the past. We can even ask our community leaders on what we think it not right,” says Sara.

On her part, Martha Ntoipo says: “We want representatives who can provide answers to our problems. And since the country is in the constitutional making process,

we would want a document that in the end makes our leaders accountable to their actions. Maasai pastoralists are not treated equally, that’s why we think it is important for the constitution to incorporate all issues facing our community, both women and men.”

According to Longonet official, Justinian Ngemela, Maasai women and men actively participated in the debates and aired their views on what their leaders are supposed to do, taking into account that most of the later are far away from the ‘wananchi’.

Apart from upholding gender issues in the discussions, Samuel Mollel, who is one among the citizens that took part in the debate, says the dialogue also played a big role to bridge the gap between citizens and their representatives being MPs or ward Councillors.

“In the past, it was a taboo for an ordinary man or woman in the street to ask a leader, but now we’re able to do so,” he says, adding that Longonet has also managed to make people aware their civic rights.

Petro Akham, one of the facilitators, describes the forum as one of the important tool towards building people’s confidence.

“It provides avenue for marginalized groups in the country to raise their voices...” he said.

Another participant, Tarasila Moshi says: “It was one of the good avenues for Longido residents to raise voices on key issues of their choices.”

However, Ngemela concludes: “The people here, regardless of their gender, have also started attending village meetings and asking on different issues including income and expenditures. To me I see this as a success story as in the past things were different and no one could ask a leader anything.”

**“In the past, it was a taboo for an ordinary man or woman in the street to ask a leader, but now we’re able to do so”**

# Awareness creation brings hope to young girls in Mvomero

**Question:** What was the basic intention of implementing this project through an FCS grant?

**Answer:** Our main goal is to protect girl children in Mvomero District against gender harassment through raising of awareness on the Law of the Child Act 2009, Article 21. The project aims at reaching 12 wards in Mvomero District so as to directly reach out to 720 individuals and another 3,200 indirectly.

We have been able to sensitise the community of Mvomero district to form school committees and start tackling the lack of girl hostels so as to save female students from sexual harassment. As an example, construction of a girls hostel at Kipera Secondary School in Mlali ward is now on final stages.

**Question:** What are you particularly proud of with regard to those efforts?

**Answer:** We have been able to sensitise the community of Mvomero district to form school committees and start tackling the lack of girl hostels so as to save female students from sexual harassment. As an example, construction of a girls hostel at Kipera Secondary School in Mlali ward is now on final stages.

The other thing is that in the wards where the project is executed pupils now get their lunch at school, much as there is a challenge of parents who have meagre income and who cannot make any food contribution. Efforts continue so as to ensure that all

Society for Women and AIDS in Africa (SWAA) is a non-governmental organisation based in Morogoro Region which has received grants from The Foundation for Civil Society (FCS) to spearhead efforts to protect young girls' rights in Mvomero District through awareness on the Law of the Child Act 2009, Article No. 21. We have interviewed the SWAA chairperson, Hellen Mbezi, with regard to achievements of the project and the whole concept of raising awareness to the society on policy related issues. Read More...



**Hellen Mbezi,**  
SWAA Chairperson

school children can have their meals while at school. Moreover, due to our sensitisation efforts, the issue of creating an Education Fund in Mvomero District has cropped up. The Fund has already been officially registered, with the principal custodians being the district commissioner and the district executive director.

**Question:** What is the exact function of the Education Fund?

**Answer:** The major aim of this Fund is to support children living in harsh conditions, especially girls, so as to enable them complete their studies without hindrance. Also, due to our sensitisation efforts, a plot has already been reserved for the proposed Kambala Primary School, with the people already stocking vital construction materials, which include burnt bricks. However, the project was briefly halted due to the fighting between peasants and pastoralists. The crisis occurred in Hembeti ward and affected the contribution to development projects by Kambala

villagers.

Moreover, we are proud of having motivated the society to practically implement the policy of education and technical training so as to boost professions. We have enabled peasants and pastoralists to realise the significance of contributing to their own development and also to increasingly live in harmony in their areas. Leaders of various political parties have also participated in our projects. And as the training took place, when community members were conducting the training on their own, that's when the idea of deciding how to utilise the education fund cropped up as well as what its benefits would be.

**Question:** What is your strategy in relation to the education fund and what is its current status?

**Answer:** The education fund has already been registered, and both our councillors and district have resolved to launch the project come December, as well as promising that they shall supervise it accordingly. The project aims at

We involved the village leaders, councillors and district council functionaries, and, through the district commissioner, all these have worked with us hand in hand since the project commenced. At the moment, the campaign to protect the girl child continues through school committee. We used both theoretical training and stage shows, workshops and traditional dances.

supporting children who live in difficult conditions and also further develop them once they complete schooling.

**Question:** What strategy did you use to implement your project and also increase the people's awareness?

**Answer:** We involved the village leaders, councillors and district council functionaries, and, through the district commissioner, all these have worked with us hand in hand since the project commenced. At the moment, the campaign to protect the girl child continues through school committee. We used both theoretical training and stage shows, workshops and traditional dances.

**Question:** Please give a brief background of your organisation.

**Answer:** Our organisation was established in the year 2003 as a

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## POLICY AWARENESS RESULTS

# Society motivated to tackle the destruction of mangroves



Some citizens of Bagamoyo together with members of the Planning and Coordinating Community Resources (PCCR) devote their time for an exercise meant to restore mangroves along the shoreline of Indian Ocean in line with the 2004 Environmental Management Act.

**BAGAMOYO** - The people of Bagamoyo District are now able to pool their efforts with those of CSOs against the rampant practice of cutting mangroves, which has led to serious damage of the environment.

All this is a result of an environmental protection campaign conducted in line with the 2004

The preservation of mangroves has resulted to the enhancement of fish breeding areas and even reduced the erosion of sea banks in this part of the Indian Ocean coast.

Environmental Management Act (EMA) by the Planning and Coordinating Community Resources (PCCR) through funds from the Foundation for Civil Society (FCS).

The preservation of mangroves has resulted to the enhancement of fish breeding areas and even reduced the erosion of sea banks in this part of the Indian Ocean coast.

Due to the big challenge that Bagamoyo residents were facing with regard to destruction of the environment, PCCR conceived the institution of a community environment protection education project and even provided sensitisation on efficient utilisation of available resources – to improve livelihoods.

As part of efforts to curb environmental destruction, apart from provision of awareness training, the organisation has

been able to plant new mangroves in areas where they had previously been destroyed.

Many people are now aware of the significance of mangroves and have realised the need to preserve them, taking into account the fact that the plants serve as convenient fish breeding grounds. Moreover, this serves well the fishermen who live in that area, given the fact that fishing employs a large segment of the residents.

The PCCR chairman, Hussein Ponda, says it was not easy to convince people of the area to change their toleration of environmental destruction. "However, after taking part in the awareness training, they have now changed their stance," he says.

The sensitisation work, done on the Bagamoyo coastline, initially took place at Zinga Village then was undertaken in other Bagamoyo

Many people are now aware of the significance of mangroves and have realised the need to preserve them, taking into account the fact that the plants serve as convenient fish breeding grounds.

District wards. PCCR convinced the villagers to form environmental committees, which comprise the villagers who collaborate with village and ward leaders.

The Kondo Village environmental committee has a total of 18

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“Apart from the 2004 Environment Management Act, the people are now observing village environmental by-laws in relation to mangroves and other laws on protection of the environment”

delegates, including 13 women and 5 men. The committee provides an opportunity for villagers to query and have their inquiries on environment answered in line with NEMC guidelines.

A Bagamoyo resident, Sara Mhina, after attending the seminar and also taking part in the planting of mangroves, says the society has succeeded to restore the environment and made it better for their livelihoods.

