



GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

SOURCES OF FUNDING FOR NON-GOVERNMENTAL
ORGANISATIONS

*Compiled
by*

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1 EMBASSY OF BELGIUM

(a) **Policies and Priorities**

Belgium Aid for Development Cooperation (BADC) promotes the existence of NGOs, its approach is not to dictate or interfere with the focus of supported NGO activities as this is considered the role of the NGO. BADC has two kinds of arrangements with NGOs: project-driven NGO support and programme - driven NGO support. It is interested to see that target populations are involved in the implementation of supported NGO projects.

(b) **Total amount of funding channeled to NGO**

The information on funding was not available.

(c) **The operational mechanism for funding NGOs.**

Funding is provided through:

- ▶ BADC the fund is worth 25 million Belgian Francs (approx. US\$ 1.7 million).
- ▶ Belgium Survival Fund (BSF) channeled through International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to development projects. The minimum size of any project supported under this scheme is 25 million Belgian Francs.
- ▶ Micro project scheme regarded as starter money for small projects up to a maximum of US\$ 5,000. Small groups are eligible as are individuals and the fund has about US\$ 60,000.

(d) **Type of NGOs supported**

BADC supports Belgian NGOs which have operational links with local partners i.e. local NGOs or Community Based Organizations (CBOs). Support to NGOs working on relief depends on the emergency situation and the Belgian Government's respond to it.

(e) **Type of Project supported**

Any project proposal or activity submitted by NGOs in the sectors of agriculture, rural development, education, afforestation, health (AIDS prevention), vocational training, small-scale construction and small-scale hydro electric power and water projects.

(f) **Sectoral distribution of NGO operations**

There are no limitations for NGO operations either in terms of sector or geographical distribution.

(g) **Current relations with NGOs and future plans**

BADC Headquarters supports Belgian NGOs in Tanzania such as VECO, ACT, LIVOS, NCOS, OMS and SOS-FAIM, etc. BADC focuses on the central corridor i.e. Dar es Salaam to Kigoma and Isaka to Rusumo.

CANADIAN HIGH COMMISSION/CIDA

(a) **Approaches and Priorities**

The Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) has a commitment to delivering development assistance through NGOs but there is no special policy on assistance to NGOs in Tanzania. However, preference for funding to NGOs is made to:

- ▶ Projects which encourage community participation in all aspects of the project cycle, and which demonstrate a community's commitment through a strong self-help component.
- ▶ Projects of special benefit to women.
- ▶ Projects which lead to greater self-reliance for the target groups involved through sustainable initiatives.
- ▶ Projects involving technologies appropriate to the country's current socio-economic situation.

(b) **The operational mechanisms for funding NGOs**

The Canadian High Commission in Tanzania has a small project fund for local initiative. Approximately US\$ 400,000 annually is set aside for projects initiated by local NGOs. This includes registered NGOs and informal CBOs. All assistance is provided on a project specific basis only; no assistance is provided for operational costs or salaries of personnel.

(c) **Type of NGOs supported**

CIDA provides assistance to both Canadian and local NGOs and CBOs. Most support for Canadian NGOs is channeled directly from Ottawa whilst local NGOs receive support from the CIDA office Canadian High Commission.

(d) **Sector distribution of externally funded NGO operations**

CIDA provides multi-sectoral activities in the social sector. These include health, education, women in development (WID), international humanitarian assistance, law and good governance. Sectors such as water and sanitation, business and institutional development receive lesser amounts.

(e) **Current relations with NGOs and future plans**

CIDA's relations with Canadian NGOs are very positive. The agency strives to foster a partnership with NGOs who receive financial assistance from it.

3. BRITISH HIGH COMMISSION/DFID

All DFID's work and engagement with Civil Society in Tanzania is done with primary purpose of reducing poverty. DFID's strategy is to support initiatives which build and strengthen groups and organizations of poor and marginalized people to address issues which affect their lives and the opportunities open to them. This means working in partnership with poor people, and not just doing things for them.

(a) Approaches and Priorities

DFID is particularly committed to increasing the proportion of poor people able to understand and demand their rights (civil, political, economic and social) and to improve their economic and social well-being. A broad range of activities can be supported, but should be linked explicitly to:

- ▶ Fostering **constructive dialogue** between poor people and all levels of Government.
- ▶ Raising awareness amongst poor people of their social, political, economic and social rights.
- ▶ Protecting and strengthening **social capital** and networks of the most vulnerable and socially excluded which enables them to participate in the development process.

(b)

(c) The operational mechanisms for funding NGOs

DFID recognize the need for a diverse range of support and capacity building to civil society. The operational mechanism is through four avenues as followed:

▶ *Civil Society and Governance Programme*

Aimed at increasing accountability and responsiveness to the poor. This programme provides support to organizations involved in promoting participation and awareness of rights amongst the population. Potential partners include media organizations, professional associations, legal and human rights groups and other advocacy groups. DFID also supports election preparation and civic education for the 2000 elections. This is done through a co-ordinated approach with other donors involving a basket fund administered through the Royal Danish Embassy.

▶ *Civil Society and Poverty Programme*

This new initiative is being shaped during early 2000 and may begin implementation later the same year. It is aimed at popularizing national policies (especially those which affect the vulnerable) by encouraging dialogue in policy formulation as well as the broad dissemination of information. In addition social protection forms a key element in the programme by providing support in strengthening social capital and safety networks at village and community level for the most vulnerable Tanzanians.

▶ *The small Grants Scheme (SGS)*

This mechanism provides financial or material assistance to a limited number of small projects through a joint British High Commission-DFID committee. Projects are considered that clearly solve an identified problem, have achievable objectives, and benefit as many people as possible.

▶ *Sectoral – Specific Support*

- **Education:** DFID provides support to primary education through the development of a sector-wide approach with the Government. To complement this DFID also support projects aimed at the provision of basic education in especially impoverished areas through civil society. We

are interested in supporting civil society's engagement in education policy in Tanzania.

- **Health:** DFID works closely with the Government and other donors in a coordinated effort to reform the health sector. Civil society participation is being encouraged in the Health Sector Development Programme (SDP), as well as in complementary programmes targeted at HIV/AIDS and STDs, malaria prevention and reproductive health.
- **Sustainable Livelihoods** includes assistance to programmes implemented through civil society organizations in the areas of:
 - Natural Resources:** community managed natural resources, environmental protection, agriculture and livestock.
 - Water:** community managed water supplies and sanitation/hygiene promotion.
 - Enterprise Development:** DFID supports small and medium sized enterprises through its Business Partnership and Enterprise Development (BPED) portfolio.

(d) Type of NGO supported

International NGOs, Local NGOs/CBOs. Generally the funding mechanisms are open to civil society organizations registered in Tanzania. Organizations should be committed to reducing poverty and be capable of accounting for any DFID funds received.

4 ROYAL DANISH EMBASSY

(a) Approaches and Priorities

The Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) intends to widen its scope for cooperation and to expand its support to NGOs. DANIDA considers that NGOs should have the necessary management and technical capacity. However, the DANIDA Mission does not have a specific approach or strategy in cooperating with NGOs.

(b) Total amount of external funding being channeled to NGOs

Funding to NGOs is aimed at being 17% of the total aid budget, i.e., approximately US\$ 10 million of support to NGOs per year in Tanzania. Three big Danish NGOs get annual funding from DANIDA. These are the Danish voluntary organization MS, DAN-church Aid and the Red Cross.

(c) The operational mechanisms for funding NGOs

The funding of NGOs takes place through two methods:

- ▶ Direct assistance from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Denmark to Danish NGOs operating in Tanzania.
- ▶ Assistance from the Local Grant Authority administered by the Embassy. This includes support to women's groups and mini projects.

