THE FOUNDATION
for Civil Society

MID TERM IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE INTERVENTIONS OF THE FOUNDATION FOR CIVIL SOCIETY

FINAL REPORT

MAY, 2012

PREPARED BY *EcomResearch Group*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
CBOs	Community based Organizations
CDR	Convention on Disability Rights
CHAVITA	Chama cha Viziwi Tanzania
CORDEMA	Client Oriented Research Management Approach
CSO	community society organizations
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
DADPS	District Agriculture Development Plans
DED	District Executive Director
DSM	Dar es Salaam
ESRF	Economic & Social Research Foundation
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FORDIA	Concern For Development Initiative in Africa
FSC	Foundation for Civil Society
GOT	Government of Tanzania
KRAs	Key Result Areas
LEAT	Lawyers' Environmental Action Team
LGAs	Local Government Authorities
LHRC	Legal and Human Right Centre
LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Center
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kupunguza Umaskini na Kukuza Uchumi Tanzania
MKUZA	Mpango wa Kupunguza Umaskini na Kukuza Uchumi Zanzibar
MOFEA	Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (Tanzania)
MPs	Member of Parliaments
MVC	Most Vulnerable Children
MYIDC	Makangarawe Youth Information and Development Centre
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NGONEDO	NGO Network for Dodoma
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PETs	Public Expenditure Tracking
PLHIV	People living with HIV
PLWHAS	People Living With HIV and AIDS
REO	Regional Executive Officer
SIDO	Small Industry Development Organization
TANAPA	Tanzania National Park
TAWIF	Tanzania Women of Impact Foundation
TAWIF	Tanzanian Women of Impact Foundation
TGNP	Tanzania Gender Networking Programme
TOR	Terms of References
TWCWC	Tanzania Women and Children Welfare centre
VEO	Village Executive Officer
VETA	Vocational Training Authority
WEOs	Ward Executive Officers
WLAC	Women's Legal Aid Centre

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Foundation for Civil Society (FSC) is a Tanzanian non-profit organization which provides grants and other capacity building services to Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to enhance their effective engagement in the development processes and poverty reduction initiatives. In order to meet the program's goal, FCS is focusing on four key results areas: Policy Engagement, Governance and Accountability, Civil Society Capacity Strengthening and Capacity of the Foundation. The grantees are spread all over Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar. In order to evaluate the impact of its interventions FCS commissioned EcomResearch Group, a private consulting company to undertake midterm assessment of its interventions activities covering the period between 2009 and 2011. The specific objectives of the evaluation were

- To establish the impacts of the interventions funded by the FCS in line with the Foundation Strategic Plan 2009-2013 and its log frame.
- To measure the effectiveness of the Foundation interventions relating to the first three (3) KRAs: Policy Engagement, Governance and Accountability and Civil Society Capacity Strengthening.

The midterm impact assessment was carried out at three levels as follows: the first was to assess the effectiveness and impact of the FCS funded activities of CSOs in meeting the intended beneficiaries' needs. The second level was assessment of the extent to which communities were involved in the activities of the CSOs and the impact on them. The third level was assessment of the extent to which citizens have been empowered to realize their rights, engage in policy dialogue and impact on their communities and their lives.

The methodology of undertaking the evaluation involved desk review of documents and reports, in-depth interviews with key stakeholders, fieldwork visits for data collection and physical verifications/assessments. Thus, the assessment involved consultations and interviews with institutions and individuals/participants involved in the CSOs' activities funded by the Foundation. The consultants selected a sample of grantees for each of the three KRAs and the categories of beneficiaries. The selection also considered size of grant, urban versus rural, and the targeted beneficiaries. Stratified and random sampling techniques were used for drawing up representative samples for the assessment.

Sampling procedure took into account geographical coverage (regions and districts both in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar), classification of grantees by the FCS KRAs, size of grant extended to grantees, and variations in the beneficiary communities and citizens. Sampling also considered status of the grantee's activities (whether ongoing, or closed). Probability proportional to size sampling procedure was adopted but ensuring consideration of all the specified sampling criteria. In total there was a population of 521 eligible grantees for this midterm evaluation. Considering various constraints such as FCS' financial limitation to cover a larger sample, the midterm review visited and assessed twenty seven grantees (i.e. 5.4% of the eligible grantees and covered 56 sites by taking into account the variations by key results areas and geographical locations.

Key Findings

Overall, the performance of the FCS grantees shows that there is considerable engagement in policy processes, high level of citizens' awareness on their rights and are increasingly demanding accountability from public resources. Also, the FCS-supported CSO capacity has been strengthened in terms of its effectiveness, sustainability and accountability. However, there are variations by key result areas as shown below:

On Policy Engagement:

Results from the midterm impact assessment show that awareness and involvement in key government policy processes (such as policy formulation, dialogue, translation and implementation among FCS-supported CSOs increased from 50% reported in 2010 to 67% in 2011. The increase is 17 percentage points which is below but close to FCS target of 19% during the period. With support from FCS, several policies have been reviewed. Participation of FCS-supported CSOs has been significantly noted. FCS' support has been in the form of financial support as well as capacity building so that CSOs could translate key policy documents, laws, by-laws or regulations; printing these documents as well as disseminating them. Results also show that there is good relationship between CSOs and government leaders both at local and regional levels. Similarly, CSO interactions with political figures such as members of parliament and those of House of Representatives seem to be smooth.

Citizen's satisfaction with primary education and health services has gone down; largely because expansion in enrolment has congested the existing capacities in primary education while sporadic lack of essential drugs and fees in health facilities compromises the achievements made in the health sector. Citizens' satisfaction with water services is increasing and potentially leading to the FCS set target of 60 percent in 2013. Also, involvement of the marginalized groups such as women, youth and people with disabilities, orphans and people living with HIV (PLHIV) (disaggregated by gender, age, and disability) has relatively increased. For instance, their involvement in policy processes ranges from 50% for the involvement of women groups, children, the disabled, orphans and to 100% for the involvement of the elderly.

Although FCS target was to increase the proportion of policy dialogues with active participation of CSOs from 25% recorded in 2009 to 60% in 2011. Results from the midterm assessment show that CSOs participation had reached 76.5% by 2011. This has surpassed the target by 16.5%. Also, public view of CSOs engagement with local and central government is relatively high and consistent with the results reported earlier on. The activities of FCS-funded CSOs at the ward level are acceptable at 98% and meet the needs of the people.

The findings also show that 80% of citizens interviewed reported to have been involved in policy dialogue for the past one to two years preceding the assessment. Qualitative findings show that FCS had extended support to most of the policies in which citizens participated, thereby indicating attribution of FCS to this area.

On Civil Society Capacity Strengthening:

Through FCS support, several CSOs mobilized district councils on importance of information sharing. The results of the midterm impact assessment show that about

two thirds of CSOs working on policy engagement, three quarters of those working on governance and accountability, and eight in every ten CSOs working on capacity strengthening were invited to council meetings within two years prior to this assessment. This Although FCS had targeted to raise the percentage of CSOs receiving clean audit reports from 30% of supported CSOs in 2010 to 40% by 2011, to 45% by 2012 and finally to 50% by 2013, this assessment noticed that FCS did not maintain the same CSOs on its financial loop. For that matter, it was difficult to establish pattern of flow of funds, number and type of beneficiaries reached by FCS over time. The results also show that all CSOs involved in this study were registered by the National Society Ordinance and were recognized both at regional, district and community levels. Also, the organizations had ever invited a person from the council to attend their meeting. in the past two years preceding the assessment. Also, almost nine in every ten FCS-supported CSOs (89.5%) have village/street governments or ward executive officials participating in their local meetings. Also, six in every ten CSOs (60%) interviewed had active membership in one or more networks (district, regional and national networks) compared to 73% reported in 2010. All 27 CSOs under the assessment had functioning websites.

Overall 59% of the sampled CSOs (compared to 68% of FCS-supported CSOs in 2007 and 81% in 2005) belonged to any regional and international CSO networks. In some instances, FCS targets were surpassed. For instance, while FCS had targeted to have 60% of the supported CSOs holding regular meetings by 2011 and 65% by 2012, all the CSOs interviewed reported to have been holding meetings regularly. It is important to note that FCS' approach of supporting the CSOs intermittently has made this assessment to a great extent difficult to establish time patterns for pre-grant and post-grant periods and their impact.

Although FCS support has enabled CSOs to increase the number of their personnel in the accounts section between 2008 and 2011 both in quality (professional expertise) and in quantity (number of staff) over time, financial capacity.(measured by grant size able to manage) was relatively poor. Specifically, 45% of the CSOs visited had "acceptable" or "below standard" financial capacity. Managerial capacity of the CSOs visited was relatively high. Specifically, 55% of the CSOs had excellent or good organizational set up particularly in terms of staff-management mix and having a governing board which is independent. However, employee skills were relatively low. More educated and trained people are joining the civil society sector as a result of support extended to those institutions. Details on how each of the above improvements was measured are detailed in the findings section of this report.

With exception of physical infrastructure, technical capacity was relatively high in terms of skills in planning (90%), the monitoring and evaluation skills (65%). Physical infrastructure for most of the CSOs assessed had the lowest score. Only 40% of the CSOs assessed had excellent or good score.

On CSOs Capacity Strengthening:

Improvement in capacity was realized in all grantees regardless of the grant size, geographical disparities and duration of operation. One of the most important impacts of the FCS was on the increase of the knowledge base of those CSOs and stakeholders that were directly related to implementation of FCS-supported activities. However, most of the CSOs interviewed were still dragging feet on information sharing among stakeholders outside the donor.

Although FCS intended to promote inter-CSO collaboration, the organization did not even manage to open spaces for collaboration among different CSOs it is supporting. However, in locations where FCS-supported CSOs are working, local government authorities have been in most cases more open to collaborate with CSOs. Sector-specific collaboration was also noted. Collaboration was reported in selected sectors such as health, education, environment, corruption and poverty reduction. The assessment has revealed that most of the CSOs interviewed did not have strategic plans in place. This has difficulties in having long-term plans for most of FCS-funded CSOs and hence lacking concrete action plans and strategies. It is recommended that user friendly tools should be developed by the FCS in maintaining close monitoring of the CSOs receiving grants from FCS.

*On Governance and Accountability***:**

The majority of the CSOs have shown some sign of engaging the local citizens in governance and accountability issues. The results show that there is a significant increase in the level of awareness of citizens' rights on some of the fundamental democratic rights. Compared to the 2007 assessment, where it was recorded that citizens have become more aware with their rights (less than 40%); the current findings suggest a significant increase from 50% reported in 2009 to 60-85% in 2011 implying a positive increase towards empowering local citizens. By all standards, local citizens have been empowered and apparently have relatively high capacity to demand accountability from their local leaders. Although FCS-supported CSOs have been active in the districts they operate, the media, radio and newspapers have been the main source of increased awareness on policy.

Although the FCS intended to raise the proportion of citizens expressing satisfaction with the quality of delivered basic services by the government institutions from 44% in 2007 to 60% in 2013, citizen satisfaction has been difficult to achieve. The findings show that citizens are not happy with the performance of government institutions and officers (particularly in health and education sectors) (20%) compared to performance of development partners (24%) and NGOs/CSOs (40.7%). Elected members such as councillors have been rated relatively low in terms of their performance (14.8%). These results indicate that citizens' ability to demand accountability from public officials has relatively increased. On posting of public information on notice boards, the results show that this estimate has been surpassed by 4.1% (29.1%). For example, the percentage of males seeing this information posted has increased from 13.2% in 2009 to 29.6% by 2011 and for females from 11.1% to 18.5%. Participation of all social groups in FCS-supported organizations' activities was relatively high. Overall, all the marginalized groups' voice is fairly accommodated in the activities of the partners' organizations.

Conclusively, it is important to note that the achievements may be difficult to attribute to only one partner such as FCS. This is because, there are concurrent interventions conducted by several organizations within the same geographical localities. In this case, to attribute directly a particular change to a specific program or organization is a huge challenge. As with any attempt to track specific causal linkages or impacts, different interpretations and explanations as to what has really caused any change cannot be avoided. However, from the analysis of this assessment, it appears that the impact of FCS funding on governance has manifested in many levels, including the partners and citizens levels.

Recommendations

Taking into account the discussions made as well as the conclusions delineated from the study findings, it is possible to recommend that:

Taking into account the discussions made as well as the conclusions delineated from the study findings, it is recommended that:

i. The FCS should increase its efforts to include civic education through continuous efforts of mobilization and training of all key stakeholders including local government authorities at district, ward and village levels.

ii. While it continues to fund the CSOs on various interventions areas, FCS should extend its support to persuading the LGAs to set aside some resources for providing civic education to the citizens in partnership with CSOs. This can be achieved through training some local government leaders on these issues when resources are available to the Foundation.

iii. There is a need to provide capacity building to the grantees in training some local government elected leaders such as village chairpersons and ward councillors as it appears that they are also not very conversant with some of the basic rights and responsibilities of their people.

iv. CSOs should use the opportunities gained from the funding they receive from the FCS to develop further their organizational, managerial, and financial and advocacy skills for attracting more funders. In this regard, FCS should expand its capacity building activities to CSOs to include resources mobilisation.

v. In order for FCS to have empirical assessment of its impact, there is need for supporting a limited number of CSOs either by phasing or zoning over time in order to have ample time to measure the milestones these CSOs may have achieved after a given timeframe.

vi. Given that most of the FCS-supported CSOs do not have strategic plans, FCS should prioritize its support to enabling them to achieve this important step. The remaining period of the FCS strategic plan (2009-2013) can still accommodate this recommendation

vii. Moreover, there should be a mechanism of recognizing FCS-supported CSOs that are performing as well as assisting those underperforming to do better.

viii. It was also noted from this assessment that few CSOs have follow-up plans after FCS support ends. It is recommended that there is a need for CSOs receiving funds from the FCS to show some evidence of being proactive in terms of designing sound strategic plans and actions for sustainability of their activities and organizational survival.

ix. More efforts should be made by the Foundation to encourage CSOs to be more innovative in terms of expanding their networks with other international and national CSOs and CBOs..

x. For greater impact to be realized on the part of FCS-Funded CSOs there is a need to have a second phase of funding for successful performers to build their own capacities on income generation from other sources.

1.   INTRODUCTION

1.1   BACKGROUND

The Foundation for Civil Society (FSC) is a Tanzanian non-profit organization which supports Tanzanian people and civil society organizations to build their capacity to enhance their effective engagement in the development processes and poverty reduction initiatives. The support complements implementation of the Development Vision 2025, the Tanzania Assistance Strategy, and the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP). The Foundation started in 2003 and is one of the biggest sources of funding and training for the Tanzanian civil society. The overarching goal of the Foundation is to work with the Government and citizens to ensure that Tanzanians live in a peaceful, well governed, democratic country, where citizens are well educated and able to make good livelihoods in a developed and fair economy.

The Foundation for Civil Society is one of the largest support mechanisms for capacity building and grant support in Tanzania. The Foundation is focusing on four Key Result Areas (KRAs) to include:

- Policy Engagement: Citizens are able to influence and monitor policy processes
- Governance and Accountability: Citizens are aware of their rights and responsibilities, and able to demand accountability from public resources
- Civil Society Capacity Strengthening: Having in place a creative, imaginative, effective, sustainable and accountable civil society sector
- Capacity of the Foundation for Civil Society: The capacity of the Foundation for Civil Society is enhanced to deliver high quality services efficiently and effectively.

1.2   OBJECTIVES OF THE MID TERM IMPACT ASSESSMENT

The Objectives of undertaking a Mid Term Impact Assessment of the FCS interventions was to establish:

- The impact of the interventions funded by the FCS in line with the Foundation Strategic Plan 2009-2013 and its log frame.
- To measure the effectiveness of the Foundation interventions relating to the first three (3) KRAs: Policy Engagement, Governance and Accountability and Civil Society Capacity Strengthening.

2.   EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

The FCS is focusing on four Key Result Areas (KRAs) i.e. to enhance the capacity of civil society organizations and citizens in policy engagement; to enhance governance and accountability by ensuring citizens are aware of their rights and responsibilities, and thus able to demand accountability from public institutions and resources; to strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations and fourthly, to strengthen the FCS to deliver quality services efficiently and effectively. The FCS works to provide grants to civil society organizations, as support towards implementation of their planned activities that are in line with the Foundation's strategic plan. The support

ranges from TZS 200,000 to TZS 125,000,000 depending on the stage of the development of the grantee and the size of the grant as may be determined by the type and scope of activities to be undertaken and mutual agreement between the Foundation – the granter, and the respective beneficiary civil society – the grantee.

The FCS Strategic Plan 2009 – 2013 indicates clearly the desired achievements, the results to be achieved in each specific result area, the activities to be supported under each key result area, monitoring indicators for each KRA, and how the Foundation will implement them. Therefore, the assessment sought to establish the extent to which the desired achievements have been accomplished. However, the fourth KRA – on strengthening the capacity of the Foundation - was not the focus of the midterm impact assessment as per the TORs; though the effectiveness of the Foundation's institutional capacities from the beneficiaries' point of view is included through a citizens' survey. The midterm impact assessment was carried out at three levels as follows.

The first level was to assess the effectiveness and impact of the FCS funded activities of CSOs in meeting the intended beneficiaries' needs. In line with this, the study assessed the effectiveness and impact of the FCS grants cum interventions on the capacity of the respective CSOs in terms of their competence to implement the FCS funded activities and other civil society-based activities; the continuity of the FCS-funded activities once the funding comes to an end, and the effectiveness of the FCS intervention mechanisms

The second level was assessment of the extent to which communities were involved in the activities of the CSOs and the impact on them; in particular the contribution of the FSC funded activities in poverty reduction. This assessment had to be done on the basis of the three key result areas as explained earlier on – i.e. the extent to which communities' engagement in policy dialogues has changed, awareness with their rights and responsibilities, and whether they are able to demand accountability from public resources and institutions.

The third level was assessment of the extent to which citizens in the areas of FCS funded projects have been empowered to realize their rights, engage in policy dialogue and impact on their communities and their lives. It is important to state at outset the question of causality in disaggregating the impact of other similar programmes and activities directed at achieving the same goal of promoting democratic rights and responsibilities. In cognizant of this challenge, the assessment tried to disentangle the impact directly associated with the FCS activities from the impact associated with on-going similar efforts by other organizations. Indeed, several awareness campaigns have been organized in many parts of Tanzania by CSOs, political parties, local leaders etc. regarding the citizens' rights, duties and obligations. As such, the attribution became an important issue for this assessment.

Figure 1:Conceptual Framework of the Mid –Term Assessment
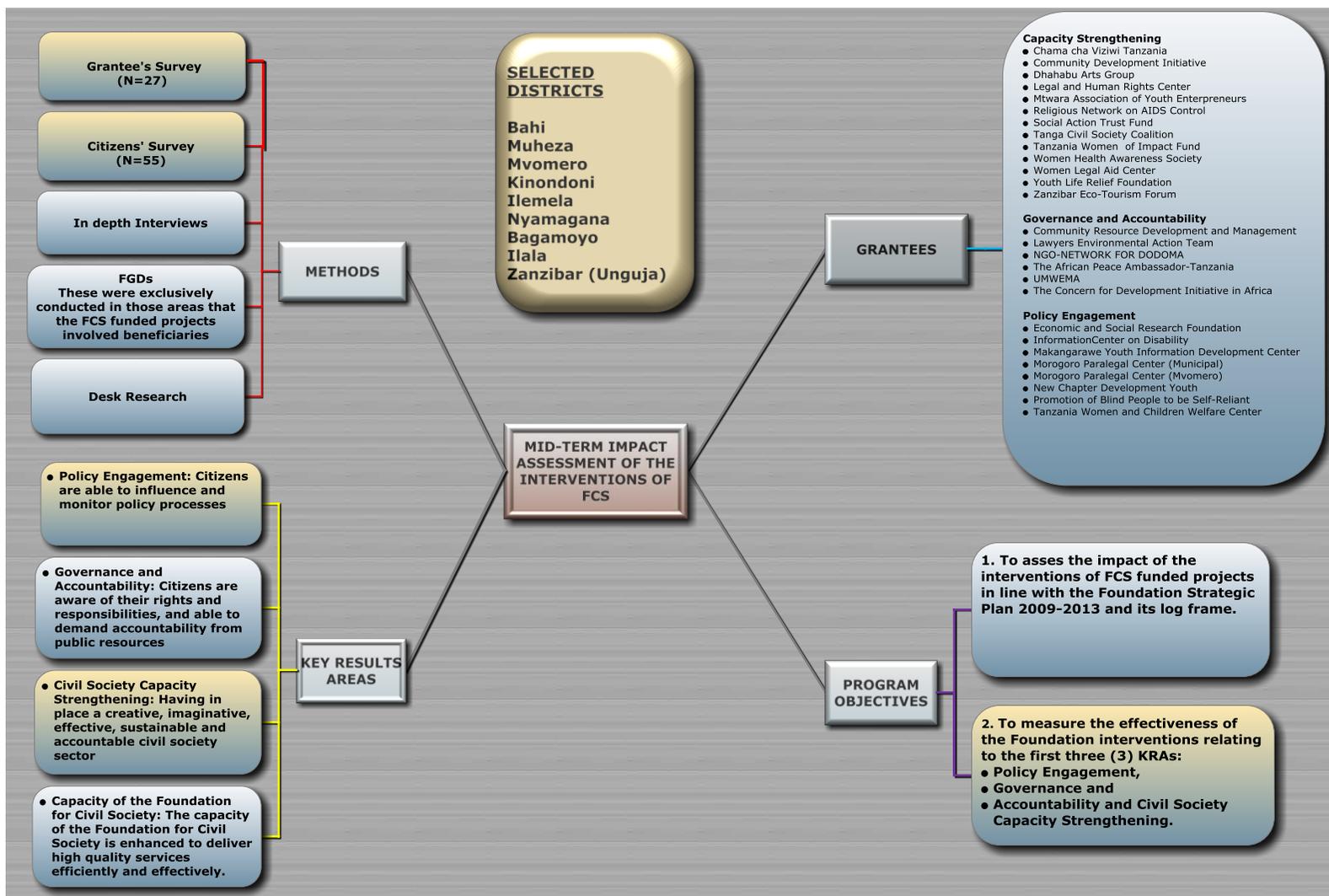
2.1   APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The approach and methodology for implementing the assignment involved in-depth interviews with key stakeholders, literature review, field visits for data collection and physical verifications/assessments.   Thus, the assessment involved consultations and interviews with institutions and individuals/participants involved in the CSOs' activities funded by the Foundation. The consultants selected a sample of 27 grantees for the assessment which reflected a mix between the three KRAs and the categories of beneficiaries including possible case studies. Since there are many beneficiary communities and individuals of the activities funded by the Foundation, stratified and random sampling technique was used for drawing up representative samples for the assessment as indicated in the next section on methodology.

2.1.1 Review of Literature

This assessment is not the first and unique to the activities of the FCS; there exists a number of useful reports for reference and benchmarking for this study. In principle, these documents were used to construct a reference scenario for the midterm impact assessment. A review of these documents was necessary to put the current study in the context of the previous FCS similar studies, (for example, the Midterm Term Review of 2007 and the Log Frame (2009-2013).

2.1.2   Sampling Framework

The FCS grantees operate in all regions and councils in Tanzania. Civil Society Organizations are thus spread all over in the entire country. Therefore, a careful sampling framework was needed to capture variations emanating from classification of grantees by the FCS KRAs, by geographical location, by the activities the grantees are engaged in even within each KRA, by the capacities of the grantees, and by the differences in the beneficiary communities and citizens. It should be noted that some of the grantees had closed their FCS-funded activities within the last two years and some had on-going FCS-funded activities in line with the FCS Strategic Plan 2009 - 2013. Both were subjected for the assessment for comparative purposes.