“Apart from the 2004 Environment Management Act, the people are now observing village environmental by-laws in relation to mangroves and other laws on protection of the environment,” says Sara.



Some citizens of Bagamoyo together with members of the Planning and Coordinating Community Resources (PCCR) admire a billboard that has been erected - carrying a message that showcases their work to restore mangroves along the shoreline of Indian Ocean.

For his part, the secretary of Majikosti Village, Mwanambombo Abdallaha, says, “As village leaders, we are quite proud to work in collaboration with this CSO. We have benefited quite a lot through the training and gone to the extent of discovering new aspects which we were ignorant of or were just ignoring them,” Mwanambombo says.

For her part, Sara and her

neighbours say that as a result of being properly sensitised on environmental protection, they are now proud of their awakening and the new zeal to protect the mangroves on the coastal areas of Bagamoyo.

“We pray that the punishment of all those who destroy mangroves be increased so that this habit of environmental destruction is completely halted. The petty

finer do not deter the culprits,” says Sara.

After the training, the environmental committees have been able to fight for change on penalties imposed on those who invade mangrove areas contrary to the law. The changes include the imposition of special fines that are in accordance to the weight of the committed destruction.

## Awareness creation brings hope...

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branch of Society for Women in Africa (SWAAT-T). Later on, we were able to fully manage the organisation. That's when we requested the registrar of non-government organisations to allow us to do so by granting us full powers to run it. The organisation comprises eight female staff and two men. In future we plan to involve ourselves in sensitisation and legal aid for women who are involved in marriage and inheritance disputes.

**Question:** What is your opinion on the concept of increasing awareness on policy related issues through civil society organisations (CSOs)?

**Answer:** Due to the fact that the major goal of non-governmental

organisations is to support the government to reach out to areas that it does not reach, we are of the opinion that civil society organisations have sufficient freedom to provide sensitisation awareness in various spheres and be able to reach out in a faster way.

The task of the government is to institute policy, while we have the obligation to communicate the people's views and facilitate policy implementation. It thus goes without saying that the role of CSOs is crucial in supporting the government and at times even shouting against misdeeds during implementation so that the relevant plans can bear fruit.

**Question:** What is your general call to development stakeholders in

Tanzania in relation to increasing policy awareness activities?

**Answer:** When implementing various policies, it is proper for each civil society organisation to anchor itself in measurable activities, and when these are not visible, we need to change tactics. The cooperation between civil society organisations should be sustainable so that policy goals can be attained. It is quite rare for people or a society to understand that policy implementation is measurable, that's why awareness creation is not required to have limits.

The achievements of a country are seen in having national task groups, stability in policy implementation, this being to a large extent a task implemented by non-governmental organisations.

In order to promote various policies, it is crucial for civil society organisation to realise the significance of working hand-in-hand with the government.

We also call upon any stakeholder to support our work of constructing a hostel at Kambala Primary School—a Maasai village—so as to help girls attain a good education level, especially those living in difficult conditions and others who live far from school. Already, the people have opened a bank account for the purpose and instituted strict supervision of the project. The Maasai community needs an extra push on motivating female children to study because some of them still believe that a girl is simply there to get married.



## POLICY AWARENESS RESULTS

# Widow avoids being inherited, losing inheritance

BY DOREEN SAMBU

**CHALINZE**—Hope has been rekindled in the life of Mariamu Abango, after she successfully recovered her grabbed inheritance following the death of her husband. The empowered Mariam also averted the threat of being inherited as a wife by her deceased husband's relative.

Mariamu is among the beneficiaries of a project executed by CHACODE (Chalinze Community Development Centre), which aims at protection of both widows and children in line with the Women and Gender Development Policy of 2000. The project was funded by the Foundation for Civil Society (FCS).

Mariamu (30) is among women who attended some sensitisation course which was conducted by CHACODE, this being part of efforts to tackle the escalation of land conflicts between peasants and pastoralists, which have existed for a long time. Such conflicts have had an adverse impact on widows. The year 2012 was not all that good for Mariamu following the loss of her husband, with whom they lived together in Tanga Region. She is currently living in Bagamoyo District with her two children. Relatives of her deceased husband had confiscated all the property they had jointly earned with her late husband.

The crisis began when she was forced by her husband's kinsfolk to be inherited by their youngest brother, on the grounds that they did not want to see the property of their relative being lost.

"Quite unfortunately, there was nobody to defend me. My sister in laws also appeared to plot with

**"Quite unfortunately, there was nobody to defend me. My sister in laws also appeared to plot with their brothers, a fact that made me lose hope"**



This is the widow, Mariam Abango, who hails from Chalinze - pictured while taking part in the training on the Women and Gender Development Policy of 2000 that inspired her to fight back for her inheritance.

their brothers, a fact that made me lose hope," she says.

To add salt to the wound, the home of Mariamu's parents was razed down by fire. She thus lost any kind of assistance that she seriously needed.

"Through CHACODE, I learnt how to draft a will and became aware of my rights. The awareness empowered me to file a case. I thereafter sought legal support from the Social Welfare department," she says.

She reveals that due to the cooperation she received both from CHACODE members and legal organs, she was able to get a letter from the ward reconciliation in Peta, and used the letter to file the case in Tanga.

Following the successful court battle, her husband's relatives were compelled to give back her inheritance. She was also saved from looming forced marriage.

Her in-laws also allegedly drew 5,000,000 shillings from the deceased husband's bank account. The court ordered them to pay back the money, after which they advanced her some TZS 700,000/-.

"The training and the ensuing experience has enabled me to assist my fellow widows who face similar challenges with mine. I have been able to educate them on their

rights by giving living examples," Mariamu says.

She says: "Most of us were ignorant of human rights and the Women and Gender Development Policy of 2000. I am proud to say that we have been able to apply the policy and liberate ourselves."

Mariamu currently is now comfortably living with her children, and is proud of the CHACODE training project for restoring her future expectations.

The CHACODE project involved the conducting of a four-phase seminar. The first phase involved local government leaders, while the second phase encompassed peasants and pastoralists with the aim of resolving chronic land conflicts. The third phase involved ward arbitration forums as the fourth phase targeted widows, husbands of deceased wives and orphaned children.

CHACODE coordinator, Thadei Hafigwa says that after conducting a prolonged baseline survey on land conflicts between farmers and pastoralists, they realised that the main victims were widows and orphans.

He says that they discovered that many widows were deprived of their basic rights due to their ignorance, and also because they

**"Through CHACODE, I learnt how to draft a will and became aware of my rights. The awareness empowered me to file a case. I thereafter sought legal support from the Social Welfare department"**

were not allowed to own land or become supervisors of inheritance. Relatives of the deceased were the ones who took it upon themselves to make ownership decisions and became estate supervisors such that they had reached the stage of chasing away both the widows and their children.

"There are many orphaned children who live in deprived condition, who would like to obtain further education opportunities while the society remains docile. After conducting our seminars, we usually witness a re-awakening of recognising the rights of both widows and orphans," says Thadei.



# Community, CSO save twins living in vulnerable condition

“Dad prohibited us to identify us as his children, and instead directed us to call him Ustaadh”

BY DOREEN SAMBU

**BAGAMOYO** – Following the advocacy campaign conducted by the Bagamoyo Women Development Network (BAWODENE) against actions of cruelty and harassment, people in Bagamoyo District have been mobilised and were able to reveal the neglect of orphaned twins.

BAWODENE chairperson, Nuru Mhami, says that the execution of a project related to gender and the promotion of the 1996 Child Development Policy and the Law of the Child Act, 2009, funded by The Foundation for Civil Society (FCS) has led to a solution of the plight faced by twin children, Issa and Rehema, who had been neglected by their father.

Issa and Rehema were born in the year 2008, although things took a turn for worse once their mother, Rehema Yahaya, passed away.

