

Country Programme Plan Tanzania

I. ANALYSIS

1.0 Country Context Analysis

1.1 Brief overview

Tanzania has a multi-ethnic and multi-religious population of about 38 million.¹ The growth rate is estimated to be about 3 percent a year. The population is predominantly rural with only 23% of the population living in the urban areas. Urban areas like Dar es Salaam are growing at nearly twice the national rate, at 5-6%. Life expectancy is 44 for women and 43 for men.

Whilst macro-economic indicators in Tanzania show high growth (6%), low inflation (4%) and increased foreign investments, these positive indicators have not translated into large-scale reduction in poverty.² The results of a household budget survey (2002) indicate that basic needs poverty has declined by only 3 percent from 39% to 36% during the past decade.

Tanzania's second Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP – also called by its Kiswahili acronym "MKUKUTA"), was launched in 2005 as a framework for achieving economic growth and reducing poverty. MKUKUTA has three clusters of expected outcomes: 1) Economic growth and reduction of income poverty; 2) Improved quality of life and social well-being and 3) Governance and accountability.

Christianity and Islam are the predominant religions of Tanzania. About 40-45% of the population is Christian, while about 35-40% is Muslim. Minority religious communities, including Hindu, Sikh, Baha'i, Buddhists and Zoroastrians, account for barely 1%. The rest of the population adheres to traditional beliefs, centred on ancestor worship and nature-based animism. Most Christians live on the mainland, where missionary stations reach into the hinterland. Islam is the major religion of the coastal areas, but is also practiced inland along the old caravan trade routes.

In Tanzania, indigenous peoples include the Sandawe, Iraqw, Gorowa, Burungi, Ndorobo and the Hadzabe. The Hadzabe are Hottentot-Khoisan related people who speak click languages. The Ndorobo are also click speakers but they are more adaptive to external culture. Some of these indigenous peoples are nomads, gatherers, hunters, collectors and fishers. They all experience challenges related to sustainable livelihood.

Tanzania has a mixed economy with agriculture playing a key role as the main contributor to the GDP. Tanzania is blessed with vast deposits of minerals and gemstones like the Tanzanite. The Government's efforts to reduce poverty must be linked to the proper utilization and management of these resources for the benefit of the poor and marginalized communities.

Tanzania underwent a successful multi party election in 2005. The electoral period was however marred by animosity between the governing party and opposition. This tension is perceived by many as being religiously based, while others claim it is mostly party-political. The tension is still simmering and portends a threat to human security unless properly managed.

¹ National Bureau of Statistics 2002, <http://www.nhs.go.tz> cited 15.04.07

² Status Report 2006: Progress towards the goals for growth, social well being and governance in Tanzania, p. 3

The representation of women in the national decision-making structures still remains very low, with women holding only 21, 4% of the seats in the Parliament.³

While Tanzania ranks high on democracy and governance standards relative to many other countries in the region, corruption is still rampant and accountability and transparency mechanisms require further strengthening. Civil society still needs to explore how it can utilize, improve and widen the space for popular political influence.

Gender discrimination is still widespread in many parts of the country, especially in the rural areas. Gender based violence continues to pose a serious challenge to women. 18% of the female population undergoes Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and domestic violence is rampant.⁴

An estimated one third of Tanzania's population (12 million) are youth in the age group 15 to 34 years. Youth also constitutes 68% of the national labour force and are particularly hard hit by unemployment. Unemployed youth constitute 28% of the urban youth labour force and 32% of the rural unemployed. It is estimated that approximately 57% of the unemployed young Tanzanians in the mainland are women. Hence young women fail to improve their lives and that of their daughters and sons, leading to vicious cycle of poverty from one generation to the next.

1.2 Participation deficit

"NCA is committed to the empowerment and mobilization of people to build sustainable communities and accountable governance", NCA Global Strategic Plan (GSP) page 14.

The majority of the Tanzanian people are not fully aware of their rights to participate in public decision-making and ownership of resources. In Tanzania, women and youth are to a large extent excluded from decision making at all levels (families, Faith Based Organisations (FBOs) and public bodies). There is also a deficit in the rights of children, especially on the subject of their rights to be consulted and heard.

One of the most widespread participation deficits in Tanzania is the violation of the rights of the poor and marginalized at community level to *receive public information* and to *participate in decision-making*. This is especially relevant for women, youth, indigenous peoples, people living with HIV and Aids and orphans. Even though local government laws spell out the right of all to participate in planning and decision-making, the actual operation of the governance structures at village, ward and district levels is often not transparent, nor inclusive. Rather it is often controlled exclusively by a few people, with limited dissemination of public information.

There is a deficit in the right to information on public policies and public documents in general. In recent years the media have enjoyed increasing space and freedom. This has helped to create awareness and public debate on important governance and economic justice issues. However, the new proposed legislation on media and right to information does **not** provide a sufficient solution to the current deficit in access to public information. This is also true when it comes to confidential agreements on natural resources. Hence today's insufficient mechanisms to provide for access to and control of public resources may cause division among the population.

³ UNDP Human Development Report

⁴ Tanzania AFROL Gender Profile

At national level, there is a question as to whether *parliamentary processes* provide the necessary opportunities for *popular and democratic participation*. The majority of members of parliament are from Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM). As a result, all leadership positions in the government are from CCM and almost *all political decision making and policy making is done by the ruling party*. This also has adverse effects on parliamentarians' ability and willingness to control and scrutinize government decision-making. This, for example, has been evident in the limited checks and balances provided by parliament in relation to loan contraction procedures.⁵

Another participation deficit results from *externally imposed policies*. International financial institutions (World Bank, International Monetary Fund (IMF)) and global and regional institutions like, the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the European Union (EU) sometimes "arm-twist" the government to get policies accepted. This *limits the space available for policy making based on nationally defined development priorities*.⁶

Finally, *civil society and FBOs have not been able or willing to explore alternative advocacy and campaigning approaches*. These groups need to do more to make better use of the political space offered, *make the existing policy space more open and transparent, and seek to broaden the policy space at local, national, regional and global level*. In order to do this there is a need to develop innovative ways of campaigning and advocacy that can combine elements of "peaceful" confrontation and dialogue. The weak tradition for disagreement in public can pose a participation deficit, as important issues are not brought to the attention of the general public.

The impact of stigma associated with HIV and AIDS has caused marginalization of people living with HIV and AIDS. This is compounded in the case of women, who already bear the burden of gender-based discrimination and exclusion.

1.3 Equity deficit

"NCA is committed to join forces with the poor and excluded in efforts to secure their basic economic, social and cultural rights, and to challenge the rich and powerful to promote economic justice"(GSP page 15).

Every Tanzanian has a right to development and to enjoy the benefits of common economic resources in the country. Tanzania is very rich in terms of natural and human resources. However, the national economy is small and the country is number 16 from the bottom of the UNDP development ranking list (ranking 177 countries). 60% of the population lives on less than 2 USD per day, whilst 20% lives on less than 1 USD per day. Poverty remains **the** major barrier to development in Tanzania.

The Tanzanian context still shows severe deficits in gender equality and equity between women and men. *Cultural and traditional values provide better access to resources and decision making for men than women*. For example, many women experience lack of secure access to land as a productive resource. This is also a relevant description of the situation in several of the Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), with whom NCA is partnering.

Vulnerable groups, such as ethnic and indigenous groups, face considerable discrimination and exclusion. General society shows a lack of respect for and understanding of their wishes to continue culturally based livelihood practices like pastoralist and hunter-gatherer traditions. *The economic pressures and desire to modernize the areas in which the indigenous live seems to supersede the underlying*

⁵ ref. to 1.3 equity analysis

⁶ ref. to 1.3 equity analysis

principles of human rights. The marginalization of indigenous people has led to their exclusion from most of the structures of governance and services. Their livelihood is threatened by continued encroachment of their natural habitat and unmanaged environmental and climate change. The result has been a persistent violation of their most basic rights and their continued lack of awareness and capacity to mobilize and claim their rights.

Other vulnerable groups, like *People Living with HIV and Most Vulnerable Children (MVC)* are also faced with deficits in access to public services. Many farmers face a great deal of insecurity in terms of volatile and low prices for agricultural products. These issues are all contributing to several deficits when it comes to livelihood rights.