Classification of Grantees by the KRAs

Between 2009 and 2011, there were 898 FCS grantees in total; of which 352 (31.1%) had closed their FCS-funded activities, and 546 (60.8%) were on-going. These grantees are spread all over Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar. Basically, grantees' activities fall under the three KRAs: Policy Engagement, Governance and Accountability, and CSOs Capacity Building. Accordingly, the first step in the sampling procedure was to cluster the FCS grantees, both the closed and the on-going, by the three KRAs as indicated in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Classification of All Grantees by KRAs and Rural Vs Urban

Classification	Ongoing		Closed		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Civil Society Strengthening	298	54	184	82	482	53.7
Governance and Accountability	116	22	86	25	202	22.5
Policy engagement	132	24	82	23	214	23.8
Total	**546**	**100**	**352**	**100**	**898**	**100**
Rural	205	38	115	32.6	320	35.6
Urban	296	54	203	57.6	499	55.6
Zanzibar	45	8	34	9.6	79	8.7
Total	**546**	**100**	**352**	**100**	**898**	**100**

Source: Compiled from various Documents obtained from the FCS

Sampling protocols for grantees and councils

From the classifications made above, the assessment considered only two groups of beneficiary councils. Group one was Rural Councils with grantees in all the three KRAs; and Group two was Urban Councils with grantees in all the KRAs. It was expected that this proportional random selection of councils from each group would have ensured coverage by the three KRAs, spread by geographical location, would also capture differences in the capacity and size of the grantees, and differences in the beneficiary communities and citizens' needs. These were the variant factors that determined the sample for the midterm impact assessment.

However, the assessment remained with one concern that some of the grantees had closed their FCS-funded activities within the last two years and some have on-going FCS-funded activities. The main issue here was to try to have all the two categories included in our sample. To address this, attempt was made to ensure that in each of the selected council, whether urban or rural, the priority in picking up a grantee for assessment would be the ones which had closed their FCS-funded activities within the last two years. Yet, since the two categories of CSOs activities, closed versus on-going activities, were not systematically spread in the selected councils, the major concern was that the sample would be biased.

Table 2 shows distribution of eligible grantees for the assessment by location, timing and by councils in which they are based. In total there were 521 eligible grantees for this midterm evaluation.

Table 2: Eligible Grantees by Councils and the KRAs

	Urban					*Rural*			
	Ongoing	*Closed*	*Total*	*%*		*Ongoing*	*Closed*	*Total*	*%*
Arusha	7	0	7	2	Meru	6	0	6	5
Kinondoni	56	47	103	25	Kisarawe	7	0	7	6
Ilala	50	24	74	18	Bagamoyo	9	7	16	14
Temeke	16	32	48	12	Kibaha	11	6	17	15
Dodoma	14	3	17	4	Njombe	12	11	23	20
Iringa	5	0	5	1	Bukoba	6	0	6	5
Kigoma	19	10	29	7	Kilosa	5	0	5	4
Mbeya	9	0	9	2	Newala	10	0	10	9
Morogoro	21	0	21	5	Muheza	4	0	4	3
Shinyanga	15	6	21	5	Handeni	3	0	3	3
Songea	19	14	33	8	Mpwapwa	0	5	5	4
Tabora	12	0	12	3	Kilombero	0	4	4	3
Tanga	11	0	11	3	Masasi	9	2	11	9
Bukoba		5	5	1					
Moshi	11	8	19	5					
Total	*265*	*149*	*414*	*100*	*Total*	*82*	*35*	*117*	*100*

Source: Compiled from Various Documents obtained from the FCS

Considering various constraints, the study team visited and assessed 27 grantees (i.e. 5.4% of the eligible grantees), and covered 56 sites for in-depth interviews. Selection of grantees for each KRA was proportional to their total number in the list of eligible grantees. The selection also considered size of the grant, urban versus rural, and the beneficiaries targeted (Table 2). Overall, the actual final number of grantees visited and interviewed was 27 as summarized in Table 4 below.

Table 3: Distribution of Sampled Grantees by KRA, Districts of Operations/Location

S/No	Name of CSO	KRA	Districts of Operation/location	Contacts
1	Chama cha Viziwi Tanzania	Capacity Strengthening	All districts	0755847764
2	Community Development Initiative	Capacity Strengthening	All Districts	Box 13903 DSM Phone 0717413780
3	Dhahabu Arts Group	Capacity Strengthening	Kinondoni DSM	Robert Macha 0713 707270 Shekilango Road Legho National Housing street Office DSM
4	Legal and Human Rights Center	Capacity Strengthening	All districts	Box 75254 DSM. Phone 0222773035
5	Mtwara Association of Youth Enterpreneurs	Capacity Strengthening	Mtwara districts	mayemtwara@yahoo.co.uk Phone:+255787709517 Box 1211 Mtwara
6	Religious Network on AIDS Control	Capacity Strengthening	Dodoma Urban	026 221964
7	Social Action Trust Fund	Capacity Strengthening		Box 10123 DSM. Phone 022 2701620
8	Tanga Civil Society Coalition	Capacity Strengthening	Tanga region	Box 5344 Tanga. Phone 0713244967 or 0772 568956
9	Tanzania Women of Impact Fund	Capacity Strengthening	All Districts	Box 10754 DSM Phone 0754 855433
10	Women Health Awareness Society	Capacity Strengthening	Mwanza districts	Box 511 Mwanza Phone 0754 436147/0756624332
11	Women Legal Aid Center	Capacity Strengthening	All districts	Box 79212 DSM Phone 0222664051
12	Youth Life Relief Foundation	Capacity Strengthening	Kinondoni	Box 10889 DSM Phone 0713 790642
13	Zanzibar Eco-Tourism Forum	Capacity Strengthening	Unguja	Box 1937 Zanzibar. Phone +255777878737/+255779890169
14	Community Resource Development and Management	Governance And Accountability	Mpwapwa (Mlembule,Kibakwe,Berega,Msongaleli)	Box 2211 Dodoma Phone 0754 510052
15	Lawyers Environmental Action Team	Governance and Accountability	Tanga, Morogoro and Pwani (Bagamoyo)	DSM Mikocheni kwa Nyerere 0717082304
16	NGO-NETWORK FOR DODOMA	Governance and Accountability	All Dodoma districts	0262321290/0713152208/0784241071
17	The African Peace Ambassador-Tanzania	Governance and Accountability	Tanga, Muheza	Box 5730 Tanga Phone 0754 762188
18	UMWEMA	Governance and Accountability	Ngerengere, Mkuyuni	Box 1272 Morogora Phone 0754596475/0715596475
19	The Concern for Development Initiative in Africa	Governance and Accountability	All Districts	0784 410939/O22 701890 Savei next to Brajec Hotel DSM
20	Economic and Social Research Foundation	Policy Engagement	All districts	Box 31226 DSM. Phone 0222760260/0754780133
21	Information Center on Disability	Policy Engagement	All districts	0222400227 Located in Ilala
22	Makangarawe Youth Information Development Center	Policy Engagement	Temeke,DSM	0714165658/0713625718. Temeke
23	Morogoro Paralegal Center (Municipal)	Policy Engagement	Morogoro Municipal	Box 6584 Morogoro. Phone 0754477928
24	Morogoro Paralegal Center (Mvomero)	Policy Engagement	Mvomero	Box 6584 Morogoro. Phone 0754477928
25	New Chapter Development Youth	Policy Engagement		newchapterd@yahoo.com Phone 0756 343833 Dsm
26	Promotion of Blind People to be Self-Reliant	Policy Engagement	Kinondoni,DSM	Box 16454 DSM Phone 0755877030/0718428182
27	Tanzania Women and Children Welfare Center	Policy Engagement	All Districts	Box 13903 DSM Phone 0717413780

Source: Compiled from Various Documents obtained from the FCS

Table 4: Major Characteristics of the Sampled CSOs

Major Classification	Key Result Area	Type of Grant			Total
		Rolling grant 7,500,000 up to One year	Medium grant 45,000,000 per Year up to Three Years	Strategic Grant125,000,000,000 per Year up to Three Years	
On-going	Policy Engagement	1	2	2	**5**
	Governance and Accountability	0	5	3	**8**
	Civil Society Capacity Strengthening	2	2	1	**5**
	Total	**3**	**9**	**6**	**18**
Closed	Policy Engagement	1	0	0	**1**
	Governance and Accountability	0	1	2	**3**
	Civil Society Capacity Strengthening	4	1	0	**5**
	Total	**5**	**2**	**2**	**9**
	Grand Total	**8**	**11**	**8**	**27**

Figure 2: Sampled CSOs by Type of Grant

29.6   40.7   29.6

- Rolling grant 7,500,000 up to One year
- Medium grant 45,000,000 per Year up to Three Years
- Strategic Grant 125,000,000 per Year up to Three Years
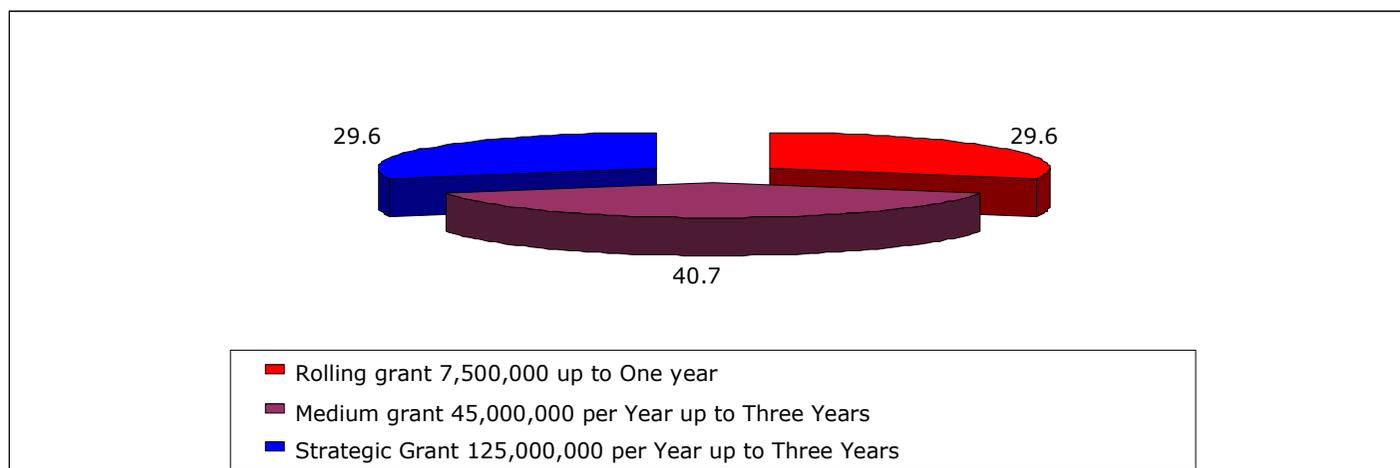
Accordingly, the assessments was carried out at three levels: grantees, civil societies (in the case where a grantee was working in collaboration with other CSOs) and citizen level; focusing on establishing the extent to which civil society organizations and communities have been empowered to participate in the processes that drive changes which in turn affect their lives. But further down, the assessment strived establish the extent to which citizens have been empowered to realize their rights and engage in policy process that enhances their quality of life. To this end, citizen's views on the extent and quality of the activities of civil society organization were deemed crucial. The next section discusses the data collection procedures.

2.1.3. Data Collection Instruments

2.1.3.1. Interviews

There were two types of interviews as follows. The first was interviews with CEOs of both the grantees and CSOs to assess how they have been empowered to build their capacity and awareness/capacity creation of citizens with regard to effective participation in policy processes, governance and accountability particularly knowing and understanding their rights and demand them. These interviews provided useful insights to supplement the information collected from the grantees' and CSOs questionnaires. The second type was in-depth interviews with government/local government authorities, Foundation's secretariat FCS board members, CSO representatives, and members of the Members of Parliament.

2.1.3.2. Questionnaires

Basically the assessment covered three types of questionnaires: the grantee, CSOs and citizens questionnaires. However, it should be noted that not all sets of questionnaires were conducted at all levels as this depended on the nature and functions of the grantees and CSOs. For example, there were some grantees which were given grants for capacity building purposes and hence they had no contacts with the local citizens. These were therefore excluded from citizens' questionnaires. This could one of the reasons why the sample for this assessment was rather small i.e. 55. Initially, it was planned that for each grantee, there would be five citizens' questionnaires which would have made a total number of 135 citizens (i.e. 27 grantees times 5 citizens). In short, citizens' survey was administered exclusively to those grantees that had two levels of contact with the citizens: one, grantee's direct contact with the local citizens such as LEAT, LHRC etc.; and second, where grantees used other CSOs such as NGONEDO, etc. to effect changes on citizens' awareness on their basic rights and responsibilities. The summary of the distribution of the citizen's survey is shown in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Summary of the distribution of the citizen's survey respondents

S/No	DISTRICT	VILLAGE/STREET	RESPONDENTS
1	TEMEKE	MAKANGARAWE	12
		BUGHDADID	3
2	BAHI	MNADANI	4
		SOKONI	1
3	MUHEZA	MAJENGO	2
4	MVOMERO	WAMI	3

		DAKAWA	2
5	KINONDONI	MWANANYAMALA	3
		SINZA	1
		TANDALE	2
		MAKURUMLA	2
		NDUGUMBI	2
		KAGERA MIKOROSHINI	1
6	ILALA	ILALA	2
7	ILEMELA	MVIRINGO	4
8	NYAMAGANA	ZIWA	5
9	BAGAMOYO	SOKONI	6
	TOTAL NUMBER OF RESPONDENTS		**55**

Source: Compiled by from the fieldwork reports

2.1.3.3. Focus Groups Discussions (FGDs)

The FGDs were used to complement the questionnaires and interviews by targeting various social groups and individual citizens that had direct contact with the FCS funded projects. The main aim was to elicit their views on the issues around the FCS key results areas. Like the citizens survey, this instrument was conducted in those areas that the grantees or CSOs had direct contacts with the local or social groups. This involved organizing the various social groups of the FCS grantees' beneficiary citizens and carry out the assessment accordingly. To facilitate this process, there was an interview guide for each focus group discussion conducted. In total there were 10 FGDs conducted for this assessment. These instruments have been summarized in Table 6 below.

Table 6: Summary of the study instruments

S/N	Name of Instrument	Type of Instrument	Target Respondent	Classification of Information to be captured
1	Grantees' Questionnaire	Open-ended	Grantees and FSC-funded training beneficiary CSOs	**A:** General Information of the Grantee/Identification **B:** Assessment of the effectiveness of the activities of the grantee **C:** Assessment of the capacity of the grantee **D:** Assessment of the continuity of the CSOs activities **E:** Assessment of the legitimacy of the CSOs activities **F:** Assessment of what has changed overtime
2	Community FGD	FGD	Community beneficiary members of the FCS-funded activities	**A:** Identification **B:** Assessment of citizens participation in policy formulation **C:** Assessment of governance and accountability **D:** Citizens awareness with their rights and responsibilities **E:** Citizens assessment of the capacity of CSOs **F:** Assessment of legitimacy and continuity of the CSOs activities **G:** Assessment of the Citizens welfare situations **I, J:** General assessments
3	Citizen Questionnaire	Structured	Beneficiary Citizens	**A:** Identification **B:** Assessment of Citizens Participation in Policy Process **C:** Assessment of Governance and Accountability **D:** Assessment of Citizens Awareness of their Rights and Responsibilities **E:** Citizen's Assessment of the Capacity of CSO's **F:** Assessment of Legitimacy and Continuity of the CSOs Activities **G:** Assessment of the Citizen's Welfare Situation
4	In-depth interviews guide	Open ended	Line custodian institutions and key-informants of the FCS-funded activities	**i.** Relevance of the FCS KRAs or themes **ii.** Effectiveness of the FCS activities **iii.** Assessment of efficiency **iv.** Assessment of impact **v.** Assessment of sustainability **vi.** Challenges

2.1.4. Data Analysis

Data processing and analysis for both qualitative and quantitative data were carried out under the supervision of the assessment team. A physical checking of each questionnaire and summaries of qualitative interviews submitted were made by the survey team to ascertain completeness and correctness of entries. Data entry was performed by well experienced data operators. After the data entry was done, the cleaning of data was executed to make sure that all information was entered was correct. Once this procedure was completed, the data was run and the initial set of tables produced were first scrutinized by the assessment team for unexpected results. A sample of questionnaires was taken and was checked by the evaluation team to ascertain correctness of entries. Simple descriptive analyses were done to produce frequencies on all variables and two-way cross tabulations for selected combinations of variables were also done.

2.2. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

This study has several limitations. One is on the small sample size of 55 of the citizens selected for the assessment. As already discussed, the assessment targeted a sample of 135 citizens from all the 27 grantees. However, this turned out to be a grantee's specific for the reasons discussed in the previous section. Second, the assessment could not have done more than the targeted 135 citizens because of the lack of resource base to conduct a larger sample. This is also consonant with the Foundation's goal of not having a national, region or even district coverage in its various interventions. Third, like the citizens' survey, the FGDs also suffered a problem of representativeness in all the grantees and CSOs. For instance, FGDs were only limited to those grantees and CSOs that had some form of direct contacts with the beneficiaries. It was unrealistic and unwise to conduct FGDs in areas where CSOs received capacity building grants only, or had no direct contacts with the beneficiaries. Fourth, this assessment faces a challenge of generalization of its findings beyond the grantees and CSOs' levels. In other words, the findings cannot be generalized at the national, regional or district levels. This is due to the variability across the grantees' functions and coverage. Finally, the assessment could not make some useful comparisons on the scale of achievement because of the lack of a baseline study. For example, the current assessment was based on the Strategic Plan (2009-2013) which implies that it was based on a specific baseline conduced before the plan. However, the consultants could not have an access to this document meaning that the 2007 assessment in somewhat could have been used as a baseline instead. This again brought some challenges because the 2007 assessment was basically about impact assessment and financial audit of the FCS funded projects, while the current assessment was on mid-term impact assessment focusing on three areas: policy engagement, civil society capacity strengthening and governance and accountability. Accordingly, the two assessments were not used for any comparative analysis since neither one could be regarded as 'baseline' and the other 'end line' simply because they had two different TORs and areas of coverage.

Notwithstanding the limitations, the findings of the midterm evaluation provide useful benchmarks for determining the actions towards implementation of the Foundation's Strategic Plan for enhancing the activities of the civil society sector in Tanzania.

3.   FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS ON THE MID TERM IMPACT ASSESSMENT

This section presents key results from Mid-Term impact assessment followed by a brief discussion on these findings. The results are presented according to the three key results areas: policy engagement, governance and accountability and civil society capacity strengthening as detailed in the FCS Strategic Plan 2009-2013 and its log frame. For each of the key results area, the results show the impact at three levels: grantees, CSOs and citizens. At grantees' level the assessment aimed to assess effectiveness, capacity, continuity and legitimacy of grantees. At the CSOs level, the assessment was looking at the capacity of those organizations which received training from the grantees in terms of meeting the FSC's goals. At the citizens' level, the assessment focused on citizens' participation in policy processes and the effects of the activities carried out by grantee recipients to the civil society.

3.1.   POLICY ENGAGEMENT

FCS Policy Engagement KRA aimed to ensure that citizens are able to influence and monitor policy processes for improvement of service delivery. In order to achieve this, FCS had set two sub-results:

1. Increase of supported CSOs awareness of their roles in policy processes from 50% in 2010 to 80% in 2013 and;

2. 50% of FCS supported CSOs proactively participating and influencing policy practices by 2013.

FCS 2009-2013 Strategic Plan had set four performance indicators to be achieved in policy engagement by 2013:

- Ensuring that CSOs are aware and understand their roles in making policies and laws that affect citizens

- More people, including women and other vulnerable groups, are taking part in public discussions about policies and are able to say that they helped to make change

- More people are satisfied with the delivery of public services

- More than half of the CSOs that FCS supports are involved in policy decision making and are making change happen.

In fulfilling the above targets, the expected outcome would be:

- The proportion of citizens saying that they have influenced a policy would have been established. However, there was no baseline data for this category

- Percentage of citizens saying that they make a difference by publicly expressing their views on local issues that affect them. The expected

percentage would be between 53% recorded at baseline and 65% expected by 2013.

Each of the two outcome indicators is presented below:

3.1.1 CSO and policy processes

With support from FCS, several policies have been reviewed. Participation of FCS-supported CSOs has been significantly noted. FCS' support has been in the form of financial support as well as capacity building so that CSOs could translate key policy documents, laws, by-laws or regulations; print these documents as well disseminate them. The CSOs in turn were expected to create awareness among citizens on these policies and laws and enable them participate in policy formulation. As shown in Boxes 1 and 2, a number of policies have been revised both in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. Specially, Text Box 2 shows the list of policies which are key to FCS and in which FCS-supported CSOs have participated in their review:

Box 1: CSO Participation in Policy Processes

- *20.1% CSOs are aware of key policy processes (190 out of 944)*
- *20 CSOs of people with disability participated in the process of policy formulation reaching 48,579 people (24,060 male and 24,519 female)*
- *31 CSOs participated in the implementation of The National Environmental Policy of 1997, Zanzibar Environmental Policy of 1992, National Agricultural Policy of 2004, Women and Gender Development Policy of 2000, National Land Policy of 1995, National HIV and AIDS Policy of 2001, National Youth Development Policy of 1996 and National Child Development Policy of 1996.*
- *26 policies were translated and distributed at districts level;*
- *14,156 copies of translated policy documents and laws were distributed in various districts and;*
- *405 CSOs participated in the Constitutional review Bill of 2011 aimed at fostering citizen participation in the review processes*

Box 2: CSO influence on policy review:

Policies in which CSOs have influenced a review by the government:

- *(Review of MKUZA I,*
- *NGO policy in Zanzibar,*
- *Zanzibar Local government reform program,*
- *development of MKUZA II,*
- *Persons with Disability Act,*
- *Child Law Act,*
- *MKUKUTA I review and development of MKUKUTA II.*

3.1.2 CSO Involvement in policy decision making

Data from FCS documents show that there is good relationship between CSOs and government leaders both at local and regional levels (Text Box 01). Similarly, CSO interactions with political figures such as members of parliament and those of House of Representatives seem to be smooth. For this reason, it was not surprising to find out that most of the planned activities that were to involve CSOs were successfully implemented and in some instances the targets were surpassed. For instance, the number of meetings conducted between CSOs and regional authorities and national

level exceeded the targeted sessions. However, the extent to which these relationships leveraged to policy review was not established

Table 7: Comparison of planned activities against accomplishment

Activity	Planned in 2009	Cumulative accomplishment by June, 2011	Proxy Outcome of cumulative accomplishments
❖ Number of CSOs meeting with specific parliamentary committees by end of 2013	2 meetings held yearly	7 CSO meetings with specific parliamentary committees	1. Women participation in the decision making bodies
❖ 10 meetings with members of Parliament	2 meetings held yearly	1 meeting with members of Parliament held by CSOs in 2009.	2. Formation of youth committees at ward level and involvement of these committees in dialogue in ward development initiatives
❖ 7 meetings with house of representatives in Zanzibar	1 meeting to be held yearly	3 meetings with house of representative in Zanzibar	3. People with disabilities are accessing social services without discrimination
❖ Number of CSOs meeting with leaders at local level	at least 2 meetings held yearly each at district level	466 CSOs met with leaders at Regional and District level	1. Citizens demanding accountability from their local leaders 2. Citizens monitoring local government expenditures through PETS initiatives
❖ Number of CSOs meeting with leaders at Ministry level (National)	1 meeting yearly	5 CSO meetings held with leaders at Ministry level (MoFEA)	1. Citizens' participation in gender initiative groups at ward level in selected districts
❖ Strengthened civil society sector network and linkages with other sectors	At least 1 CSO, Private sector partnership meeting held annually	75.9% of CSO networks link with private sectors and 87% of CSO networks link with government sectors.	1. CSO networks jointly pushing for constitutional review 2. CSO networks participating in regional and district joint committees to oversee development initiatives

Source: Compiled from the grantees' questionnaires

This in turn impacts on their livelihoods and their lives in general. The supported CSOs in turn are expected to advocate for availability of simplified versions of the policies and laws to all citizens. In doing so, the activities of the CSOs are expected to ensure that all eligible social groups are fully engaged in the development processes in Tanzania.