It is believed that parents of the twins were not officially married, but managed to live in harmony and were able to construct their residence. However, Rehema passed away while the children were still infants.

It is said that their father, Mr Yahaya, was able to marry two other women on different occasions. However, life challenges made him neglect his responsibility of taking care of Issa and Rehema.

The children lived in harsh conditions as they struggled for survival. They thus eloped to their maternal grandmother, who, however, was unable to meet their needs. Issa and Rehema thus sought to sell their child labour in the streets.

It is alleged that the father of the twins took the decision to change their clan surnames at the school



On the left are the twins living in vulnerable condition, Issa and Rehema who have been reached by our grantee, Bagamoyo Women Development Network (BAWODENE). On their right is their maternal grandmother.

registry on the grounds that Issa and Rehema had been born out of wedlock, were thus ineligible for inheritance and also unqualified to use his name for identification.

“Dad prohibited us to identify us as his children, and instead directed us to call him *Ustaadh*,” the children recall.

“We were ferrying water using big buckets to fill in some drums, after which we would undertake other home chores. The suffering made us run away,” they recall.

Their grandmother gave them another surname, Abdallah, which belonged to their grandfather. Their fathers’ negligence continued for a long time until a solution was found when members of the community intervened.

In collaboration with BAWODENE, people of the area eventually reached agreement with Yahaya on the fate of the children.

BAWODENE chairperson, Nuru Mhami, says through the project,

“Following the creation of advocacy committees in each ward, we no longer see long lines of customers at our office who used to bring their grievances due to the fact that they are attended at local levels and get legal advice at the same level”

advocacy against gender violence has brought about a change of attitude among the people, such that they have been able to reveal acts of cruelty, which are secretly practiced by some people, in violation of human rights.

“The incident of the twins did shock many residents, after realising that their grandmother was the one bearing the heavy burden of taking care of little children. They chose to discuss the issue with the childrens father so as to get a solution on the future of the children,” Nuhu says.

He says that there are constant efforts made to ensure that members of the relevant family meet with the Zinge ward social welfare officer and also the area chairman of the local government.

Nuru says that following those efforts, Yahaya has taken his children home and provided them with basic needs. She adds that residents are following up to ensure that the children get their basic needs in a friction-free environment.

BAWODENE coordinator Flora Ngoda, says that the greatest benefit of the FCS-funded project is

## POLICY AWARENESS RESULTS

# Advocacy of children's rights brings Mabula to the classroom



Pupils on the background who are Mabula Mayala's classmates, feeling happy to see Mabula joining them in class at Kalemela primary school in Simiyu region.

**SIMIYU** – Mabula Mayala (21) who lives in Kisancha village of Kalemela ward in Simiyu Region, is proud of studying and also associating with other people without being discriminated, in contrast with his childhood experiences when he was discriminated because of his physical disabilities.

Such are the fruits of sustainable advocacy work undertaken by the Busega Children's and Development Services Assistance Tanzania (BCDSA) through promotion of the 1996 Child Development Policy and the Law of the Child Act, 2009 with funds from the Foundation for Civil Society (FCS).

Much as Mabula has now passed the childhood age, there is sufficient evidence that for several years when he was still a small child, he was hidden inside the home and denied the opportunity to socialise with others.

He recalls that during his childhood, he was unable to enjoy the fruits of education and felt

inferior—as a person who was useless to the people surrounding him.

His plight was revealed by some children who attended a BCDSA sensitisation seminar in Simiyu Region, which resulted to 85 children getting the opportunity of being taken to school by their parents. The programme had reached out to 300 orphans living in vulnerable conditions.

The CSO had collaborated with leaders of Kalemela ward and succeeded to come into contact with Mabula whose growth appeared to have stunted as he suffered from poor diet and health. The boy then received medical treatment and proper attention through mobilisation of people's donations.

As for now, Mabula has restored his right to study at Kalemela Primary School and is one of Standard Seven pupils who are performing well. He has been taking place in debates and various academic dialogues so as

to enhance his education.

"I never ceased to harass teachers with questions whenever I did not understand anything. This has made me more daring and also fearless of being looked down because of my physical condition. Apart from getting funded for my schooling, I get good care as having my needs met through people's contributions. This is a better treatment than the one I was getting from my parents," he says.

Mabula says he is proud of having a large number of friends of varied ages, as

he enjoys the love of fellow pupils. He reveals that he offers to teach his compatriots when it happens that they don't understand a topic properly.

He says that following the sensitisation campaign, people have now changed while superstitious parents who either hid or killed their handicapped children in the fear that they shall cause misfortunes have also

"I am grateful to BCDSA for plucking me from a roaring wave which had covered me completely. I now see my dreams getting realised. I plead to both government and non-government leaders to come out and fight for children's rights—especially the handicapped ones, so that they also can fulfil their ambitions"

changed their convictions.

"I am grateful to BCDSA for plucking me from a roaring wave which had covered me completely. I now see my dreams getting realised. I plead to both government and non-government leaders to come out and fight for children's rights—especially the handicapped ones, so that they also can fulfil their ambitions," he says.

Lydia Henry Sarro, who heads the gender and children's desk in Busega District, says that the project has reached out to various stakeholders in six wards, who have eventually made contributions towards the fight against violation of children's rights and people with disabilities.

"Following the awareness campaign, many *wananchi* have realised that they were violating the law on children rights in one way or another. They have now joined hands to condemn the violation of those rights. The people are now observing each homestead to detect any violations, in collaboration with



# Society motivated to institute environmental by-laws

BY HAJI NASSOR

**PEMBA** – The residents of four *shehijas* of Chambani Mkoani Region are only waiting for the minister responsible for environment in Zanzibar to assent the relevant habitat by-laws.

These are the words of Omar Ali Juma, who coordinates an environment protection project, which is managed by JUKAVIPE—Jumuiya ya Ustawishaji wa Zao La Karafuu na Viungo Pemba (JUKAVIPE) through FCS funding.

Omari says that the process to institute environmental by-laws for protecting the habitat began with bringing together people with legal influence from the *shehijas* of Mgagadu, Chambani, Mizingani, Ukutini and Ngwachani.

The by-laws were eventually formulated by the people themselves following a series of meetings that took place in each *shehiya* where the by-laws were approved one article after another.

These fruits of sensitisation were a result of JUKAVIPE's coordination of a two-day seminar for 120 people from the above-mentioned *shehijas* so as to enlighten them on the environment and its protection.

He said that during the people manifested the desire to protect the environment of the areas they were living in, much as there was

“We are quite grateful to have the project introduced in our area because people’s attitude on the environment has changed for the better. Our locality was becoming a semi-desert, but now the natural environment is being restored”

a fear that such a desire could not be actualised.

“They said that their greatest fear was that the people would take a lot of pain to invest in the environment while government officials would distribute the conserved areas to other people altogether,” he said.

He believes that once the by-laws are eventually approved, Chambani Region would be the first area in Pemba Island to have good environment, even go as far as restoring natural growth and hence inspire livelihoods.

The project treasurer, Mohammed Kombo Mohammed, believes that the number of 120 participants was not small at all,

to the people of Chambani Region on the 2013 Environmental Policy, which was presented by officials from the relevant public departments.

Mohammed said that soon after attending special meetings on mobilisation, supervision and environmental protection, the people were highly motivated and acted to form several committees, including one on public contracts, which would monitor the income and expenditure of internal resource transactions in Chambani Region.

The chairman of the central committee of the Ukutini *shehia*, Hamza Mohamed Shoka, says the people do support the whole issue

“Just recently, a young man was caught during the night after having cut down some trees without permission. His load was confiscated. We no longer tolerate such practices, much as the by-laws are yet to become legally operative”



A taskforce of citizens at Chambani in Pemba discusses further inputs for the environmental bylaws.

because they were going to spread the knowledge to others until the envisaged goals were met.