- (d) **Type of NGO supported**
Danish NGOs/ local NGOs and CEOs
- (e) **Type of Project sector supported**
Nearly all development-oriented activities can be supported. relief and welfare projects can also be supported depending on the situation
- (f) **Geographical distribution of externally funded NGO operations**
NGO operations are mainly concentrated in those regions where there are DANIDA programmes, i.e. the Southern Highlands Regions (Mbeya, Iringa and Ruvuma). There are activities elsewhere in the country but these are not as intense.
- (g) **Sectoral distribution of NGO operations**
There is no specific sectoral distribution of NGO operations.
- (h) **Current relations with NGOs and future plans**
The DANIDA Mission participates in donor coordination meetings on NGO issues. The relationship with local NGO is ad hoc and is based on specific individual activities. Such ad hoc cooperation has involved NGOs such as Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA), TANGO and a number of CEOs. DANIDA supported TANGO in connection with the women's conference in Dakar (1994) and Beijing (1995). There is also cooperation between Danish NGOs operating in Tanzania and local NGOs
- (i) **Perception of successes and failures**
Information not available.

5 EMBASSY OF FINLAND

- (a) **Approaches and Priorities**
Finnish development assistance support NGOs working at the grassroots level dealing with basic needs. Support is given to primary health care, education and other social sectors. Support for Finnish NGOs is based on the assumption that they are able to maintain their independent role in development co-operation. Support to NGOs is believed to enhance the objectives of official Finnish development co-operation, which include reduction of widespread poverty, promotion of human rights and democracy, promotion of global security and prevention of environmental problems.
- The NGO support from the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland, is mainly channelled through Finnish NGOs and local NGOs. The implementation of the projects is the responsibility of the supported NGOs. Strengthening of the capacities and competence of local NGOs is given special emphasis in order to ensure sustainability.
- Special focus is placed on rural areas with the intention to fill the gaps where bilateral co-operation does not exist.

- (b) **Total amount of external funding being channelled to NGOs**
The amount of external funding being channelled to NGOs is approximated: US\$ 2 million for Finnish NGOs and US\$ 250,000 for Local NGOs per annum.
- (c) **The operational mechanisms for funding NGOs**
- ▶ Direct financing of a few local NGO activities is possible through the Finnish Embassy.
 - ▶ Currently, Finland provides funding through Finnish Mission via co-financing arrangements.
- Although supervision, monitoring and financial control are part of the regular reporting done by supported NGOs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Finland undertakes regular monitoring and inspection missions. The annual financial reports submitted by an assisted NGO have to be approved by an authorized accountant.
- (d) **Type of NGO supported**
NGOs supported include Finnish and local NGOs. NGOs focusing on or incorporating advocacy issues can be supported, as can church related NGOs.
- (e) **Type of Project supported**
Projects considered as development and capacity building are supported. These include primary health care, education and environment and income generating activities. Projects incorporating human rights, democracy, good governance and equality are supported. Finland also supports cultural activities.
- (f) **Geographical distribution of externally funded NGO operations**
Supported projects are in Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Iringa, Morogoro, Mtwara, Musoma (Mara region), Mwanza (Kilimanjaro region), Mwanza, Tanga, Teme (Mara region), and Tukuyu (Mbeya region). Local NGOs from any part of the country could be supported.
- (g) **Sectoral distribution of NGO operations**
Supported NGO operations are in the following sectors: health care, basic education, home economics, business development, culture, environment and democracy.
- (h) **Current relations with NGOs and future plans**
Funded NGOs work independently. Ministry of Foreign Affairs role is thus only a monitoring one. Support to the NGO sector will continue to be promoted in future.
- (i) **Perception of success and failures**
The administrative capacity (both financial and managerial) of local NGOs is limited. At the same time, many of the Finnish NGOs working in Tanzania have limited experience of developing countries. The grassroots level is most efficiently reached by NGOs with very limited costs.

EMBASSY OF GERMANY/GTZ

(a) Approaches and Priorities

The Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (GIZ) supports development education projects and NGO projects which seek to improve the socio-economic position of the poor.

To be supported NGOs have to be non-profit making and have relevant experience and capacities. They are expected to work with appropriate partners in developing countries. NGO activities are generally funded because of their developmental and institutional relevance. Supported NGOs include church-affiliated German NGOs, political foundations and local NGOs.

There is general understanding that dialogue between NGOs and Governmental institutions (e.g. GTZ) should be encouraged and be based on trust. There is, however, no GTZ or German Embassy policy on NGOs in Tanzania. German NGOs have been free to operate in Tanzania and to establish cooperation agreements with relevant partners without consulting the Embassy.

(b) Total amount of external funding being channeled to NGOs

Some funds come from NGO constituencies and churches. Some political foundations receive 100% support.

(c) The operational mechanisms for funding NGOs

The main sources of funds are:

- ▶ Federal government through GTZ gives money to German NGOs mainly through churches.
- ▶ Small funds at the Embassy are available to promote activities outside the bilateral programme. These funds may be made available to local NGOs and other institutions.

German NGOs are required to raise money to avoid exclusive dependence. They are expected to raise 25% of the project costs as well as meeting the main costs of their core expenditure. Funding arrangements between German NGOs and local Tanzanian NGOs are separately established.

(d) Type of NGO supported

International or local NGOs can be supported.

(e) Type of Project supported

Social justice, and civic education/political education, health, rural extension, development, environment, capacity building and other developmental activities.

(f) Geographical distribution of NGO operations

Neither the German Embassy nor GTZ keeps a register of German NGO operations which makes it difficult to know the exact geographical locations.

(h) Current Relations with NGOs and Future Plans

Although the Irish NGOs are not represented on the NGOs Co-financing Committee, the Committee has dialogue with NGOs as a group. This occurs through the National Forum on Development Aid and through regular contacts in Tanzania. The Embassy of Ireland maintains contacts with Irish NGOs as well as some local NGOs. The Embassy participates in Donor Co-ordination meetings on NGOs.

(i) Perception of Success and Failures

Broadly, field experience with NGOs has generated positive results. This is because proposals are assessed carefully for approval.

8. EMBASSY OF JAPAN/JAPANESE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY – JICA

(a) Approaches and Priorities

The growth of private organizations characterized as NGOs is a relatively new process in Japan. The growth of NGOs in Japan has been different from other countries and the term NGO carries a wider meaning in the Japanese context.

(b) Total Amount of external funding being channeled to NGOs

Not specified.

(c) The operational mechanisms for funding NGOs

Japanese NGOs (depending on type) can get support from the following sources:

- ▶ The Voluntary Deposit Scheme, which raises money from interest, accrued as a result of people depositing money in special Post Office Accounts. This arrangement has been made possible by an agreement between the Ministry of Post and Telecommunication of Japan, the Post Office Banking system and the NGO Community.
- ▶ Various other sources of funding have support from interested Japanese ministries. These ministries provide subsidies to desired NGOs.
- ▶ The Matching Grant Programme administered by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs grants funding to NGOs on a 50-50 matching basis.
- ▶ Environmental Fund, which supports environmental NGOs.
- ▶ Small Scale Grant Assistance. This scheme is administered by the Japanese Embassy. Local NGOs, CBOs and other relevant institutions can get assistance from this scheme.
- ▶ Transfer of used equipment. The Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs made an agreement with NGOs (1993) to pay for transport of used equipment for the benefit of NGO activities in developing countries including Tanzania.

Supported Japanese NGOs operating in Tanzania use funds secured above in implementing projects with local partners or NGOs.

(d) **Type of NGO supported**

International, national, and local NGOs are supported. Advocacy NGO activities can also be supported. The refugee problem in Ngara and the associated environmental problems have increased the participation of Japanese NGOs in Tanzania.

Japanese Overseas Co-operation Volunteers (JOVC), which is under the auspices of JICA, is not considered as an NGO.

(e) **Type of Project supported**

Projects grouped as relief, welfare, development and capacity building are supported.

(f) **Geographical distribution of externally funded NGO operations**

Not specified. However, support has been given to NGO or grassroots activities, in Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Kilimanjaro and Mwanza. Due to refugee problems in Ngara, Japanese supported NGO activities are also found there.

(g) **Sectoral distribution of NGOs operations**

The sectors supported include NGO projects on the environment, education, rural/community development and relief.