As shown in Table 7, CSO activities resulted into several changes or impact at different levels ranging from citizens, wards and districts. For instance, a series of meetings that FCS-funded CSOs with members of parliament and parliamentary committees resolved into: increase in number of women participating in the decision making bodies, formation of youth committees at ward level and involvement of

these committees in dialogue in ward development initiatives and access without discrimination to health care services with people with disabilities. However, not all CSOs participated in the above meetings. The meetings were only for CSOs that had indicated so in their planned activities.

3.1.3. Effectiveness of CSO Interventions

The FCS Log-frame Matrix 2009-2013 indicates that citizens' engagement in policy dialogue would be measured by proportion of citizens reporting satisfaction with service delivery, e.g. education, health and water services. The targets for satisfaction between 2008 and 2013 are as follows:

Table 8: Proportion of citizens reporting satisfaction with service delivery (%) (n = 55)

Sector	2008	*2011*	2013
Education	81	**58.1 (Primary Education)**	90
Health	64	**58.1**	75
Water	42	**51.6**	60

Source: Compiled from Grantees' Questionnaires

Table 8 compares situation at the baseline and status of performance in 2011. Citizen satisfaction with primary education and health services has gone down; largely because expansion in enrolment has congested the existing capacities in primary education while sporadic lack of essential drugs and fees in health facilities compromises the achievements made in the health sector. Citizens' satisfaction with water services is increasing and potentially leading to the set target of 60 per cent in 2013. The fact that citizen satisfaction has gone down in some sectors but has gone up for other sectors is not enough to conclude that effectiveness of CSO interventions has dropped. Instead, the CSOs have contributed to raising citizens' awareness on what ought to be happening in these sectors and what was actually happening at the time this assessment was conducted. Thus, assessing effectiveness of CSO interventions by using citizens' level of satisfaction may not be a good measure both for FCS and for the CSOs being evaluated. This is because citizens satisfaction does not show source of this satisfaction such as their participation in ward or district budgetary discussions or whether this satisfaction is due to their participation in reforms that may assure equitable distribution of available resources.

For each of the two sub-results, several activities were to be implemented and measured. The next sub-sections present status of each of the two sub-results followed by impact assessment thereof.

Table 9 shows FCS' strategic plan seeks to increase awareness of supported CSOs on their roles in policy processes from 50%[1] reported in 2010 to 80% by 2013, expected to be achieved in piecemeal. The targets were: 2009-13%, 2010-19%, 2011-25%, 2012-30% and 2013-35%.

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[1]FCS baseline Survey, February, 2010

Table 9: Percentage of CSOs that are aware of key policy processes

	2009	*2010*	*2011*	*2012*	2013	Mid-term Assessment, 2011
Targets	13	*19*	*25*	30	35	67
FCS performance report	--	*502*	*24.3*	--	-	

Source: Compiled from various sources

Results from the midterm assessment show that awareness and involvement in key government policy processes among FCS-supported CSOs increased from 50% reported in 2010 to 67% in 2011. The increase represents 17 percentage points increase which is below but close to the target of 19% during the period3.

Another evidence of CSO engagement in policy processes was to document annual progress attained in ensuring that vulnerable people (disaggregated by gender, age, and disability) have stronger organized voice in the passage and implementation of policies, laws, and national programmes. Records from the FCS 2009-2013 Strategic Plan show that several CSOs serve people with disability. These include CHAVITA Pwani, CHAVITA Mwanza, Umoja wa Walemavu Zanzibar, Children on Disability Development Program, Tanzania National Institute of the Blind, Disability Management Programme Tanzania, Hoja Project Tanzania, Tanzania League of the Blind – Tabora, Morogoro Development Organization, CHAVITA HQ, TLB Urambo, CHAVITA Karatu and Kigoma Disabled Survival group.

FCS 2010 annual report shows that 20.1%[4] CSOs are aware of key policy processes (190 out of 944). This percentage is relatively low by taking into account that this is the foundation for most of the FSC-supported CSOs as well as FCS itself.

In addition to the targets on policy awareness and roles in policy processes, the supported CSOs are expected to meet the following targets by 2013:

- Translate key policy documents, laws, by-laws or regulations into popular and understandable forms;

- Print and widely disseminate policy and law to increase citizens' awareness, especially in remote, under-served and marginalized areas/groups and;

- Increase citizens' awareness on gender discrimination, translate gender policies and enable participation of women and members of other marginalised groups in setting priorities for policy formulation at all levels.

Table 7 is a summary of the planned performance indicators and the midterm findings on the same in 2011.

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2 FCS Baseline Survey, 2010

3The change has been measured by the proportion of CSOs (in Policy Engagement KRA) actively involved in policy processes through their activities.

4 Source: FCS annual report 2010 unpublished

Table 10: Activity targets for policy process

Activity indicator	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	Mid-term Impact Assessment, 2011
Number of policies translated distributed at districts level by 2013	10	12	13	12	12	4
Number of copies of translated policy documents distributed in districts level by 2013	1010	1550	2000	2250	2500	12,014

On number of policies translated and distributed at districts level by 2013, data from FCS shows that by 2011, 4 policies (child development policy, land policy, women and gender development policy and environmental policy) were translated and distributed in Korogwe, Kilindi, Songea, Kigoma, Mvomero, Bagamoyo, Temeke, Njombe, Tanga, Masasi and Lindi Districts. For instance, as part of the translation of Women and Gender Development Policy MYIDC in Temeke managed to establish a gender club.

On number of copies of translated policy documents distributed in districts level by 2013, FCS status verification shows that by 2011, a total of 12,014 copies of translated policy documents and laws were distributed to various villages, wards and districts.

As the outcome of this activity, a number of activities indicating outcome of the above initiatives have been recorded:

- Women who have been reporting gender based violence to legal institutions has increased. Monthly reports from TWCW which operates in more than 60 districts in Tanzania Mainland authenticate this situation.

- Also, the time spent by the ward reconciliation committees to deal with legal related cases has decreased due to the fact that most of the cases are dealt with by the paralegals that are operating at ward levels. Examples can be drawn from ward reconciliation committees in Kinondoni and Temeke districts in Dar es Salaam as well as other districts where TWCW operates.

- In addition, through ICD teachers and students have formed committees on how to make school environment friendly to students with physical disabilities. For instance, number schools in 26 districts where ICD operates are teaming up with surrounding communities to protect rights of children with disabilities.

- In Bagamoyo, through LEAT's initiative, citizens were able to resist a residential area in their neighbourhood to be used by the council as a damping place and threatened to sue the council. The council reverted its decision.

- Through MYIDC, youth who have dropped from drug use have formed clubs for the purpose of sensitizing other youth on the negative impact of drug use as well as establishing group income generating activities

3.1.4. Impact of the CSOs Participation and Influence on Policy Practices

The impact of the FCS activities on policy engagement is divided in to two; the impact due to the activities of the FCS-supported CSOs through their direct involvement in policy processes, and the impact due to the FCS-supported CSOs to empower citizens to participate in policy processes. Accordingly, the assessment of the midterm impact of the FCS activities is set to distinguish between the two.

The FCS target was to increase the proportion of policy dialogues with active participation of CSOs from 25% recorded in 2009 to 60% in 2011; but results from the midterm assessment show that CSOs participation in policy dialogue at the district level had reached 76.5% by 2011. This has surpassed the target by 16.5%.

Public view of CSOs engagement with local and central government is relatively high and consistent with the results reported earlier on. Analysis by KRA shows that more than three quarters of citizens believe that FCS funded CSOs meet the needs of the people (Figure 3). In terms of ranks, governance and accountability ranks higher, followed by policy engagement and capacity strengthening.

Figure 3: Extent to which FCS-supported CSOs meet needs of people
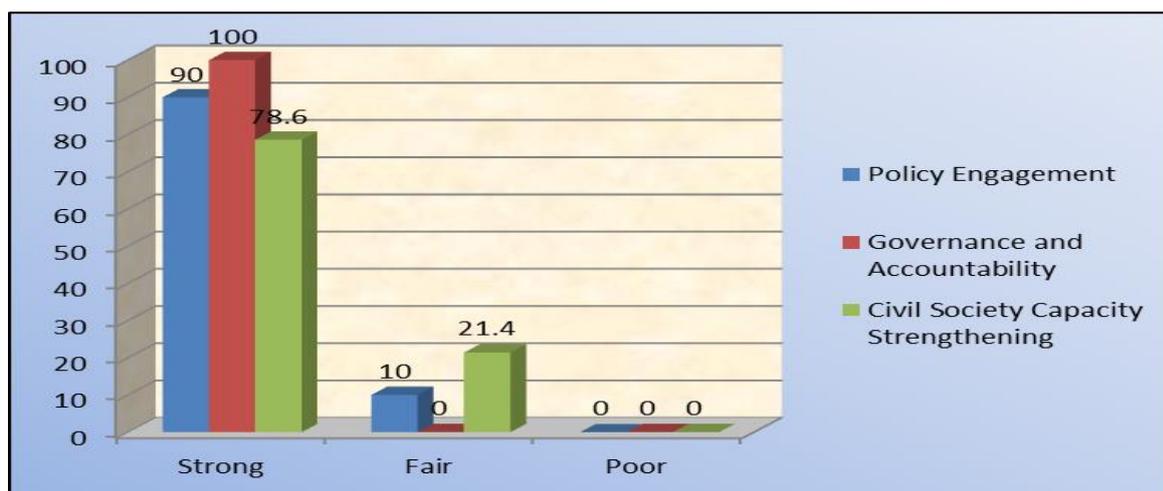
Source: Grantees' Survey (N=27)

The results of the midterm assessment indicate further that 98% of the interviewed citizens said the activities of FCS-funded CSOs are acceptable by the village government and meet the needs of the people (Figure 4). This is clarified by further results of the assessment that about 89.5 per cent the interviewed FCS-supported CSOs indicated that village and ward level government officials participated in the community level meetings of the CSOs.

Figure 4: Extent to which FCS-Supported activities are accepted by village Government and meet the needs of people
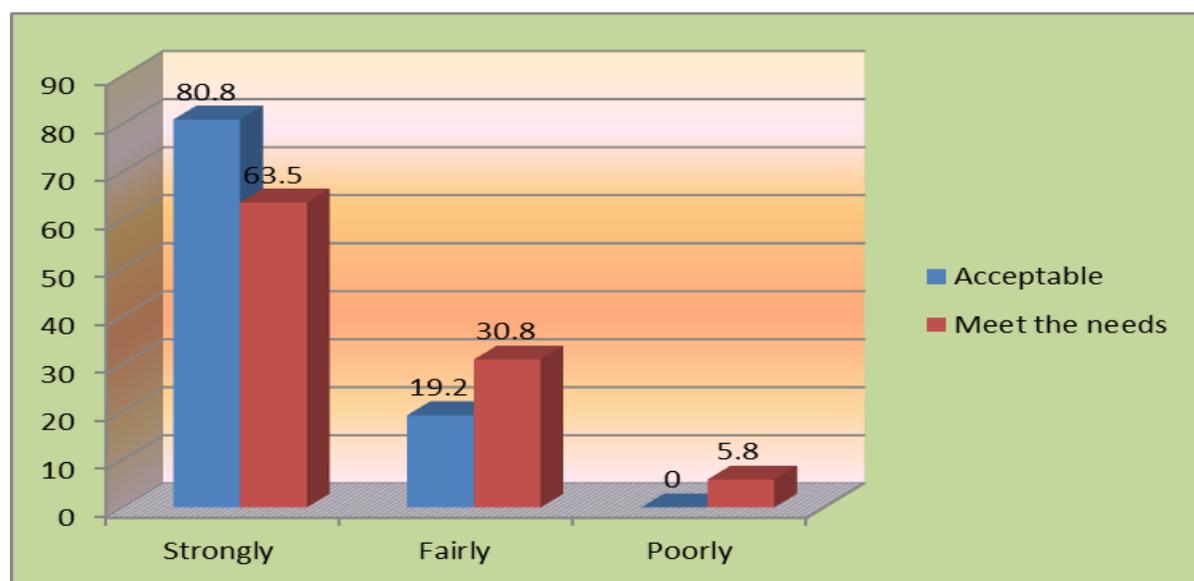
Source: Grantees' Survey (N=27)

Involvement of marginalized groups in policy processes is relatively high among FCS-funded CSOs. The percentage ranges from 50% for the involvement of women groups, children, the disabled, orphans and PLHIV to 100% for the involvement of the elderly as indicated in Table 5.

Table 11: Percentage of CSO involving marginalized groups in their programmes

Category of Social Group	Involvement by KRA	
	YES	
	Policy Engagement	Governance and Accountability
Women Groups	50	60
Children	50	50
Disabled	50	70
Elderly	100	40
Orphans	50	30
PLWHIV	50	40

Source: Grantees' Survey (N=27)

3.1.5 Citizens' Participation and Influence on Policy

Apart from increasing the awareness of the FCS-supported with their roles in policy processes, the current Foundation's strategic plan seeks to build the capacity of citizens so that they participate in *influencing and monitoring policy processes for improvement of service delivery.* Towards this endeavour, FCS supported several CSOs to work with communities towards this end. The midterm impact assessment of citizens' influence on policy was measured at two levels:

- The proportion of citizens[5] saying that they have influenced policy;

- The percentage of citizens saying that they make a difference by publicly expressing their views on local issues that affect them.(FSC target is to increase it from 53%[6] reported in 2007 to 65% by 2013

- The findings from the assessment indicate that 80% of citizens interviewed reported to have been involved in policy dialogue for the past one to two years preceding the assessment. For instance, MIYCD initiated dialogue with youth on National Development Policy for its translation from English to Kiswahili. The policy was translated, printed out and distributed to youth through FCS support. Also, FCS-supported CSO (e.g MYIDC) enabled youth to participate in dialogue about MKUKUTA. Finally, FCS support to ESRF has enabled massive production and distribution of policy briefs to enable wider readership and dialogue about policies. The ESRF reports are reported as authority sources of information in parliamentary budgetary discussions and in professional meetings.

This is an indication that people are given chance to air their views and are also participating in influencing policies. Only 20% of citizens said they had never participated in the dialogue.

Findings from qualitative interviews with FCS-Supported CSOs show remarkable changes in several policies:

> *Box 3:*
>
> *Citizens*1 *influence on policy: The case of Convention on Disability Rights (CDR) Policy. Because of FCS-supported activities, people with disability, health practitioners as well as the health seekers were mobilized on how best they can integrate Policy on People with Disability in their day to day functions. People with disabilities were sensitized about their rights and responsibilities in health care. Health practitioners and community members were sensitized on the rights and responsibilities of people with disabilities. At the time this assessment was being conducted, people with disability were no longer queuing for services at facilities. Instead, because of their disabilities, they were being given priority so that they could see the practitioners early. Health practitioners and other health seekers were reported to have been promoting this*

Other impacts noted in this assessment include the following:

- Decline of number of familial and community cases that were usually reported to the ward reconciliation committees due to the establishment of paralegal centres at the street and village levels in areas where TWCWC operates.

- School participation in taking care of people with disability instead of leaving the responsibility to parents and guardians. This is stated in the CDR.

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[5]Data will be collected and disaggregate basing on Gender, Rural- Urban set up, Age and people with or without disabilities

[6] Views of the people's Survey, pg. 52, 2007

- PLWHAS involved in decision making forums and development activities at the villages/street level. Also, PLWHAS elected in village and ward development committees.

3.2   CIVIL SOCIETY CAPACITY STRENGTHENING

Capacity strengthening of CSOs as aiming at ensuring that the Civil Society Sector is effective, transparent, accountable and representative. In order to assess the extent to which CSOs have improved their capacity and functions, three sub-results of capacity were reviewed:

> Sub-result 1: capacity of CSOs to proactively participate and influence policies and governance practices by effectively engaging in influencing LGA and parliament/house of representatives' decisions;

> Sub-result 2: CSOs being accountable to their constituencies and public by producing and circulating annual reports, complying to the Code of Ethics and holding periodic public accountability/feedback sessions on resource allocation and use and;

> Sub-result 3: Enhanced Networking and Linkages within Civil Society and others by increasing number of active CSOs in networks, ensuring networks are active and are holding regular meetings as well as establishing CSO Legislature forum.

3.2.1 Participation and influence on policies and governance practices

Assessment of the participation of CSOs in policy and governance practices intended to evaluate acceptance of the CSOs in the areas they are operating and their influence on policy. Issues assessed include: registration status, collaboration with local council authorities and participation in local meetings be it inviting or being invited to participate.

The results of the midterm assessment show that about two thirds of CSOs working on governance and civil society capacity building have been invited to council meetings within 2 years prior to the assessment (Figure 4). However, councils have always been sceptical of inviting to council meetings the CSOs working on governance compared to CSOs working on the other two KRAs. Interviews with council authorities show that most of the CSOs working on good governance have always been critical to the council activities. Involvement of governance CSOs in the establishment and monitoring performance of PETS committees may have shaped councils' attitudes. Despite the councils' scepticism, the CSOs interviewed in this assessment proved to be proactive and taking measures to ensure their involvement in council meetings. Initiatives include sharing of CSO performance reports and involving the councils in community meetings where issues of governance, accountability and responsibility were discussed. Overall, there is a clear picture which emerges from the Figure below that CSOs to some extent participate in the policy dialogues which give them more conducive chances to influence policy process and the development issues at large.

Figure 5: Percentage of CSOs attending meetings to the Council in the last 2 years
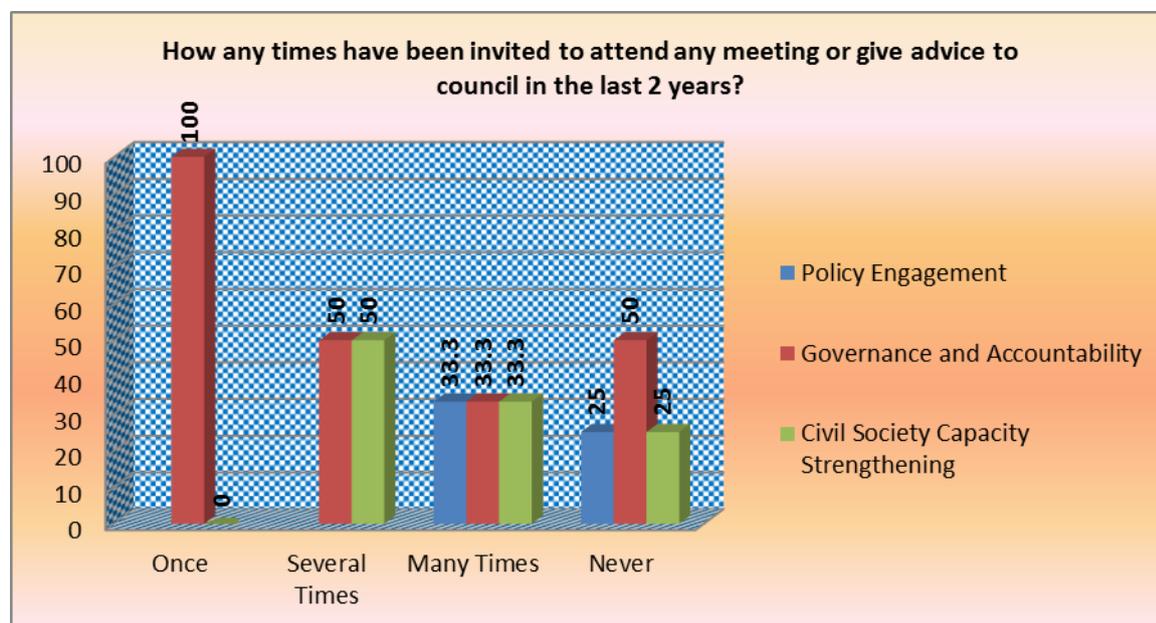
The percentage of CSOs receiving clean audit reports also denotes financial capacity of a respective CSO. FCS had targeted to raise the percentage of CSOs receiving clean audit reports from 30% of supported CSOs in 2010 to 40% by 2011, to 45% by 2012 and finally to 50% by 2013. Consultant noticed that FCS did not maintain the same CSOs on its financial loop. For that matter, it was difficult to establish pattern of flow of funds, number and type of beneficiaries reached over time. However, sampling of the CSOs took into account the types of grants, that is, rolling grant, medium grant and strategic grants

3.2.2 Accountability to the constituencies and the public
The results of this evaluation show that:

- All CSOs involved in this study were registered. However, registration level varied; most of them were registered under NGO Act of 2002 Act with the Ministry of Home Affairs.

- All 27 CSOs interviewed had ever invited a person from the council to attend their meeting or session in the past 2 years preceding the assessment

- 89.5% of CSOs have village/street governments or ward executive officials participating in their local meetings

3.2.3 Networking and Linkages within CSOs and other Sectors
Aspects assessed under this sub-section include: CSOs having functional websites, membership in regional or international networks and holding regular meetings. The assessment shows that:

- 60% of the CSOs interviewed had active membership in one or more networks compared to 73% reported in 2010. The target is to raise the percentage to 90% in 2013[7]. The rate has gone down because the sample includes a number of small and new CSOs.

- All 27 CSOs assessed were with functioning websites.

- Overall 59% of the sampled CSOs (compared to 68% of CSOs in 2007 and 81% in 2005) belonged to any regional and international CSO networks. However, there were variations by type and size of grant a CSO received: a larger proportion of CSOs with strategic grant compared to medium and rolling grant) were networking (Figure 6). Also, variations by KRAs were noted in which CSOs in capacity strengthening category had the lowest score (Figure 7).

- Although FCS had targeted to have 60% of the supported CSOs holding regular meetings by 2011 and 65% by 2012, this target was surpassed; all 27 CSOs interviewed reported to have been holding meetings regularly with both CSO members and citizens in community where they operate.