For the moment, the CSO has already distributed 550 copies of the by-laws to the relevant committees with the expectation that these would be used for training committee members in the coming future and for use once the minister ratifies the by-laws.

The organisation has also provided sensitisation awareness

of environmental conservation in their area and have decided to treat the whole issue as their responsibility.

Likewise, the chairman of the central committee of the Mizingani *shehia*, Mohammed Bakari, says that even before the endorsement of the proposed by-laws, a large number of people of areas where environmental destruction was chronic have changed their destructive behaviour, which

included rampant tree-cutting.

“We are quite grateful to have the project introduced in our area because people’s attitude on the environment has changed for the better. Our locality was becoming a semi-desert, but now the natural environment is being restored,” says Yussufu.

Asha Saidi Mtari of Mgagadu *shehia* says her fellow women are

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## POLICY AWARENESS RESULTS

### Advocacy of children's rights...

....From Page 10

ten cell leaders," says Lydia.

"For example, after the formation of children's clubs through FCS grants, some 36 children with disabilities were discovered to have been hidden inside their homes. Other 100 children were found to have been denied their basic right of schooling. All these anomalies were exposed through the investigation and information committees that were formed by children themselves for the aim of assisting their fellow children," says Lydia.

The BCDSA children's department head, Elkana Stephane says that all those achievements are a result of awareness creation given to children for them to fight for their basic rights, apart from other members of the society. Elkana says that the children have been able to send the message to their fellow youngsters, and also to their parents and guardians.

"We have been able to save 68 children from hazardous employment. Parents have

also wakened up to their responsibilities. They have also been following up their children's school performance, contrary to the situation that existed in the past," says Elkana.

Sabina Boniface of Mayega Village, Kalemela Ward, says that children are no longer being given

duties that are above their capacity.

The ward officer for Busame ward, Mussa Bwiru, concludes by saying: "The BCDSA has been updating us with frequent reports and cooperated with local and municipal leadership in ending child abuse."



Mabula Mayala is escorted home by classmates soon after attending classes at Kalemela primary school in Simiyu region.

### Society motivated to institute...

....From Page 11

now wary of cutting green wood, this being the result of frequent sensitisation awareness at village meetings, where the people are educated on the significance of

forest preservation.

The people of Chambani are also satisfied with the performance of their security patrol committee, which was formed after they had attended a course related to the

project.

"Just recently, a young man was caught during the night after having cut down some trees without permission. His load was confiscated. We no longer tolerate such practices, much as the by-laws are yet to become legally operative," says a member of the security committee at Mgagadu *shehia*.

The other development has been the formation of small groups that have their own nurseries as part of the green revolution drive. This became possible after people of the area attended some training conducted by JUKAVIPE.

Abrahaman Mohamed Kombo, who had a 9,000 clove seedling nursery, which he sold, has been able to build his modern house.

Giving his testimony, he says: "I am proud of the fruits of my nursery. I now sleep soundly inside a brick house."



With environmental bylaws in the verge of being instituted, citizens of Chambani in Pemba are already motivated to restore their mangroves in collaboration with members of Jumuiya ya Ustawishaji wa zao la Karafuu na Viungo Pemba (JUKAVIPE).

### Community, CSO save twins...

....From Page 9

the empowering of members of the society to realise their basic civic rights, to come together and to defend those principles fearlessly.

"Following the creation of advocacy committees in each ward, we no longer see long lines of customers at our office who used to bring their grievances due to the fact that they are attended at local levels and get legal advice at the same level," she says.

She says that the magnitude of acts of gender violence and discrimination has gone down in Bagamoyo District. "Local people have a wider understanding of their basic rights and what they are supposed to do in order to defend them," she says.

A resident of Bong'wa neighbourhood, Omary Jumbeki, says that through the project, many people have become sensitised and have abandoned cruel practices, as those who have suffered from gender discrimination have been enlightened on where to go to demand their rights.

Apart from redeeming children living in vulnerable conditions, the organisation has been able to motivate the society as well as district council personnel to construct three orphanages.

Issa Kisebengo, a beneficiary of the seminars, says he has realised that when local people are enlightened on their rights and duties, there is a greater potential to openly rebuke evil practices and even motivate the people to become masters of their own lives.

Shufaa Khamisi, a resident of Dundani ward, says: "Before the organisation reached out to us, most of us were ignorant on ways to disentangle ourselves from injustice and demand our rights. We are quite grateful now that our grasp of human rights and the relevant laws has widened."

She says that children, like the case of the twins Issa and Rehema, and also some women who have suffered from cruelties, have been able to receive relevant assistance through the CSOs work in collaboration with people of the area.



# CSO anti-deforestation message in Zanzibar sinks in

BY ISSA YUSUPH

**ZANZIBAR** - Residents of Mkokotoni coastal area, in the northern part of Unguja Island – Zanzibar are said to have changed from being the ‘enemies’ of their own environment to protectors of their ecosystem, thanks to an environmental awareness campaign waged by Mkokotoni Environmental Conservation Association (MECA), through funds donated by the Foundation for Civil Society (FCS).

In the recent past the Mkokotoni coastal area was on the verge of losing its natural beauty due to large-scale destruction of mangroves and other plants. The situation led to widespread erosion along the beach. After seeing the danger, residents of the area now say they are moving back to restoration.

Credit goes to the three-year environmental awareness campaign aimed at discouraging destruction of the mangroves as well as promoting tree planting in the area. People from all walks of life, including students and farmers, are now engaged in a campaign to protect the environment – in adherence to the Zanzibar Forest Policy of 1996.

Mr. Ame Haji Ame, community leader (known as Sheha), says that deforestation in the area was becoming worse on each coming day. The awareness campaign has helped to transform most people from being enemies to protectors of their environment, he says.

“Women, students, community and religious leaders, fishermen, and other members of the public are now doing a good job in conserving the environment,” says Ame.

He says the level of deforestation in the area was quite alarming, leading more sea water to find its way onto the land; thus affecting farmers’ crops, houses, and even polluting fresh waters in wells and other natural reservoirs.

Ame says the admirable changes in the 12 villages of Mkokotoni are attributed to increased awareness



A member of Mkokotoni Environmental Conservation Association (MECA) of Unguja inspects some mangroves that have been protected following awareness of the Zanzibar Forest Policy of 1996.

on forest policy following the ongoing campaign waged by MECA to conserve the area.

MECA has been playing a pivotal role in promoting proper management of forests, keeping school environment both clean and green, while preserving water catchment areas in line with the Zanzibar Forest Policy of 1996.

The overall goal of this policy is to protect and conserve forest resources including wildlife, flora and fauna and enhancing the role of forest resources in maintaining soil and water conservation. The policy also emphasizes perpetual tree planting as well as dissemination of public education.

The project targeted community leaders, civil societies, fishers, farmers, teachers, and students in six schools through their environmental clubs.

“We used public gatherings in villages, seminars, information education communication (IEC)

materials portraying environment protection message. Our school environment clubs and other community members are speaking the same language discouraging the cutting down of trees,” says MECA chairperson, Mussa Ali Makame.

Juma Ngwali, a resident at Mkokotoni, says that fortunately, women are in the forefront of protecting forests, and that trees (for use as firewood and charcoal) are only cut down from earmarked areas, while tree planting is encouraged.

Another resident at Mkokotoni, Bakar Juma Ali, says they have formed 12 village committees with the aim of promoting environmental conservation, this being solid proof that many people are now environmentally conscious.

He says the use of chainsaws has been banned, and many of them have been confiscated,

following the residents’ awareness and ownership of environment conservation by-laws.