Tanzania fails to reap the benefits of its natural resources, due to insufficient taxation on commodity extracting industries and other resource outflows. There are reasons to believe that *large parts of the public income potential (taxes, royalties, etc) are leaking away from public control long before collection, due to corruption and lack of transparency.* One Christian Aid study found that Tanzanian government's revenue from gold fell by nearly a third once the rise in prices has been factored in⁷.

The lack of transparency in national management of economic resources represents a huge challenge and a human rights deficit. *Economic injustice and lack of accountability in trade and investment agreements exclude the greater majority of the Tanzanian society from accessing benefits from enormous national resources.* Current economic policies are not designed to provide equity and accountability, as many contracts between government and private companies are highly confidential. The Transparency International Corruption Perception Index illustrates that corruption is still a major problem in Tanzania which is ranked number 93 out of 163 countries.

The government has developed an excellent PRSP, the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP/MKUKUTA), which spells out the priority areas for development in the country. Tanzania has benefited from a significant amount of debt relief from both the enhanced Heavily Indebted Poor Countries Initiative (HIPC) and the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative (MDRI). In 2006 the IMF, the WB and the African Development Bank (AfDB) provided USD 4,9 billion in debt relief, equivalent to about 60% of Tanzania's total external debt stock. Currently the net present value (NPV) of external debt is 15.5% of GDP and debt servicing is estimated to 5% of exports⁸. However, a 2007 study by AFRODAD suggests that *Tanzania runs the risk of again sliding into unsustainable debt burden if deficits in parliamentary control and civil society influence on the loan contraction processes are not addressed*⁹. Tanzania will also need to exercise caution in its approach to non-concessionary sources of finance such as export credits and new lenders, including China and India.

On the completion of the second Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility (PRGF), Tanzania was applauded for its macroeconomic stability and its implementation of structural reforms by the IMF. This was despite limited reduction in poverty levels and limited growth in the agricultural sector¹⁰. Tanzania is now replacing the PRGF with the Policy

⁷ The Observer (2007) Western bankers and lawyers 'rob Africa of \$150bn every year. Africa kept destitute as western firms shift cash to tax havens:

http://www.afrodad.org/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=190&Itemid=38

⁸ IMF (2007) United Republic of Tanzania: Sixth Review Under the Three-Year Arrangement Under the Poverty Reduction and Growth Facility and Request for a Three-Year Policy Support Instrument. Washington D.C: IMF www.imf.org

⁹ AFRODAD (2007) The Loan Contraction Process in Africa – The Case of Tanzania. Harare: AFRODAD www.afrodad.org

¹⁰ TASOET 2006.

Support Instrument (PSI), thus giving IMF more of an advisory role on policy issues. However, given Tanzania's high dependence on foreign aid, the IMF, through its signalling role (by civil society often termed gatekeeper role) towards the donor community, might continue to enjoy significant influence in economic policy making, reinforcing deficits in domestic policy space and hence participation in public policy formulation.

Deficits in the right to basic public services are very common in Tanzania. This includes human rights deficits within education, health, water, food and safe sanitation. Only 46% of the population has access to improved sanitation, and 73% enjoys access to improved water sources. School enrolment for secondary education is among the lowest in the world.

There are massive deficits in the right to livelihood and employment. The unemployment rate in urban areas is 14, 8 %, five times higher than in rural areas.¹¹ The President of Tanzania recently addressed the issue of low wages in the private sector, and claimed that Tanzania was among the countries experiencing the lowest salary levels in the private sector. This could be due to insufficient enforcement of labour standards.

1.4 Protection deficit.

"NCA is committed to the empowerment of people affected by insecurity, violence and environmental degradation and effects of climate change. We will address root causes and so enable women and men in communities to reduce their vulnerability and resolve conflicts without resorting to violence", GSP page 15.

Women and men are equally entitled to protection under the Tanzanian Constitution of 1977 Part 3, 12 (1). Tanzania has also ratified the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), which guarantees equal protection under the law without distinction (Article 14-16); but not the UN Convention against Torture which guarantees equal protection from torture, physical, mental violence abuse and neglect (CAT Art. 7). *The reality on the ground is that there are serious violations of the right to protection for many marginalised groups like women, children, People Living with AIDS (PLHIV), and people affected by natural and man-made disasters.*

Gender based violence threatens the safety and security of many, especially women and girls. The Marriage Act of 1971 makes a declaration against spousal battering, but does not prohibit it or provide any punishment. In 1998, the Parliament passed into law the Sexual Offence Special Provision Bill, which provides for life imprisonment for persons convicted of rape and child molestation. However, few cases related to violence and rape are reported to the police or taken to court. Hence a number of cases of domestic violence, rapes and defilement are difficult to establish, but based on statements from non-governmental organisations working in the field, the number of violent incidents are high. In 1998, after the Sexual Offence Special Provision Bill was passed, the Ministry of Home Affairs noted annual averages of 10,000 cases of women being killed by their husband or committing suicide as a result of domestic battering.

Deep-rooted cultural and customary practices perpetuate gender inequalities and justify violations of women's rights through practices like violence against women. The Demographic Health Survey 2004 (DHS) shows that 45% of the women agree that a husband can beat his wife if she argues with him, while 23% of men agree with the same statement.

¹¹ Integrated Labour Force Study. 2001 National Bureau of Statistic

There is lack of implementation of laws and policies against Gender Based Violence (GBV). For example, there are cases of increased prevalence rates in some parts of the country despite the passage of the law against GBV. Tanzania's Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act, a 1998 amendment to the Penal Code, specially prohibits Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). Although the percentage of women who undergo FGM has declined country-wide from 18% in 1996 to 14.6% in 2004, some areas are still highly affected, like Manyara (81%), Dodoma (68%), Arusha (54%), Singida (43%) and Mara (38%). Support for the practise is still high, especially in Arusha, Manyara and Mara.

The Sexual Offence Special Provision Act of 1998 criminalises FGM and provides for a five-year jail term for offenders. However, the laws that are supposed to protect women and girls are only occasionally applied. This situation is worsened by the fact that law enforcement authorities often lack knowledge about these laws, and that wife beating or/and FGM is culturally accepted. This gives a negative implicit ethical message to women and girls that GBV is tolerable. Women are to a large extent unsuccessful in organizing themselves and confronting these attitudes. Hence the negative implicit ethical messages are deepened; different value for different life, powerlessness and impunity by those with power. *Faith Based Organisations, religious leaders and communities have not been addressing domestic violence, and so far seem to lack willingness to respond to rape and abuse.*

HIV and AIDS continues to pose a major risk to women and men in Tanzania. The HIV prevalence¹² rates stand at 8% for women and 6% for men. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission and prevention methods is 47% for women and 44% for men. The number of women and men who have ever submitted to testing for HIV is still very low (12%).

Children face particular vulnerabilities due to HIV and AIDS. 2, 6% of the children in Tanzania have lost their mother to this epidemic, while 5, 9% have lost their fathers and 1, 2% have lost both parents. In 2005 the number of Most Vulnerable Children (MVC) was estimated to be 2,000,000. The children in urban areas are more affected with 13% being identified as MVC. In rural areas 9% of children are reported to be MVC. The effect of this on children ranges from high school drop-outs, malnutrition, dispossession of property etc.

FBOs are contributing to the care for, and assistance to, MVC through orphanages, support to orphans and caregivers, and free access to religious funded and run schools. The attitudes and action taken by FBOs in this regard are very positive. The care offered strengthens the connectivity among the population especially when properly handled and expanded.

Stigma and discrimination against People Living with HIV continues to affect access to their right to gainful employment and participation in structures of society like churches and schools.

There have been incidents of growing religious and religion-linked tensions in Tanzania, especially since the mid-1990s. This has partly been inspired by the rise of fundamentalist Christian and Muslim groups, and also of political and economic interest groups who have tried to use religious sentiments for their own purposes. These two trends have challenged the historical peaceful co-existence of these two majority religious communities, through polarised preaching, teachings and practices. This influence has filtered into other aspects of community life like politics, business, education and the law. For example, the issue of the recognition of the Kadhis courts (Muslim courts) remains a thorny issue between Muslims and Christians.