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Figure 6: CSO Networking by Type of Grant
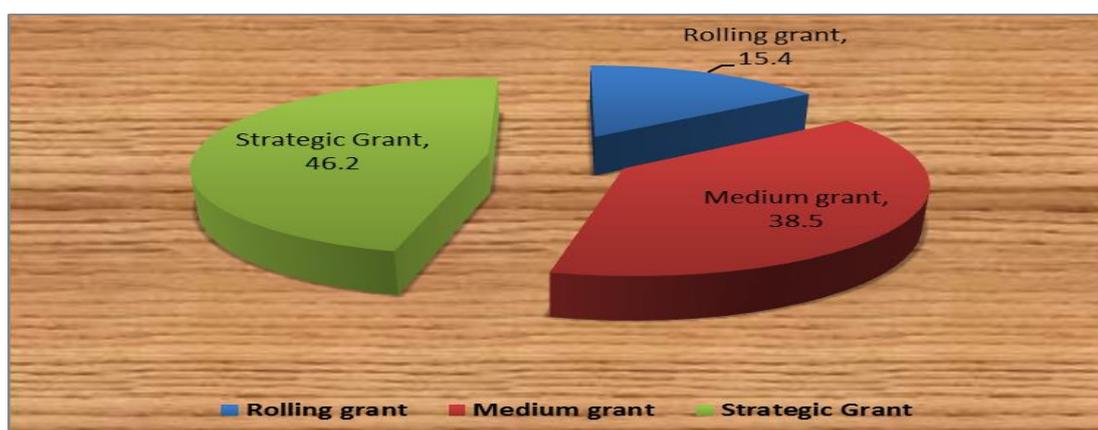
Source: Grantees' Survey (N=27)

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7 FCS Baseline Survey February 2010 unpublished

Figure 7: Percentage of CSOs having regional CSO network membership
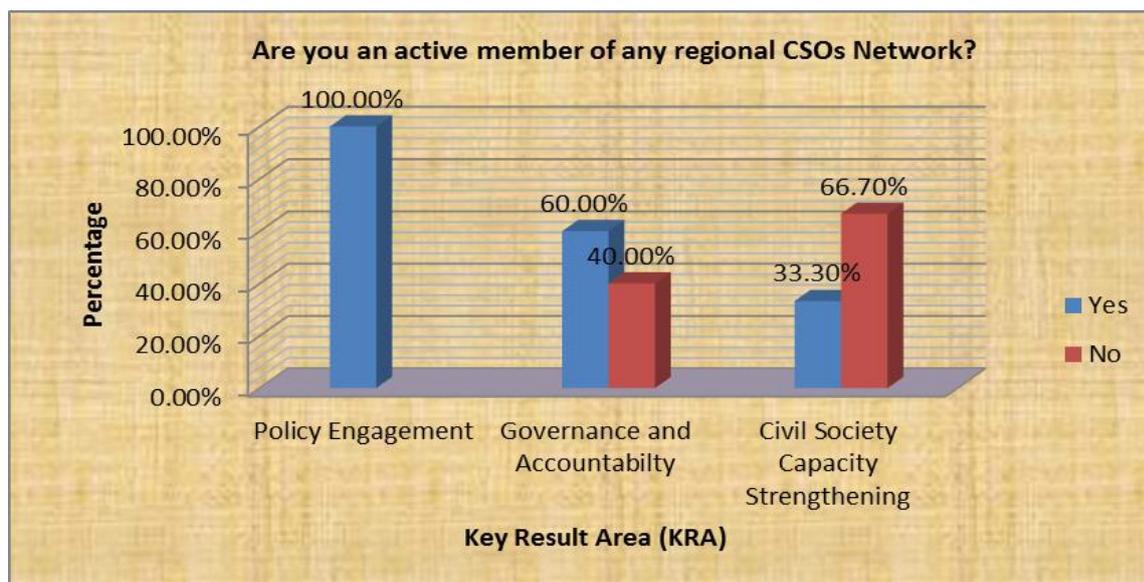
Source: Grantees' Survey (N=27)

It is important to note that FCS' approach of supporting the CSOs intermittently made this assessment to a great extent difficult to establish time patterns for pre-grant and post-grant periods and there in impact.

3.2.4 Organizational capacity

Organizational capacity was assessed at three levels: financial capacity, managerial capacity and technical capacity. Details are provided below:

Financial capacity:

Assessing financial capacity of CSO involved skills in finance management, quality of financial management manual, approval levels and procedures, appropriate record keeping, fundraising skills, financial monitoring checks and availability of funds apart from FCS funds.

Table 12 shows that on average, 45% of the CSOs visited had "acceptable" or "below standard" financial capacity. They lacked skills in fund raising. Also, other than FCS funds, most of the CSOs did not have reliable funds to support their activities. This casts doubts on the sustainability of FCS-supported CSO beyond FCS support.

Table 12: Indicators for Financial Capacity

		Excellent	Good	Acceptable	Below standard	Poor
Capacity in appropriate financial management						
	Skills in finance management	5.6	61.1	27.8	5.6	0.0

	Quality of financial management manual	30.0	40.0	10.0	20.0	0.0
	Approval levels and procedures	30.0	40.0	20.0	10.0	0.0
	Appropriate record keeping	20.0	70.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
	Financial monitoring checks	18.2	54.5	18.2	9.1	0.0
	Fundraising skills	26.7	33.3	33.3	6.7	0.0
Financial capacity						
	Availability of funds to sustain activities	6.3	37.5	37.5	18.8	0.0
	Evidence of successful fundraising	20.0	20.0	10.0	30.0	20.0

Source: Grantees' Survey (N=27)

Notwithstanding the results, Table 13 indicates that the FCS support has enabled CSOs to increase the number of their personnel in the accounts section between 2008 and 2011. This has also seen recruitment of more trained accountants for CSOs activities as indicated in the table. This is a direct impact on the financial management capacity of CSOs as the scores indicated earlier in Table 12.

Table 13: Change in staffing in the Accounts section by level of Education/Training (N=27)

Level of Education	*Number of staff in the Accounts section with the indicated level of Education*		*Percentage Change in the number of staff*
	2008	2011	
Primary	1	1	0
Secondary/Certificate	3	5	67
College/Diploma	9	10	11
Universities/Advanced Diploma	15	20	33.3

Source: Grantees' Survey (N=27)

3.2.5 Managerial Capacity

This aimed to assess CSO capacity in terms of having appropriate mix of staff and management, having a Board which is independent, having management policy and procedure, having a functioning Board. It also intended to assess employee work skills, leadership training capacity of a CSO, having a training policy in place as well as recruitment policy

Table 14 shows that managerial capacity of the CSOs visited was relatively high. Specifically, 55% of the CSOs had excellent or good organizational set up particularly in terms of staff-management mix and having board which is independent. However, employee skills were relatively low. About 50% of the CSOs had both recruitment policy and training policy for their staff.

Table 14: Indicators for Managerial Capacity (%)

		Excellent	Good	Acceptable	Below standard	Poor
Organizational set up						
	Appropriate mix of staff and management	7.7	46.2	38.5	7.7	0.0
	Board independence	25.0	58.3	16.7	0.0	0.0
	Management policy and procedure	25.0	41.7	33.3	0.0	0.0
Appropriate working skills						
	Management	25.0	43.8	31.3	0.0	0.0
	Functioning Board	22.2	66.7	11.1	0.0	0.0
	Employee skills	27.3	27.3	36.4	9.1	0.0
Leadership capacity and skills						
	Leadership training capacity	16.7	50.0	16.7	8.8	8.3
Capacity in staffing						
	Training policy in place	35.7	28.6	14.3	21.4	0.0
	Recruitment policy	25.0	25.0	12.5	37.5	0.0

Source: Grantees' Survey (N=27)

Managerial capacity is largely a reflection of the strength of the CSOs staff. Accordingly, the midterm assessment looked on the staffing levels and composition during the period under assessment. The results are depicted in Table 9 and 10. It is observed that overall; the support from the FCS has enabled CSOs to expand their staff by 50.5% - majority of them being technical staff or experts. The increase happened in 81.5% of the CSOs implying that it is only about 19 per cent of the CSOs who did not expand their staff following receipt of support from the Foundation. It is therefore anticipated that with close monitoring, the observed high percentage of CSO improvement in managerial capacity has potential to ensuring, quality of CSO functions.

Table 15: Changes in the level of staffing in selected CSOs between 2008 and 2011

Category of staff	Percentage of CSOs with increased number of staff in the selected category	Total number of staff by category		Percentage Change in the number of staff by 2008-2011
		2008	2011	
Administrative	22	57	80	40.1
Field/Technical	37	110	180	64
Accountants	22	31	38	22.6

All the three categories	81.5	198	298	50.5

Source: Grantees' Survey (N=27)

Table 16 shows further that there have been changes in the composition of staffing by level of education. More educated and trained people are joining the civil society sector as a result of support extended to those institutions. For instance, the number of university degree and diploma holders who have joined the VSO sector has increased by 36% between 2008 and 2011. Also, the number of staff who received training on civil society has doubled between 2008 and 2011 while the number of people with primary education had fewer chances of being recruited in the CSO sector.

Table 16: Comparing in staff composition by level of Education

Level of Education	Number of staff in		Percentage Change in the number of staff
	2008	2011	
Primary	63	64	1.6
Secondary/Certificate	59	77	30.5
College/Diploma	37	47	27
Universities/Advanced Diploma	108	147	36
Received Training on Civil Society	12	24	100

Source: Grantees' Survey (N=27)

3.2.6 Technical Capacity

This component aimed to assess the extent to which CSOs have skills in planning, monitoring and evaluation, report writing and presentation and capacity of physical infrastructure (office, equipment and tools).

Overall, the results (Table 17) show that with exception of physical infrastructure, technical capacity was relatively high. Variations were noted between skills in planning and skills in monitoring and evaluation. While skills in planning averaged 90%, the monitoring and evaluation skills were relatively low averaging 65%. Report writing skills were also relatively high. However, physical infrastructure for most of the CSOs assessed had the lowest score; only 40% of the CSOs assessed had excellent or good score.

Table 17: Indicators for Technical Capacity

		Excellent	Good	Acceptable	Below standard	Poor
Skills in planning						
	Community participation	13.3	80.0	6.7	0.0	0.0
	Smartness of plans	36.4	63.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Skills in monitoring and evaluation						
	Internal M&E capacity	14.3	50.0	28.6	7.1	0.0

	Beneficiary involvement	25.0	58.3	16.7	0.0	0.0
	Reporting ability	30.0	50.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
Report writing and presentation skills						
	Periodization of the activities	29.4	41.2	23.5	0.0	5.9
	Status of each activity shown	20.0	70.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
	Activity output shown	30.0	60.0	10.0	0.0	0.0
	Activity outcome shown	22.2	66.7	11.1	0.0	0.0
	Sources of funds indicated	25.0	62.5	0.0	12.5	0.0
	Budget for each activity indicated	25.0	62.5	0.0	12.5	0.0
	Expenditure shown	37.5	50.0	12.5	0.0	0.0
Capacity of physical infrastructure						
	Adequacy of office space	33.3	16.7	27.8	22.2	0.0
	Adequacy of office equipment	18.2	18.2	36.4	27.3	0.0
	Appropriateness of equipment	10.0	30.0	40.0	20.0	0.0

Source: Grantees' Survey (N=27)

3.2.7 Impact Assessment of CSO Capacity Strengthening

Improvement in capacity was realized in all grantees regardless of the grant size, geographical disparities and duration of operation. None of the grantees showed stagnancy in improvement.

Impact on Knowledge Creation and Sharing: One of the most important impacts of the FCS was on the increase of the knowledge base of those CSOs and stakeholders that were directly related to implementation of FCS-supported activities. Most of the CSOs and stakeholders interviewed mentioned that the most significant change provoked by FCS support was in the creation of new knowledge about management of civil society in terms of managerial skills and proposal writing. Most of them mentioned FCS –supported trainings which are always organized before a CSO is given a grant to have contributed greatly to knowledge creation.

In some instances, CSOs supported by FCS became an important source of further interventions. For instance, MYICD in Temeke introduced a gender club at its premises after realizing that gender may be an entry point to addressing rights of people with disabilities. Also, ESRF reported that it was intending to translate its publications into Kiswahili so as to extend readership. Currently FCS-supported publications are produced in English and have limited readership.

However, most of the CSOs interviewed were still dragging feet on information sharing among stakeholders outside the donor. Also, the reported impact on knowledge could not be extended to CSOs which were not directly implementing FCS-supported activities. One of the possible and main areas where FCS can still have impact is to have a sustainable and systematic dissemination strategy of CSO results beyond the CSOs participating in the FCS-funded activities.

Impact on capacity building and advocacy*:* The impact assessment was able to detect some isolated capacity building cases at the grassroots level. For instance, through TWCWC, youth groups at ward and street level formed paralegal centres which were mainly run on voluntary bases. Youth were moving from one street to the other sensitizing the public about human rights, gender and violence against women. These youth were not demanding any form of payment from anybody. The only assistance they requested from TWCWC was training on how to write constitutions for their paralegals when seeking registration.

Impact on Inter and Intra-sectoral Collaboration: Although FCS intended to promote inter and intra-CSO collaboration, the organization did not even manage to open spaces for collaboration among different CSOs it is supporting. In general, CSOs are encouraged to collaborate with other stakeholders, mainly with government institutions at local government level. In this regard, an important impact that FCS need to capitalize on is the strengthening of existing CSO collaborations with other stakeholders.

However, in locations where FCS-supported CSOs are working, local government authorities have been in most cases more open to collaborate with CSOs than national authorities. For example, in many occasions, CSOs interviewed reported to have been involving local governments in planning and implementing several programs.

Sector-specific collaboration was also noted. Collaboration was reported in selected sectors such as health, education, environment, corruption and poverty reduction. Although some CSOs visited tried to file newspaper cuttings and sometimes post them on the notice boards in the office, impact on collaboration with the media was not widely reported. Reasons for this improved collaboration may be attributed to FCS financing arrangements; only sectors that FCS supported were reported to have relatively higher level of collaboration. Two factors were mentioned here: first, intensive training by FCS before grants' disbursement and second, timely disbursement of funds by FCS based on the approved activities. However, this again casts doubt on financial sustainability of the FCS-supported CSOs

One of the major factors that may be attributed to such limited collaboration is report sharing. Most of the CSOs were not sharing their progress reports with other CSOs or government institutions.

Summary of the organizational and managerial capacity of CSOs and source of improvement

Table 18 provides a summary of the areas in which CSOs have made improvement and the sources of funds for the improvement. The results show that the major driver of the process if FCS through its direct interventions and the support given to CSOs. Other organizations have also made contributions particularly in the areas of working skills and monitoring and evaluation. The areas where FCS has contributed most directly are reporting writing skills, physical infrastructure (office furniture), development of CSO's monitoring and evaluation skills and staffing.

Table 18: Assessment of the Organization and Managerial Capacity of CSOs

S/N	Distribution of capacity/skills	Average Score				Source of fund/improvement by %		
		Excellent	Good	Acceptable	Poor	FCS	FCS Funded NGO	Others
1	Organization		√			42.7	48.6	8.9
2	Financial Management		√			47.3	32.5	19.9
3	Working skills		√			35	26.7	38.5
4	Planning		√			45.9	33.3	20.9
5	Monitoring and Evaluation		√			58.2	18.3	23.5
6	Leadership			√		55	35	10
7	Report writing and presentation skills		√			65.7	33.1	1.2
8	Physical infrastructure			√		60.4	22.7	16.3
9	Financial Capacity			√		37.5	25	37.5
10	Staffing			√		54.2	25	20.9

Source: Grantees' Survey (N=27)

FCS Strengths and Weaknesses:

As FCS works with CSOs, there are areas that were reported to have strengths and weakness. This study asked several questions to the guarantees concerning FCS performance. The questions included: Frequency of FCS visits to the supported CSOs, strengths and weakness notes and areas that need improvement. Table 19 below summarizes the findings:

Table 19: Reported Weakness and strengths of FCS

Strengths	Weaknesses	Suggestions for improvement
1. direct support like purchase of equipment and supplies to supported CSOs, training 2. Close follow-up after disbursement of funds 3. it is a results-oriented organization; no tangible results no further financing 4. joint review of proposals between FCS and grantees thereby ensuring hands on training; 5. FCS has competent and qualified trainers for grant pre-qualification training and follow up trainings 6. FCS has competent staff in managing grants given to grantees	1. non-adherence to the signed contracts especially on schedule of fund disbursements (mostly disbursed late) 2. Short notice visits regardless of time interval between fund disbursement and activity implementation 3. Inadequate coordination of activities within FCS eg. two people requesting the same information from the same grantee 4. Mishandling of grantee reports (i.e a report of CSO x is sent to CSO y for corrections) 5. Delays in providing feedback on grant applications and when feedback is provided requesting for improvement, sometimes does not indicate clearly 6. areas for improvement 7. Delays in disbursing funds after approval of grant recipient 8. FCS monitoring team working as a police investigators and thereby creating threat among grantees instead of playing advisory role FCS provides little for inclusion of suggestions from supported SCOs	1. review of FCS staff especially finance and M&E sections 2. To provide adequate interval between grantee appointment and visits 3. (i) Decision making should be timely to allow implementation to proceed 4. Computerize the monitoring system 5. The funds should be realized immediately after signing the contract 6. Duration of training should be extended for participants to have enough time to follow up 7. Should incorporate inpus from CSOs on how FCS-CSO partnership should be strengthened. 8. FCS should provide information on their visits earlier

Source: Summarised from Grantees Questionnaires and In-depth Interviews with the CECs of the Grantees and CSOs

3.3. ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

One of the key objectives of the FCS according to its 2009-2013 Strategic Plan is to make sure that: "Citizens are aware of their rights and responsibilities, and are demanding accountability in the management of public resources." Accountability in this case means that CSOs would enable citizens to take actions to build transparency, improve accountability and secure their rights. One of the main activities envisaged in the FCS Strategic Plan (2009-2013) is thus to conduct trainings on Social Accountability Monitoring Systems, which are intended to build the capacity of civil society organizations in following up on public resources made available by the central government for service delivery, especially at local levels. The FCS Log frame (2009-2012) and its Strategic Plan (2009-2013) have clearly set the activities and outcomes that are expected to be realized as expressed under sub-key results areas. In order to assess the outcome and impact on this, citizens' survey and FGDs methods were used to gauge the effectiveness as well as performance of the partners' organizations in terms of how they have/not fulfilled their stated objectives and the level of citizens' awareness raised. Table 16 shows a summary of the activities as expressed by selected partners working on governance and accountability.

Table 20: A Summary of specific targets of the grant as expressed by Implementing Partners on Governance and Accountability

SN	Name of Organization	Specific targets of the grant as extended
1.	CORDEMA	• Training programme on the Child Act of 2009. • Training on land law, land conflict management and resolution for women; village land committee and local government authority • Financial and managerial knowledge/skills and office equipment • To foster proactive environment for children (MVC) provide them with psychological support • Smallholder farmers receiving DADPS Funds being able access and utilize them to contribute to improved livelihood. Examples: Berege,Msagali,Chipogolo,Mlembule, and Kibakwe
2.	DAG	• Training on land law, land conflict management and resolution for community • Citizens, primary and secondary schools • Training of citizens to be aware of their Rights and to participate in planning
3.	FORDIA	• Campaigned for the national youth development policy through: LGAs level CCOs, households, religious leaders, Government officials, policy, judiciary, teachers, councillors, and local political leadership, social workers, medical, local community leadership, health workers, leaders at work place and district level, pupils and students • All regions in Tanzania mainland and all districts, two wards in each district, and 2 villages in two wards would to be covered by the project • To encourage citizens' participation in development issues • To share information and engage the community in an open dialogue so that the views of the citizens are heard • To promote transparency and encourage openness in local government authorities
4.	LEAT	• To foster on governance and accountability of local government/villages authorities • Men and women at local levels, • To help communities faced with land evictions, communities experiencing environmental degradation activities e.g. untreated industrial wastes • More trainings on land matters eg compensation, environmental issues, legal

SN	Name of Organization	Specific targets of the grant as extended
		rights in probate, materials for helping them being aware and claim their rights legally
5.	LHRC	• To Support LHRC operation plan • 15 CBOs members (iii) monitors in all district • To cover paralegal units in 15 districts • To cover monitors in 130 districts • Be aware of human rights
6.	MPLC	• To foster proactive environment and ensure that children are living in a safety and dignity. • It will help to ensure laws are punishing those exploit children, government is committed to child protection, communities are aware of the risks which children face and children participate in strengthening their own self-protection and resilience. • Women, Village Committees, local government leaders • 10 Wards of Mvomero District • Awareness about the land laws especially Village Land Act • Sensitization about Women's Access to Land
7.	PEACE - TANZANIA	• capacity building awareness • loss of income reduction/improve living condition • improvement of children labour in orange farms • increased attendance to school /improved school attendance • reduce child labour incidences • Good governance • 100 local community wards development committee • 60 district authorities (iii) 102 small scale farmers/business markers • Mkuzi, Kilulu, Mitindiro, Majengo villages
8.	TASCO	• To foster proactive environment and ensure that children are living in a safety and dignity (children right, responsibility of citizens to children). • Participation on social accountability in their localities
9.	TAWIF	• Training on human rights for education sector
10.	UMWEMA	• To improve capacity of the organization (infrastructure and human resources knowledge and skills- O & D; financial& managerial) • Training on governance and accountability for: 100 wards development committees 60 district leaders; 102 small scale farmers
11.	WLAC	• Training for improving transparency on PETs.

Source: *Summarized from Grantee Questionnaires working on Governance*

These activities listed above were intended to be implemented by the grantees in close collaboration with partner CSOs and local citizens. The findings indicate that to a greater extent, most of the activities have been implemented and the outcome can be measured. For example, LEAT has been able to publish manual on environmental, constitution and legal rights and provision of legal aid services to 1) Lupembe Farmers at high court, 2) to more than 147people in Tanga region who were opposed to the construction and passage of the oil pipeline in their area to the former Tanga Fertilizer Factory by the Gulk Petroleum Tanzania Limited, 3) to Ololosokwan village on TANAPA's decision to illegally extend the boundary of the Serengeti National Park etc. As a result of these interventions, the number of participation by local people in environmental and constitutional rights has increased at national and local levels. This can be measured in terms of an increase number of local citizens lodging and submitting public letters and petitions to the polluters and demanding cessation of polluting activities in their localities[8]. A recent example was

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8 Summarised from various reports sent to FCS by LEAT

the suit filed by LEAT in collaboration with the local residents of Dunda village in Bagamoyo with regard to environmental pollution caused by an open pit established by the Municipal Council[9]. This impact corroborates with the citizens' survey findings in which the level of citizens' awareness has increased on their basic rights. Overall, the performance of the 11 grantees above is relatively satisfactory given the fact that majority of their activities have been accomplished and there is more understanding among citizens in terms of their basic rights, obligations, participation in community development activities and demanding accountability from their local leaders. Another example is from NGONEDO, which has undertaken several training workshops for 'Training of Trainers' in how to track public expenditure and policy advocacy targeting a number of key individuals from CSOs partners in Dodoma region. For example, it conducted a study in 2010 on the effectiveness its PETS' program on education and health sectors in Dodoma Region. The report shows that the primary schools have been receiving a lower amount of capitation than the required. As a result, quality of primary education services in the region seems to have gone down. The study also found that the health sector services were still poor despite the workers understanding of the existing reform and development programs. There are problems of health workers, low participation in the management of health facilities and delay in the disbursement of the health targeted funds from the central government. Accordingly, the study recommended that there should be partnership between private sector and the government to enable provision of services efficiently to schools and health facilities. The report was also disseminated to various central government officers such as Village Executive Officers (VEOs), the Ward Executive Officers (WEOs), District and Municipal Directors, Regional Education Officer (REO), Members of Parliament (MPs) in the region, with the aim of raising their awareness to issues of education and health and hence a need for policy changes.

To establish clearly the impact of the funded projects and the effectiveness of the foundation interventions on governance and accountability, the consultants divided the analysis on six interrelated areas of governance and accountability: (1) citizens' awareness' of their rights; (2) citizens' awareness of various government policies; (3) citizens' awareness of various institutions of governance, (4) citizens being able to access council information, 5) citizens being able to assess the usefulness of various institutions of governance, and finally, 6) citizens and their communities are able to effectively participate in decision-making processes. The following sections present the findings across the six areas of evaluation followed by discussion.

3.3.1 Assessment of citizens' awareness of their rights and responsibilities

Generally, when citizens are empowered on their civic rights, they stand a better chance of being aware of different government policies and programmes. The rights and responsibilities of a citizen in Tanzania Mainland are clearly defined in the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (1977). For example, Article 18(1) of the constitution stipulates that "subject to the laws of the land, every person is entitled to freedom of opinion and expression; that is to say, the right to freely hold and express opinions and seek, receive, and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers…Freedom from interference with correspondence [is also guaranteed]." Further, Article 18(2) states that "every citizen has a right to be kept informed of developments in the country and in the

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9 More details on this case are discussed under section 4.3.2.

world which are of concern to the life of the people and their work and of question or concern to the community."

However, these rights sometimes are taken for granted that every citizen knows them, which is not the case as the literature on Tanzania shows. The FCS Logic framework (2009-2013) identifies one goal with regard to governance and accountability which is: Government of Tanzania (GoT) is accountable and responsive to its citizens on management and utilization of public resources. This goal is to be measured in a number of indicators such as:
- Increase transparency and accountability on government officials in implementation of development activities
- Increase in women's participation and other marginalized groups in local government planning and budgeting processes.