For his part, a student from Pale Secondary School, Othman Haji, says their school is among those, which have benefited from training seminars on students’ role in protecting the environment. “Students have been motivated to keep the surroundings both clean and green,” he says.

Bakar Bali Haji of Pale gives witness that school environment clubs have drastically increased. He says students meet every Thursday to talk about environment conservation, perform cleaning exercises, and undertake tree planting.

Concluding, Asha Ussi, who deals with fish drying at Mkokotoni beach, says the awareness campaign has helped her desist from random tree cutting.

## POLICY AWARENESS RESULTS

# FCS-funded project inspires Monica to fight FGM

“I feel more empowered and ready to instigate changes in my community. I have three younger sisters and some other neighbours in need of support. I am prepared to do everything possible to prevent them from undergoing FGM”

BY JACOB MUGINI

**MARA** - Monica Kisanta has vowed to fight and save dozens of fellow young girls from undergoing Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) at her home village of Mogabiri, which is located in Tarime District of Mara Region.

This is after receiving awareness training on the health effects caused by FGM and other harmful cultural practices. The training was conducted provided by the Tanzania Youth Health and Development Organisation (TAYOHADO) through funds provided by the Foundation for Civil Society (FCS).

Tarime is said to be one of ‘chronic’ districts in Tanzania where hundreds of schools girls are still forcibly subjected to FGM. Worse still, it has not been so easy for non-circumcised local girls to get married.

The 22 – year old girl, Monica, has said that enough is enough. She now dares to stand firm in order to protect her young sisters and neighbours from passing through the traumatizing cultural practice, which also fuels new cases of HIV infection in the area.

“I feel more empowered and ready to instigate changes in my



Monica attends a training seminar which inspired her to take the fight to her home village.

community. I have three younger sisters and some other neighbours in need of support. I am prepared to do everything possible to prevent them from undergoing FGM,” says Monica.

The FCS grantee (TAYOHADO) is implementing an ambitious one-year project aimed at making Tarime youths say ‘No’ to traditional practices that might put them at a risk of contracting HIV/AIDS.

“The situation is alarming.

Fellow young girls do get infected with HIV through cherished cultural practices,” says Monica.

Some cultural practices entail awarding a wide range of gifts to circumcised girls, such as cash during the ceremonies. Monica describes the gifts as useless.

“I appeal to whoever is supporting this initiative not to give up. The situation in remote areas of Tarime town is quite alarming,” says Monica.

After completing her ordinary secondary education in 2012, Monica started a tailoring business that targeted women at her home village.

John Matiko, the TAYOHADO coordinator, says Monica is among 40 youths who have benefited from the anti-FGM awareness drive, which recently took place in Tarime.

“We have always been telling them to spread the word up to the interior parts of their neighbourhoods,” he said.

TAYOHADO is a CSO dedicated in transforming lives of schooling and non-schooling youths in various parts of Tarime District. The organisation is run by local youths who know by heart the chronic problems facing their rural colleagues.

“I appeal to whoever is supporting this initiative not to give up. The situation in remote areas of Tarime town is quite alarming”



# CSO empowers Busega orphan to quit child labour

BY DOREEN SAMBU

**SIMIYU** - Kaswahili Mathias (12) living at Busami village in Badugu district, Simiyu region may still be having some good old memories of the splendid care that he received from his late parents. This is the life that never lasted so long. Things had just begun to change for the worse following the death of his parents that fuelled hardships and suffering – allegedly instigated by his own guardians.

Forced to work in farms and grazing cattle most of his time, he was deprived the right to continue with proper primary education.

“I don’t really want to recall that difficult life. I sometimes wished I could run away and get out of the village and never come back. I owned nothing at that time since everything was taken over by my father’s relatives,” says young Kaswahili.

Kaswahili says one of the things that made his life miserable was the fact that he could sometimes fail to be given some food. This reality eventually forced him to skip classes and do some little manual work just to keep his day going and also buy some food.

“I worked on other people’s fields. I would be paid up to TZS 1,000 while others would just give me some food to eat after finishing the work. These petty jobs kept me going,” he says.

“There was no one to lean on because my sister was forced to get married at tender age and the dowry simply vanished into the hands of relatives. This made me think a lot on what lay ahead,” he adds.

Currently, there is ray of hope in the life of Kaswahili after having benefited from the intervention of the Busega Children & Development Services Assistance (BCDSA), which received funding from the Foundation for Civil Society (FCS).

He says he has been meeting fellow children and become a *bona fide* member of children clubs coordinated by BCDSA, thus benefiting from various services related to the 1996 Child



This is the happier Kaswahili Mathias, now wearing school uniforms and holds pens - as opposed to indulgence in allegedly excessive manual works and child labour. Thanks to his involvement with our grantee, Busega Children & Development Assistance (BCDSA).

Development Policy and the Law of the Child Act, 2009.

Through the children club, details of Kaswahili’s predicament were given to the ward executive. The ward executive held frank discussions with his aunt (name withheld) on a number of child right issues. She conceded the mistakes she had made and promised to change for the better.

The community has also started to discourage acts of child rights violation. The community developed cooperation with children clubs that sought to defend the welfare of children whose rights were violated.

“I have learnt a lot through different seminars coordinated by the children clubs. Cooperation between leaders of children clubs, village executives and leaders of the BCDSA made it possible for authorities to tackle my case,” says Kaswahili.

He says that the children club and other actors had successfully

enabled him to go back to school, hence relieve him from the psychological torture that he had undergone. The villagers were also motivated to contribute some money for his school uniforms and stationeries.

The village executive also took his case to the village council, following the alleged misuse of property left behind by Kaswahili’s departed parents as well as questioning the dowry paid for his sister’s early marriage. All properties were retrieved, including the farming land and the dowry. The village executives were able to push the case to the primary court and Kaswahili’s sister was chosen to oversee the inheritance until he attains 18 years.

“I appreciate the children club and BCDSA job. As an orphan, my life has changed. I feel valued by the surrounding community. I’m proud to have reached Standard Seven without facing any further obstacles,” says Kaswahili.

The ward executive for Busame, Mussa Bwiru says: “Many parents and guardians threaten their children that they will disown them once they find out that they have reported child right violations to the authorities. We have been able to change the habit through cooperation with children clubs, as well as taking action against guardians who instigate violence against children.

Through sensitisation by the children clubs, a total of 65 children have been reinstated back to primary and secondary schools, as a result of contributions from the citizens as well as from the formed village development committees. The move has helped to overcome the challenge of children not being sent out to school.

Children from Badugu ward say they have been able to benefit from the project and are now aware of their basic rights and responsibilities. They are also enlightened on basic laws that protect a child, and where to go and report in case the parents or guardians go against their core responsibilities of taking care of the children.

“Our compatriot has been deprived of his basic child rights for quite a long time. However, through the BCDSA children clubs, we were able to get the confidence to report the issue to the ward leader so as to rescue him,” says Mathias Jackson.

Gadlord Deuli, who is the coordinator of programmes at BCDSA says: “Some 60 children who have attended the seminar that was conducted through the children clubs have already started to enjoy their rights. They are all schooling without facing any discrimination. Early marriages to girl children have also gone down in our community.”

Apart from the advocacy work, children clubs were established to protect child rights by forming special committees run and managed by the children themselves. Through the clubs, some more children realised their rights and are now able to identify obstacles that hinder smooth dispensation of their rights.

## OUR GRANTEE'S WORK

# Village leadership flaws exposed during public dialogue

Lack of integrity among village executives, the citizens' little understanding of governance and civic issues, as well as poor participation of local executives in village meetings, are key factors behind people's failure to exercise good governance at local level.