(h) **Current relations with NGOs and future plans**

Dialogue among Japanese NGOs and between them and Japanese Government institutions has been going on for a number of years. The discussions have involved NGO support, dependence issue and government influence.

Some of these Japanese NGO supporting projects in Tanzania are:

- ▶ The Defense of the Green Earth Foundation. This cooperates with Tanzania Tree Planting Foundation (a Tanzanian NGO).
- ▶ The African Education Fund International, which is trying to establish schools and hospitals for the refugees in Ngara.
- ▶ Association to Aid the refugees.
- ▶ Japanese Organisation for International Co-operation in Family Planning (JOICFP), which co-operates with UMATI (Chama cha Uzazi na Malezi Bora Tanzania).
- ▶ Others are: Mikono TAC which is involved in water well boring, and the Sasakawa Foundation which supports agricultural improvement.
- ▶ Support from Japanese Embassy's small projects fund has been granted to communities and schools.

(i) **Perception of success and failures**

Japanese NGO development experience is relatively young, but recently they have noticed that there has been an increase in the number of NGOs. Japanese NGOs operating in Tanzania have so far recorded positive results, but it is early to comment on broad, substantive successes or failures.

A NORAD grant may cover up to 80% of the cost of a project, the recipient organization must cover the remaining 20%

(d) **Types of NGOs supported**

(i) The following list of NGOs that are supported directly by Norwegian NGOs is not conclusive:

- ▶ NPA
RANGO, TANGO, KIWODEHE, TAWOVA
- ▶ Norwegian Family Women Association
BAWATA
- ▶ Norwegian Nurses Association
TARENA, MIUSTA
- ▶ Stromme Foundation
CHAMUDATA, Maruku Dispensary - Temeke

(ii) NGOs that are currently being supported by the Embassy are:

- ▶ WAMATA-HIV/AIDS Control and institutional development
- ▶ Women Legal Aid Centre - Legal aid scheme for women and institutional development.
- ▶ TANGO-NGO capacity building and institutional development
- ▶ Kuleana Centre for Children Rights – Children rights advocacy and institutional development
- ▶ DogoDogo Street Children Trust - Welfare support to street children and institutional development.
- ▶ Tanzania Culture Trust Fund (Mfuko wa Utamaduni Tanzania) - Culture promotion.
- ▶ TAWLA - Lands rights for women and dissemination of land bill
- ▶ ENVIROCARE – Handling of pesticides and utilization of alternatives and institutional development
- ▶ JET – Production and distribution of reader materials and institutional development.
- ▶ TaFEJO – Integrated renewable energy development and institutional development.
- ▶ Tanzania Red Cross Society, Rukwa Branch – Community Based HIV/AIDS Control and institutional development.

(e) **Key priority areas**

NORAD has directed its support to development NGOs that involved in service delivery, as well as those that are striving to promote democracy, human/legal rights, as well as gender equality in the society. Supporting access to such services by the marginalized groups like children, disabled persons, poor women, and people living with HIV/AIDS have been prioritised. In order to enhance NGOs

to perform their functions and roles NORAD has provided support for institutional development and capacity building.

Criteria for selecting NGOs for support

- ▶ The NGO must be membership organization with elected leadership which is responsible for the organization.
- ▶ The organization must be registered.
- ▶ The NGO must have a constitution which states clearly the mission and vision of the organization.
- ▶ The organization should ideally have a financial base enabling them to fulfill their obligations toward their objectives and in particular the project to be supported by NORAD.
- ▶ If relevant, the NGO should have a networking focus for linkages with CBOs and groups especially those which have community outreach.
- ▶ Support to new NGOs will be based on proven experience on their involvement in development work and only one project will be supported for new applicants and they will have to show satisfactory progress in order to qualify for further support
- ▶ Collaboration shall be extended/continued based on results of reviews/evaluations for on-going projects

(f) **Geographical distribution of NGO**

There is no policy as to the geographical location of supported NGO operations.

(g) **Sectoral distribution of NGO operations**

Support is given to NGOs working with legal and human rights, children rights, street children, gender issues, HIV/AIDS, environment and agriculture, culture, democracy development, and NGO capacity building

(h) **Current relations with NGOs and future plans**

NORAD is currently in the process of formulating strategy guidelines for development assistance in Tanzania. Along side this process, there are also on-going internal development initiatives that are being taken by the government, particularly in relation to sector wide approaches, as well as the local government reforms, in addition to tackling cross cutting issues like governance and corruption. These are pertinent initiatives that NORAD will consider in view of involving the civil society and NGOs.

(i) **Perception of successes and failures**

Both have been experienced but over the time, the partnership that have been cultivated with collaborators have built the trust that has lead to better results. NGOs that have been supported for longer terms have improved in their performance and reporting. Irregular or lack of reporting including the poor content of the reports has been a problem with some new partners. A sense of volunteerism is still lacking and or limited in some NGOs, as well as the ability to raise local resources

11. EMBASSY OF SWEDEN/SIDA

(a) Approaches and Priorities

The Swedish International Development Agency, SIDA, recognises that NGOs have an important role in aid, awareness raising about development cooperation and solidarity work. Issues concerning major Swedish NGOs are handled by SIDA Stockholm and support is channelled through Swedish NGOs operating in Tanzania. Only minor NGO support is managed by the Embassy of Sweden in Dar es Salaam.

(b) Total amount of external funding being channeled to NGOs

US\$ 4 million is channeled through Swedish NGOs every year. Approximately US\$ 500,000 is used for minor activity and is administered by the Embassy of Sweden/SIDA in Dar es Salaam.

(c) The operational mechanisms for funding NGOs

The following methods are used for funding NGOs:

- ▶ Funding from SIDA Stockholm directly to Swedish NGOs, which in turn fund local NGOs or undertake operations with partners.
- ▶ Minor funding from the Swedish Embassy to local NGOs.

(d) Type of NGOs supported

Support can be provided to NGOs categorized as international and local. Thirty Swedish NGOs with operations in Tanzania are supported by SIDA. The main support is channeled through religious missions and through Forum Syd (the former Swedish Volunteer Service). Some Tanzanian NGOs, including CBOs, have been supported. In the case of the refugee problem on Rwandan border, international NGOs have received SIDA support, in most cases administered by UNHCR. Also Tanzanian organizations in the fields of Human Rights, democracy, culture and media have received support.

(e) Type of project supported

Different types of projects related to relief, welfare, development and capacity building have been supported. Sectors supported include health, education, vocational training, cooperatives, women and gender issues, rural development, the environment, water, Human Rights, democracy and culture and media.

(f) Geographical distribution of externally funded NGO operations

Assistance is targeted country-wide and depends on where the respective partners are located. Missions and volunteers supported by Swedish NGOs are spread around Tanzania.

(g) Sectoral distribution of NGO operations

Support is mainly focused on health, education and other social sectors, including environmental issues.

(h) Current relations with NGOs and future plans

Support has been given to missions and religious NGOs, trade unions and organizations for the disabled, organizations active in the field of Human Rights, democracy, culture and media. NGOs working with refugees have been supported through UNHCR or sometimes directly to the organization.

(i) Perception of successes and failures

The Embassy of Sweden receives a lot of requests for funding from Tanzanian NGOs but usually rejects them outright, because they often fall outside the approved guidelines, are not action-oriented or because there is very little voluntary work in their requests. The largest part of the NGOs supported activities is within the field of Human Rights, democracy, including gender equality, culture and media.

The Embassy of Sweden/SIDA often have long term cooperation with these NGOs, which makes it possible to develop good relations and have a close follow-up.

NGOs activities supported through SIDA Stockholm are followed up directly from Stockholm, and are in general perceived to have produced positive results.

In general, it can be said that SIDA and the Embassy of Sweden in Dar es Salaam regard this part of the development cooperation with Tanzania to be a very important complement to the bilateral cooperation with the Government of Tanzania, and an integral part of the new partnership between Tanzania and its donors.