In line with this, the FCS' KRA on Governance and Accountability has been to support activities that inform citizens of their rights as enshrined in the constitution. It should be pointed that the logical frame (2009-2013) does not clearly indicate the expected statistics on the expected increase of awareness of citizens with their rights. For example, there the logical frame does not show information about the increased citizens' involvement in local government planning and budgeting and no expected statistics for projects that have/would been implemented by the year 2010. Nonetheless, the last mid-term assessment (2007) showed that the most frequently reported changes by beneficiaries in relation to governance was increased awareness (about 32%) and behavioural change (about 25%). Other areas of improvement were reported as changes on citizens' awareness specifically on the readiness of communities to testify against corruption, more women ready to claim their lost rights and awareness of one's rights for access to public services. The assessment concludes that there is an indication that changes are occurring in the communities in relation to governance. Whereas the assessment is optimistic about these changes, it treated the rights as single entity rather than inclusive.

Accordingly, the current assessment shows that there is a significant increase in the level of awareness of citizens' rights on some of the fundamental democratic rights. For example, there are a few sections (less than one-fifth) of the citizens who are still unaware of their rights from a sample of 55 citizens. Although it is not plausible to generalize from this small sample, the central message gained here is that to some extent citizens have become more aware of their fundamental rights (Table 17). The study does not rule out the potential spill over effect by many other actors in the same areas such as TWAWEZA, HAKI ELIMU, TGNP, LHRC, Haki Ardhi, Kituo cha Katiba and the influence of media (TVs, radios, newspapers etc).

Table 21: Assessment of Citizens' Awareness on their Rights and Responsibilities

	Description of rights and responsibilities	Percentage of Citizens indicating they are aware		
		Yes, fully aware	Partially aware	Not aware
1.	Rights to vote for political leaders	85.5	14.5	0
2.	Rights to contest for leadership	83.5	12.7	3.6
3.	Rights to see and comment on financial reports	61.8	20	18.2
4.	To be heard on various policy issues	65.5	23.6	10.9
5.	To see and comment on government policy documents	61.8	23.6	14.5

| 6. | To get reports of public projects | 62.7 | 31.4 | 5.9 |

Source: Citizen Survey (N=55)

From Table 21 above it can be seen that an average of about 70% (across the six categories of rights) of local citizens interviewed seem to be fully aware of their different rights especially on the right to vote for political leaders (85.5%), the right to contest for leadership (83.5%) and the right to be heard on various issues (65.5%). Compared to the 2007 assessment, where it was recorded that citizens have become more aware of their rights (less than 40%); the current findings suggest a significant increase. This is a positive projection in line with the FCS Logic framework (2009-2013) where the status by 2010 showed that citizens' knowledge on their rights had increased. This seems to corroborate our findings, which suggest that there is a significant increase on the level of awareness among the citizens for about 10-30 per cent from 50% to 60-85%. This may imply a positive trend towards empowering local citizens, although there could be some spill-over effects from other organizations working on the same areas of governance and accountability. Moreover, the FCS Logical frame shows further that the percentage increase of citizens realizing their right to obtain justifications and explanations for public decisions and actions is expected to increase from 20% to 50% in Rural and 10% to 50% in Urban by 2013. Although, there was no specific question addressed in this area, it appears from the preceding discussion that, to some extent, local citizens have been empowered and apparently have relatively high capacity to demand accountability from their local leaders. A good example is from Bahi District in Dodoma where NGONEDO trained CSOs and established some PETS committees under various names such as Dungunet, Changonet, Bangonet etc in 9 wards. In all these wards, the majority of citizens were not little aware of their rights and responsibilities such as for demanding capitation expenditure of schools, grants allocated to health and water sectors from their local leaders. As a result of training some PETS committee members, local people in Misisi, Kiguvi and Makonda villages started demanding their leaders to provide information on local expenditure and other governance issues. For example, in Kiguzi village, there was a water project which was mismanaged by the village leaders and local citizens demanded to be given clear answers as to why the project was uncompleted. In response to these allegations, the local leaders (VEO and Chairman of the Village) tried to file a case against two purported local whistle blowers but the case was dropped after some citizens consulted both their DED and MP. Indeed, there is a strong case to argue here that these committees have been effective in monitoring local projects through acting like watchdogs of local people' rights. This has resulted in raising the level of awareness among the citizens which can also be attributed to the funding given to NGONEDO (grantee) by the Foundation.

3.3.2. Citizens' awareness with government policies and activities

The findings from the midterm assessment indicate that there is high awareness of people with regard to the existence of various government policies (more than 92 per cent). This is a significant percentage even though the sample of the citizens is rather small. The findings further indicate that the main source of this increased awareness has come from the radio followed by newspapers. The assessment relied on perceptions of local people through a question which asked them to indicate whether they were aware with various government policies and what could be the main source of such awareness. Table 22 below shows that NGOs/CBOs (which include those funded by the Foundation) seem to have contributed to about 10.5% (on poverty reduction strategy), 5.7% (Kilimo Kwanza), 8% (Anti-corruption) and 17.6 (civic education) (Table 22).

Table 22: Citizens Awareness with Government Policies and Activities

Description	Selected Government Policies				
		Poverty Reduction Strategy	**Kilimo Kwanza**	**Anti-corruption**	**Civic Education**
% of respondents indicating source of information	Radio	62.5	50.9	50	39.2
	Newspaper	18.8	17	12	3.9
	Television	6.2	15.1	16	7.8
	Word of Month	2.1	7.5	12	15.7
	NGO/CBO (Direct)	10.5	5.7	8	17.6
	Service Delivery points	0	3.8	2	15.7
% all respondents indicating awareness		87.3	96.4	90.6	92.7

Source: Citizens' Survey (N=55)

3.3.3 Citizens' assessment of various institutions in socio-economic development process in Tanzania

Various institutions of governance operate at various levels to facilitate/influence political, economic and social changes in Tanzania. The evaluation was interested to capture citizens' capacity to assess performance of various institutions of governance. Related to the awareness of various policies of government is the issue of citizens' capacity to assess the performance of various institutions of governance. The key issue here is to see how citizens assess their government institutions in terms of how they facilitate or influence current political and social changes in Tanzania (Figure 8).

Figure 8: Citizens' Assessment of the Various Institutions in Socio-economic Development Process in Tanzania
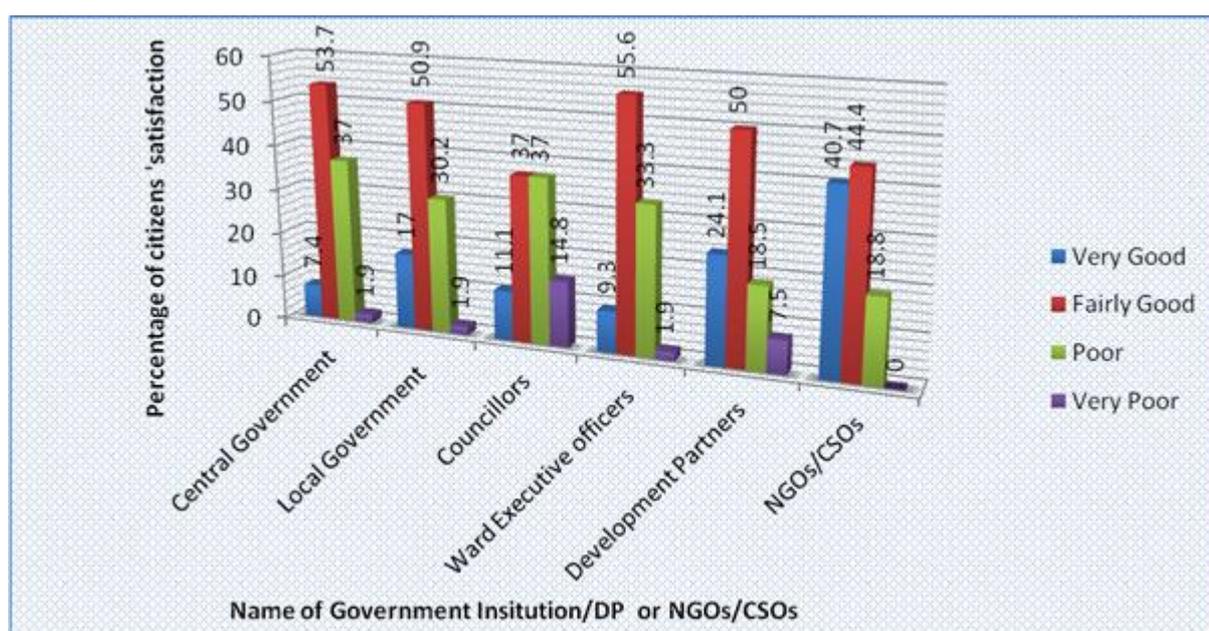
The log frame envisaged the proportion of citizens expressing satisfaction with the quality of delivered basic services by the government institutions to increase from 44% in 2007 to 60% in 2013. The findings in Table 18 above suggests that citizens are not very happy with the performance of government institutions and officers (less than one-fifth of central government, local government, councillors and ward executive officers) as compared to development partners (24%) and NGOs/CSOs (40.7). These findings indicate that an increase civic awareness among the citizens in assessing the performance of government' institutions. What is surprising here is that elected members such as councillors have been rated relatively low in terms of their performance (14.8%). By virtue of their positions, councillors are expected to be closer to their local people and to raise some awareness about their people's democratic rights. In this case, the local citizens were expected to rate them highly as compared to the local bureaucrats, which isn't the case.

3.3.4 Citizens' assessment of posting of council information in public notice boards

One of the conditions for effective accountability is the existence of good avenues for citizens to access information. Theoretically, information is at the centre of the relationship between government and the public it governs. In other words, without information, the citizens cannot demand for accountability from their leaders. In the same way, information is vitally important for effective transparency and responsibility. Accordingly, an informed citizen is well placed in terms demanding for important local government information. For this reason, information posted on various local notice boards is one of the mechanisms in which local authorities can disseminate official information to the public. Given the fact that these institutions are closer to the citizens, they are required by law to post important information such as budget, projects implementation, audited reports, etc. on their notice boards for public viewing. These are in line with FCS' strategic objective of seeing more people asking for and receiving information and explanations about the actions of government at both local and national level. For this case, the log frame indicates that:

- Proportion of village/mtaa notice boards posting information about government income and expenditure has increased from 19.4% to 50% in DSM, 40.9% to 60% in other urban and will from 39.7 to 60% in rural by 2013.
- Percentage increase of citizens saying that they have seen local government budget posted in public place in last two years from 14.4% (Male) and 12.6% (Female) to 25% (Both Male and Female) respectively.

- Percentage increase of citizens saying that they have seen reports on tax and fees collected in their areas posted in public place in two years from 13.2% (Male) and 11.1% (Female) to 25% (Both Male and Female) by 2013.

It is well known that accountability systems often work best when information on financial and resource flows is easily available to all stakeholders in the system. In this respect, PETS committees which have received some training from the CSOs supported directly or indirectly by the grantees and FSC have been the pioneers in this movement of raising people awareness, although they are only limited to a few

sectors and they lack resources in collecting and sharing information to the local people. As can be observed from Table above, the logical framework had targeted which bar was to be reached by gender by 2013 (25%). The current status shows a significant increase from the baseline study in 2009. For example, the percentage indicating local budgets are posted in public notice boards by the year 2011 is 35.7% (Male) and 22.2 (Female) as compared to the year 2009 where the record was 14.4% (Male) and 12.5% (Female) (See Table 23).

Table 23: Percentage of citizens indicating that council information is posted on notice boards

Gender	Percentage indicating council Information is posted in public notice boards								
	Local Councils Budgets		*Audited Statement of expenditure*		*Primary school financial accounts*	*Road Funds Allocations*	*Guidelines on reporting corruption*	*Council performance*	*Posters on AIDS Prevention*
	2011	*2009*	*2011*	*2009*					
Male	35.7	14.4	29.6	13.2	25	21.4	28.6	28.6	85.7
Female	22.2	12.6	18.5	11.1	55.6	14.8	37	14.8	63
All	29.1	–	24.1	–	40	18.2	32.7	21.8	74
By 2013		25		25					

Source: Citizens Survey (N=55)

Overall estimate for both male and female seeing the information posted on the notice boards is 25%. Our results show that this estimate has been surpassed by 4.1% (29.1%). Again, with regard to local citizens seeing audited statement of expenditure posted on the public notice boards, this has also increased. For example, the percentage of males seeing this information posted has increased from 13.2% to 29.6% (by 2011).

Likewise, the percentage has increased for female from 11.1% to 18.5%. However, the overall percentage for the males and female seeing this information posted on the public notice boards as set by the logic framework (2009-2013) has not yet been met (i.e. 24.1% vs 25%). Nonetheless, one can see a positive trend towards achieving the set target although as we have already indicated, we are limited from making any strong conclusions based on our small sample.

Accordingly, the intervention by FCS on the areas of governance and accountability seems to produce some impact in the sense that these interventions through grantees such as LEAT, NGONEDO, etc. have opened the eyes of the local people. Gauging from the FGDs and some interviews with the CEOs and a few representatives from PETS members, it became somewhat clear that council officials could no longer hide information meant for public viewing, although in some cases they claimed that this information is often taken off from the public notice boards by dishonest local people.

3.3.5 Citizens' assessment of the usefulness of local committees and individuals

Various local committees have been established at the local level in Tanzania to oversee implementation of government policies and community projects. In a way, these local committees are set to oversee various local services and programmes implementation and provide good opportunities for citizens' participation. Accordingly, one of the objectives of FCS in its strategic plan is to increase the awareness of the citizens in terms of assessing local institutions' performance. The findings indicate that, in terms of their usefulness (i.e. whether these structures exist and if yes, do they really work at all); citizens were able to rank NGOs as the most useful (54.7 per cent) followed by religious leaders (52.8 per cent) and village assemblies (32.1 per cent). It is surprising to note that water user groups and village assemblies are regarded as the least useful (40.7 and 37.8 per cent respectively). This is surprising because under normal circumstances, these water user groups are owned by community and therefore expected to be more effective as compared to government supported committees which are likely to be seen as foreign and less effective (Table 24). On the contrary, the findings indicate that NGOs/CBOs and religious leaders are more useful forms of local institutions compared to others, which may imply a sense of good management and efficiency.

Table 24: Citizens' Assessment of the Usefulness of Local Committees and Individuals

	Name of Local Committee/ Individual	Percentage of Citizens indicating		
		Very useful	Partly useful	Not useful
1.	School Committees	29.9	37	33.4
2.	Health Committees	29.6	37	33.4
3.	Water user groups	20.4	38.9	40.7
4.	Village council	21.2	44.2	32.7
5.	Village Assembly	32.1	30.2	37.8
6.	NGOs/CBOs	54.7	30.2	15.1
7.	Religious Leaders	52.8	30.2	17

Source: Citizens' Survey (N=55)

By the fact that local citizens were able to make these kinds of assessments on the usefulness of various local institutions, this may indicate an improvement on their civic competency and this could be attributed to the FCS-funded CSOs as discussed in section 3.3.1.

3.3.6 Citizens and community participation

In the context of governance and accountability, participation focuses on the empowerment of citizens and communities to exercise influence over public policy decisions that affect their lives. Community participation always has advantage over a single individual participation in getting his or her voice heard, especially in the case of have-nots of the society. Hence, community participation in this context can be viewed as a form of involvement of people, with similar needs and goals, in decisions affecting their lives. The FCS logic frame resonates this by envisaging a society which participates in different decision making bodies at the local people. More specifically, the logic framework seeks to see:

- Proportion of citizens participating in civic education programme increasing from 11% in 2007 to 30% in 2013
- Proportion of villages assemblies holding quarterly meetings increasing from 53% in 2006 to 70% in 2013
- Percentage of citizens participating in statutory village meetings increasing from 9% in 2007 to 40% by 2013
- Percentage increase of citizens attending village/mtaa assembly increasing from 44% to 60% by 2013
- Percentage increase of citizens with active participation in village/mtaa assembly increasing from 18% to 40% by 2013

Although our assessment did not have direct questions to answer some of the issues above, similar questions were asked on whether a citizen or another household member has ever performed some democratic processes could shade light on this (Table 25 and Figure 9).

Table 25: Whether a Citizen or another household member ever performed any Democratic Process

SN	Have you or another household member ever performed any of the following functions	Percentage
a.	Been a water management committee member	29.6
b.	Belonged to a primary cooperative society/farmers' association	37.0
c.	Been a school committee member	40.7
d.	Been a village, ward or district councillor	42.6
e.	Been a member of a Microfinance management committee.	44.4
f.	Worked on a public work project	48.1
g.	Participated in the preparation of village/ward plan	48.1
h.	Been a member of a community-based development organization	54.4
i.	Attended a civic education programme	64.8

Source: *Citizens Survey (N=55)*

What all this suggests in Table 20 above is that the level of citizens' participation in democratic process is slightly moderate, which implies that they are a little bit informed of their basic rights. However, this cannot be 100% attributed to the interventions by the FCS and its partners given the influence of other actors such

political parties, CBOs, local leaders and the media. For example, citizens have become more interested to participate in project related activities (48.1%) and civic education programmes (64.8) which may be interpreted as a sign of civic duty.

Related to the above assessment of citizens; participation in democratic processes was the need to assess whether citizens do participate in various policy issues at the local levels. The findings in Figure indicate that citizens do participate fully in various policy issues, which is a sign of becoming more aware about their rights and responsibilities (Figure 9).

Figure 9: Citizens Participation in Various Policy Issues
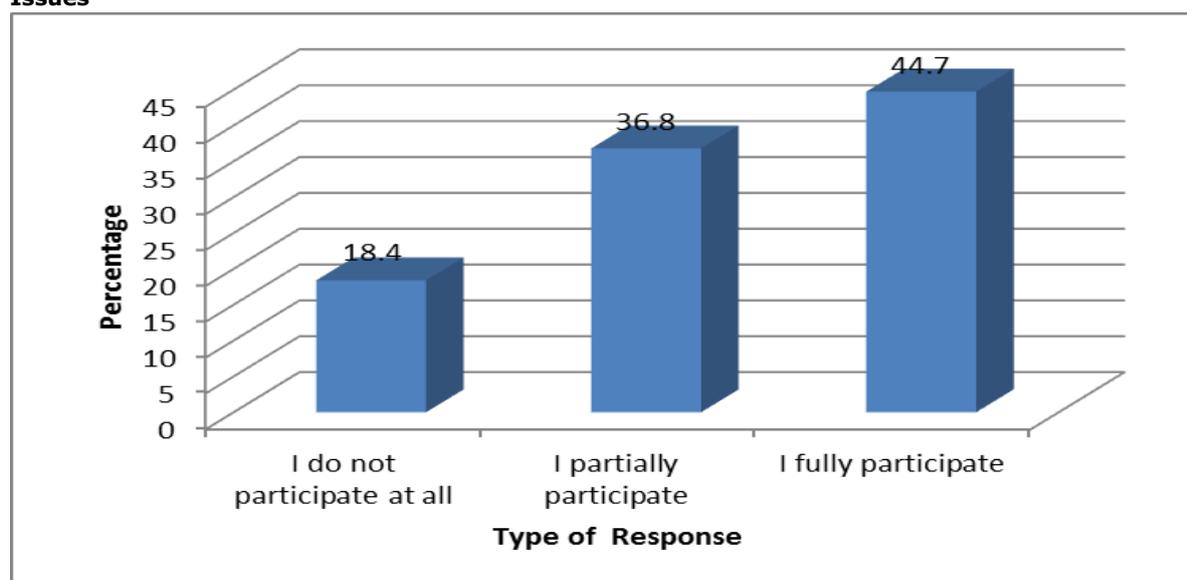
Source: Citizens Survey (N=55)

It seems from the two Figure 8 above that a significant section of the citizens interviewed participate fully in various policy issues, which may indicate a sense of civic competency as a result of more awareness. Although there could be other factors contributing to this awareness, most of the citizens interviewed admitted having received more awareness from FCS funded CSOs such as LHRC, LEAT, NGONEDO, etc.

3.3.7 Representation of Vulnerable Groups in the FCS Supported Programmes

Participation of all social groups in partner organizations' activities and programmes is one of the indicators of inclusiveness in governance. The FCS logic framework envisage an increase of citizens' awareness on gender discrimination, translate gender policies and enable participation of women and members of other marginalised groups in setting priorities for policy formulation at all levels. By 2013, the FCS hoped to have distributed 1,132 copies of translated National Policy on Disability (2004). Accordingly, in 2010, 132 copies of the translated National Policy on Disability of 2004 were distributed in village, ward and district level and 1000 popular version copies of the National HIV and AIDS (Prevention and Control) Act of 2008 were distributed to Kibondo district. This is seen as a good achievement to empower the marginalised groups. In this respect, the current assessment wanted

to gauge people's ideas with regard to how FCS-Funded CSOs have been involving them in their activities. To assess this, citizens were asked to provide their views on whether marginalized social groups participate in the changes taking place in their community like elections, decisions, school committees, project committees etc. Tables 26 and 27 below show the extent to which the marginalized groups are involved in various activities supported by FCS.

Table 26: Citizens' views on whether the programme involved the marginalized groups (%)

	Did the Programme involve:	Response (Yes)
1.	Disabled	68.3
2.	The Poor	85.4
3.	Women	95.1
4.	The old	87.8
5.	People living with HIV	75.6

Source: Citizens Survey (N=55)

These responses from the local citizens above suggests that to larger some extent the grantees' programmes involved the marginalised sections of the society. This is also reflected from the responses from the grantees themselves, who acknowledged to have involved the marginalised groups such as women (66.7%), children (54%) and disabled (66.5%) (See Table 22 below)

Table 27: Whether a partner organization involves any of the following in its program (%)

	Does your organization involve any of the following in your program?	Yes	No
1.	Women groups	66.7	33.7
2.	Children	54.2	45.8
3.	Disabled	66.5	33.3
4.	Elderly	33.3	66.7
5.	Youths	66.7	33.3
6.	Orphans	50	50
7.	Others	29.2	70.5

Source: Grantees Survey (N=27)

Overall, there is an indication that all the marginalized groups' voice is fairly accommodated in the activities of the partners' organizations. A classic example can be drawn from Chama cha Viziwi Tanzania (CHAVITA) (Tanzania Association of the Deaf) which is implementing Poverty Reduction Project for Deaf population in Tanzania, funded by FCS. It has conducted training for 50 deaf leaders, and officials from National Headquarters, trained them in project sensitization, report writing, financial control, good governance, accountability, leadership skills and strategic thinking. It this case, it has been able to raise inclusion of marginalized groups in economic activities especially women and youths in the selected regions (see Box 4)

Box 4

*CHAMA CHA VIZIWI
TANZANIA (CHAVITA)
(TANZANIA ASSOCIATION OF
THE DEAF)*

Achievements

*Training leaders helped them
particularly branch leaders to
manage their responsibilities in
their areas and also their able to
generate funds through project
write ups, the training obtained
from CHAVITA funded by
Foundation for Civil Society.*

*Training provides awareness on
how to get their rights
particularly on how to access
credit and training. Before the
project it is very difficult to see a
deaf person getting training
VETA (Vocational Training
Authority) currently 60 deaf per
year are able to get training
VETA and SIDO.*

*Training conducted to parents
on how to develop their children
particularly on how to
communicate with them has
encouraged them to form
Parents representing committee
for Deaf at regional level.*

*Training conducted to VETA
teachers on how to teach deaf
people stimulated VETA to help
CHAVITA to conduct training by
providing their own funds for
training using teachers from
CHAVITA.*

3.3.8 Summary of major changes on governance and accountability

In a complex system such as in local governance where most of activities of NGOs are carried out, they may suggest that there are concurrent interventions conducted by several organizations. In this case, to attribute directly a particular change to a specific program or organization is a huge challenge. This problem is exacerbated by presence of multitude of interventions and changes being made by different organizations and stakeholders. As with any attempt to track specific causal linkages or impacts, different interpretations and explanations as to what has really caused any change cannot be avoided. However, from the analysis above, it appears that the impact of FCS funding on governance has manifested in many levels, including the partners and citizens levels.