This was revealed by residents of Nanyamba ward, in Mtwara region during a public dialogue on good governance and accountability, which was organised by Saidia Jamii Kuishi (SAJAKU) through funds donated by the Foundation for Civil Society (FCS). Over 250 participants participated in the dialogue, where they were articulate to raise their voices and concerns.

Contributing to a discussion, a resident of Namkuku village, Mohamed Mwalimu, said many villagers had little knowledge on the importance of village or ward meetings, thus ignored meetings called by village executives.

A resident of Dinyecha village, Shamte Ahmad, says lack of integrity of village executives is a key reason as to why citizens do not show up at village or ward meetings. He added that citizens needed to be educated so that eventually the local authority executives could be held accountable whenever there was some misuse of public funds and resources.

"You find out that the people do attend meetings, but when it comes to the reading of income and expenditure reports, some issues lead to some misunderstandings. That is why citizens do not see the importance of the meetings, even though they are vital in enforcing of good governance," says Shamte.

Hadija Lyangunde of Nanyamba village says failure among local executives in sensitizing citizens to attend the village and constituency meetings is one of the reasons for them not attending the meetings.

Hadija says, if local executives play effective roles in sensitizing people to participate in village meetings, the attendance will be



One of the beneficiaries of public dialogues conducted by our grantee, Saidia Jamii Kuishi (SAJAKU), Hassan Ismail, giving his testimony on how the dialogues have exposed the village leadership flaws in Mtwara rural.

good, hence the enhancement of development at the local level and realisation of good governance.

Facilitating the dialogue, Mr. Said Swallah, said good governance could only be achieved when local leaders organised well-attended public meetings.

Swallah says development could not be achieved where good governance was not exercised. Thus, it was very important for each person to perform their duties in line with principles of good governance.

Opening the session, the ward executive of Nanyamba, Hassan Mauji, reminded the village leaders on the importance of holding village meetings and writing of minutes that were to be forwarded to ward development committees.

Mauji said the absence of village

meetings was not only against the principles of good governance but delayed the people's development.

Welcoming the guest of honour, the executive secretary of SAJAKU, Nashiri Pontiya, said the objective of the public dialogue was to raise more discussion around issues of good governance.

**"You find out that the people do attend meetings, but when it comes to the reading of income and expenditure reports, some issues lead to some misunderstandings. That is why citizens do not see the importance of the meetings, even though they are vital in enforcing of good governance"**



## Ludewa CSO promotes child rights protection with flying colours



Both of these are young children. Our grantee Lugarawa Development Foundation has given them hope to enjoy their rights according to the 1996 Child Development Policy and the Law of the Child Act, 2009.

Following a child rights protection campaign waged by Lugarawa Development Foundation, citizens of Liganga division, Ludewa district have started a process of enacting their own by-laws that are aimed at prohibiting parents, especially women, from going to the local brew pubs at night with their babies. This was revealed during a recent training seminar in Njombe region that was conducted by Lugarawa

Development Foundation with funds donated by the Foundation for Civil Society (FCS). The training seminar was aimed at protecting the rights of children related to the 1996 Child Development Policy and the Law of the Child Act, 2009.

A resident of Ilininda, Annoniatha Mlowe says the by-laws have already become operational in their area, and that the money that is being

collected as fine goes to the village coffers to facilitate other social-economic activities. "Since the by-laws became operational more women and men are sticking together at home – leading to better care for their families, including improved nutrition of their children," says Annoniatha. She said that in their neighbourhood, cases of truancy also gone done since the sticking of women at home in the evenings also attracted their spouses to abandon hang around the pubs. In turn, parents now get more time to plan their family priorities, as well as monitor their children's school performance. "Previously, many children would not regularly attend class simply because their parents were away from them for most of the time, and they were left hungry. With the institution of by-laws, we are witnessing some improvements in child nutrition," says Annoniatha. For his part, a community development officer in Ludewa district, Thomas Kiowi, said time had come for parents to go back to the drawing board and review the whole issue of child rights protection.

## Community urged to follow up public resource use

The society has been called upon to make follow up on public resource utilisation in different sectors so as to pave way for a more productive and accountable management of public funds.

The statement was given by the Chairman of Mbwewe Farmers' Development Organisation (MFADEO), Ramadhani Maumba, when opening a three-day capacity building training for farmers, religious leaders, wards, village officials and members of CSOs in Bagamoyo district, Pwani region.

The training on Public Expenditure Tracking System

(PETS) in the agriculture sector was funded by The Foundation for Civil Society (FCS). Some 50 participants from the two wards of Mbwewe and Kimange village benefitted from the course.

Each year the Bagamoyo district council sets aside funds for implementation of various development projects that aim to benefit the local farmers.

However, there is little public monitoring of funds set aside by the government.

Maumba urged the participants to use the acquired knowledge to make constant follow up so as

to ensure that all the money is properly utilised.

For his part, the ward councillor of Mbwewe, Omary Mhando, advised the people to effectively participate in all development planning processes - starting from village level - so as to be part and parcel of all initiatives.

Moving a vote of thanks on behalf of the participants, Issa Ally said they would use the acquired knowledge in collaboration with village leaders to ensure that the information on use of public funds was availed to the people.

## People with disabilities demand free medical services

People with Disabilities (PWDs) in Lindi region have urged the authorities to issue written directives to all dispensaries and health centres which declare that PWDs have the right to access free medical services.

The call was made in early September during a seminar on the status of health services provided to PWDs, which was coordinated by *Shirikisho la Vyama vya Walemavu Tanzania (SHIVYAWATA)*. In their statement, the PWDs underscored their right to access basic health services without being stigmatized.

The chairman of SHIVYAWATA in Lindi region, Musa Namulya, has said when the PWDs go to the health centres and ask for free medical services in accordance with the guidelines, health practitioners tend to put them on the sidelines, claiming that they have received no such directives.

SHIVYAWATA is an independent organisation run by the PWDs with the aim of advocating for basic social welfare of PWDs. For a past couple of years, the organisation has been funded by the Foundation for Civil Society (FCS) so as to equip it to implement various projects that aim at enhancing the PWDs participation in democratic and development processes.

Responding to the statement, a representative from the Lindi District Commissioner's office, Herieth Kaluwa, said it was everyone's basic right to access health services.

Ms. Esther Ng'itu said most PWDs tended to be stigmatized by unfaithful health practitioners at public health centres.

Ng'itu said some of them; especially the deaf, were facing difficulties when communicating with health practitioners during clinical observations.

The PWDs statement also pointed out other challenges, including lack of disability access facilities in some key public buildings and centres.