12. EMBASSY OF SWITZERLAND/SDC

(a) Approaches and Priorities

Swiss Development Cooperation (SDC) considers that support to private Swiss Organizations (NGOs) is an important element of Swiss Government aid. Swiss NGOs are regarded as having substantial experience in technical cooperation and humanitarian aid. Some of these NGOs work with Tanzanian NGOs or CBOs. Swiss NGOs have their own approaches and priorities, though to obtain Swiss government funding certain conditions have to be met. SDC gives priority to the promotion of community involvement, income generation, capacity building for local NGOs, health, gender balanced development and the empowerment of grassroots groups. Swiss International Cooperation considers that NGOs can complement SDC efforts, in the implementation of bilateral programmes and projects. SDC Dar es Salaam is not directly working with Tanzanian NGOs, although it previously worked with some of them, such as the Community development Trust Fund (CDTF) and the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

(b) Total amount of external funding being channeled to NGOs

Between 1991-93 8.7% of the total Swiss aid to Tanzania was spent through NGOs. For 1994 SDC funding to Swiss NGOs amounted to approximately US\$ 1 million.

(i) **Perception of successes and failures**

Experience and studies show that local NGOs need institutional strengthening and adequate resources to establish a strong base which would function effectively.

MULTILATERAL DONORS

14. EUROPEAN UNION (EU)

Delegation of the Commission of the European Union

(a) **Approaches and Priorities**

The EU has been financing NGO projects in Tanzania directed at improving on a sustainable basis the living conditions and the development prospects of the beneficiaries. The supported projects have to be implemented by EU NGOs in cooperation with local partners, which can be local NGOs. Co-financing resources are available to EU NGOs which meet the required criteria. The EU recognizes that good NGOs have the ability to function in many sectors, especially in areas where the EU cannot operate or where it is desirable to operate through NGOs.

In cooperating with the EU NGOs, the EU agrees to respect their pluralism, their independence and the specific nature of their activities which respond to the needs of the poor. The NGOs are expected to use the co-financing resources carefully and to provide the beneficiaries with meaningful support.

It is considered that the EU NGOs, through the co-financed projects, carry the message of the solidarity of the European public and of the EU itself to their partners and project beneficiaries.

(b) **Total amount of external funding being channeled to NGOs**

Funding directly channeled to EU NGOs operating in Tanzania during 1994 via co-financing arrangements amounted to over ECU 2 billion.

The amount provided through the EDF (European Development Fund) Micro project is about 1.7 million ECU (European Currency Units) over three years.

(c) **The operational mechanisms for funding NGOs**

The funding of NGOs is undertaken through the following methods.

▶ **The Co-financing Programme.**

In exceptional cases the EU contribution may cover up to 75% of the project cost, however normally the EU contribution is fifty percent (50%); the EU NGO contribution is fifteen percent (15%) and the remaining thirty five percent (35%) has to be sought from other sources, including sources within the local partner's country. About 10 EU NGO projects are approved annually for Tanzania, these do not have to be realised in one year.

► **EDF Micro-Project Scheme**

This scheme is administered by a Unit under the Prime Minister's Office (PMO). A technical cooperation adviser engaged by the EU, is attached to the Unit. There is also a steering committee which makes the final decisions regarding approval of project proposals.

The scheme directly supports local projects. The unit has approved 68 projects in eight regions. The project sponsors and beneficiaries are expected to contribute twenty five percent of the total cost. The largest supported project so far has a value of about FCU 20,000. An evaluation of this programme is currently underway, and if approved there will be new Micro-project Units opening in Tabora and Mwanza.

(d) Type of NGO supported

International or National NGOs of EU member states may be supported under the co-financing scheme. Such NGOs are expected to undertake proposed projects with recognized partners. An eligible NGO is required to meet certain conditions for co-financing. For example, the ability of the NGO to mobilize private resources, its experience with regard to aid for developing countries and its administrative management capacity.

Local NGOs may be supported either in partnership with EU NGOs or individually through the EDF Micro-project scheme.

EU NGOs focusing on emergency aid for refugees and for emergency food aid may obtain funding from different budget line managed by the EU Humanitarian Office (EUHO). Similarly there are different budget lines for environment issues, human rights, women, AIDS, population, development and education.

AMREF and OXFAM have been supported from budget lines for AIDS and emergency relief respectively.

(e) Type of project supported

Projects categorized as: relief, welfare, development, capacity building or advocacy related may be supported. As noted above there are different budget lines which are used for this support. Eligibility for EU support depends on whether the project can meet the economic and social development needs of the people concerned, develop the capacity of the beneficiaries, and ensure the active involvement of beneficiaries in the project. Projects concerned only with basic research, formal education seminars and study trips are not normally eligible for co-financing.

(f) Geographical distribution of externally funded NGOs operations

Co-financing projects are located in the following regions: Arusha, Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Iringa, Kagera, Kilimanjaro, Mara, Mbeya, Rukwa, Shinyanga, Singida and Tanga.

16. UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND (UNICEF)

(a) Approaches and Priorities

UNICEF considers NGOs as potential partners in its efforts to implement its programme in Tanzania.

(b) Total amount of external funding being channeled to NGOs.

Information was not available.

(c) The operational mechanisms for funding NGOs

UNICEF gets a lot of requests from NGOs, but it does not have any specific operational mechanisms. Funding is on ad hoc basis depending on requests.

(d) Type of NGO supported

International and local NGOs may be supported. NGOs should be responsive to women's and children's issues in Tanzania and they should have a community based orientation. Hence, UNICEF collaborates with CBOs.

(e) Type of project supported

Multi-sectoral community based programmes or activities may be supported. UNICEF has tended to work with NGOs in the health, education and communication/information sectors.

NGOs which work specifically with AIDS issues and children in difficult circumstances have been assisted. Relief and welfare projects are supported only in emergency situations, for example in connection with floods, famine, disease and refugee situations.

(f) Geographical distribution of externally funded NGO operations

Most of the collaborative efforts involving NGOs or CBO can be found in 12 regions where UNICEF is implementing programmes. These are Coast, Iringa, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Mtwara, Ruvuma, Mbeya, Singida, Shinyanga, Mara, Mwanza and Kagera. Zanzibar and Pemba are also covered. The refugee programme focuses on Kagera while support in connection with general or global issues is directed to specific NGOs such as TACOSODE, TANGO and TAMWA.

(g) Sectoral distribution of NGO operations

As recorded in (e)

(h) Current relations with NGOs and future plans

UNICEF has relations with about 20 NGOs. These include TANGO, TACOSODE, TAMWA, UMATI, KULEANA, as well as NGOs dealing with refugee problems in Kagera.

UNICEF plans to work more closely with NGOs and to assist them in strengthening their capacities, including their fund-raising capacity. UNICEF Dar

es Salaam does not have specific policy regarding collaboration with local NGOs.

It is considered important that NGOs should maintain their independent character.

(i) **Perception of success and failures**

To some extent there has been success, a number of NGOs have recorded positive results. Some of them are good in the field, but they can have management and reporting problems. However, it is observed that with clear guidelines and proper monitoring procedures, jointly agreed upon, NGOs have the potential to stimulate grassroots development

17. **WORLD BANK**

(a) **Approaches and Priorities**

The World Bank recognizes the potential contribution of NGOs to sustainable development and poverty reduction. The Bank encourages interaction with NGOs. This is undertaken through informal meetings, participation in the Bank sponsored workshops, involvement in analysis of development issues, in project identification, project design, project financing, project implementation, project monitoring and evaluation. The Bank emphasizes that NGOs need to have the capacity and competence to participate in the Bank assisted projects. The World Bank staff are urged to involve NGOs as appropriate in Bank assisted activities in accordance with set procedures and taking into account the strengths and weaknesses of NGOs. Furthermore, Bank staff are encouraged to be responsive and to encourage the government to be responsive to NGOs approaches, in line with Operational Directive. Additionally, the Bank recognizes that collaborative efforts with NGOs may require support to strengthen their managerial capacity.

(b) **Total amount of external funding being channelled to NGOs**

Not specified.