¹² Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 2004 – 2005, p. 205

Tanzania has signed and ratified the Kyoto agreement, but in general the awareness on environmental degradation and climatic change is low. *Floods and severe droughts in recent years have caused famine in some areas, left people homeless and caused malnutrition. Food insecurity has affected 3.7 million Tanzanians, nearly 2 million of them children.* Likewise, in the first quarter of 2006, 10,000 asylum seekers entered Tanzania due to drought in Burundi.

The government has an emergency response system for such disasters, but is often reluctant and slow to declare emergencies or take preventive steps. Although the faith-based ACT (Action by Churches Together) Forum Tanzania has a steering committee that has been able to respond to some local emergencies, its coordination capacity is still low.

1.5 The role of civil society and NCA partners

1.5.1 The Role of civil society

By default or design, the history of civil society's organisational life in Tanzania created a top-down tendency (elitist) that still persists today. There are very few strong, member based grassroots organisations. The exception to this is faith-based organisations (FBOs), especially of Christian and Muslim denominations, that have long-established networks of grassroots congregations and organisations that date back to the pre-colonial era. Current estimates show that FBOs provide almost 50% of services in the education and the health sector.

Before independence, the British felt threatened by strong organizations such as the African Association lead by Julius Nyerere, which later transformed into Tanganyika African Nationalist Union (TANU). The British therefore enacted the Societies Ordinance Law 1954, which put tight restrictions on grassroots social movements. After TANU came to power, they amended the 1965 Constitution, allowing for a one party system with restrictions on civil society. Instead, a few national state run trade unions and organisations were formed. The Societies Ordinance (now known as Societies Act) was adopted by the independent government. Before the NGO Act of June 2005 was enacted, following a long process of dialogue between state and non-state actors, civil society organisations were registered under different laws under four different ministries. Hence estimates of the actual numbers of operational Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) vary.

Due to the structural adjustment schemes (PRSPs) and the conditional support of donors, the Tanzania government has been forced to encourage the non-governmental sector to play a vital role in service delivery.¹³ There is a high density of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) in urban areas such as Dar es Salaam, Arusha and Dodoma. In addition, regions like Shinyanga, Morogoro, Iringa, Mbeya and Mwanza also have a high number of CSOs, attributed to the presence and influence of former missionary stations. On the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba, and in some of the inland regions such as Manyara, Mara, Rukwa and Singida, the number of CSOs is low, especially when the ratio is seen in relation to the number of households.¹⁴

1.5.2 NCA partners' role in civil society

NCA's historic partners in Tanzania have been faith-based organizations. These remain NCA's core partners today. The main reason for retaining FBOs as NCA core partners is that they share both NCA's values and its vision of addressing the plight of the voiceless, poor and marginalised women and men, particularly those in areas of conflicts or very remote and neglected zones. The FBOs also have a unique opportunity to promote poverty reduction in their mandate and constituency to mobilize and reach the masses

¹³ "Civil Society in Tanzania" by Siri Lange, Hege Wallevik and Andrew Kiondo. 2000.

¹⁴ "Mapping of Civil Society Organisations." 2005 Tanzania Elections Civic and Voter Education Programme. By Karuti Kanyinga and Tom Mogen

through their elaborate, long-established, sustainable community-based networks that reach the entire country at the household level. Due to this mandate and constituency, the FBOs have the relatively untapped potential of advocating together with, and on behalf of, the poor and on being effective government watchdogs with power to change public policies. NCA is now entering into new partnerships with knowledge based resource organisations. We have selected national level organisations specialising in gender, governance, interfaith, HIV, AIDS and economic justice. The idea is to link knowledge and constituency, in order to create competent faith structures able to defend and promote human dignity in Tanzania.

2.0 NCA's Added Value

NCA has been involved in Tanzania to different degrees over the last thirty years. Assistance to refugees from Southern Africa through Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS) represented the start. Later NCA became involved in the NORAD run integrated rural development programme in Rukwa region. NCA was given the task to work with local communities on mobilisation for change and development of local ownership, specifically in the water sector. This involvement included Norwegian expatriate presence during a ten-year period. Refugee involvement was re-focused to western parts of the country and stepped up by NCA partner TCRS during the Burundi and Rwanda crisis in the '90s. Since 2003, a few projects with the Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) and Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS) have been facilitated from the NCA regional office in Nairobi.

Starting in October 2005, a country office was set up in Dar es Salaam with one expatriate from Norway. The following year (2006), two national staff were recruited in administration and programming. The number of staff will also increase during 2007, firstly to improve in-house capacity for financial management and accounting, and secondly to improve the NCA capacity for partner and project follow-up and support (PME).

NCA's historical and current engagement in Tanzania has developed good relationships and confidence, particularly with the national churches and interfaith structures. The positive nationwide image that NCA has established is a key strength for championing trust-building and developing co-operation with a diversity of partners.

One of the key strengths of NCA Tanzania is the partnership with different religious FBOs. In the past two years NCA has supported the formalizing of an interfaith platform where all religions and denominations present in Tanzania can meet and respond to challenges such as human security, conflict resolution, peace building and reconciliation. This significant development presents new opportunities for increased efforts to bridge religious tension within Tanzania through interfaith dialogue. This platform also has a strong representation of women, and uses UNSCR1325 (United Nation Security Council Resolution 1325 on Women, Peace and Security) to promote women's participation in reconciliation and peace-building processes.

NCA Tanzania also partners with resource partners within our thematic areas. These are knowledge-based organisations, which are willing to work with FBOs to build capacity for a united inter-faith movement for poverty reduction and implementation of MKUKUTA.

Action by Churches Together (ACT) is a global ecumenical body with a mandate to encourage development, build peace and prepare emergency response. In Tanzania, ACT Forum meets on a regular basis. Furthermore our present partners have the potential of mobilizing a large number of people in the local communities for issues like

GBV, environment, HIV, AIDS, MVC care, accountable governance, economic justice and inter-faith dialogue.

NCA Tanzania aims to build closer links with and utilize the expertise of regional NCA partners, networks such as African Network and Forum on Debt and Development (AFRODAD) and Economic Justice Network (EJN). AFRODAD is a pan-African network focusing on debt and IFI policies, particularly through research and policy dialogues with civil society, governments, donors and IFIs. EJN is the economic justice agency of FOCCISA (Fellowship of Christian Churches in Southern Africa) and is doing considerable research, analysis and advocacy work on governance issues (trade and budget issues).

NCA seeks to mobilize the Norwegian public through lifting issues and concerns of the poor and marginalized in cooperating countries into the general public debate as well as to support increased Norwegian constituency engagement. Tanzania has been a major cooperation country for Norway for many years. A growing priority in Norwegian policy is the linkage between micro and macro involvement to create necessary synergy and effect. Involvement of Norwegian NGOs in Tanzania would strengthen the possibilities of pursuing this policy, and NCA would add the broad reach at local level through our constituency-based partners. We are already in dialogue with Norwegian People's Aid (NPA) and World Wildlife Fund Norway (WWF) on possible joint initiatives. NCA is a member of FOKUS (Forum for Women and Development) and gender has become an important and integrated priority in all our programming.

The policy and thematic priorities of NORAD and NCA are found to be quite compatible, and therefore an increased NCA involvement and presence would give possibilities for increased impact.

II. NCA INTERVENTION STRATEGY

3.0 Thematic analysis and priorities

3.1 Specific rights to be addressed by the program

A number of rights violations emerge from the analysis of participation, equity and protection in chapter 1. NCA does not have the capacity to work effectively on all of these, important as they may be. We have therefore identified the following rights claims as priorities for NCA's work in Tanzania. While we make evident that each right is supported by normative rights frameworks such as international human rights conventions, and that some are backed up by United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), NCA's starting point is poor people's own lived experiences of poverty and exclusion, an understanding that these rights reflect real felt needs.

NCA seeks to link our constituency based core partners with our competence based knowledge partners. The idea is to build necessary competence amongst core partners who have a tremendous and relatively untapped potential for impact and coverage, to empower rights holders as well as to mobilise and challenge duty bearers.