Moreover, governance and accountability are closely related concepts and their assessment is perhaps one of the biggest challenges to undertake in any impact assessment. The key problem centres on the issue of attribution. Accordingly, in our assessment of the changes on governance and accountability, the impact that could be attributed to partners was measured in terms of:

- Voice and accountability: Generally, the local citizens have become more aware of their rights and responsibilities to the extent that they can raise their voices and to participate in decision making bodies.
- Citizens' capacity to assess the quality of public services and the level of satisfaction about those services has also increased especially in terms of assessing performance of various local government institutions.

The overall picture that one gets here is that citizens' involvement in decision making, which is essential for promoting better governance, improve service delivery, and foster empowerment, has also increased. This has some democratic value in the sense that effective accountability requires transparency of decision making and relationships, honest reporting of what resources have been used and what has been achieved etc. Hence, when citizens' awareness of their rights has increased, it is possible for them to demand more transparency, accountability and fighting corruption at various levels of local governance. This observation resonates well with some views expressed by some implementing partners (see Box 5).

> **Box 5: What has changed over time since the beginning of the FCS funded programme?**
>
> ❖ Citizens have realised the importance of monitoring development projects in their respective wards.
> ❖ A lot of improvement about financial management
> ❖ improved organizational performance
> ❖ Increased organizational publicity
> ❖ Three children have been rescued
> ❖ 100 community members trained
> ❖ Awareness of citizens on their rights and responsibilities,
> ❖ Participation of citizens in social accountability and monitoring
> ❖ Confidence among CSOs member of conducting SUM and PETS
> ❖ Engagement of citizens on improving social services especially on health and education
> ❖ Networking among CSOs in the whole region
>
> **Source**: Summarised from Grantee Questionnaire

The responses, which are listed above resonate well with the objectives of foundation in that they reflect a self-assessment of grantees' the have a direct link with the support from the Foundation. For example, the training provided by the LHRC has increased confidence in human rights especially women rights. Moreover, training provided by FORDIA in various local authorities in Tanzania mainland has increased awareness on corruption issues among the local citizens. CORDEMA provide another example in which its PETS committees have been empowered on issues of 'following local government expenditure' and confronting local leaders who mismanage local resources. In a way, the interventions by the Foundation seem to hold water on governance and accountability as represented by the following comments from WLAC:

> Citizens can now articulate more human rights issues as well as understanding various laws such as the Marriage Law Act, the Land Law and thus being able to challenge their local leaders in public…

Generally, the findings indicate that that the interventions by the Foundation have worked on raising awareness among the local people in terms of understanding their basic rights as well as participating in social accountability and monitoring, confidence among the CSOs supported by FCS especially those working on SUM and PETS. There is also an indication of capability building among the CSOs and hence having more capacity to fulfil some of the FCS objectives. One of the successful areas of intervention by FCS has been on promoting issues of governance and accountability especially on social accountability, training for the CSOs personnel encouraging FCS-Funded CSOs to involve the marginalised groups in their programmes.

4.0. ANALYSIS OF IMPACT OF ENABLING AND NON-ENABLING FACTORS

The FCS supports the activities of civil society and CSOs to make people more aware of government policies and enhance their participation in their formulation and implementation. This in turn impacts on their livelihoods and their lives in general. In the same vein, the Foundation supports capacity strengthening of CSOs to ensure that the Civil Society Sector is effective, transparent, accountable and representative. Finally, the Foundation strives to, through its implementing partner's organizations, to enable citizens aware of their rights and responsibilities, and are demanding accountability in the management of public resources.

Looking at the assessment findings, the consultants can deduce some of the following impacts of FCS funded projects. On policy engagement, the local citizens reported for about 80 per cent to have been involved in policy dialogue for the past one to two years preceding our assessment. This is an indication that people have been given a chance to air their views and also to participate in influencing policies. On the other hand, compared to the situation at the baseline and status of performance in 2011, citizen satisfaction with primary education and health services has gone down; largely, because of people cannot see the value for the contributions and different grants mechanisms for supporting the education sector from the central government. Given also the fact that more expansion in enrolment has congested the existing capacities in primary education, the services provided by these educational facilities have not improved on the eyes of the locals. This is also reflected in health sector where sporadic lack of essential drugs and fees compromises the achievements made in the sector. Citizens' satisfaction with water services is increasing and potentially leading to the set target of 60 per cent in 2013.

The overall impact of FCS could also be seen in the way the foundation has enabled CSOs to expand their staff by 50.5% - majority of them being technical staff or experts. The current increase of about 81.5% of the CSOs implies that it is only about 19% of the CSOs which did not expand their staff following receipt of support from the Foundation, which implies that when the resources from the FCS dry up, the sustainability of the organizations may be at risk. On the managerial capacity of the CSOs visited, the performance was relatively high. Specifically, 55% of the CSOs had excellent or good organizational set up particularly in terms of staff-management mix and having board which is independent. However, employee skills were relatively low. About 50% of the CSOs had both recruitment policy and training policy for their staff.

With regard to governance and accountability, this was rather cross-cutting impact. Our findings show that there has been impact on citizens' awareness with their basic democratic responsibilities and rights. As already pointed out, this assessment is limited to make any broad generalizations from this small sample of citizens (55); however, the findings do show that there is high awareness of people with basic rights, responsibilities and could assess utility of some government institutions and policies.. This can regarded as a significant percentage because an increase in people's awareness with their rights has apparently led to more citizens becoming

more interested to participate in development, which can be further interpreted as a sense of civic obligation.

Accordingly, this assessment concludes this section by contending that there have been both short and long-impact by the FCS funded projects. The short term impact can be seen in the way the activities of the grantees and CSOs have brought changes on the three key results areas. However, for the long term impact, this will entirely depend on the capacity of CSOs to continue with the activities once the program has come to an end. This is the same for the capacity of the communities and citizens to continue influencing government policies and demanding for accountability from the local leaders and their institutions as can be conceptualised in Figure 9 below.

Figure 10: Analytical Framework for FCS' Impact on the KRAs
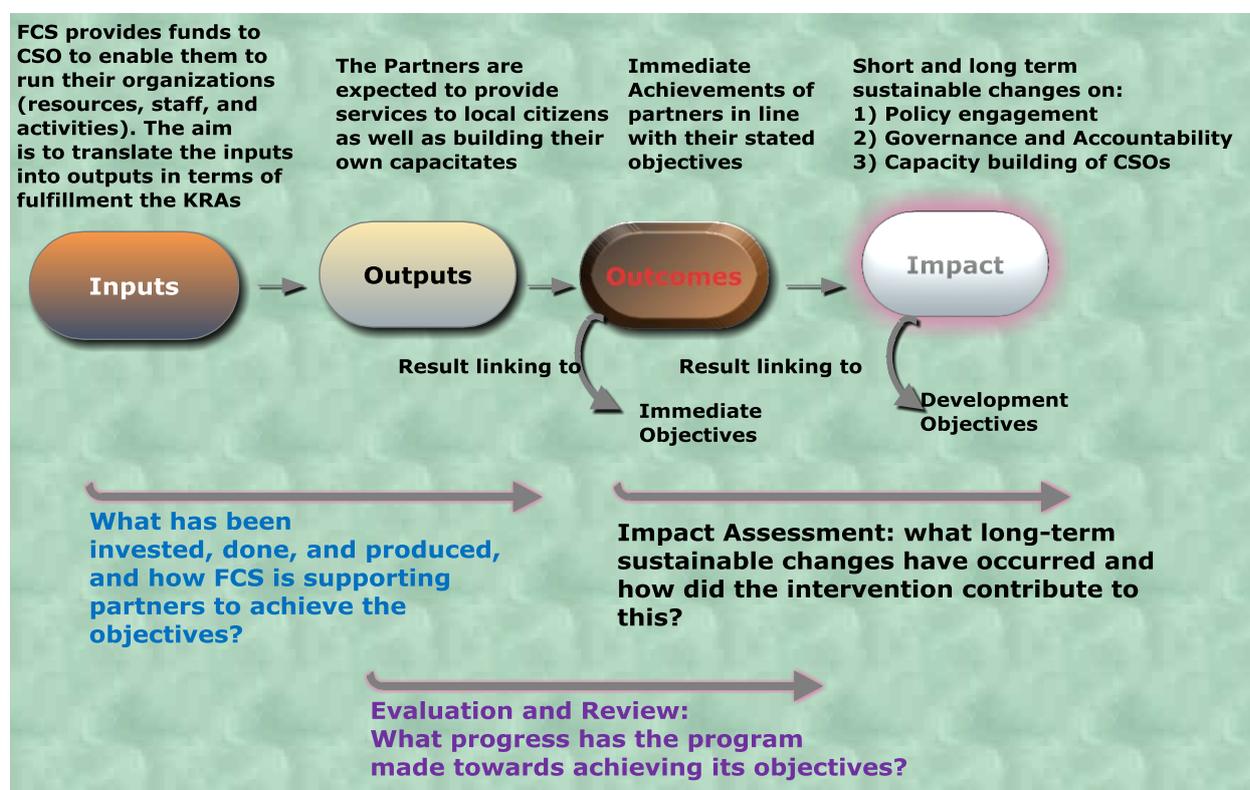
From Figure 10 above, it can be seen that various intervention mechanisms from FCS through the grantees have resulted into both immediate and development objectives although the latter are yet to be fully seen.

4.1. LEGITIMACY OF CSO ACTIVITIES

The concept of legitimacy has many connotations and different meanings. Applied to the study of CSOs or program implementation, this may simply be viewed as the perceptions by key stakeholders that the existence, activities and impacts of the CSOs operating in a particular geographical area are justifiable and appropriate in terms of meetings the intended objectives. In other words, legitimacy is based on the perceptions of key stakeholders about the CSOs' activities. The perceptions of the key stakeholders are important for assessing effectiveness of CSOs and the

intervention they were involved. As for the case of the FCS implementing partners, these organizations were involved in different activities depending on the KRA that they were working on. Thus, the assessment was first interested to gauge how local people viewed the programs that were supported by the FCS as well as a self-assessment of FCS-Funded CSOs with regard to their activities and interaction with other institutions at the local levels in terms of assessing their capacity to reach the intended targets. To this, there were two questions that were asked to the local citizens: 1) Do you think the activities of FCS funded grantees meet the needs of people in this Community? 2) Are the activities of the FCS funded grantees acceptable by the village Government? The answers to these questions are summarised in Figures 10 and 11 below by gender.

Figure 11: FCS Funded activities Vs needs of people　　　　**Figure 12: FCS Funded Activities acceptable by Village Government**
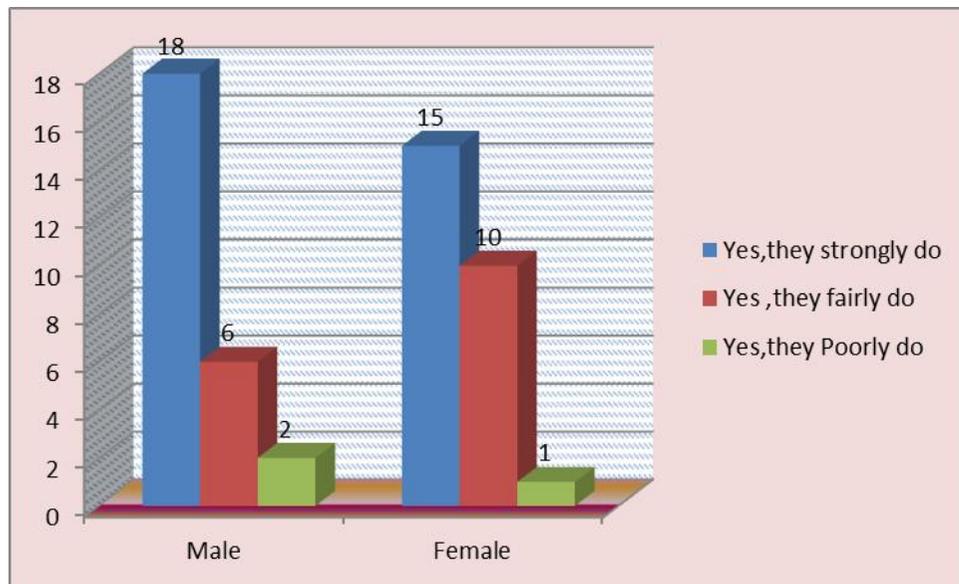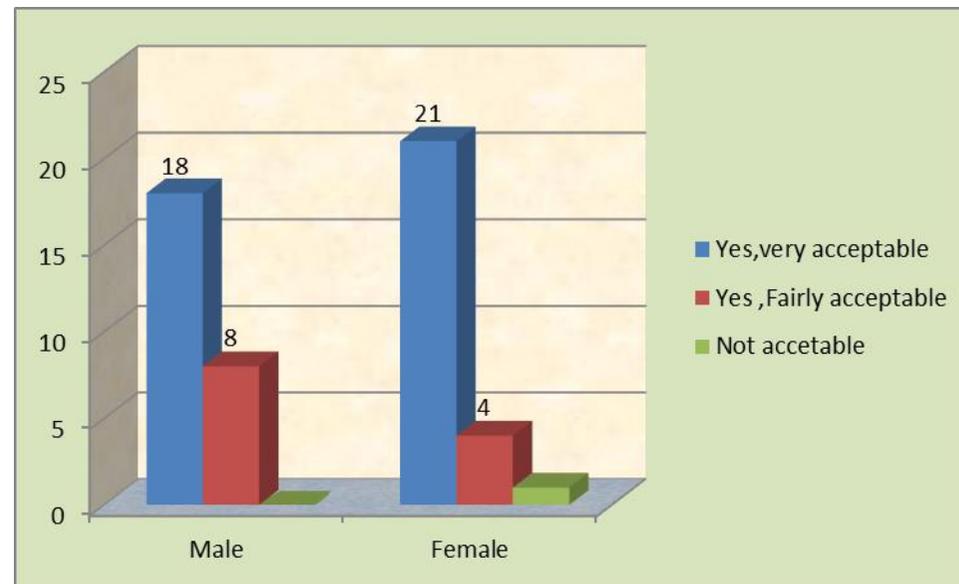
Source: Citizens' Survey (N=55)

As for the FCS-Funded CSOs, there were several questions which were asked to them such as: 1) Is the CSOs registered with local Council? 2) Are the CSOs activities supported by Councils? 3) are the CSOs ever invited in Council meetings? 4) Have you happened to invite Council officials in your meeting? 5) Do village level, ward level officials participate in your local meeting? and 6) Are you an active member of any regional CSOs Network? It is interesting though to note that while the majority of the partners working on policy engagement and governance and accountability said to have invited local council officials in their meetings (100%), organizations working on Civil Society Capacity Strengthening seemed to be sceptical of this invitation. For example, only 16.7 said to have invited these local officials into their meetings. This may imply that they are reluctant to be more transparent about their activities and sources of finance or simply they do not see the value of doing so. Surprisingly, this happened to be the most rated question across all the three KRAs under the assessment symbolising that there is close cooperation between FCS-Funded CSOs and the local council officials (see Table 28 below).

Table 28: Legitimacy of CSOs at Local Level (Percentages of CSOs)

S/N	Question	Responses by KRA						All	
		Policy Engagement		Governance and Accountability		Civil Society Capacity Strengthening			
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Is the CSOs registered with local Council?	100		57.1	42.9	66.7	33.3	68.8	31.2
2	Is the CSOs activities supported by Councils?	100		100		71.4	28.6	89.5	10.5
3	Is the CSOs ever invited in Council meetings?	66.7	33.3	75	25	83.3	16.7	76.5	23.5
4	Have you happened to invite Council officials in your meeting?	100		100		16.7	83.3	94.4	5.6
5	Do village level, ward level officials participate in your local meeting?	100		90	10	83.3	16.7	89.5	10.5
6	Are you an active member of any regional CSOs Network?	100		60	40	33.3	66.7	60	40

Source: Grantees' Survey (N=27)

4.2. ASSESSMENT OF SUSTAINABILITY OF THE CSOs' ACTIVITIES

In assessing the sustainability of the programme and activities of the CSOs, we used four dimensions of sustainability which are: benefit, organizational, financial and community. By benefit sustainability we meant assessing the continuation of the benefits that result from an activity, with or without the programmes or organizations that stimulated that benefit in the first place. Organizational or institutional sustainability meant assessing capacity of organizations to achieve sustainable development benefits. Financial sustainability meant assessing the organization's ability to raise resources from a variety of sources (local, national and international, private and public. Finally, the community sustainability assessed how organizations could contribute either directly or indirectly to the building of sustainable communities. Table 23below summarizes responses from the partners' organizations on whether their activities are sustainable after the grant comes to an end.

From the responses in Table 24 below, it is evident that the CSOs admitted the presence of sustainability of the program and activities of CSOs after the FCS support comes to an end. The envisaged sustainability emanates from the capacity already imparted to these CSO and beneficiaries, participatory approach in implementing the programme activities and awareness creation campaigns conducted under the programme. The responses for the partners who answered this question are summarised in Table 29.

Table 29: Whether Activities received a grant from FCS are Sustainable after the grant comes to an end by KRA (Governance and Accountability)

SN	Name of Organization	Do you think the activities for which you have received a grant from the FCS are sustainable after the grant comes to an end?
1.	**CORDEMA**	• The community has been key players in each step/stage of project activities • They work on voluntary basis, • In course of Implementing the project, the approach enabled the community to own the process and results of the same • Increased community's motivation and ownership of project outcomes in favour of community prosperity
2.	**FORDIA**	• According to our plan we have a second phase of project implementation • Irregularities in the release of project funds
3.	**LEAT**	• The knowledge imparted to the community through trainings will continue to remain and be used to solve problems relating to their environmental constitutional and legal rights • Legal aid offered to the community has helped in resolving some disputes while others are aware on what procedures to be followed while seeking their rights • People are now able to participate in environmental decision making process through the knowledge received which will be used continuously to demand accountability of the government environmental bodies • The awareness created among the citizens will help them realize their rights and empowers them to be proactive in enforcing their rights

4.	LHRC	• Have expertise in fundraising where by the institutions can continue to fundraise for subsequent projects • Provision of funds for institutions capacity building • FCS is funding paralegal institutions in rolling grants eg. Ngorongoro paralegal centre
5.	MPLC	• Building capacity of rural paralegals • Involvement of local government leaders
6.	PEACE –TANZANIA	• Established working community relation at village levels • Involving local leaders to support project implementation • Strengthened capacity of local groups to sustain project • Increased awareness of the community in Gender role in development
7.	TASCO	• The project empowered citizen to hold government accountable, they has already shown good will to make follow up for the projects established in their respective villages. • Citizens are there even after grant from FCS, thus they will make sustainability by doing what were taught to do. • The project itself create awareness among community ,therefore the suitability shall come within community members

Source: Summarized from Grantee Questionnaire

From the above summaries, one recurring response from the partner organizations is their willingness and commitment to continue with the activities initiated by FCS although there could be other activities not initiated by the FCS. It appears also that the projects' results, achievements and benefits are likely to be durable gauging from their positive responses.

4.3. ANALYSIS OF THE BEST PRACTICES AND FACTORS THAT ENABLED IMPACT RESULTS

4.3.1. The impact of PETS at Villages Level: Msagali villagers' new experience to question their local leaders.

A Chairman of PETS team at Msagali village some years back thought that leaders were saints sent straight from God, and it was a big offense to question whatever they performed. He believed that the 'saints' could ask, demand, control, and use any other resources of the people, and yet be praised for everything they have done. After attending training on public expenditure tracking, he has changed his mind; he is now a leader of a team responsible with tracking public resources at Msagali village.

He realized for the first time in his life that it was his right to question where funds have come from and how they are being used. He also learnt that it was his obligation to know that even funds from donors are used according to plans, budgets and expected quality results. Now, he sees leaders as servants to the public. PETS' activities now part of his life and five members of Msagali PETS team. Right now, he has mainly one task: to educate the people of her village that they can question their leaders on anything, including in which hands do the public funds end. This process is what is called Public Expenditure Tracking – PETS. The first time he spoke to the people about this they were a bit confused, because, as you know, most of them used to worship our leaders, no matter how rotten some of them were. But then they understood and were happy to learn that they are allowed to question the leaders and demand explanation on any public issue they didn't well understand.

The Community Resources Development and Management (CORDEMA) received a grant from FCS for good governance and accountability. CORDEMA program aimed for establishment of community structures for PETS and improving capacity of community members in tracking.

PETS has spread throughout the villages, and facilitators of the program found it necessary to include everybody in the process, be they from schools, clinics, churches, mosques and local government leaders, and all sorts of people from different walks of life.

Achievements: (1) Five PETS teams one at very village– Msagali, Berege, Mlambule, Chipogolo and Kibakwe of Mpwapwa District (2) Trained: farmers in groups (1500) village leaders (125) parents (2000) religious leaders (24) executive officers (10) councilors (5)

Lessons learnt: needs to ensure sustainability of PETS committees across the country for tracking public expenditures of development projects at local level (2) Most of interventions can be effectively through groups.

4.3.2. Governance and Accountability: Experience of Bagamoyo on Legal Aid and Environmental Activities

Lawyers Environmental Action Team (LEAT) provides legal aid on environmental issues. Last year (2009) LEAT received grant from FCS for conducting training on legal aids and environmental issue in Bagamoyo district. An assessing team visited Bagamoyo at a place called Sokoni Street dump site where the Bagamoyo district council had established an artificial dump site for disposing of its garbage near residential areas.

The council assumed that the place was convenient for such purpose as it was inhabited with only a few people. Interviews made with some local residents indicated that the place indeed a residential area and was unfit for garbage disposal. However, the council went on with plan of using the place as a dumping site despite many public outcries from the local residents. The place therefore became too dangerous to the lives of the local people who were living around the dump site. The smell coming from the decomposing garbage was so horrible and endangering the lives of local residents who were living around the area. Worst of all, the site became a playground for children who used to pick some stuff from the site, including picking used condoms, which were used a balloons.

Worst of all, there were snails moving from the dumpsite into people's homes. The situation became intolerable to the local residents who decided to report the matter first to the local government officials, but nothing was done. Accordingly, a few family members heard about the activities of LEAT and decided to organize themselves to visit its office. When the officers at LEAT heard about this issue, they decided to visit the site and talked to the local government officials but all in vain. The organization then sought a court injunction to stop the council from dumping more garbage on the area. Surprisingly, the council decided to close the dump area when it realised that the matter was now in the court of law but without any apology to the local residents.

Achievements: According to LEAT report of January- June, 2010, there were 5,200 primary beneficiaries and 8,000 secondary beneficiaries. Disaggregating this data by quantity and location of beneficiary, it was noted that 20 women and 25 men benefited legal services in Bagamoyo district.

Lessons: This case demonstrates an impact on people' rights training. It appears that these people were not trained by the organization in terms of raising their awareness but since the incidence many people have become more interested in environmental education. Although some local families of the area seemed to be aware of their environmental rights, this cannot be directly attributed to the training provided by LEAT. It appears also that LEAT waits for people/communities to raise the alarm before it can intervene. We hasten to conclude the impact of LEAT on this case as limited to legal aid, although reading from its activities in other areas; it appears that it has been providing legal training on environmental issues through its legal clinics and public meetings.

4.3.3. Children Rights Advocacy: the case of Manzese Primary School Student Club

Tanzania Women for Impact Foundation (TAWIF) received grant from FSC for civil society capacity strengthening advocacy. They focused to increase ability of children to articulate their rights and defend them, community awareness of children rights and protect them and to decreased cases of child abuse in schools; fostered for proactive environment and to ensure that children are living in a safety and dignity; that laws are punishing those exploiting children, government is committed to child protection, communities are aware of the risks which children face and children participate in strengthening their own self-protection and resilience.