## Funds disbursed to our grantees between June and September 2014

S/N	Account Name	Contract Number	Beneficiary Banker	Branch	Amount disbursed (in TZS)
<b>Transferred to Access Bank</b>					
1	Movement for Poverty Reduction	MG/1/13/576	Access Bank	Manzese	14,597,900.00
2	Movement for Poverty Reduction	FCS/MG/1/13/576	Access Bank	Manzese	7,358,500.00
3	Kigamboni Peer Educators Network (KIPENET)	FCS/Y2Y/SC/2012/033	Access Bank	Temeke	1,891,000.00
<b>Transferred to Azania Bank Tanzania Ltd</b>					
4	SHIVYAWATA - Ilemela	FCS/RSG/1/13/230	Azania Bank	Mwaloni Branch	7,499,100.00
<b>Transferred to BankABC</b>					
5	Community Effort for Poverty Alleviation	FCS/RSG/1/13/136	BankABC	Upanga	7,421,000.00
<b>Transferred to Barclays(T) Ltd</b>					
6	Policy Forum	SG/2/14/002	Barclays	Ohio StreetT	94,000,000.00
7	Environment Media Network Ltd	MG/1/13/314	Barclays	Mwenge	9,228,000.00
8	Environment Media Network Ltd	FCS/MG/1/13/314	Barclays	Mwenge	13,752,180.00
<b>Transferred to CRDB Bank PLC</b>					
9	SHIKUWATA RFE ROUND 6	MG/2/12/130	CRDB	Songea	9,479,000.00
10	WOWAP - TANGA	MG/P/12/008	CRDB	Tanga	9,742,025.00
11	LECA Limited	MG/2/12/040	CRDB	Tabora	5,406,000.00
12	Land Rights Research & Resources	SG/2/12/016	CRDB	UDSM	78,483,602.00
13	KIUNGONET	RSG/SC/14/003	CRDB	Kigoma	6,006,000.00
14	NDELA Kituo cha Maendeleo ya Vijana Kigoma	FCS/WK/MG/1/13/31	CRDB	Kigoma	4,109,750.00
15	NYAKITONTO Youth for Development Tanzania	FCS/WK/MG/1/13/24	CRDB	Kigoma	5,477,500.00
16	Women and Children Legal Aid Organisation	FCS/WK/MG/1/13/17	CRDB	TANGA	2,180,000.00
17	Umoja Wawezeshaji Kioo	FCS/WK/MG/1/13/21	CRDB	KIGOMA	1,660,000.00
18	CODEC Tanzania	FCS/RSG/1/13/508	CRDB	Hai	7,491,000.00
19	Njomlolo Foundation	FCS/RSG/1/13/151	CRDB	Njombe	7,499,200.00
20	TZ League of the Blind	FCS/RSG/1/13/463	CRDB	Karagwe	7,500,000.00
21	MFAWICA	FCS/RSG/1/13/627	CRDB	Kahama	7,500,000.00
22	YOPAHECO	FCS/RSG/1/13/429	CRDB	Kibaha	7,500,000.00
23	MNGONET	FCS/RSG/1/13/415	CRDB	Singida	7,399,800.00
24	Jamii Salama Development Volunteers	FCS/MG/1/13/112	CRDB	Tabora	13,040,659.00
25	Jamii Salama Development Volunteers	FCS/MG/1/13/112	CRDB	TABORA	9,458,659.00
26	Njombe Environmental Conservation Association	RSG/1/13/135	CRDB	Tabora	7,499,200.00
27	Save Family (T) Charity	RSG/1/13/658	CRDB	Morogoro	7,500,000.00
28	Mission to Vulnerable TZ	MG/1/13/735	CRDB	Iringa	7,550,000.00
29	Amua Sasa Association	MG/1/13/582	CRDB	Mbinga	11,748,500.00
30	Amua Sasa Association	FCS/MG/1/13/582	CRDB	Mbinga	7,441,000.00
31	YOSSADO Group	MG/1/13/198	CRDB	Azikiwe	12,831,500.00
32	YOSSADO Group	FCS/MG/1/13/198	CRDB	Azikiwe	10,335,500.00
<b>Tranferred to Diamond Trust Bank (DTB)</b>					
33	Caucus for Children Rights	SG/2/13/017	DTB	Arusha	117,641,000.00
<b>Transferred to Exim Bank (T) Ltd</b>					
34	Elishadai Children Foundation	FCS/RSG/1/13/718	Exim Bank	Arusha	7,491,000.00
35	Same Development Foundation -SADEFO	FCS/RSG/1/13/099	Exim Bank	Moshi	7,500,000.00
36	Community for Sustainable Development	RSG/1/13/643	Exim Bank	Mwanza	7,500,000.00
37	Nyakitonto Youth for Development Tanzania	FCS/Y2Y/SC/2012/049	Exim Bank	Kigoma	1,604,500.00
<b>Transferred to Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB)</b>					
38	Legal Assistance Organisation	MG/2/12/171	KCB	Mwanza	15,853,500.00
39	TACOPE Education Project	FCS/RSG/1/13/447	KCB	Mwanza	7,500,000.00
40	Albino Economic and Health Jackers	FCS/RSG/1/13/418	KCB	MWANZA	7,500,000.00
41	ZACEDY Community	RSG/1/13/276	KCB	Zanzibar	7,445,000.00
42	Foundation for Development Organisation (FODEO)	MG/1/13/559	KCB	Mwanza	11,017,475.00



S/N	Account Name	Contract Number	Beneficiary Banker	Branch	Amount disbursed (in TZS)
43	Foundation for Development Organisation (FODEO)	FCS/MG/1/13/559	KCB	Mwanza	11,380,625.00
44	Community Animation Centre	MG/1/13/390	KCB	Mwanza	14,767,250.00
45	Community Animation of Tanzania	FCS/MG/1/13/390	KCB	Mwanza	7,693,250.00
	<b>Transferred to NBC</b>			Mwanza	
46	Tumaini Mwanza	FCS/MG/1/13/586	NBC	Mwanza	14,527,000.00
47	Tumaini Mwanza	FCS/MG/1/13/586	NBC	Mwanza	8,701,500.00
48	Tanzania Women Lawyers Association	SG/2/11/006	NBC	Corporate	55,730,000.00
	<b>Transferred to NMB</b>				
49	Upendo Mausi	FCS/RSG/1/13/268	NMB	Dodoma	7,500,000.00
50	Ushirika wa Kilimo na Hifadhi Mazao	FCS/MG/1/13/356	NMB	Kongwa	7,976,000.00
51	Mbarali Community Movement	FCS/RSG/1/13/432	NMB	Mbarali	7,500,000.00
52	KILWAG	FCS/RSG/1/13/425	NMB	Kibaha	7,499,500.00
53	MWAJAUMA	FCS/RSG/1/13/589	NMB	Mahenge	7,500,000.00
54	Umoja wa Wanaoishi kwa Matumaini	FCS/RSG/1/13/098	NMB	Bagamoyo	7,500,000.00
55	VOYOHEDA	FCS/RSG/1/13/009	NMB	Mtwara	7,495,000.00
56	UWAMAMA	FCS/RSG/1/13/498	NMB	Newala	7,499,561.00
57	Mbwewe Farmers Development Organisation	FCS/RSG/1/13/200	NMB	Chalinze	7,500,000.00
58	JUWAKIMAUMABA	FCS/RSG/1/13/137	NMB	Chakechake	7,500,000.00
59	Umoja wa Maendeleo Kipunguni B	FCS/MG/1/13/043	NMB	Ilala	14,776,667.00
60	Umoja wa Maendeleo Kipunguni B	FCS/MG/1/13/043	NMB	Ilala	7,633,800.00
61	Idara ya Vijana Wasioona	FCS/RSG/1/13/241	NMB	Wami	7,500,000.00
62	Chama cha Viziwi Wilaya ya Hai	FCS/MG/1/13/107	NMB	Hai	8,500,000.00
63	CHAVITA - Mvomero	FCS/RSG/1/13/074	NMB	Turiani	7,500,000.00
64	Chama cha Walemavu Tanzania	FCS/RSG/1/13/560	NMB	Kyela	7,494,721.00
65	Grassroot Outreach Organisation	FCS/MG/1/13/610	NMB	Monduli	14,335,305.00
66	Grassroot Outreach Organisation	FCS/MG/1/13/610	NMB	Monduli	8,809,305.00
67	UDECCO Women Group	FCS/RSG/1/13/283	NMB	Mahenge	7,500,000.00
68	CHAVITA-Kikundi cha Njombe	FCS/MG/1/13/111	NMB	Njombe	9,083,360.00
69	Gender and Advocacy Organisation	FCS/MG/1/13/158	NMB	Chakechake	14,322,000.00
70	Safina Women Association	FCS/MG/1/13/083	NMB	Njombe	14,415,083.00
71	Safina Women Association	FCS/MG/1/13/083	NMB	Njombe	8,082,890.00
72	Gender Violence Control in Mara	FCS/RSG/1/13/451	NMB	Musoma	7,499,300.00
73	Wazee wa Maendeleo Nkasi	FCS/RSG/1/13/739	NMB	Nkasi	7,499,500.00
74	Kisesa Women Network	RSG/1/13/104	NMB	Magu	7,500,000.00
75	Jumuiya ya Walimu Wakuu wa Skuli	RSG/1/13/400	NMB	Zanzibar	7,495,200.00
76	AKUAT	RSG/1/13/352	NMB	Bank House	7,497,000.00
77	Asasi ya Kuunganisha Vijana Kimaendeleo	MG/1/13/144	NMB	Ruangwa	15,812,000.00
78	Asasi ya Kuunganisha Vijana Kimaendeleo	FCS/MG/1/13/144	NMB	Ruangwa	4,803,000.00
79	Mazingira NGAU	RSG/1/13/457	NMB	Ruangwa	7,500,000.00
80	Diana Women Empowerment	MG/1/13/364	NMB	Lushoto	16,227,000.00
81	Diana Women Empowerment Organisation	FCS/MG/1/13/364	NMB	Lushoto	6,269,000.00
82	Chama cha Wanaoishi na VVU	MG/1/13/396	NMB	Kayanga	13,064,225.00
83	Chama cha Wanaoishi na VVU	FCS/MG/1/13/396	NMB	Kayanga	10,142,825.00
84	Wanawake Wasioona Mufindi	RSG/1/13/237	NMB	Mafinga	7,500,000.00
85	Shirika la Vyama vya Watu Wenye	MG/1/12/224	NMB	Kahama	6,201,500.00
86	Tuamke Disabled Women Group - Mwanza	MG/DC/2/12/050	NMB	Regional Drive	7,419,425.00
87	Agricultural and Livestock Development	MG/1/12/113	NMB	Mbulu	3,372,540.00
88	Dira Theatre Group	MG/2/12/342	NMB	Wami	5,224,500.00
89	Asasi ya Wazee Bagamoyo	MG/1/12/028	NMB	Bagamoyo	10,522,400.00
90	Chama cha Wasioona Sumbawanga Mjini	MG/DC/2/12/043	NMB	Sumbawanga	5,923,850.00
91	TIWAMWE Women Group	MG/2/12/206	NMB	Muheza	7,199,000.00
92	WODEP Group	MG/2/12/107	NMB	Geita	8,973,200.00