3.2 Thematic focus

The overall vision of the NCA Tanzania program is to promote the human rights and human dignity of poor and marginalised women, men and youth, by supporting partners and programs that contribute to the increased participation, equity and protection. NCA's program in Tanzania will therefore have the following thematic focus:

1. Civil society for **accountable governance** and economic justice.
2. Faith communities addressing **HIV and AIDS** and Most Vulnerable Children (MVC).

3. Communities mobilising for **fresh water and safe sanitation**.
4. Women and men addressing **Gender Based violence (GBV)**.
5. Religions for **peace building and conflict transformation** (UN Resolution 1325)

Gender, human rights, interfaith and environment will be crosscutting in all the above themes.

In all the thematic priorities, NCA Tanzania will place emphasis on addressing the plight of the marginalised and vulnerable groups and will as far as possible include strategies to address gender inequalities, exclusion and discrimination against PLHIV, indigenous people and youths.

NCA finds the Do No Harm framework instrumental in analyzing the systems and institutions at play. Especially the concept of Implicit Ethical Messages would be readily used in review of the policies and awareness creation among the population.

The question of climate change and environmental degradation will also be addressed; in as far as it affects the realization of the rights of the poor and marginalised under each of the thematic areas.

To achieve these thematic priorities NCA Tanzania shall employ the following strategies:

3.2.1 Civil society for accountable governance and economic justice (MKUKUTA Cluster 3)

Tanzania is a country rich in terms of natural resources. However, much of these resources are leaking away through economic manipulation by internal and external actors. The liberalised market is not benefiting the poor and marginalized. Access to public information is difficult. There is widespread discrimination of women. Public services in health, education, water etc is not sufficiently provided. NCA Tanzania will address these deficits by:

- Faith communities mobilised to enhance citizens' awareness of the right to receive public information and to participate in public decision-making, through civic education.
- Women, men and youth actively participating in governance structures at family, community and national levels. Increase gender awareness to change attitudes.
- Faith communities mobilised to enhance popular and participatory democracy, through civic education.
- Faith communities mobilised to enhance good governance and accountability from government through policy advocacy, media engagement and information dissemination on externally imposed policies that limit the space available for policy making based on nationally defined development priorities.
- Women and youth mobilized and enabled to participate in structures (FBOs, community and government) and decision-making processes through budget and policy monitoring and advocacy.
- Faith communities mobilised to enhance good governance and accountability from government through policy advocacy, media engagement and information dissemination on budget monitoring.
- Enhanced livelihood opportunities for smallholder farmers in communities where NCA Tanzania operates, in particular addressing fair and / or ethical trade in local, regional and global markets.
- Increased policy space vis a vis donors, multinationals and IFIs. Water security and mitigating effects of climate change should be appreciated as governance issues.
- Faith communities mobilised to enhance good governance and accountability from government through policy advocacy, media engagement and information dissemination on public income from natural resources.

- Women, men and youth participating and effectively benefiting from natural resources and economic governance of the country. Natural resources should be effectively managed.
- Faith communities mobilised to enhance good governance and accountability from government through policy advocacy, media engagement and information dissemination on national loan contraction.
- Enhanced livelihood opportunities for women, men and youth in communities where NCA Tanzania operates, in particular addressing economic justice, labour laws, trade agreements, income generating activities (IGAs/ VICOBAs), food security, and women's access to and control of resources.

3.2.2 Faith communities addressing HIV and AIDS and Most Vulnerable Children (MKUKUTA Cluster II Goal 2)

HIV and AIDS continues to pose a major risk to women and men in Tanzania. The HIV prevalence rates stand at 8% for women and 6% for men.¹⁵ HIV and AIDS status is a basis for exclusion and a violation of the protection, participation and equity for the PLHIV. In addition to children being vulnerable due to HIV and AIDS, there has been a serious rise in violence against children, including molestation. To work to address these deficits NCA Tanzania will focus on the following sub themes:

- Faith communities enhancing access to basic rights and services for victims of child molestation.
- The rights of Most Vulnerable Children (MVC) to participation, equity and protection are addressed – enhancing the voice and participation of MVC in issues affecting them.
- Faith based organizations address stigma and discrimination that leads to exclusion of PLHIV in access to resources, livelihood, employment, decision-making and participation in FBOs, communities and government institutions.
- Faith communities enhancing access to basic rights and services for PLHIV and Children Affected by Aids (CABA).
- Faith communities addressing stigma and discrimination against PLHIV within the faith communities.
- Faith communities working to address HIV and AIDS among the ethnic minorities.
- Faith communities enhancing access to basic rights and services for MVCs.

3.2.3 Communities mobilising for fresh water and safe sanitation (MKUKUTA Cluster 2: Goal 3)

In Tanzania less than half of the rural population has access to safe water. Even though child mortality has been reported to be declining, the rate is still high. One out of ten dies before their fifth birthday. Tanzania is one of the few countries that might be able to meet the Millennium Development Goal 4; reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five. Tanzania has one of the highest maternal mortality rates (580 per 100 000 live births) in Africa. Only 46% of expecting mothers give birth at a clinic. In order to address the deficit, NCA will encourage fresh water and safe sanitation through:

- Enhanced delivery of basic services to the indigenous people.
- The reproductive health rights of indigenous women enhanced through enhanced service delivery and training on gender, re-productive health and life skills.
- Communities are building sand dams.
- Women, men and youth mobilized in water harvesting.
- Communities are harvesting rain off public buildings (schools, hospitals, etc) and private homes, possibly combining the purchase of infrastructures with VICOBA (Village Community Banks).
- Communities addressing Millennium Development Goals: MDG4; reduction in infant mortality rate and MDG5; improved maternal health.

¹⁵ Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey 2004 – 2005 Pg. 205 and HS

- Service delivery of water to communities.
- Communities are practising safe sanitation to reduce waterborne diseases: use of water, hygiene practises like washing hands before and after visiting toilets or before eating, safe sanitation, etc.
- Advocacy for government to take responsibility for safe water and sanitation.

3.2.4 Women and men addressing GBV (Mkukuta Cluster II goal 2 and 4)

Deep-rooted cultural and customary practices perpetuate gender inequalities and justify violations of the rights of women through practices like FGM, domestic violence against women and other forms of gender-based human rights violations. Unequal gender relations resulting in the lack of access to, and control of resources by women, add to the continued disempowerment and marginalization of women. This in turn increases their vulnerability and reduces their coping mechanisms. There is a lack of implementation of laws and policies against GBV. To address the protection and equity deficit GBV causes, NCA Tanzania will prioritize the following sub-themes:

- Faith communities are advocating for the implementation of laws and policies against GBV.
- Faith communities are mobilized to speak out against GBV – FBO leaders, women in churches, etc.
- Media is effectively used to mobilize communities against FGM and GBV.
- GBV and HIV and AIDS among indigenous communities addressed.
- Communities and authorities are made aware of the negative impact of powerlessness and impunity, which the practice of FGM sends out when those responsible are not made to face justice for violations.
- Women, men and youth are mobilised against FGM.

3.2.5 Religions for peace building and conflict transformation (UN Security Council Resolution 1325)

Although Tanzania has generally been a peaceful country with no serious armed conflicts in the recent past, there is great need to address any situation that portends violence or outbreak of serious conflicts in the country. Unresolved inter-religious tensions portend serious threats to human security in Tanzania as became evident in the last general elections. The issue of the recognition of the Kadhis courts remains a thorny issue between Muslims and Christians. Tanzania is also surrounded by countries that are currently experiencing serious conflicts. About 650,000 refugees from these countries have sought refuge over the border in Tanzania. Gender inequalities worsen this situation as women and girls tend to suffer disproportionately because of conflicts and violence. Cases of GBV also are higher in these circumstances. To address the protection deficit faced by the poor and vulnerable because of these and potential conflicts, NCA Tanzania will prioritize the following sub themes:

- Implementation of UNSCR 1325 to address cases of GBV and violations of women's rights in the refugee camps.
- Inter religious coalition and dialogue for peace building.
- Women of faith networking for peace in the East African region.
- Provide space for people to act in "non-war" ways, and engage in joint initiatives with those in the opposing side e.g. the Christians vs. Muslims, the marginalized communities vs. the powerful.
- Encourage women, men and youth to keep alive the hope of a shared future, and perhaps help to work towards such a vision.
- Sustain the interfaith forum where peace and cooperation can be discussed.
- Encourage inter-religious meetings to provide suitable arenas for discussions on peace and conflict resolution.
- Supply media with briefs, actions and expressions that promote peace.
- Discourage activities that enhance hostility.
- Motivate women, men and youth to withdraw their support for, and participation in hostilities.