Because of this support Primary Schools students in Hananasif, Mwananyamala, Manzese, and Makumbusho wards of Kinodoni District were sensitized to establish their clubs for articulating their rights and defend them. For example, at Manzese primary school, a student club of 50 members was formed. The Chairperson of the student club informed the assessing tem that the club is friendly working with the school management to promote children's rights at the school, that about 60% of the members attended the training conducted by TAWIF; they   expect that by next year the number of club members could reach 100

The attendance of teachers in class rooms has greatly improved and many other issues that used to draw back the school environment from achieving effective academic performance have been resolved. Whenever, there is a pressing issue related to children's human rights and other concerns, the chairperson does contact the head teacher and request for a formal meeting between the school management and the club.

Achievements: Eight (8) students' clubs are in place, and Children are utilizing the club's sessions as a platform to discuss their issues and request teacher to attend so as to address them; teachers (16) students (400) parents (2000) religious leaders (24) local government leaders (24 were trained on this theme.

Lessons learnt: this case shows the changes brought by the program: (1) it has raised awareness of children and teachers on children rights. (2) Community and government altitude towards child protection that is an issue that needs priority. Many people have now become rights issues.

5.0. CONCLUSIONS

This section concludes the findings and discussions on the mid-term review. The impact of the FCS on the three areas under assessment reflected fairly across the

three broad themes of 1) policy engagement 2) Civil society capacity strengthening and 3) governance and accountability. In the light of the preceding, the following conclusions can be drawn:

i. There is no single standalone factor which can absolutely explain the impact that consultants have observed from the three areas of interventions. The consultants observed that there were other organizations doing the similar activities as the FSC funded organizations. Examples include STAR project under PACT, which deals with strengthening CSO capacity in enhancing citizen capacity on influencing their local governments' accountability and responsibility. Another example is POLICY FORUM which is also working with CSOs to empower citizens on financial accountability and good governance.

ii. The impact on each key result area was carefully studied and the findings show that each has its own objectives and activities. The findings also show that for each area, the levels of impacts are different across the three and even at the administrative level such as at the village, ward, constituency and region. Hence, "one size fits all" explanation is inappropriate.

iii. In a complex system such as in local governance where most of activities of NGOs are carried out, they may suggest that there are concurrent interventions conducted by several organizations. In this case, to attribute directly a particular change to a specific program or organization is a huge challenge. This problem is exacerbated by presence of multitude of interventions and changes being made by different organizations and stakeholders. To take on this challenge, the study tried to assess those impacts that had a direct connection with FCS funded projects by generating discussions around the key objectives of FCS and how they have affected both the CSOs and the local citizens.

iv. As with any attempt to track specific causal linkages or impacts, different interpretations and explanations as to what has really caused any change cannot be avoided. In the case of FCS funded projects, this assessment was able to establish the impact on all three key results areas both at the grantee level and citizen level. However, the measured impact can hardly be termed to be long-term. Given the current FCS support to CSOs, the observed impact will only be sustainable as long as FCS continues to support these grantees. Unless FCS support to grantees is sustainable, it will be difficult to maintain the observed impact.

v. The impact of FCS funding on governance has manifested in many levels, including the partners and citizens levels. While at the partners' level, it could be easy to have a realistic assessment, at the local levels, the exercise was somewhat difficult especially in ruling out what has attributed any change at the governance and accountability or strengthening capacity of the CSOs. This challenge was addressed in the same way as in number (iv) above.

vi. The performance of CSOs could be easily measured from both the activities performed and the perception from citizens. The local citizens in Tanzania are not *tabula rasa*, they have their own ways of assessing the performance and capabilities of CSOs operating within their localities.

vii.   The assessment has, however, confirmed that citizens' awareness with basic rights has improved from the last assessment as could be measured in the way citizens expressed their satisfaction/dissatisfaction or disillusionment with the performance of the local officials and institutions of governance.

viii. Taking into account the pattern of CSO networking since 2005, there is a downward trend among FCS-supported CSOs. While the percentage was 81% in 2005 and 68% in 2007, the percentage has dropped to 59% in 2011. Although variations in KRAs and size of grant would partly explain the observed downturn, interventions that promote CSO networking will be inevitable.

ix.   Although the marginalised groups have been involved in the activities of the CSOs funded projects, this assessment could not capture the details due to the fact that FCS did have this as criteria for grant award. Not even the FCS progress reports could establish these categories of vulnerability.

6.0. RECOMMENDATIONS

Taking into account the discussions made as well as the conclusions delineated from the study findings, it is recommended that:

i.   The FCS needs to design some mechanisms of effective monitoring of impact on the part of its partner organizations. This should be a regular and quick feedback exercise which could be conducted at both the grantees' and citizens' levels. This in addition made more explicit in the contacts between the FCS and the grantees.

ii.   The FCS should increase its efforts to assist the Government and other stakeholders, especially the Development Partners to be more cognizant of the fact that civic education is too important to be left solely in the hands of CSOs alone. It appears that more efforts are made to train the CSOs than the majority of passive local citizens. It should be noted that meaningful civic education is not attained by using sporadic fire fighting model, but it is attained through continuous efforts of mobilization and training all key stakeholders.

iii. It is recommended that while FCS continues to fund the CSOs on various interventions areas, it can as well find some mechanisms of persuading the LGAs to set aside some resources for providing civic education to the local people in partnership with CSOs. This can be achieved through training some local leaders on these issues when resources are available to the Foundation.

iv.   There is a need to provide capacity building to the grantees in training some local elected leaders such as village chairpersons and councillors as it appears that they are also not very conversant with some of the basic rights and responsibilities of their people. Traditionally, by the virtue of being closer to their local people than their local government authorities, it was expected that they should have received more awareness on these rights so that they could impact them on their people during their local meetings and visits.

Indeed, they are important links between the people and the local councils and the Foundation could capitalise on this.

v.   CSOs should use the opportunities gained from the funding they receive from the FCS to develop further their organizational, managerial, and financial and advocacy skills for attracting more funders. In other words, they should be proactive and building their own capacities to apply for more funding from other sources to enable them to accomplish their long term objectives and hence making them financially sustainable or self-dependent. In this regard, FCS should expand its capacity building activities to CSOs to include resources mobilisation.

vi.   In order for FCS to have empirical assessment of its impact, there is need for supporting a limited number of CSOs either by phasing or zoning over time in order to have ample time to measure the milestones these CSOs may have achieved after a given timeframe.

vii. The assessment has revealed that most of the CSOs interviewed did not have strategic plans in place. This has difficulties in having long-term plans for most of FCS-funded CSOs and hence lacking concrete action plans and strategies. It is recommended that user friendly tools should be developed by the FCS in maintaining close monitoring of the CSOs receiving grants from FCS. Moreover, some punitive measures taken for those under-performing and while those performing well should be rewarded.

viii. It was also noted from this assessment that few CSOs have follow-up plans after FCS support ends. It is not clear what will happen to the activities and programs that were implemented under FCS-support after Foundation's support comes to an end. The implied assumption by some of the CSOs is that the local government (streets, villages and wards) would automatically or voluntarily take over these activities, which is unlikely given the history of their performance on these issues. It is recommended that there is a need for CSOs receiving funds from the FCS to show some evidence of being proactive in terms of designing sound strategic plans and actions for sustainability of their activities and organizational survival.

ix.   More efforts should be made by the Foundation to encourage CSOs to be more innovative in terms of expanding their networks with other international and national CSOs and CBOs. Networking will increase information sharing, discussions with like-minded organizations, undertake visits and exchange or share resources. In a way, some interventions need some collaborative efforts.

x.   The final but not the least recommendation is that for greater impact to be observed on the part of FCS-Funded CSOs, there is a need to have a second phase of funding for successful performers to build their own capacities on income generation from other sources. However, this should not be automatic as the initiatives must come from the grantees themselves. Even where the activities of the planned projects/activities have been accomplished, more attention should be focused on sustainability issues rather than letting the already built capacity to disappear in the thin air. This sort of support will help those small organizations which, for example, applied for capacity-building grants, to start implementing their missions and visions.

7.0: ANNEXES

Annex 1: Terms of Reference (TORs)

THE FOUNDATION FOR CIVIL SOCIETY:

TERMS OF REFERENCE

FOR

THE STUDY OF MID TERM IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF THE FOUNDATION FOR CIVIL SOCIETY INTERVENTIONS

1.0   BACKGROUND INFORMATION
     1.1   INTRODUCTION

The Foundation for Civil Society is an independent Tanzanian non-profit organization providing grants and other capacity building services to Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to enhance their effective engagement in the development processes and poverty reduction initiatives. The Foundation for Civil Society is one of the largest support mechanisms for capacity building and grant support to CSOs in Tanzania.

OUR VISION

"A Tanzania where citizens are empowered to realize their rights and engage in change processes that enhance their quality of life"

OUR MISSION

"To empower citizens through provision of grants, facilitating linkages and enabling a culture of on-going learning to civil society"

KEY RESULT AREAS

In order to reach the programme goal, the Foundation is focusing on four key result areas:

- Policy Engagement: Citizens are able to influence and monitor policy processes
- Governance and Accountability: Citizens are aware of their rights and responsibilities, and able to demand accountability from public resources
- Civil Society Capacity Strengthening: A creative, imaginative, effective, sustainable and accountable civil society sector.
- Capacity of the Foundation: Enhanced capacity of the Foundation to deliver high quality services efficiently and effectively

2.0   THE CONSULTANCY
     2.1   Objectives of the consultancy

The objectives of this consultancy are of twofold:

- To establish the impact of funded projects in line with the Foundation Strategic Plan 2009-2013 and its log frame
- To measure the effectiveness of the Foundation interventions, relating to the first three(3) Key Result Areas(KRAs); Policy Engagement, Governance and Accountability and Civil Society Capacity Strengthening.

2.2 Responsibilities and focus

The assessment is expected to cover the country (Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar).

The activities in carrying out the assignment for the assessment will include:

1. Assessment of the programmes supported by the Foundation for citizens based on three Key Result Areas(KRAs); Policy engagement, Governance and Accountability and Civil Society Capacity Strengthening
2. Assessment of the level of impact of the Foundation's support for the growth of the sector.
3. Assessment of the impact of the Foundation's work with the grantees it has supported
4. Assess how the Foundation as an institution facilitate or hinder the impact of the ultimate goal.

The assessment will be at different levels i.e. at the grantees, general civil society and citizens. For each level, specific strands have been identified as key areas of focus while assessing impact. Those are as follows:

At the grantees level:

Effectiveness; to what extent do the CSOs activities meet beneficiaries needs? Are the activities relevant in addressing poverty? What has changed so far? What types of activities cause more impact and why?

Capacity; the competence of the CSO to implement the activities in terms of technical capacity, managerial capacity and financial management. What has changed/ improved in terms of the CSO's capacity to design, implement and change community's life as a result of support received?

Continuity; to what extent is the CSO capable of sustaining this type of activities? what has improved to increase the continuity?

Legitimacy: the acceptance of the CSO in its community, recognition by local government authorities. What has changed over time?

At Civil Society level:

Participation; to what extent did the Community participate I the activities, who participated e.g. Vulnerable groups, poorest of the poor. how were they involved?

Effects : What are the effects of the activities carried out by grant recipients to the civil society? what are the potential impacts and how to cause them? what has been contributed by the grants in reducing poverty at the Community Level?

At citizen's level:

Participation; to what extent does the citizen have been empowered to realize their rights and engaged in policy processes that enhance their quality of life.

2.3. Methodology

The consultant is expected to use both participatory and qualitative techniques to ensure that both qualitative and quantitative information are obtained from different groups that will be interviewed. This shall be well elaborated on the design and methodologies to facilitate data collection, analysis and dissemination of results during the implementation of midterm impact assessment exercise.

Keeping in mind these selected criteria, the Consultant will:

- Evaluate the implementation of the activities by the CSO that were grant funded by the foundation
- Assess the impact (both active and Potential) of the activities at grantees, Civil Societies and citizen level.
- Identify and analyse strengths and weakness at grantees and Civil Society levels.
- Identify differences in causing impact, if any, between the different grant type/services provided by the Foundation for Civil Society i.e. small rolling grants, medium grants, strategic grants etc
- Identify issues and trends within each of the three Key Result Areas (KRAs) i.e. Policy Engagement, Governance and Accountability and Civil Society Capacity Strengthening and Describe differences in Impact between the different areas
- Describe ideas based on the observations made in the field related to the relevance of Policy Engagement, Governance and Accountability and Civil Society Capacity Strengthening KRAs
- Recommend measures for improvements to the Foundation for Civil Society e.g. its approach, communication, focus   etc. for it to be able to achieve greater impact.
- Suggest how the foundation for Civil Society will develop and manage knowledge acquired through its interventions. The Consultant will begin with familiarization with the Foundation activities, staffs and functions will be done through discussions and Literature review.

They will then prepare a report setting out the design and methodologies and a forwards work plan which must be approved before the main field work

The main field work may include consulting and interviewing the Foundation's members Board and Secretariat, Development Partners, CSO representatives (including the Foundation grantees), community members, policy makers (members of parliament/members of House of Representatives), Government and Private sector. The consultant will have to choose representatives samples that will be agreed upon in the design methodology.

2.4. Input to be provided by the Foundation

2.4.1. Reports

The following reports are available for review in hard and soft copies:

i.   2007 impact assessment report
ii.   2006 institutional assessment report
iii.   Annual reports 2008 and 2009 (available in our website www.thefoundation-tz.org and 2010 is attached
iv.   Strategic plan 2009-2013
v.   List of on-going grantees
vi.   Closed grantees over the past 2 years (2009-2010)
vii.   Activity reports i.e. training reports, Organizational Capacity assessment reports (OCA) of grantees
viii.   2009 Keystones East African Grantees feedback report (available in our website www.thefoundation-tz.org
ix.   Any other reports as may be required by the Consultant

2.4.2. Office facilities

The Foundation will provide an office space for the Consultant during the period of conducting the assignment

2.5. Output

The first output is an inception report outlining the detailed design, methodologies and the work plan

The second and the main output is concise report on the impact that the Foundation for Civil Society has made based on the findings. The process will appear as an appendix to Midterm Impact Assessment report

The assessment report will describe the assessment findings, analysis and conclusion/recommendations, including

- Summary
- Findings
- strengths and weakness, Issues and trends
- Recommendations
- Annexed assessment sheets

The process report describes how the assessment took place. It includes

- The methodology applied
- Description of the process step by step
- Strength and weakness of the exercise
- Recommendation for future assessments

Before preparing the final draft, a brief presentation on the main findings will be done to the Foundation staff and the final briefing will be on the final draft to both secretariat and Board members

2.6. Qualifications of Consultants

The consultant should provide information indicating that they are qualified for the assignment including the ability to conduct systems audit, description of similar assignments and experience on Civil Society Sector in Tanzania

2.7. Time frame

The assignment is expected to start 13th June 2011.The following is the time frame for deliverables:

     i.   Inception report -2 weeks from the start of the assignment
    ii.   Draft Midterm Impact Assessment report -8 weeks from the start of the assignment
   iii.   Comments on the draft report-2 weeks after submission of the draft Midterm Impact Assessment report
   iv.   Final-report -2 weeks after receiving comments on the draft Midterm Impact Assessment Report

Annex 2: Grantee's Questionnaire

Instructions

1. Ask all the questions to the executives of the respective Civil Society Organization

2. Probe and write/ record the response in the provided space.

3. Ask for and get copies of relevant evidence where it applies for further analysis. This may include both soft and hard copies

4. Do not forget to write down your ID No. for this interview as indicated below

ID NUMBER OF THE INTERVIEWER

A: General Information of the Grantee

A1.   Name of the Grantee……………………………………………………………………………………….

A2.   ACRONYM of the Organization (if any) …………………………………………….. [   ]

A3.   Year of establishment ………………………………………………………………………. [   ]

A4.   Region of operations (visited)…………………………………………………………… . [   ]

A5.   District of operation (visited)……………………………………………………… [   ]

A6.   Total number of wards of the CSO operations in the District…………………………… [   ]

A7.   Total number of villages involved in the activities of the CSO in the district…………… [   ]

A8.   Total number of Villages in the district……………………………………………… [   ]

A9.   Total number of Household/people/institutions covered by the activities of the CSO [   ] [   ] [   ]

A10.   Target number of Household/People/Institution……………………………………… [   ] [   ] [   ]

A10.   Date of the last grant received between 2009 and 2011……………………………… [   ]

A11.   List all grants received between 2008 and 2009 by the FCS KRAs

S/N	Source of grant	Date of receipt	Classification by the FCS KRAs	Amount of the grant in TZS	Date of closing the funded project
1					
2					
3					
4					

A12.   What type of target group(s) and number of beneficiaries your organization is serving?

S/No	Type of target group	Number of beneficiaries

B: **ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE GRANTEE**

B1.   From A10 above indicate the serial number of the relevant grant (s) under assessment

B2.   Indicate the **KRA** in which the activities of the **CSO** under assessment fall.

1. Policy Engagement

2. Governance and Accountability

3. Civil society capacity strengthening

B3 (a)   Indicate whether the grant under assessment is

1. On- going

2. Closed

B4 (b)   Indicate the type of Grants

(1) Rolling grant 7,500,000 up to one year

(2) Medium grant 45,000,000 per year up to 3 years

(3) Strategic grant 125,000,000,000 per year for up to three years

B5.   Indicate the effective period of the grant i.e. starting date and ending date.

1. Starting date …………………………………

2. Closing date ………………………………….

B6.   State the specific targets of the grant as extended,

………
………
………
………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………..

B7.   State the type and extent of citizens intended to be reached and benefit from the grant,

………
………
………

………

…………………………………………………………………………………………………..

B8.   Indicate the specific locations Village/wards/Shehia to be covered by the grant.

………

………

………

………

……………………………………………………………………………………………..

B9.   Indicate the needs of the beneficiaries for which the grant was applied.

………

………

………

………

………………………………………………………………………………………….

B10   Indicate the activities undertaken by the respective CSO and the villages covered, budgets and actual expenditure on each activity

S/No	Activity	Villages covered	Budget	Actual Expenditure

B11.   Indicate how citizens have benefited from each activity performed by the respective CSO. What are the changes?
     NOTE: Refer activities mentioned in B10 above

S/No	Activity	Change

B12.   Indicate activities for which the grant was most effective.

_____
_____
_____
_____
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B13.   Give reasons for each activity enlisted in B12.

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………
………
………
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………
………
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……………

B16.   Indicate problems encountered in implementing the activities planned under the grant.

………
………
………
………
…………………………………………………………………………………………………

B17.   Give the solutions adopted if any, for each of the problems indicated in B 15.

………
………
………
………
……………………………………………………………………………………………

B18.   How many times have you been visited by the FCS since you received the grant under assessment? _____

B19.   When the FCS visited you last what did they come for? What did they do?

_____
_____
_____
_____

B20.   Give the strengths and weaknesses of the FCS Interventions as per your experience with them:

Strengths: _____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Weaknesses:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

B21. Give suggestions for improvement in future similar grant schemes.

……
……
……
……
………………………………………………………………………………………..

C: ASSESSMENT OF THE CAPACITY OF THE GRANTEE (CSO)

C1. How many are you in total in this organization? ....

Males

Females

C2. Give the level of education of the top three officers of this organization

S/N	Rank of Top Three Officers	Sex	Highest Level of Education
1	First		
2	Second		
3	Third		

Codes: 1 = Primary Education, 2 = Secondary Education, 3 = College Education (Diploma),
       4 = University Education/Advanced Diploma

C3. Give the breakdown of the staff of this organization in numbers

S/N	Type of Officers	2008	2011
1	Administrative		
2	Field/Technical		
3	Accounts		

C4. Give the breakdown of your staff by level of education (Number)

S/N	Level of Education	Total Number in 2008	Total Number in 2011
1	Primary		

2	Secondary/Certificate		
3	College/Diploma		
4	University/Advanced Diploma		
5	Training on Civil society mention the provider ( )		

C5 Indicate the level of training of the staff in the accounts section. Indicate the total number in each category.

S/N	Level of Education	Total Number in 2008	Total Number in 2011
1	Primary		
2	Secondary/Certificate		
3	College/Diploma		
4	University/Advanced Diploma		
5	Training on Civil society mention the provider ( )		

ASK C7 – C10 TO CSO WHICH RECEIVED TRAINING PROVIDED DIRECTLY BY THE FCS OR RECEIVED GRANTS FROM FCS TO TRAIN THEIR STAFF

Please indicate the following and tick accordingly:

1. Received training provided directly by the FCS [ ]

2. Received a grant to training your members [ ]

C7.   Indicate the type of training and number of staff involved in your organization in the past three (3) years.

	Type of Training	Duration	Funder	Observed Impact
2009				
2010				
2011				

C8.   Indicate and state the changes or impact that your organization thinks that the training indicated in C has had on your performance.

73

(i)……

(ii)……

(iii)……

(iv)……

(v)……

(vi)……

(vii)……

C9.   How do you assess the capacity of your organization and staff in the following areas? Tick the appropriate box. (Also show the source of any stated improvement as indicated in the table).

S/N	Capacity/Skills	good	Average	Poor	Source of improvement/Funding		
					FCS	FCS-funded CSO	Other Mention
1	Financial management skills	1	2	3	1	2	3
2	Fundraising skills/techniques	1	2	3	1	2	3
3	Management and organizational skills	1	2	3	1	2	3
4	Planning	1	2	3	1	2	3
5	Monitoring and Evaluation	1	2	3	1	2	3
6	Leadership	1	2	3	1	2	3
7	Report writing and presentation skills	1	2	3	1	2	3
8	Physical infrastructure	1	2	3	1	2	3
9	Financial capacity	1	2	3	1	2	3
10	Staffing skills	1	2	3	1	2	3

C10.   Indicate and state how the training received by your staff has improved lives of citizens in this KRA.

(i)……

(ii)……

(iii)……

(iv)……

(v)……

C11. What other training needs for your staff and Organization in general do you recommend in the future FCS training schemes?

(i)……

(ii)……

(iii)……

(iv)……

ASK C12 – C14 to CSOs WHICH WERE FUNDED BY FCS TO PROVIDE TRAINING TO OTHER CSOs

C12.   Indicate type of training and number CSOs involved and the number of trainees by year

S/N	Type of Training	Year	Duration	Number of CSOs Trained	Total Number of Trainees from CSOs	State any clear Impact Observed
i						
ii						
iii						
iv						
v						
vi						
vii						
viii						

C13.   Please list the CSOs you trained under the FCS program between 2009 and 2011.

S/No	Name of CSO	Year	Duration

C14.   Indicate and state the changes that the training you provided has had on the capacity of CSOs.

(i)………

(ii)………

(iii)………

(iv)………

(v)………

(vi)………

(vii)………

C15.   What other training needs do you think are deemed crucial to those CSOs?

(i)………

(ii)………

(iii)………

(iv)………

(v)………

(vi)……

C16.   What are the three major weaknesses of the CSOs you have been training?
(i)………

(ii)………

(iii)……

D: ASSESSMENT OF THE CONTINUITY OF THE CSO ACTIVITIES

D1.   Do you think the activities for which you have received a grant from the FCS are sustainable after the grant come to an end?

     1= YES   2=NO

Why?………
………
………
………
………
………
……………………………………

D2.   What changes do you think the FCS support has brought about to make the activities in D1 sustainable/not sustainable?
………
………
………
………
………
………
……………………………………

E: ASSESSMENT OF LEGITIMACY

E1.   Do you thinks the local authorities (Council and Ward/Shehia Village Level) have been in support of the FCS funded activities implemented by your organization?

     1 = Yes, 2 = No

How?…………………………………….……………………………………………………………………………………………………
………
………
………………………………………………………………………………………

E2.   What do the communities' members you have been working with say about your program?

……
……
……
………

E3.   Is there any noticeable change since you started working with them?