S/N	Account Name	Contract Number	Beneficiary Banker	Branch	Amount disbursed (in TZS)
93	Chama cha Viziwi - Ilemela	MG/2/12/400	NMB	Regional Drive	8,335,400.00
94	Chama cha Walemavu -CHAWATA	MG/2/12/064	NMB	Newala	5,782,500.00
95	League of the Blind Tanzania	MG/2/12/006	NMB	Urambo	14,046,105.00
96	Kibaha People Living with HIV/AIDS (KIPECHA)	MG/3/11/063	NMB	Kibaha	10,016,500.00
97	Organisation for Youth Community Rights and Development	MG/2/12/267	NMB	Bank House	12,393,600.00
98	Rufiji Social Development Initiative	MG/2/12/119	NMB	Kibiti	11,406,000.00
99	Kamati ya SHIVYAWATA DSM	FCS/MG/DC/2/12/014	NMB	Ilala	4,199,200.00
100	Kikundi Cha Viziwi Mtwara	FCS/MG/02/11/016	NMB	Mtwara	2,664,400.00
101	Tanzania Health Care and Career Awareness Program (TAHECAP)	FCS/MG/2/10/126	NMB	Bank House	18,104,000.00
102	SAJAKU Group	FCS/MG/2/12/491	NMB	Mtwara	20,072,000.00
103	MTWANGONET	RSG/SC/2/14/004	NMB	Mtwara	6,571,400.00
104	TALISDA	WK/MG/1/13/02	NMB	Korogwe	6,746,000.00
105	Marafiki wa Elimu Dodoma	FCS/Y2Y/SC/2012/39	NMB	Dodoma	1,600,000.00
106	Kasulu Youth Development	FCS/Y2Y/SC/2012/031	NMB	Kasulu	1,623,800.00
107	Youth to Youth Fund/BOSEDA	FCS/Y2Y/SC/2012/008	NMB	Biharamulo	1,597,000.00
<b>Transferred to People's Bank of Zanzibar (PBZ)</b>					
108	Pemba Association For Civil Society	RSG/2/14/002	PBZ	Chakechake	5,126,000.00
109	Association of NGOs in Zanzibar	RSG/2/14/001	PBZ	Malindi	5,060,000.00
110	WAMATA	MG/2/12/390	PBZ	Chakechake	7,659,000.00
111	Mkokotoni Environment Conservation	MG/BG/1/12/003	PBZ	Malindi	4,655,000.00
112	ZECOSAC	MG/1/12/253	PBZ	Mwanakwerekwere	9,663,000.00
113	Jumuiya ya Ustawishaji wa Zao la Karafuu na Viungo	MG/2/12/240	PBZ	Chakechake	15,330,000.00
114	JUWAMAKU	FCS/RSG/1/13/580	PBZ	Malindi	7,500,000.00
115	Chumbuni Youth Development Organisation	FCS/RSG/1/13/115	PBZ	Mwanakwerekwere	7,500,000.00
116	ZANAB - Wilaya ya Mkoani	FCS/RSG/1/13/477	PBZ	Chakechake	7,535,000.00
117	Mwanyanya Green Society	FCS/RSG/1/13/125	PBZ	Malindi	7,500,000.00
118	Zanzibar NGO Cluster for HIV	MG/1/13/261	PBZ	Malindi	13,893,000.00
119	Zanzibar NGO Cluster for HIV	FCS/MG/1/13/261	PBZ	Mwanakwerekwere	8,550,500.00
120	Jumuiya ya Maendeleo ya Kiuchumi na Kijamii Chumbuni	MG/1/13/276	PBZ	Malindi	6,487,500.00
121	Jumuiya ya Maendeleo ya Kiuchumi na Kijamii Chumbani	FCS/MG/1/13/276	PBZ	Malindi	13,767,500.00
<b>Transferred to Tanzania Postal Bank (TPB)</b>					
122	Community Health Affairs TZ	FCS/MG/1/13/523	TPB	Metropolitan	8,688,000.00
123	Kituo cha Wasaidizi wa Kisheria	MG/1/13/456	TPB	Ubungo Plaza	10,219,500.00
124	Kituo cha Wasaidizi wa Sheria cha Jamii (KIWAKIJA)	FCS/MG/1/13/456	TPB	Ubungo	10,555,000.00
<b>Transferred to Twiga Bancorp</b>					
125	Ni Hekima Pekee Organisation	RSG/1/13/231	TWIGA BANCORP	Mwanza	7,500,000.00
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>1,375,854,237.00</b>
18-Sep-14					
	Account Name	Contract Number	Beneficiary Banker	Branch	Amount
1	Marafiki wa Elimu Dodoma	FCS/Y2Y/SC/2012/39	NMB	Dodoma	1,600,000.00
2	Nyakitonto Youth for Development Tanzania	FCS/Y2Y/SC/2012/049	Exim Bank	Kigoma	1,604,500.00
3	Kasulu Youth Development	FCS/Y2Y/SC/2012/031	NMB	Kasulu	1,623,800.00
4	Kigamboni Peer Educators Network (KIPENET)	FCS/Y2Y/SC/2012/033	Access Bank	Temeke	1,891,000.00
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>6,719,300.00</b>
24-Sep-14					
	Account Name	Contract Number	Beneficiary Banker	Branch	Amount
1	Youth to Youth Fund/BOSEDA	FCS/Y2Y/SC/2012/008	NMB	Biharamulo	1,597,000.00
<b>Sub total</b>					<b>1,597,000.00</b>