(c) **The operational mechanisms for funding NGOs**

NGO activities or programs may be financed by the Bank through a number of mechanisms. For example:

- ▶ Co-financing of a project.
- ▶ As a contractor, consultant or manager overseeing project implementation
- ▶ Small grants available to NGOs for studies and meetings related to Bank operations.
- ▶ The Special Project Preparation Facility (SPPF) which can be used to initiate innovative NGO - related activities.

NGO involvement in project execution as contractors suppliers or consultants requires that they meet the criteria set out by the Bank. In addition a Bank supported project may finance an NGO administered programme. The Bank cautions that too much funding can ruin an NGOs grassroots character.

(d) **Type of NGO supported**

The Bank can support NGOs categories as international and local. This includes umbrella NGOs and production related NGOs, or international NGOs with specialized experience in managing development assistance programmes. In all cases, NGOs should prove professional expertise and managerial capabilities.

(e) **Type of project supported**

The Bank may support development oriented and capacity building projects. The activities should be related to Bank lending projects

(f) **Geographical distribution of externally funded NGO operations**

Information not made available. The Bank funded projects are generally targeted countrywide.

(g) **Sectoral distribution of NGOs operations**

Information not made available. However, the Bank supports agriculture, education, health and nutrition, and the environment.

(h) **Perception on successes and failures**

The Bank recognizes general strengths and weaknesses of NGOs as cited in the Operational Directive. For example some of the strengths include their ability to reach poor communities and remote areas, enhance community participation and operate at low cost. The weaknesses include limited replicability, limited self-sustainability, limited managerial and technical capacity.

There are varied opinions about ways of involving and supporting NGOs. It is noted that NGOs should show that they differ from commercial contractors or consulting firms. However, the reality is that many of them do behave in this way.

INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES AND NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS WHICH ACT AS INDEPENDENT DONORS OR CHANNEL DONOR FUNDS TO LOCAL NGOs IN TANZANIA

AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT FOUNDATION (ADF)

The ADF is not an NGO, but a public corporation founded by the Congress of the United States, in order to provide assistance to African grassroots organizations and researchers. It was established as an autonomous corporation to complement other United States (US) foreign assistance programmes.

(a) **Approaches and Priorities**

Projects supported by ADF must be designed and implemented by African community groups and individuals and should directly benefit the poor. ADF does not provide support to non-African organizations or to their projects. ADF in Tanzania is expected to:

- ▶ Foster understanding between the people of Tanzania and the people of the USA;
- ▶ Assist self help initiatives at the local level;
- ▶ Support the local population in actively participating in their development process;
- ▶ Encourage the growth of indigenous development institutions which are responsive to the poor;
- ▶ Provide grants to community groups and researchers;
- ▶ Further the dissemination of development information and ideas.

ADF does not fund activities of organizations such as:

- ▶ Government organizations;
- ▶ Organizations not based on the African continent;
- ▶ Relief activities;
- ▶ Development grants for private individuals;
- ▶ Major infrastructure projects.

(b) **Total amount of external funding allocated to or utilized in Tanzania**

Approximately US\$ 500,000 per annum. There is no specific budget for Tanzania. It is held within the ADF budget for 22 African countries.

(c) **The operational mechanisms for funding**

ADF responds to proposals from recognized community groups/organizations as long as their proposals meet the requirements. Maximum grant allowable per projects is US\$ 250,000 (ranging US\$ 700 - 250,000).

Approved projects receive funding directly from ADF but the following factors are considered:

- ▶ Assessment of professionals may involve the visiting of anticipated project areas by ADF staff;
- ▶ Sustainability issues are given priority consideration;
- ▶ Grantees are expected to submit reports every three to six months, depending on the project.

(d) **Type of NGO supported**

The foundation supports:

- ▶ Community groups and local NGOs or cooperatives. It also funds research activities on grassroots development issues.

(e) **Type of project supported**

Community based projects and research relating to capacity building, energy, small-scale industry and water, etc.

(f) **Geographical distribution of externally funded NGO operations**

The ADF support is theoretically countrywide, but for practical reasons, there has been a focus on the northern circuit, mainly the Arusha and Kilimanjaro regions. Assistance has also been given projects in Singida, Mara, Kagera, Dodoma, Njombe and Tukuyu.

(g) **Sectoral distribution of NGO operations**

There is no specific sectoral distribution as projects could be integrated. However, the main thrust is on socio-economic development.

(h) **Current relations with NGOs and future plans**

ADF in Tanzania cooperates with:

- ▶ Church organizations, e.g. the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania (ELCT) in 8 dioceses and Arusha Diocese Development Office (ADO), and UVIKIUTA.
- ▶ Heifer project International (HPI).
- ▶ Mission to the Needy.
- ▶ Marangu Community Development Association.
- ▶ Ukimwi Orphans Tanzania.
- ▶ Nakaruba Village Cooperative (Mara) Society.
- ▶ Buyaga Farming Cooperative Society (Kagera).

(i) **Perception of successes and failure**

On average supported projects have shown some success with planned activities being implemented. This is because a thorough screening mechanism is undertaken before a proposal is approved. However, some problems in relation to achieving certain project objectives have been reported in a few cases.

19. GERMAN STIFTUNG

The German "Stiftung" (Stiftung is the German word for foundation) were originally founded for political education purposes in Germany after the Second Worldwar. It was and is still considered that the Stiftungs could broaden democratic education. The Foundations follow non-profit making objectives for the benefit of the public.

FRIEDRICH EBERT STIFTUNG

The Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) was established in 1952 as a political legacy of Germany's first democratically elected president, Friedrich Ebert. It is a private, non-profit institution committed to the ideas and values of social democracy and the labour movement.

(a) **Approaches and Priorities**

It is the mission of the Division for International Co-operation of the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES) to promote democracy and development in the countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America in order to:

- ▶ consolidate democracy by involving as many social groups as possible

- ▶ promote economic reforms and a policy of social justice
- ▶ contribute international understanding and co-operation as well as confidence building and conflict resolution.

The FES office in Dar es Salaam is one of about 90 FES offices established around the world.

(b) **Total amount of external funding being channelled to NGOs (Tanzania office)**

FES spends about DM 600,000 yearly on NGO related activities.

(c) **The operation mechanisms for funding NGOs**

Funding is provided on the basis of a written proposal and a detailed budget. Accounting is usually undertaken by FES. Cooperating partners have to submit original receipts.

(d) **Type of NGOs supported**

NGOs categorized as international and local may be supported.

(e) **Type of projects supported**

In order to assist in democratic development and equitable growth, the FES supports the work of democratically elected parliaments and important civil society groups (among others, the trade union, human rights and environmental organizations, media and journalist associations). As a new dimension: broadening the civil participation in political processes FES is promoting regional co-operation as well as supporting women's empowerment and creating gender parity.

(f) **Geographical distribution of externally funded NGO operations**

Most activities took place in Dar es Salaam although FES did also assist with workshops and training in other regions of the country.

(g) **Sectoral distribution of NGO operations**

FES supports NGOs which are active in the field of democratization, decentralization, regional integration, human rights and woman issues and media.

(h) **Current relations with NGOs and future plans**

An essential element of democracy is a civil society which advocates interests and opinions. That's why the support of NGOs (Youth groups as well as Human Rights organizations) is a main pillar of FES-activities in Tanzania and will continue to be so in the future. FES contributes to a lively and qualified public political discussion by offering help in the formulation of strategies and common objectives. Besides FES assists with workshops on methodological issues.

Some examples:

Women issues

Within the framework of empowerment activities, FES supports several women self-help groups, especially so called "Para-legals". These are women groups

developing and rehearsing theatre plays about discrimination and women's rights. Creating gender parity, the Foundation is involved in bringing more women in political and economical leadership positions. Aimed to this task FES supports trainings for woman's capacity building, for instance in the media sector.

Trade Unions

Co-operation with trade unions is traditionally a stronghold of FES work. In Tanzania the changing political environment imposes big challenges on the labour movement. In this context FES provides activities meant to reform and modernize the internal structure of trade unions. To ensure a fruitful tripartite cooperation to the advantage of the workers FES organizes political dialogues on labour issues.