4.0 Strategies for rights holders and duty bearers

NCA Tanzania rights based approach (RBA) to programming seeks to engage poor and marginalized women, men and youth as claim holders who are equally without any distinction, entitled to human dignity and human rights by virtue of their being human. A vital component of the RBA to programming is to provide resources and empower the poor and vulnerable women, men and youth as rights holders with tangible entitlements.

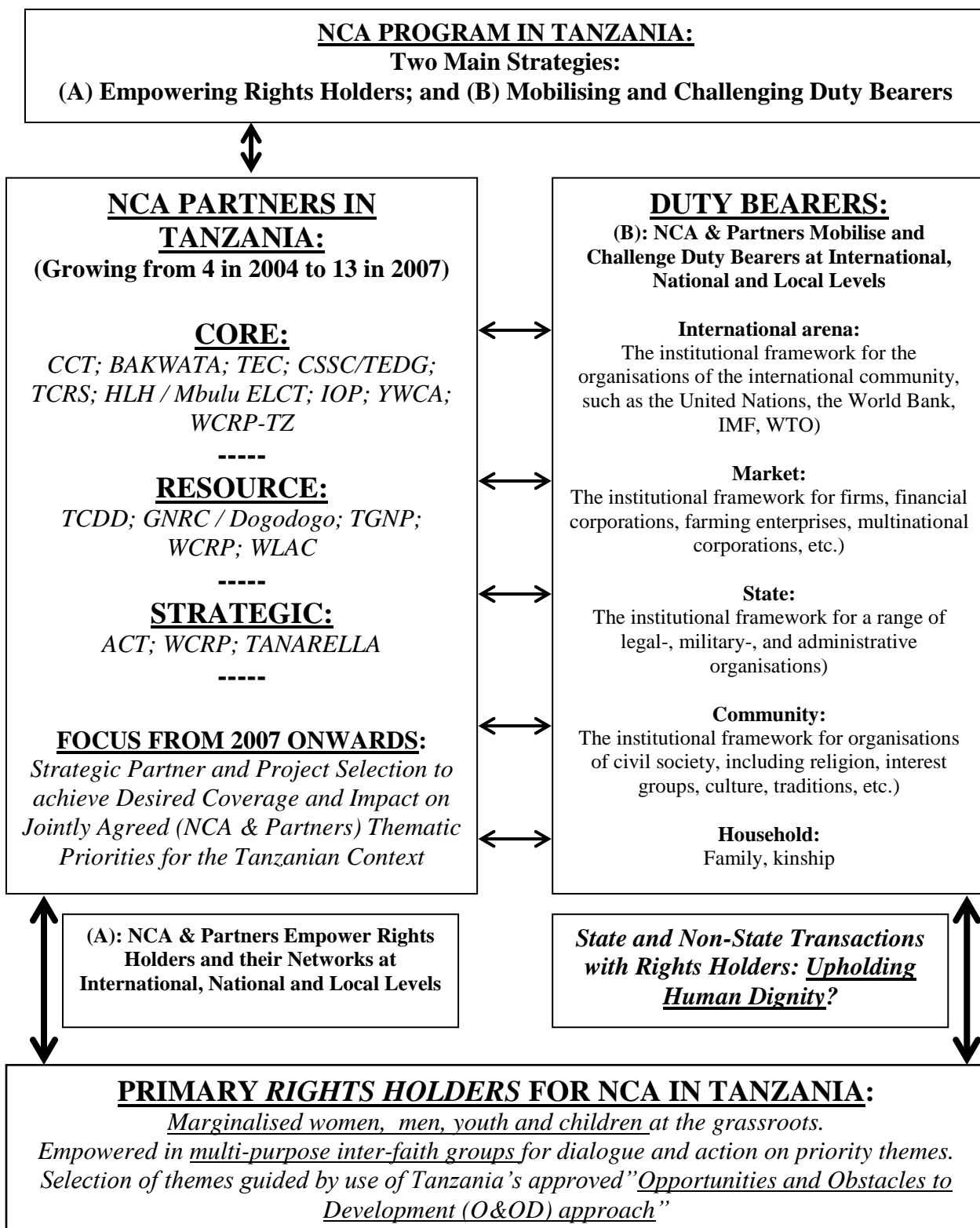
In order for grassroots people to be able to influence public policies, NCA and partners will seek to build an **inter-faith movement** with co-ordinated advocacy demands. When FBOs stand together in a joint policy advocacy initiative, it represents a powerful strategic alliance with the potential to change public policies in favour of the poor and marginalized.

The NCA Program Approach in Tanzania proposes to apply two main strategies to achieve its vision and mission: (A) Empowering rights holders and their networks at local, national and international levels; and (B) Mobilising and challenging duty bearers, also targeting them at local, national and international levels as necessary. The Approach is summarised in *Figure 1 (NCA Country Program Approach in Tanzania)*.

The primary rights holders for NCA in Tanzania are understood to be marginalized women, men, youth and children (citizens) at the grassroots level. These would be empowered in multi-purpose inter-faith grassroots groups for dialogue and action on priority themes to be identified and selected by use of Tanzania's approved "Opportunities and Obstacles to Development (O&OD) approach" – for the following reasons.

There is already a very good framework of policies and laws for people-centered, participatory development in Tanzania. The Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1977, Articles Numbers 145 and 146, state that the aim of Local Government Authorities is to transfer authority to the people. In order to attain this aim, the government endorsed the vision for Local Government in Tanzania in the policy paper of Local Government Reform of 1998. This triggered the restructuring of the Regional Administration by Act No.19 of 1997 and the empowerment of the Local Government Authorities by the Miscellaneous Amendments Act No. 6 of 1999. A National Framework for Participatory Planning and Budgeting at district level was then established, describing the guiding legal framework and the roles and responsibilities of government institutions at all levels, including the district, ward, village, and sub-village levels.

Figure 1: NCA Country Program Approach in Tanzania



Based on the Framework for Participatory Planning and Budgeting at district level, and on the need to harmonize the various participatory approaches and tools that were being used by different development supporters in different locations and at different times, the Opportunities and Obstacles to Development (O&OD) methodology was developed. O&OD harmonized the different participatory approaches for facilitating the bottom-up approach to planning. It was piloted nationally between years 2000 and 2003 in different rural and urban settings, before being mainstreamed to all the councils as the prescribed method for bottom-up planning. It has been made a precondition for government-linked development planning within local government.

4.1 Rights holders

4.1.1 Community level strategies for rights holders

- Mobilize and organize into groups and give voice to the poor and marginalised women and youth (including MVC and PLHAs) around economic, social justice and governance issues affecting them.
- Empower and capacitate poor and marginalised women and youth and enable them to change their own lives.
- Alliance building and network building among local groups to mobilise, empower and raise voice for responding to economic, social, cultural and political issues.
- Empower local communities to use local resources.

4.1.2 National and international level strategies of right holders

- Alliance building and movement building with local and national and international organizations.
- Create resources pool by Training of Trainers (TOT) to enhance sustainable resource base.
- Develop advocacy skills and capacity including popularize research findings.
- Develop documentation and research skills by using resource partners.

4.2 Duty bearers

4.2.1 Community level:

Primary duty bearers: Government

- Promote social and financial accountability of government through budget advocacy, service delivery and transparency in management of public resources.
- Expose and bring issues of governance and other issues into the public domain.
- Create public debate on issues of economic injustice and demand accountability of public institutions.
- Challenge all systems and institutions that tend to fuel dividers among the different groups/communities/religions by sending negative messages.
- Build capacity on, develop and implement innovative and efficient strategies for campaigning, alliance building, advocacy and popular mobilization.