……
……
……
………

E4.   Assessment of the situation of the beneficiaries of your FCS-funded activities before and
       after   you embarked on training them/creating their awareness/building their capacity?
       (Use 1 = very satisfactory, 2 = satisfactory, 3 = not satisfactory, 4 = do not know

S/No	Activity	Before	After

E5.   Is your organization registered with the Local Council of this area? 1 = Yes, 2 = No

E6.   How many times have been invited to attend any meeting or give advice to the Council in the
last two years? 1 = Once, 2 = several times, 3 = many times, 4 = never

E7.   Have you ever invited any person from the council officials to attend your
meetings/sessions?
       1 = Once, 2 = several times, 3 = many times, 4 = never

E8.   Do village governments or ward executive secretary/Sheha/ward councilor participate in your
local meetings**?** 1 = Once, 2 = several times, 3 = many times, 4 = never

E9.   Are you an active member of any regional CSOs Network? 1 = Yes, 2 = No
       If YES Which ones?
_____
_____
_____
_____

If YES When you last met as a network? (month and year) _____

E10.   Does your organization involve any of the following in your programs?
        Indicate 1 = Yes, 2 = No

Women Groups   [   ]en   [   ]d   [   ]   [   ]

Youths   [   ]IV   [   ]ans   [   ]s   [   ]

How is each of those groups involved?
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

F.   With reference to the activities of your CSO *(Mention the Grantee)* what has changed over time since the beginning of the FCS funded programme?

………
………
………
………
………
……
………
………
………
………
……

Thank You for Your Cooperation

Annex 4: Questionnaire for Citizens.

A: IDENTIFICATION

No of Interviewer………………..

Respondent No………………

A₁. Region…………………………………………………………………………………………

A₂. District/Council……………………………………………………………………………

A₃. Ward/Shehia……………………………………………………………………………………

A₄ Village/street………………………………………………………………………………………

A₅. Location   1=Urban   2=Rural ……………………………………………..

A₆. Sex of the respondent 1=Male   2=Female ……………………………………

A₇. Respective Grantee's Name………………………………………………………………..

A₈. Respective Grantees survey identification No…………………….. ……………..

A₉. Key Result Area (KRA) under assessment……………………………………………

B.   ASSESMENT OF CITIZEN'S PARTICIPATION IN POLICY PROCESS

B₁.   Citizen's knowledge about Government Policies & Activities

Which government policies and strategies have you heard about and where do you hear about them? For example, have you heard of the poverty reduction strategy? *(If 'don't know about it', circle 1, if do know, ask for **main source** of information).*

	Don't know about it	Radio	News-papers	TV	Word of mouth	Service delivery point	CSO/ NGO/ CBO	Other: Specify
Poverty reduction strategy (MKUKUTA)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
HIV/AIDS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Agriculture (KILIMO KWANZA)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Anti-corruption	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Privatization	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

Education	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Civic education	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Health	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Water	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Land	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Environment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Rural roads	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Local government Reforms	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
National Elections	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Taxation	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Citizen's rights	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	

B$_2$. CITIZEN'S PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING

Have you or another household member ever performed any of the following functions?

		Yes	No
I	Been a village, ward or district councilor	1	2
Ii	Been a school committee member	1	2
Iii	Been a water management committee member	1	2
Iv	Worked on a public works project	1	2
V	Participated in the preparation of village/ward plan	1	2
Vi	Belonged to a primary cooperative society/farmers' association	1	2
Vii	Been a member of a community-based development organization	1	2
Viii	Attended a civic education programme	1	2
Xi	Been a member of a Microfinance management committee.	1	2

B$_3$. Below is a list of groups, organisations and institutions. For each one please state how do they facilitate/influence current political, economic and social changes in Tanzania.

	VERY GOOD	FAIRLY GOOD	POOR	VERY POOR	DON'T KNOW	REFUSED TO ANSWER
Central Government	1	2	3	4	5	6
Local Government/ councilors	1	2	3	4	5	6
Big /influential people	1	2	3	4	5	6
Ward and village executive officers	1	2	3	4	5	6
Citizens of these community	1	2	3	4	5	6
Donors	1	2	3	4	5	6
CSO'S and NGO's	1	2	3	4	5	6

B$_4$. How helpful are the following for you and other members of this household?

		Very helpful	Partly helpful	Not very helpful	Not at all helpful	Not relevant
I	School committee	1	2	3	4	5
ii	Health committee	1	2	3	4	5
iii	Water user group	1	2	3	4	5
iv	Village council	1	2	3	4	5
V	Village assembly	1	2	3	4	5
vi	Local NGO/CBO	1	2	3	4	5
vii	Religious leader	1	2	3	4	5
viii	Councilors (*Diwani*)	1	2	3	4	5

B$_5$. Please mention three major policy dialogues in which you have been involved in the past one to two years:

(i) …………………………………………………………………………

(ii) …………………………………………………………………………

(iii)…………………………………………………………………………

(iv) Have never been involved

why?……………………………………………………………………………………………………….

B$_6$. How do you assess your participation in various policy issues?

1= I do not participate at all.

2= I partially participate.

3= I fully participate.

B$_7$. How do you assess participation of people in this community in various policy   issues?

1= They do not participate at all.

2= They partially participate.

3=They fully participate.

C.   ASSESMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY.

C$_1$. Have you or another household member ever seen any of the following information posted in a Public place, for example, district council offices, primary school, or government health facility or any Other notice board?				**In Village or Ward notice boards?**	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
I	Local council budgets	1	2	1	2
Ii	Audited statement of council expenditure	1	2	1	2
Iii	Primary School Financial Accounts	1	2	1	2
Iv	Road fund (TANROADS) allocations	1	2	1	2

V	Guidance on how to report corruption/make an official comp	1	2	1	2
Vi	Posters on AIDS prevention	1	2	1	2
Vii	Council Service performance indicators	1	2	1	2
viii	Any other financial reports	1	2	1	2

C$_2$.What do you think has been the trend of the following issues for the past FIVE years in Tanzania?

	Better	No changes	Poor	Don't know	Refused to answer
Availability of employment which pays well.	1	2	3	4	5
Good working environment for normal people.	1	2	3	4	5
Gap between the rich and the poor.	1	2	3	4	5
Ability to pay for health services.	1	2	3	4	5

C$_3$. To what extent are you satisfied with the current Government efforts in improving the following services?

1=Very satisfied 2=Satisfied   3=Not Satisfied   4=Do not know

S/N	SERVICES	Citizen's assessment of own satisfaction
I	Primary Education	
Ii	Secondary Education	
Iii	Health Services	
Iv	Water Services	
V	Security services	
Vi	Agriculture	
Vii	Business services	
viii	Environment	

C4. How do you assess participation of marginalized social groups in the changes taking place in this community like elections, decisions, school committees, project committees, etc.? Circle as appropriate.

Social group	Very good	Good	poor	Do not know
Women	1	2	3	4
Elderly	1	2	3	4
Disabled people	1	2	3	4

D.   ASSESMENT OF CITIZEN'S AWARENESS OF THEIR RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

D$_1$.   Assess whether the respondent is aware of the following rights and responsibilities for him/her

1=YES, fully aware   2= partially aware   3=Not aware

S/N	STATED RIGHT	INDICATION BY THE RESPONDENT

E.	**I**	Right to vote for political leaders	
	Ii	To contest for leadership at various levels.	
	iii	To see and comment on financial reports of the village and local authorities.	
	Iv	To comment and be heard on various policy issues.	
	V	To see and comment on various Government policy documents.	
	Vi	To get reports of public community projects	

CITIZEN'S ASSESMENT OF THE CAPACITY OF CSO's

E$_1$. Assess respondents knowledge of the presence and activities of CSO's operating in the area.

S/N	CSO Mentioned by the respondent	Indication of the activities of the CSO by the respondent	Year of operating
I			
Ii			
Iii			
Iv			
V			

E$_2$. Interviewer's observation on whether the FCS grantee under assessment has been mentioned in E1 above:
1: Mentioned
 2: Not mentioned

E$_3$. If E2=2 ask if the respondent is aware of the presence and activities of the grantee under assessment.
1=Aware

2=Not aware

E$_4$. Have you or any other person you know participated in the training/awareness   creation programme conducted by *(mention the grantee)*
1=Yes

1=No

E$_5$. How many times were those programmes conducted in this community?

E$_6$. Who were involved?

………
………
………
………

E₇.   Did the programmes involve: 1=YES   2=NO
   (i)   Disabled……………………………………………………………………………………………….

   (ii)   The poor……………………………………………………………………………………………….

   (iii) Women……………………………………………………………………………………….

   (iv) The old……………………………………………………………………………………

   (V) People Living with HIV………………………………………………………………………….

E₈.   How do you assess knowledge ability of CSO's facilitators who came to train   /sensitize
   people in this community?
   (i) Very knowledgeable/capable

   (ii)Fairly knowledgeable/capable

   (iii) Poorly knowledgeable/capable

   (iv)Not knowledgeable/capable

F. ASSESMENT OF LIGITIMACY AND CONTINUITY OF THE CSO's ACTIVITIES

F₁.   Do you think the activities of (mention the grantee) meet the needs of people in this
      community?
      (i)Yes, they strongly do.

      (ii)Yes they fairly do.

      (iii)Yes they poorly do.

      (iv)They do not.

F₂.   Do you think the people of this community are happy and therefore accept the   activities of
      (mention the grantee)
      (i)Yes, Very happy

      (ii)Yes, Fairly happy

      (iii)Not happy

F₃.   Are the activities of the CSO *(mention the grantee)* acceptable by the village Government?
   (i)   Yes, very acceptable.

   (ii) Yes, Fairly acceptable.

    (iii)   Not acceptable

G.   ASSESSMENT OF THE CITIZEN'S WELFARE SITUATION

G₁.   What is the economic situation of your household now compared to three years ago?
   (i) Much worse.

   (ii)A little worse.

   (iii)Same.

   (iv)A little better.

   (v)Much better.

   (vi) Don't know.

G₂.   What do you think is the major current problem in this community?
   ……

G₃.

HOUSEHOLD INCOME	
Below is a table showing monthly income. In which category does your household belong. This should include all household income (salaries, pension etc). Mention the number of your category.	
Below TSh. 250,000	01
TSh. 250,001 to 500,000	02
TSh. 500,001 to 1,000,000	03
TSh. 1,000,001 to 2,000,000	04
TSh. 2,000,001 to 3,000,000	05
TSh. 3,000,001 to 4,000,000	06
TSh. 4,000,001 to 5,000,000	07
TSh. 5,000,001 to 6,000,000	08
TSh. 6,000,001 to 7,000,000	09
TSh. 7,000,001 to 10,000,000	10
TSh. 10,000,001 and above	11
Don't Know	12
No income (Zero)	13

G₄. How many people are there in your household?

(i)Children………………….

(ii)Adults……………………….

(iii)Total…………………………….

Thank You for Your Cooperation

Annex 4: Community Questionnaire

A: IDENTIFICATION

ID No. of the Moderator……………………….. ⬚

A1. Region………………………………………………………………………………………………………. ⬚

A2. District……………………………………………………………………………………………………… ⬚

A3. Ward /Shehis………………………………………………………………………………………………. ⬚

A4. Village?Street……………………………………………………………………………………………… ⬚

A5. Location 1= Urban 2= Rural……………………………………………………………………………. ⬚

A6. Respective grantee's name………………………………………………………………………………. ⬚

A7. Respective Grantee Survey Identification No. ……………………………………………………… ⬚

A8. Key Result Area (KRA) under assessment………………………………………………………………. ⬚

B: **ASSESSMENT OF CITIZENS PARTICIPATION IN POLICY PROCESSES**

Assessment codes: 1= Very Satisfactory, 2= Satisfactory,

3= Not Satisfactory, 4= Not there at all

Cause codes: 1 = Media, 2 = Activities of the FCS-funded CSOs, 3 = other activities of CSOs,

4 = community meetings, 5 = others 6. N/A

B1. Assess Citizens knowledge on the following government policies and strategies:

Assessment code   **Source**

(i)   MKUKUTA/MKUZA (Poverty Reduction Strategy)………⬚   ⬚⬚⬚

(ii)   HIV/ AIDS ………………………………………………………

(i)   KILIMO KWANZA ……………………………………....…

(iv)   Anti – Corruption…………………………………………

(v)   Privatization …………………………………………

(vi)   Education ……………………………………………

(vii)   Civil Education………………………………………………

(viii)   Health ……………………………………………………

(ix)   Water……………………………………………………

(x)   Land ……………………………………………

(xi)   Environment……………………………………………

(xii)   Rural Roads…………………………………………………

(xiii)   Local Government Reforms……………………………………….

(xiv)   Taxation…………………………………………………

(xv)   National Election……………………………………………

(xvi)   Citizens rights…………………………………………

(xvii)   National constitution…………………………………………

(xviii)   OVC……………………………………………………

B2:   Assess the quality of Citizens participation in the following and judge accordingly

N.B: Assess knowledge, involvement, and process

Recall the assessment codes: 1= Very Satisfactory, 2= Satisfactory,

3= Not Satisfactory, 4= Not there at all

(i)   School affairs ……………………………………………………………………………………….

(ii)   Water Management …………………………………………………………………………….

(i)   Public Works ……………………………………………………………………………………

(ii)   Village health affairs

(iii)   Preparation of Village Plans…………………………………………………………………

(iv)   Primary Society and Farmers Association.……………………………………………….

(v)   Other Communities based Organization in the Village………………………………

(vi)   Attendance in political processes…………………………………………………………….

(vii)   Participation in Political processes……………………………………………………………

(viii) Participation in the general policy processes in the Country………………………..

B3. Explain how citizens are being involved in various issues scoring at least satisfactory in B_2

……

……

……

……

……

………

……

……

……..

C: ASSESSMENT OF GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

C1.   Assess how regular the following are made available to the Citizens for noting or commenting. Use 1 = not made available to the public, 2 = not regularly made available,   3 = regularly made available, 4 = Do not know. 5. N/A

Indicate how many times citizens have demanded such reports in the second box provided.

		Assessment	No. of times demanded
(i)	Village plans and Budget…………………………..		
(ii)	Local Councils plans and Budget……………………		
(iii)	Audit reports of Council expenditure…………..		
(iv)	Primary School Financial Accounts………………		
(v)	Secondary School Financial Accounts ………….		
(iii)	Road fund Allocation …………………………………		
(vii)	Cases of corruption…………………………………….		
(viii)	Posters on HIV and AIDS ……………………………		
(ix)	Reports of community public projects		
(x)	Health facility financial reports		
(xi)	Other Plans and Financial reports in general		

C2.   Assess through FGDs the extent to which citizen's are satisfied with public services

(Codes: 1= Very satisfactory, 2=satisfactory, 3= Not satisfied 4=Do not know)

S/N	SERVICES	ASSESSMENT
I	Primary Education	
Ii	Secondary Education	
Iii	Health Services	
Iv	Water Services	
V	Security services	
Vi	Kilimo kwanza	
Vii	Road services	
Viii	Environmental services	

D.   ASSESMENT OF CITIZEN'S AWARENESS OF THEIR RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

D1.   Assess whether citizens are aware of the following rights and responsibilities

Assessment codes: 1=fully aware, 2= partially aware, 3=Not aware

Source codes: 1 = Media, 2 = Activities of the FCS-funded CSOs, 3 = other activities of CSOs,
4 = community meetings, 5 = others

		Assessment	Source
(i)	Right to contest for leadership at various levels……………		
(ii)	Right to contest for leadership at various levels……………		
(iv)	Right to see and comment on financial reports Of the village and local authorities projects.		
(iv)	Right to comment and be heard on various policy issues		
(v)	Right to participate in various development at the community level		
(vi)	Right to demand accountability from public leaders and management institutions		

 D2.   Assess citizens' awareness with their responsibilities

Assessment codes: 1=fully aware, 2= partially aware, 3=Not aware

Source codes: 1 = Media, 2 = Activities of the FCS-funded CSOs, 3 = other activities of CSOs,
4 = community meetings, 5 = others

		Assessment	Source
(i)	Participating in community meetings ………….		
(ii)	Participating in all elections …………………………		
(iii)	Paying of taxes …………………………………………		
(iv)	Exposing criminals ………………………………………		
(v)	Demanding accountability …………………………		

E.   CITIZEN'S ASSESSMENT OF THE CAPACITY OF CSO's

E1.   **Ask** for CSO's operating/which have operated in the community within the last three years and use the following to assess their performance:

1= Very satisfactory 2= Satisfactory 3=Not satisfactory   4= Do not know.

S/N	Name of CSO	Regular visit in the area	Involvement of people in the programme	ASSESSMENT OF				
				Involvement of socially marginalized groups	Quality of their programme	Capacity of their staff	Change brought by CSO programme on community	Other comments
I								
ii								
ii								
iv								
V								
vi								
vii								

E2.   How are the following groups involved? (Women, Disabled, Elders, PLHIV, youths etc)

………
………
………
………

E3.   What are the changes of the activities of the CSO (Mention the Grantee) in this community How do they come about?

(i)……

(ii)……

(iii)………

(iv)………

(v)………

E4   How have the activities of the CSO (Mention the Grantee) contributed to poverty reduction in this community

……
……
……
……
……..

E5.   Have the activities of the CSO (Mention the Grantee) helped the socially marginalized people? How?

……
……
……
……
………..

F.   ASSESSMENT OF LEGITIMACY AND CONTINUITY OF THE CSO's ACTIVITIES

F1.   Assess the extent to which the activities of the respective CSO (The Grantee) meet the needs of

the people. (Use 1= strongly do, 2= fairly do, 3= poorly do, 4= Do not know)

……
……
……
……
……………………………………………………………………………………

F2.   Assess the extent to which citizen's are happy and therefore accept the activities of the respective CSO (Grantee) (Use 1= Yes, very acceptable, 2= fairly acceptable, 3= Not acceptable)

……
……
……
……
………………………………………………………………………………

F3.   Assess whether the activities of the CSO (Mention the Grantee) and any noted impact will sustain after the grant comes to an end and explain why. (Use 1= Will continue, 2= Will weakly continue, 3=will not continue, 4= Depend on other factors. 5= Do not know.

………
………
………
………
…………………………………………………………………………………………………..

G.　　ASSESSMENT OF THE CITIZEN'S WELFARE SITUATION

(Use 1= Much worse, 2= A little worse, 3=Same, 4= A little better 5= Much better 6=Do not know)

G1.　　What is the economic situation of this community now compared to three years ago?

H.　　What are the challenges that face (Mention the Grantee) which is operating in this area?

………
………
………
………
…………………………………………………………………………………………………..

I.　　How do you assess your situation with regard to the activities of the CSO (*mention the grantee*) before they started their programme on training you/creating your awareness/building your capacity on … (mention specific KRA)……………?

………
………
………
………
………..
(Use 1 = very satisfactory, 2 = satisfactory, 3 = not satisfactory, 4 = do not know

J.　　How do you assess your situation with regard to the activities of the CSO (*mention the grantee*) after starting their programme on training you/creating your awareness/building your capacity on …(mention specific KRA)……………?

……
……
……
……
……

(Use 1 = very satisfactory, 2 = satisfactory, 3 = not satisfactory, 4 = do not know

K. With reference to the activities of the CSO *(Mention the Grantee)* what has changed over time since the beginning of the programme?

…..………
……
……
……
……
……

L.   ASSESSMENT OF THE CITIZEN'S PARTICIPATION IN POLITICAL PROCESSES

L1.   What is your participation in political processes in this community and your nation now compared to three years ago?

      (i) Much worse.

      (ii)A little worse

      (iii)Same

      (iv)A little better

      (v)Much better

      (vi) Don't know

M.   ASSESSMENT OF THE CITIZEN'S PARTICIPATION IN POLICY FORMULATION PROCESSES

L1.   What is your participation in Policy formulation processes in this community and your nation now compared to three years ago?

      (i) Much worse.

      (ii)A little worse

      (iii)Same

      (iv)A little better

(v)Much better

(vi)Don't know

L2. What do you think is the major current problem facing CSO's in this community?

………

Thank You for Your Cooperation

Annex 5: In-Depth Interview Guide for Community Leaders/MPs

IN-DEPTH INTERVIEW GUIDES

FOR

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS, FOUNDATION (MEMBERS, BOARD MEMBERS, AND SECRETARIAT) AND DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS, GRANTEES, MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT, MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND EXECUTIVES OF PRIVATE SECTOR FOUNDATION

Relevance of Policy Engagement/governance & accountability/civil society strengthening

1. How do you assess the usefulness of strategies and approaches employed by FCS to enhance policy engagement, Good Governance and accountability and strengthening CSOs?
2. To what extent can the strategies and approaches employed by FCS influence citizens to influence and monitor policy processes for improvement of service delivery.
3. To what extent do CSOs activities address poverty reduction in Communities
4. To what extent are CSOs recognized by the Local and Central Governments.

Effectiveness of Policy Engagement/governance & accountability/civil society strengthening

5. To what extent have FCSKRAS and purpose been achieved to date?
6. Indicate qualitatively how citizens have benefitted from the activities performed be CSOs in FCSKRAs
7. Do you recognize any changes compared to the past 3 years?
8. Indicate problems that CSO encounter in implementing FCS Funded activities.
9. What solutions were adopted to solve those problems?
10. To what extent the adopted solutions proved useful?
11. What would you suggest to address the problems?
12. Give strength and weakness of the FCS system of grants allocation and monitoring.

Efficiency of Policy Engagement/governance & accountability/civil society strengthening

Did the project use the least costly resources available to progress towards achievement of the desired outputs and outcomes?   Probes:

Impact of Policy Engagement/governance & accountability/civil society strengthening

13.   To what extent have the implementation of policy engagement/governance & accountability/civil society strengthening activities, realization of outputs and achievement of the objectives contributed/likely to contribute to the achievement of the stated overall goal i.e. projects contribution to changes in the circumstances of the marginalized and poor people?   Probes:

14.

15.   What changes if any- positive/negative/unintended/intended policy engagement/governance & accountability/civil society strengthening have on the target groups? Probes:

16.

17.   What changes if any policy engagement/governance & accountability/civil society strengthening have on poverty reduction of the target groups? Probes:

18.

19.   To what extent is the Civil Society Organizations' staff competent to implement the activities in terms of technical capacity, managerial capacity and financial management capacity? Probes:

20.

21.   What has changed/ improved in terms of the CSOs' capacity to design, implement and change community's life as a result of support received from FCS? Probes:

22.

23.   What type of activities cause more impact and why?

24.

25.   What has changed so far?

26.

27.   What are the effects of the activities being carried out by the grantees to the civil society?

28.

29.   What are the potential impacts and how to cause them?

30.

31.   What are the contributions of policy engagement/governance & accountability/civil society strengthening to poverty reduction at community level?

Sustainability of policy engagement/governance & accountability/civil society strengthening

32. To what extent have the citizens been empowered to realize their rights and engage in policy processes that enhance their quality of life?
33. To what extent is the community participating in different activities of the CSOs? Who is participating? How are they being involved?
34. What sustainability measures are in place or under the way to ensure sustainability of the policy engagement/governance & accountability/civil society strengthening key results?
35. What are the prospects for and constraints on:
36. The continuation of the policy engagement/governance & accountability/civil society strengthening activities during the post-financing period;
37. The durability of the changes and impact brought about by policy engagement/governance & accountability/civil society strengthening;
38. What are the factors that are influencing the sustainability of policy engagement/governance & accountability/civil society strengthening activities?

➢ Political sustainability (Government commitment, stakeholders interests)
➢ Social sustainability (Social support and acceptability, community commitment)
➢ Ownership (Continued operations)
➢ Human resources of the CSOs
➢ Financial management by CSOs
➢ Managerial skills of CSOs
➢ Institutional sustainability (Policy and institutional implications)
➢ Financial sustainability

Challenges/issues in Policy engagement/governance & accountability/civil society strengthening

39. What are the legal, structural, institutional, cultural, political etc barriers in policy engagement/governance & accountability/civil society strengthening key results performances?
40. How have the challenges/issues been overcome?