East African Cooperation

Within the EAC context FES aims at strengthening several institutions working on a regional level, for example the East African Lawyers Society (EALS) or the East African Media Institute (EAMI). The foundation support their efforts to exchange information and strengthen their capacity.

Local Government

Decentralization has been on the political agenda of Tanzania decision makers since 1984, a reform of local government has, up to now, remained an attempt. Nevertheless there are institutions like ALAT (Association of Local Authorities in Tanzania) and the "Think Tank on Local Government" who are advocating profound changes in this area. FES reinforces this efforts by offering workshops for Local Councillors, Committee Clerks and Ward Executive Officers.

Media

Jointly with its partners, such as the Tanzania Media Council, the Association of Journalists and Media Workers (AJM), the Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA) and the Eastern Media Institute (EAMI), FES supports public dialogues and training on media laws and the freedom of the press, on professional ethics of journalists and easier exchange of news through regional networks.

- (i) **Perception of success and failure**
Supported activities have so far been successful.

FRIEDRICH NAUMAN STIFTUNG (FNS)

(a) Approaches and Priorities

The Foundation promotes liberal policies and civil society. The work of the Foundation is based on the principles of liberalism. Liberal policies attempt to expand the freedom of citizens, thereby acknowledging the capacity of citizens to organize themselves. Liberal policies foster respect for the rights of the individual, civil rights as well as the rights to private property. The policies emphasize that all citizens should have free access to all markets, education and information. FNS promotes socially and ecologically sustainable development projects. The Foundation places attention on political education, the promotion

of academic research and the public discussion of basic issues. The foundation aspires to build a moral base in politics.

In Tanzania, the Foundation is willing to assist any efforts which are relevant to the above. It considers that NGOs should take into account the wishes of individual members or their constituencies rather than being dictated to by the state or any other body. The Foundation tries to work with local NGOs and other relevant institutions.

(b) **Total amount of external funding being channeled to NGOs**

The regular programme receives about DM 250,000 annually. The value of specific programmes may vary.

(c) **The operational mechanism for funding**

Local partners are required to submit proposals for funding in time for the budget or annual plan.

(d) **Type of NGOs supported**

Projects focusing on development, capacity building and civic education may be supported.

(e) **Geographical distribution of external funded NGO operations**

Support is theoretically meant to be countrywide but currently supported operations are in Dar es Salaam. Some of these operations may however have an impact countrywide.

(f) **Sectoral distribution of NGO operations**

Supported sectors and sub-sectors include: economic development, political education, information/media, environment, and training.

(g) **Current relations with NGOs and future plans**

The Foundation has cooperation with international/regional NGOs such as the Society for International Development (SID), and the Association for Regional Integration of eastern and Southern Africa (ARIESA) Tanzania Chapter. The Foundation also cooperates with the Association of Tanzania Employers (ATE), The Business Times, Change magazine, Economic Research Bureau, University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) Department of Economic Law (Faculty of Law), and the Environment Association of Tanzania (ENATA).

The Foundation considers that support to NGOs should receive more attention.

(h) **Perception of success and failures**

The Foundation in Dar es Salaam was established in 1991. So far misuse of funds has not been reported.

HANNS SEIDEL FOUNDATION (HSS)

(a) **Approaches and Priorities**

The HSS focuses on providing support for research and training, offering political education in compliance with the values of Christian humanism, promoting understanding and dialogue between nations, promoting the setting up of efficient economic systems and free societies, and promoting equality of opportunity for all.

The Foundation believes that democracies develop by the active involvement of their citizens, who can play their part in forming policy and constructively take responsibility for their development.

In Tanzania, HSS is assisting small scale farmers and small entrepreneurs to upgrade themselves, increase their knowledge and expand their businesses.

(b) **The operational mechanisms for funding NGOs**

Funds are administered by the representative office which uses them to support identified projects such as conducting seminars/workshops, and paying teachers' salaries in connection with training activities.

(c) **Type of project supported**

The Foundation is concerned with development and capacity building.

(d) **Geographical distribution of externally funded NGO operations**

Activities have been undertaken mainly in Arusha and Dar es Salaam.

(e) **Sectoral distribution of NGO operations**

Supported operations are not necessarily NGO operations. However, the supported sectors and sub sectors include agriculture, self-employment promotion, income generation, education, vocational training and hotel management.

(f) **Current relations with NGOs and future plans**

Cooperation with TFA involved support in conducting a radio programme and running seminars. Advanced training for members of TFA and women has been supported. Cooperation with IPC has involved the running of business seminars in Dar es Salaam. IPC is focusing mainly on attracting investors from abroad, however its cooperation with HSS is based on stimulating internal business capacity. In this regard, HSS has had to train IPC staff to get the correct orientation.

In Arusha, HSS has conducted vocational training related to hotel management, secretarial and computer studies. It is currently constructing a Vocational Training Centre (VTC) at Sakina in Arusha.

(g) Perception of successes and failures

To a great extent, the supported activities have been successful. In a few cases some participants have not responded effectively.

KONRAD ADENAUER STIFTUNG

(a) Approaches and Priorities

The Foundation is linked to the Christian Development Union (CDU) intellectually and politically. However, it is independent of the party in legal, organizational and financial terms. The Foundation emphasizes the connection between development and democracy. It maintains that development cannot be realized in an undemocratic society. Among its objectives are providing and support political education, studying Christian democracy, fostering international understanding, and promoting culture and the arts. The Foundation's principles are based on Christian values though this does not mean that its support is limited to Christian communities. It can support any kind of movement or local NGO which will contribute to the development of a democratic society.

In Tanzania, the Foundation supports initiatives that contribute to a democratic society. It is considered that meaningful development will not be possible in an undemocratic society. Hence any efforts to strengthen democracy deserve consideration.

(b) Total amount of external funding being channeled to NGOs

There is no specific annual allocation as it depends on the projects submitted (there is no prior allocation of funds). Funding relies on identifying a good project.

(c) The operational mechanisms for funding NGOs

Funding to NGOs is effected directly by the Foundation's Head Office. The representative's office may identify a project or submit proposals and recommendations.

(d) Type of NGO supported

The Foundation may support international or local NGOs. It has supported saving and credit societies/unions since 1973.

(e) Type of project supported

Relief and welfare projects are not supported. Development (in a broad sense) and capacity building initiatives are supported.

(f) Geographical distribution of externally funded NGO operations

Theoretically support is intended for the whole country. However, for practical reasons, the representative office is dealing largely with NGOs or institutions which have offices in Dar es Salaam.

(g) Sectoral distribution of NGO operations

The Foundation supports the following sectors: political education, human rights, local government issues, development policy, ecological issues, cooperatives, practical-oriented research, training, and women's participation in politics. The main sector is however, democracy.

The Foundation has founded activities related to saving and credit, women's self-help initiatives and UDS's Department of Political Science's Social Market initiatives. The Foundation may also support civic education activities through the Judiciary.

(h) **Current relations with NGOs and future plans**

The Foundation has been present in Tanzania for 26 years, though its physical presence was temporarily withdrawn at one stage. During that period assistance was still provided to the Kivukoni College and the saving and credit societies/union. Support to the saving and credit societies/union was to teach people about market economy, methods of mobilization of their own resources, management and leadership skills.

Presently, the Foundation is cooperating with the Christian Professionals of Tanzania (CPT), TAALUMA Women's Group (a women's association), baby Care Women's Association (BACAWA) and the Tanzania Gender Networking Programme.

(i) **Perception of successes and failures**

It was considered too early to comment on successes and failures of the activities which have been supported during recent years. However, experience has shown that more the government is involved, the more difficult it is to effect meaningfully collaborative projects. Local NGOs appear committed and willing to undertake the reporting and to show accounts. However, local NGOs often do not have professionally trained or experienced staff. This requires that they be assisted in strengthening their capacities.