Secondary duty bearers (FBOs)

- Dialogue on issues especially with FBOs on gender and women's participation in FBOs structures and issues of PLHIV.
- Confront practices within FBOs that are not compatible with human rights and shared values.
- Through the media, expose issues related to violations of the rights of indigenous women and men and mine workers.
- Capacity building through information collection and dissemination, documentation and resource materials mobilization (IEC materials).
- Research and dissemination of research, as basis for campaigning and advocacy.

NCA Tanzania will seek to mobilise individuals within religious networks to become more active citizens, and thereby build a democratic and transparent political system in Tanzania. Our hope is that by mobilising faith networks, we create a force of “peacemakers” that are aware of their rights and are aware of how to claim rights vis a vis their government structures at different levels.

5.0 Geographical focus

The geographical focus of the country program has been identified as areas where NCA partners are operational today. The partners’ knowledge of the people and places, and the local communities’ knowledge and appreciation of the partner organisations, are important factors which give way to mutual understanding and good working relationships. The needs, such as rights to livelihood and basic services, of poor and marginalized women, men and youth and the MVC will serve as entry points into the communities. The selection criteria for the groups will be transparent and inclusive so as to eliminate suspicions, competition and mistrust between neighbours. Even within the areas of focus, all-inclusive participation would be promoted at all costs whereby all inhabitants are targeted irrespective of their faith.

Small scale community empowerment programmes are implemented by Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service (TCRS) in Karagwe, Ngara, Kibondo along the Western boarder with Rwanda and Burundi, and Morgoro at the east side of the country and Kilwa in Lindi District at the coast. TCRS carries out household surveys to identify the most vulnerable and marginalized families within their target areas, then meetings are conducted to identify the needs of this group. A programme is designed based upon these findings. The Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT) has facilitated the creation of diaconal groups in Mbeya, Geita, Same and Dodoma to assist the most vulnerable children and their caregivers to improve the quality of life for orphans and other vulnerable children. Also, CCT’s Female Genital Mutilation project in Mara District holds a potential for such an entry point. In 2005 CCT facilitated the creation of a women’s campaign group in Nyamawogo to fight FGM, which has developed into an interest organisation where women are empowered through creation of income generative activities. World Conference on Religion and Peace have worked extensively in Ukonga ward in Dar es Salaam and will expand their programmes to Ilula, Mbulu, Babati, Leshoto where some of the smaller NCA partners are located. Interfaith Village Bank Saving (VICOBA) will be introduced as an entry point for intervention in those areas. Bagamoyo, Manyara, Masasi and Korogwe are districts where BAKWATA will implement their NCA funded projects.

However some of our projects will have a larger target area as some of the partners have a country-wide network through local church leaders, imams and the media. This will however depend of the nature of the project.

Districts to be covered by NCA and partners

1 Ilala	WCRP
2 Kisarawe	WCRP
3 Lushoto	WCRP
4 Mbulu	WCRP
5 Ilula (Kilolo)	WCRP
6 Babati	WCRP
7 Same	CCT
8 Geita	CCT
9 Mbeya	CCT
10 Tarime	CCT
11 Dodoma	CCT
12 Kibondo	TCRS
13 Ngara	TCRS
14 Kilwa	TCRS
15 Morogoro	TCRS
16 Karagwe	TCRS
17 Bagamoyo	BAKWATA
18 Manyara	BAKWATA
19 Masasi	BAKWATA
20 Korogwe	BAKWATA

III. PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION

6.0 Program objectives

As noted in section 1.1 (overview), Tanzania's National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA) has three clusters of expected outcomes: 1) Growth and reduction of income poverty (livelihood); 2) Improved quality of life and social well-being (basic services) and 3) Governance and accountability. The NCA Tanzania Country Programme log frame will address the rights of the people through the framework of MKUKUTA's three cornerstones: livelihood, basic services and accountable governance. However the rights addressed will be guided by a need based understanding.

The understanding of the right to livelihood includes labour rights, food security, and the right to income generating activities i.e. micro credits such as Village Cooperation Banks (VICOBA), women's access to property and adaptations to climatic change. Under MKUKUTA cluster one "Growth and Reduction of Income Poverty", NCA Tanzania will focus on the right to work, which is defined in the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977, under section 22. (1), as "Every person has the right to work." Tanzania has also ratified the ILO Conventions. However, women cannot work in certain areas according to the Employment Act.

The right to basic services includes the right to water, education, life skills, health (maternal health, child health and freedom from FMG), food, home based care for People Living with AIDS and care in general for the Most Vulnerable Children (MVC). In MKUKUTA, these right felt needs are catered for in cluster two "Improvements of Quality of Life and Social Well Being". Within this cluster NCA Tanzania will focus on social and economic rights, especially the right to a healthy life. NCA will also address the right to

life skills as a component of right to education. Within life skills we include skills to say NO to GBV, skills to adapt to climatic changes, skills to protect against HIV and AIDS and skills to avoid water borne diseases. This section of the NCA programme will focus much on monitoring of how public budget resources are translating into public delivery of right based services. The Public Expenditure Tracking project of Policy Forum will be an important entry point. NCA has resource partners with strong competence in this field.

Women's engagement in unpaid care has increased as a result of HIV and AIDS. Special attention must be given to the reduction of women's workload if they are to enjoy these rights.

The last cluster in MKUKUTA is "Governance and Accountability", which in NCA Tanzania programming includes the rights to development, participation, non-discrimination, collective rights, violence against women and the right to information. The main focus in NCA Tanzania will be on the right to development. The Tanzania constitution states that "... the state authority and all its agencies are obliged to direct their policies and programmes towards ensuring - (i) that the use of national resources places emphasis on the development of the people and in particular is geared towards the eradication of poverty, ignorance and disease;(ii) that the economic activities are not conducted in a manner capable of resulting in the concentration of production in the hands of a few individuals. This section of the NCA programme will focus much on mobilising against corruption and use "income tracking" to identify areas where public income is lost and where there is a potential to secure more public resources for the benefit of all Tanzanians.

6.1 The right to livelihood and food security (Related to MKUKUTA Outcome I)

Overall goal : Poor and marginalized women, men and youth (citizens) in Tanzania have sustainable livelihood

1 Specific objective:	Indicators	Source of verification
Marginalized women, men, youth have created sustainable self- employment.	Number of women, men and youth (girls and boys) participating in economic livelihood projects (VICOBA, etc). Number of new jobs created.	Partners reports. NCA monitoring visit reports. Evaluation reports.
1.1 Expected Result: Functional interfaith community based groups have been established, with priority on women and youth.	Female participation increased. Number of actively operating groups.	Lists of members with NCA partners & with groups.
1.2 Expected Result: Youth and women have been trained on entrepreneurial skills and VICOBA (Village Community Banking)	Number of youth and women self employed. Number of youth and women trained on VICOBA & entrepreneurship.	Personal interviews. Field reports. Media reports.
Specific objective 2: Employed women, men and youth receive living wages and have working conditions complying with labour rights.	Proportion of women and men in selected districts reporting on working conditions in compliance with labour rights.	Labour survey. Media reports.

<p>2.1 Expected Result: A national roundtable initiative for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) has been established.</p>	<p>Number of business companies in targeted districts that have signed a voluntary code of conduct complying with ILO conventions.</p>	<p>Partners reports. The code of conducts + annual report of CSR initiative.</p>
<p>2.2 Expected Result: Employers and employees have been sensitised on labour issues, including living wages.</p>	<p>Proportion of women and men who are aware of labour laws including salary and wages laws. Number of women men and youth in target communities trained and involved in advocating for better labour standards.</p>	<p>Training Reports. Personal interviews.</p>
<p>2.3 Expected Result: FBOs have been trained on issues of living wage and ethical working conditions.</p>	<p>Number of FBOs trained on Corporate Social Responsibility.</p>	<p>FBO reports. Testimonies.</p>
<p>2.4 Expected Result: NCA Partners have created a capacity to raise labour issues and CSR issues in the media.</p>	<p>Number of articles with this focus. Network for investigative journalism. Number of journalists trained.</p>	<p>Media reports. Survey on CSR.</p>
<p>3 Specific objective: Poor and marginalized women, men and youth have received fair prices for their products.</p>	<p>Proportion of <i>women, men and youth</i> reporting of fair prices for products. Co-operatives for fair trade production.</p>	<p>Survey. Partners reports. FLO reports (fair-trade labelling organisation).</p>
<p>Expected Result 3.1: Farmers have received training on ways to access markets for fair and direct trade and how to produce good quality products.</p>	<p>Number of farmers in program location trained on how to access markets.</p>	<p>Partner reports. District Council reports.</p>
<p>Expected Result 3.2: Poor and marginalized <i>women, men and youth</i> farmers have formed co-operatives and been certified as Fair Trade producers.</p>	<p>Number of co-operatives formed and certified by FLO (Fair trade Labelling Organisation). Number of Fair trade farmers.</p>	<p>FLO reports. Field survey reports. Testimonies.</p>
<p>Expected Result 3.3: Producers have been informed about market prices for their products and received training on innovative ways of increasing prices (storage, processing, transport, cooperatives, etc).</p>	<p>Proportion of poor and marginalized <i>women, men and youth</i> with access to market and price information.</p>	<p>Partner reports. Media reports.</p>
<p>4 Specific objective: Women have experienced economic and social empowerment.</p>	<p>Proportion of women reporting economic independence. Proportion of women reporting that they are listened to in households and public meetings.</p>	<p>Survey. Partners reports. Personal interviews. Testimonies.</p>

4.1 Expected Result: Awareness on gender inequalities in livelihood have been created in the media.	Number of articles and programmes in media cover gender inequalities in livelihood.	Report by Media Council of Tanzania. Steadman Report. Media reports.
4.2 Expected Result: Laws that are discriminating are identified and lobby plan to change legislation has been developed.	Number of advocacy campaigns, letters to government, media reports.	Campaign material. Letters to government.
5 Specific objective: Poor and marginalized women, men and youth have been capacitated to adapt to climate change and advocate for climate justice.	Proportion of poor and marginalized women, men and youth have developed a system for and are able to respond to climate change. Number of community environmental friendly interventions.	Partners reports. NCA field visit reports. Media reports.
5.1 Expected Result: <i>Women, men and youth</i> in communities have adopted environmental measurers to enhance their coping mechanisms and to reduce climate change.	Number of micro and small dams and ponds built. Number of trees planted. Number of households and groups involved in rain water harvesting projects.	Partners reports. District Planning Office documents. Reports from local water committees.

6.2 The right to basic services (related to MKUKUTA Outcome II)

Overall goal: Women, men and youth in Tanzania have access to right-based services and life skills.

Objectives/Results	Indicators	Source of verification
6 Specific objective: Poor women and men, and marginalized groups have acquired life skills for the enhancement of health and other social services	Proportion of women, men and youth in selected districts that have acquired life skills. Proportion of marginalized reporting being able to apply life skills in the communities.	Partners reports. Media. Hospital records. District Council Health Report.
6.1 Expected Result: <i>Poor women, men and youth</i> have received life skills training on promotion of reproductive health rights for women and girls, and prevention of HIV and AIDS and FGM and child molestation.	Numbers of people that have received FBO facilitated life skills training for the prevention of HIV and AIDS and FGM.	
6.2 Expected Result: FBOs have produced theological reflection material to reduce stigma and discrimination.	Production of theological reflection material. Number of people reached with theological reflections and teachings.	

<p>6.3 Expected Result: Faith based hospitals and health services are capacitated to respond to the needs of mothers and children.</p>	<p>Number of deliveries attended by trained personnel.</p>	
<p>6.4 Expected Result: Faith Based Organisations are capacitated to respond to the rights of MVCs.</p>	<p>Number of MVC vaccinated and CABA assisted to treatment. Number of trained caregivers on nutritious feeding and sanitation.</p>	
<p>7 Specific objective: Poor and marginalized women, men and youth have received basic social services.</p>		
<p>7.1 Expected Result: Communities are able to monitor local government social expenditures, participate in budget process and to demand social services delivered by the government.</p>	<p>Number of <i>women, men and youth</i> involved in advocacy, Public Expenditure Tracking (PET) and actively participate in budget process.</p>	<p>Media. Partners reports. Records of membership. Partners reports. NCA monitor visits. Media reports. Partners reports. NCA assessment.</p>
<p>7.2 Expected Result: Interfaith women and youth groups assisting and engaging with government to deliver basic services.</p>	<p>Number of groups (gender breakdown) building capacity, advocating and assisting duty bearers in service delivery.</p>	<p>Partner reports.</p>
<p>7.3 Expected Result: FBO have addressed inequity in public support to governmental hospitals and faith based hospitals.</p>	<p>Number of encounters with governmental officials and media.</p>	<p>Media reports. Partner reports.</p>
<p>7.4 Expected Result: Marginalised <i>women, men and youth</i> have received training on their claims as right holders and the obligation of government as duty bearers.</p>	<p>Proportion of poor <i>women, men and youth</i> who have received training.</p>	<p>Training reports. Post workshop action plans.</p>
<p>8 Specific objective: Women, girls and marginalized groups experience the right to equality and freedom from gender-based violence.</p>	<p>Reduction in GBV prevalence rates. Community consensus and ending impunity against GBV. FBOS actively mobilizing against GBV.</p>	<p>Media report. Partners report.</p>
<p>8.1 Expected Result: Partners have implemented awareness raising initiatives to change attitudes towards gender inequalities, gender-based violence and people living with HIV and addressed issues raised in UNSCR 1325.</p>	<p>Increased number of PLHIV living openly. Public Statements against FGM. Number of Role Models supporting the campaign against rape (Tamar Campaign). Prevalence of rape, FGM, etc.</p>	<p>Personal accounts in partners reports and the media. NCA monitor visits. Airtime and frequency of broadcasting. Partners reports of PLHIV who publicly declared their statuses.</p>

<p>8.2 Expected Result: NCA and partners have skills to mainstream gender in all policies and projects.</p>	<p>Number of institutions capacitated in mainstreaming gender Proportion of FBOs women's organizations reporting higher influence in religious bodies</p>	<p>Partners reports. Partner policies. Partner project documents.</p>
<p>8.3 Expected Result: FBOs have monitored and evaluated government's gender efforts.</p>	<p>Number of governmental meetings attended by partners Public announcement and declaration.</p>	<p>Media reports. Project document.</p>
<p>8.4 Expected Results: Women have been given capacities to increase participation in decision-making bodies of FBOs.</p>	<p>Number of FBOs with developed and implemented gender policies. Number of women in FBOs decision-making structures.</p>	<p>FBO policies. Media reports. Partners reports.</p>

6.3 The right to accountable governance and economic justice (related to MKUKUTA Outcome III)

Overall goal: Poor and marginalized women and men have been enabled to participate effectively in governance and fully benefit from resources in Tanzania.

Objectives/Results	Indicators	Source of verification
<p>Overall Goal: Poor and marginalized women and men have been enabled to participate effectively in governance and fully benefit from resources in Tanzania.</p>	<p>Successful implementation of the Local Government Reform Programme. Increase in tax collection from national resources. Number of community based groups working on governance and economic justice.</p>	<p>Report on LGRP Reports on tax collection from natural resources Reports from core partners and resource partners.</p>
<p>9 Specific objective: Poor and marginalized women and men, youth and MVC have participated in local governance structures and in the governance of FBOs and have demanded enhanced accountability of duty bearers.</p>	<p>Proportion of poor and marginalized women and men participating in local governance structures. Proportion of poor and marginalized women and men participating in governance of FBOs.</p>	<p>Reports on LGRP. FBO reports.</p>
<p>9.1 Expected Result: Poor and marginalized women, men and youths and indigenous people have been mobilized and trained in Public Expenditure Tracking.</p>	<p>Proportion of men and women who know how to track public expenditure.</p>	<p>Partners reports. Participants list. PET reports.</p>
<p>9.2 Expected Result: Partners have reviewed and scrutinized loan contraction processes.</p>	<p>Number of partners monitoring and engaging in discussions on loan contraction processes.</p>	<p>NCA observation.</p>