20. **CANADIAN UNIVERSITY SERVICES ORGANISATION (CUSO)**

(a) **Approaches and Priority**

CUSO has been reviewing its policies, approaches and priorities and its strategic vision document is under process for approval

(b) **Total amount of external funding being channelled to NGOs**

Information was not made available.

(c) **Operational mechanisms for funding NGOs**

Informational was not made available.

(d) **Type of NGO supported**

Development and capacity building projects as well as those related to advocacy are supported.

- (e) **Geographical distribution of externally funded NGO operations**
Supported activities are in Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Coast and Dar es Salaam regions.
- (f) **Sectoral distribution of externally funded NGO operations**
CUSO supports community development and rights (human and land rights) sectors. Additionally, it supports vocational training in Moshi.
- (g) **Current relations with NGOs and future plans**
Previously CUSO provided secondary school teachers, and instructors for the National Vocational Training Centres, supported the Tanzania Parents Association, and provided instructors for Medical Assistants.

CUSO has local partners in Mbulu district where the partners are pastoralists and hunters. It has a partner in the Vihanga Engineering Society in Moshi Kilimanjaro region. It also supports Tanzania Legal Educational Trust which manages a legal and human rights center.

- (b) **Perception of successes and failures**
CUSO has recorded successes in some of the programmes and some problems in others. The entire support is currently being reviewed.

21. INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF PEOPLES (CISP)

- (a) **Approaches and Priorities**
CISP an Italian NGOs focus its activities on a number of themes and includes the following:
 - ▶ Involvement of local communities.
 - ▶ Provision of technical and vocational training.
 - ▶ Consolidating organic cooperation between grassroots level groups and other higher level institutions, developing multi-disciplinary research activities and promoting inter-agency relations.

In Tanzania CISP focuses on the development of social health care services

- (b) **Total amount of external funding being channelled to NGOs**
Presently, the Italian Government does not give money to CISP. CISP in Tanzania received a co-financing grant of US\$ 300,000 from the EU for the Mbulu project. More funding is expected from the EU for future projects.
- (c) **Operational mechanism for funding**
CISP gets funding from various donors. So far it has been getting funds from the EU. It does not give funds to local NGOs, but jointly implements activities
- (d) **Type of NGOs supported**
CISP may support local NGOs and CBCs.

(e) **Type of project supported**

CISP supports development and capacity building projects.

(f) **Geographical distribution of externally funded NGO operations**

Presently CISP focuses its support on Arusha Region. It has also established contacts in Moshi, Kilimanjaro Region. After gaining experience of working with local partners, CISP may increase activities sectorally and geographically.

(g) **Sectoral distribution of NGO operations**

Internationally CISP operates in health, rural development and income generation. In Tanzania, CISP has concentrated on the health sector.

(h) **Current relations with NGOs and future plans**

The CISP local partner for the development of socio-health care services in Mbulu District is the Diocese of Mbulu. The programme supports the Diocesan Health Services in the districts of Babati, Hanang and Mbulu, in line with the Primary Health Care strategy.

In addition it cooperates with the Centre for Educational Development in Health, Arusha, CEDHA, and AMREF. Cooperation with CEDHA entails training initiatives for health care personnel.

(i) **Perception of success and failures**

CISP is very new in Tanzania and still organizing itself. However, its past experience is that failures and successes depend "on the people you are working with".

Church organizations have structures, but their pastoral and charity approach can conflict with development approach.

22. **DANISH ASSOCIATION FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION TANZANIA (MS-TANZANIA)**

MS is a non-governmental, non profit organization committed to cross-cultural understanding and solidarity through cooperation across national and cultural borders, a more just distribution of the world's resources and sustainable development. It was founded in Denmark in 1944. MS is the abbreviation of the Danish name *Mellemlandske Samarbejde*, which literally means "people working together". MS has worked in Tanzania since 1963 and was during many years known as Danish Volunteer Service.

The Mission

Based on the analysis of Tanzanian situation and future development challenges, and on the presentation of MS' visions and principles, MS Tanzania's mission in Tanzania is:

“to promote the mobilisation of human and material resources and developmental potential among less-privileged Tanzanians, and to develop their talents and confidence to utilize these in the process of empowering themselves”.

Main Goal

In accordance with the fundamental denominator for all MSIS activities, MS-Tanzania has the following main goal: *To reduce Poverty in Tanzania.*

Main strategies

In view of the present economic, social and political situation in Tanzania, combined with an assessment of the strengths and comparative advantages of MS, MS-Tanzania will over the coming 5 years (1999-2004) concentrate our efforts through the following 3 main strategies:

(a) Promote sustainable agriculture

Strategy:

To support sustainable agricultural development and practices in order to increase agricultural productivity, food security, and to reduce environmental problems.

Main activities:

- ▶ Support improved agricultural practices that increase food security at household level.
- ▶ Supporting agricultural practices that increase household incomes.
- ▶ Support extension services promoting sustainable agriculture.
- ▶ Support the small-scale farmers to access the available credit schemes.
- ▶ Working with and drawing on the experiences of organizations and institutions that are focusing on sustainable agriculture.
- ▶ To promote awareness raising on sustainable agricultural practices, natural resources management and methods to contain environmental degradation among small scale farmers.
- ▶ To raise awareness on access and control over productive resources, especially in relation to gender.

(b) Improve quality of basic education

Strategy:

To support local initiatives that aim at improving the standard and quality of basic education in Tanzania.

Main activities:

- ▶ To assist MS partners in developing strategies for increasing organizational and financial sustainability.
- ▶ To support civil society networks and umbrella organisations to function as effective interest promoters of civil society in general.
- ▶ To facilitate the identification of required skills to pursue defined development goals of MS partners.

- ▶ To support training programmes that enhances skills relevant to the objectives of the organization.
- ▶ To encourage information sharing and networking between MS partners and other civil society groups and organizations within and outside Tanzania.
- ▶ To support civil society at local, national and international level in carrying out advocacy work, which is related to the improvement of livelihoods of poor people in Tanzania.
- ▶ To encourage MS partners to develop, adopt and practice democratic organizational principles.
- ▶ To support the dissemination of information on women's and children's rights.

Crosscutting Strategies

(c) Enhance networking and co-operation South-South

Strategy:

To enhance the effectiveness of organizations and institutions working to poverty reduction by strengthening networking and co-operation between MS partners and like minded organizations in the South.

Main activities South-South:

- ▶ To provide information to MS partners on like-minded organizations in and outside Tanzania and to encourage them to contact these and investigate potentials for co-operation.
- ▶ To support the development of more systematic networking among MS-Tanzania partners, working on similar types of activities.
- ▶ MS-Tanzania programme initiates and participates in networks and co-ordination efforts among organizations and institutions working for poverty reduction in the three strategic areas of the MS-Tanzania programme.

(d) Enhance networking and co-operation North-South

Strategy:

To collect, document and disseminate accurate and relevant information on MS related activities to relevant organizations and institutions in the North, in order to influence political decision-making on poverty reduction in the North.

Main activities North-South:

- ▶ To assist MS partner to provide information about their activities, priorities and concerns.
- ▶ To disseminate accurate, timely and relevant information about MS-Tanzania partnership activities, priorities and concerns -- to MS DK and other interested parties.
- ▶ To facilitate the establishment of linkages between MS partners and like-minded Danish organizations in order for them to investigate and pursue commonly agreed objectives and activities.
- ▶ To facilitate cultural exchange between young people from Denmark, other countries in the North and Tanzanians.

(c) **Geographical concentration**

MS Tanzania will in future concentrate its work in the following zones: Southern Highlands, Lake Zone and the pastoral and agro-pastoral areas of Arusha region. Efforts to increase support to development activities in Singida region will be intensified. We will continue to support organizations, based in Dar es Salaam or other urban centers, if they focus on national development issues, which support our programme strategies. A general trend towards geographical concentration will be pursued over the coming years, and in this process geographical poverty ranking data will be taken into consideration.

23. **OXFAM GB**

Oxfam is a non-governmental organization and a member of Oxfam International. It is a company limited by guarantee and registered in London No. 612172 and a registered charity No. 202918.

(a) **Approaches and Priorities**

Purpose and Aims

The programme purpose of Oxfam GB in Tanzania is to relieve poverty, distress and suffering; to educate the people about the nature, causes and effects of poverty and to campaign for a fairer world.

Oxfam is contributing to the poverty eradicating efforts of the Government and other key players by implementing the following aims that address the nature of poverty. These aims are in line with Oxfam's global Strategic Change Objectives (SCOs) as follows:

SCO 1. RIGHT TO SUSTAINABLE LIVELIHOODS

Under this SCO, there are two objectives namely:

SCO1.1 Income and food security

SCO1.2 The right to employment

Under this aim Oxfam supports projects and programs that are geared towards seeing that people living in poverty achieve food self-sufficiency and income security. Oxfam also supports program and project activities that build local capacity and empower communities to promote decent livelihoods.

SCO 2. RIGHT TO BASIC SOCIAL SERVICES

There are two specific aims under this SCO as follows:

SCO 2.1 Environmental Health

SCO 2.2 Education

The aim is to contribute to the efforts that provide the poor with equal opportunities towards improving their basic needs in ways that promote community action and which meet minimum standards in environmental health and education.

In environmental health, Oxfam works with poor people to achieve tangible improvements in their health through increased access to basic health services, clean water and sanitation.

In education-sector, Oxfam has initiated activities that focus on making children living in poverty, achieve their right to good quality basic education and those that help poor adults get access to sufficient educational opportunities to overcome poverty.

SCO 3. RIGHT TO LIFE AND SECURITY

This SCO has two sub-aims as follows:

SCO 3.1 Saving Lives

SCO 3.2 Protection

Under this SCO, Oxfam aims at implementing programs and projects that ensure that fewer people die, fall sick and suffer deprivation as a result of armed conflict or natural disaster. Current responses under this SCO include programs of refugee and refugee affected areas in the Western part of Tanzania as well as Environmental Health Programmes in Shinyanga region. Oxfam is also working with the Government of Tanzania in strengthening local capacities in planning for disaster preparedness and planning for disaster response in Tanzania.

SCO 4. RIGHT TO A SAY

Under this aim Oxfam supports activities that build the local capacity and empower communities to effectively participate in influencing decisions that affect their lives and gain the moral support and skills they need to exercise their rights effectively.

SCO 5. GENDER EQUITY

Oxfam GB is working towards a future where women and men can make the most of their lives and live in equal partnership to eliminate poverty. Oxfam believes that a rights approach to women's poverty distress and suffering does not restrict itself to women's rights in law. Gender equity encompasses the whole range of rights including social and economic as well as civil and political as much as customs and traditions as to legal enactment.

(b) Total amount of external funding to Tanzania

During the 1999/2000 financial year, Oxfam allocated the following grants for various projects in Tanzania

	PROJECT	ALLOCATION TNE
1.	Kasulu and Kibondo Women and Youth Project	113,654
2.	Community Water Project for Refugee Affected area - Kibondo and Kasulu	525,865
3.	Refugees Programme - Kigoma	106,304
4.	Refugees Programme - Ngata	240,058
5.	Arumeru West Water and Sanitation Programme	157,884
6.	Shinyanga Water and Sanitation Programme	174,771

7.	Inyanga Water and Health Education Project	101,567
8.	Basic Education Community Action Programme – Shinyanga Urban and Rural Districts	280,000
9.	Local Capacity Building to Partners on four aims in Shinyanga, Arusha, Singida, Tabora, Kagera, Kigoma, Mara and Mwanza	290,000
10.	Pastoralist Programme – Ngongoro District	60,000
	TOTAL PROGRAMME	2,030,098
		Equivalent to Tshs. 2,404,764,900 in July 1999

(c) **Operational mechanism for funding**

Oxfam GB Tanzania Programme uses the following criteria for funding:

- ▶ Proof that assistance will reach the poor.
- ▶ Proof of community participation.
- ▶ Environmental and social analysis have to be undertaken.
- ▶ Possibility to incorporate local knowledge.

Though fundraising activities are carried out by the headquarters in Oxford, spending for the Country Programme is undertaken by the office of the Country Representative.

(d) **Types of Partners supported**

Oxfam supports and works with several partners including governmental and non-governmental organizations. These include Central Government Ministries, Local Government Authorities, Community Based Organizations, self-help groups and religious organizations. Oxfam co-operates with other international organizations when the need arises.

(e) **Geographical distribution for externally funded operations**

Oxfam activities are focused in the following administrative regions: Arusha, Shinyanga, Mara, Singida, Tabora, Mwanza, Kilimanjaro, Kigoma and Kagera. Lobbying and advocacy on wider policy issues, as well as relief operations have no geographical focus.

(f) **Current relations with the Civil Society in Tanzania**

Oxfam GB in Tanzania co-operates and collaborates with religious bodies, local NGOs and CBOs as well as other like-minded institutions such as networks and coalitions. It has facilitated the formation of some lobbying and advocacy networks in Tanzania. Oxfam is an active participant in the Tanzania Coalition on Debt and Development. It also facilitated the formation of Tanzania Education Network/Mtandao wa Elimu Tanzania (TEN/MET). Oxfam is also facilitating the participation of Civil Society in the preparation of PRSP for Tanzania, which is a condition for debt relief under the Enhanced HIPC initiative.

(g) **Perception of success and failures**

Oxfam has recorded successes in most of its programmes. It believes that partnership with local organizations is key to programme success. It also believes

that it is important to empower the communities in order to ensure the success of the programme. Oxfam believes that community empowerment should not end with planning and implementing programmes but also in monitoring and evaluation of their programmes. Oxfam also believes that it can positively engage with government in order to suggest changes in policies that have negative effects on the people. Oxfam appreciates the Government's decision to invite it to participate in the preparation of Tanzania's External Debt Strategy as part of wider campaign for Debt Relief under the HIPC initiative.

In environmental health, Oxfam works with poor people to achieve tangible improvements in their health through increased access to basic health services, clean water and sanitation.

In education-sector, Oxfam has initiated activities that focus on making children living in poverty, achieve their right to good quality basic education and those that help poor adults get access to sufficient educational opportunities to overcome poverty.

SCO 3. RIGHT TO LIFE AND SECURITY

This SCO has two sub-aims as follows:

SCO 3.1 Saving Lives

SCO 3.2 Protection

Under this SCO, Oxfam aims at implementing programs and projects that ensure that fewer people die, fall sick and suffer deprivation as a result of armed conflict or natural disaster. Current responses under this SCO include programs of refugee and refugee-affected areas in the Western part of Tanzania as well as Environmental Health Programmes in Shinyanga region. Oxfam is also working with the Government of Tanzania in strengthening local capacities in planning for disaster preparedness and planning for disaster response in Tanzania.

SCO 4. RIGHT TO A SAY

Under this aim Oxfam supports activities that build the local capacity and empower communities to effectively participate in influencing decisions that affect their lives and gain the moral support and skills they need to exercise these rights effectively.

SCO 5. GENDER EQUITY

Oxfam GB is working towards a future where women and men can make the most of their lives and live in equal partnership to eliminate poverty. Oxfam believes that a rights approach to women's poverty distress and suffering does not restrict itself to women's rights in law. Gender equity encompasses the whole range of rights including social and economic as well as civil and political as much as customs and traditions as to legal enactment.

(b) Total amount of external funding to Tanzania

During the 1999/2000 financial year, Oxfam allocated the following grants for various projects in Tanzania

	PROJECT	ALLOCATION IN £
1.	Kasulu and Kibondo Women and Youth Project	113,054
2.	Community Water Project for Refugee Affected area - Kibondo and Kasulu	525,865
3.	Refugees Programme - Kigoma	106,300
4.	Refugees Programme - Ngara	240,658
5.	Arumeru West Water and Sanitation Programme	157,884
6.	Shinyanga Water and Sanitation Programme	174,771