<p>9.3 Expected Result: FBO have analysed and addressed national budgets (Expenditure and Income tracking and transparency).</p>	<p>Number of FBOs monitoring national expenditures.</p>	<p>Scripts, airtime, articles and number of shows addressing GG. Media. Partners report.</p>
<p>9.4 Expected Result: Men, youth and women and other marginalized groups have influenced service delivery plans and budgets of local and national governments in target areas.</p>	<p>Increased number of issues raised by and for marginalized groups. Increased participation in number of marginalized groups. Increased visibility of marginalized groups in public life and media.</p>	<p>Partners report. Participants list and minutes. Media Council of Tanzania. Gender Report.</p>
<p>9.5 Expected Result: Partners have implemented activities to promote enhanced accountability of duty bearers at all levels.</p>	<p>Women increased participation in decision making. Number of partners doing systematised national budget advocacy. Number of districts with NCA supported initiatives for social accountability.</p>	<p>District council reports. Budget advocacy reports. Report from Hakikazi Catalyist.</p>
<p>9.6 Expected Result: Women, indigenous people and other marginalized groups have effectively accessed public information and participated in governance and decision making in government and FBOs.</p>	<p>Vulnerable groups participating in local governance meetings. Proportion of women in decision-making bodies.</p>	<p>Partner reports. Local government reports.</p>
<p>9.7 Expected Result: FBO partners have implemented peace-building, conflict transformation and sustainable development activities through interfaith cooperation at all levels.</p>	<p>Number of districts with NCA supported initiatives for interfaith peace building and conflict transformation. The success of the national Interfaith platform.</p>	<p>Partner reports.</p>
<p>10 Specific objective: Poor and marginalized women, men, youth and indigenous peoples have benefited from natural resources of Tanzania.</p>	<p>Number of partners involved in income tracking and analysis of income lost due to lack of accountability in management of natural resources. Degree of transparency in public agreements on nat. resources.</p>	<p>Partners reports and observation through NCA monitoring visits. Agreements between MNC and the Tanzanian state. Media reports.</p>
<p>10.1 Expected Result: NCA partners have effectively raised with duty-bearers issues/concerns of marginalized women, men, youth and indigenous people.</p>	<p>Public or formalized encounters with Government and MNC Number of issues raised by partners</p>	<p>Media. Partners reports. Media.</p>

<p>10.2 Expected Result: Faith based communities have addressed national and international policies affecting economic justice including corporate social responsibility (CSR) and resource outflows.</p>	<p>Number of FBOs encounter/engagements with national and district officials or Multi National Corporations (MNC) regional and global trade bodies.</p>	
<p>10.3 Expected Result: Women, men, youth and indigenous peoples have actively claimed their rights from government, including advocacy and lobbying against leakage of public income potential from natural resources (taxes, royalties, etc) due to corruption and lack of transparency.</p>	<p>Number of cases in which women and men have raised claims on benefits from natural resources.</p>	
<p>11 Specific objective: Women and girls have been legally protected against Gender Based Violence (GBV).</p>	<p>Proportion of women and girls who have been reached by campaign in selected areas.</p>	<p>Media. Partners reports.</p>
<p>Expected Result 11.1: District courts and police have increased understanding and ability to act against GBV.</p>	<p>Number of law enforcements and juridical trained. Number of cases filed. New legislation.</p>	<p>Police records Legal Human Right Centres statistics Partners reports Media reports Public policies Legislation</p>
<p>Expected Result 11.2 FBOs and ecumenical bodies are engaged as secondary duty bearers to address GBV.</p>	<p>Number of activities within FBO against GBV.</p>	<p>Media reports Partner reports.</p>
<p>Expected Result 11.3 Women and girls as rights holders have been mobilized and given capacity to demand and enjoy their rights.</p>	<p>Number of functional community based groups addressing GBV</p>	<p>Media reports Partner reports.</p>
<p>11.4 Expected Result Partners have addressed weaknesses in public legislation to protect against GBV and implemented advocacy to change policies/legislation.</p>	<p>Number of media campaigns against FGM. Number of media reports Lobby meetings with lawmakers Changes in legislation/policies.</p>	<p>Public policies Media reports</p>
<p>12 Specific objective: IFIs and donors have provided sufficient policy space for government and civil society to explore, develop and pursue nationally defined development priorities.</p>	<p>Priorities in MKUKUTA reflected in other national policies, especially those discussed and shared with International Financial Institutions (IFIs)</p>	

<p>12.1 Expected result: Civil society groups and FBOs have advocated for donor and IFIs to align their policies to nationally defined development priorities and help explore alternative policy and aid scenarios.</p>	<p>Civil society and FBO work for increased donor harmonization and coordination centred around nationally development strategies and targets, in line with Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness.</p>	<p>Comparison of domestic poverty reduction strategies and donor policies.</p>
<p>12.2 Expected result: Civil society and FBOs have advocated that IFIs use their signalling role to increase the amount, quality and predictability of aid and allow government to accommodate additional aid flows to reach the MDGs.</p>	<p>Different aid scenarios and policy alternatives are explored. Civil society and FBO put pressure on IFIs, and in particular the IMF, to indicate aid levels and develop macroeconomic frameworks conducive to the realization of the MDGs.</p>	<p>Media. Partner reports. PRSP, PSI documents. IMF reports. PSI documents. World Bank reports. AFRODAD reports- IMF reports. PSI documents. World Bank reports. AFRODAD reports.</p>
<p>12.3 Expected result: Civil society and FBOs have campaigned to make government able and willing to develop and pursue nationally defined priorities, even if they go against advice from IFIs and donors.</p>	<p>Civil society and FBOs encouraging the government to be more assertive in discussions with the IFIs and donors. Civil society challenging government, IFIs and donors directly on policy priorities.</p>	<p>Partner reports. Discussions and confrontations between civil society and government, IFIs, and donors. Partner reports.</p>
<p>13 Specific objective: Policy research, analysis and advocacy of faith communities have contributed to enable marginalized women, men and youth to engage in advocacy, lobbying and campaigns for improved governance and economic justice</p>		
<p>13.1 Expected results: Civil society and FBOs have gained access to relevant research, properly adapted to their level of work and user friendly for purposes of education, mobilization, and advocacy for understanding the linkages between macroeconomic policies and lived experiences of the poor.</p>	<p>Research is mapped, gathered and adapted to the relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p>Amount of research distributed and the extent to which it is utilized by partners. Partner reports. Project proposals.</p>
<p>13.2 Expected results: Civil society and FBOs have received training and exchange experiences in order to explore, develop and implement creative and efficient advocacy tools, including campaign strategies, alliance building, popular education and mobilization of right holders.</p>	<p>Civil society and FBOs are able to develop innovative and efficient strategies to engage with local and/or national duty bearers.</p>	

<p>13.3 Expected results: Partners have identified policy agenda and advocacy/campaign agenda in each project.</p>	<p>The different agendas are identified in project proposals.</p>	
<p>13.4 Expected results: FBOs have established information, dialogue and lobbying for democratic participation in parliamentary processes.</p>	<p>Number of FBO meetings with MPs on specific issues where FBOs have an agenda for advocacy of MPs.</p>	

Risks:

Behavioural change:

- More time is needed to create change in attitudes
- Cultural barriers are still strong and new knowledge does not transform into action
- Fear of victims to file a case towards parents, or case is closed by law enforcement consequently not brought before the courts
- More time and exposures are needed for people to change their attitudes and behavioural patterns
- Cultural barriers are still keeping women out of public meetings, media and FBO structures

Groups:

- Lack of time, energy or strong leadership for groups to be active and operational
- Strong cultural and historical barriers among FBOs towards mobilization
- Poor and marginalized lack time and energy to attend training
- Poor and marginalized participate in meetings
- Women and men find time and energy to get involved

Others:

- Partners do not design creative and innovative projects
- Unforeseen floods, droughts or other climatic changes which reduces harvests
- Media not able create discussion within the public
- Different groups/peoples attach different value and interests on water as a resource. Water can be a major source of contention and rivalry.

7.0 Rationale and choice of core partners, resource organizations and strategic alliances

7.1 Capacity of NCA partners

Core partners for NCA Tanzania are faith-based organisations that have faith in common, and share the vision of promoting human dignity through assistance to the poor and marginalized. The structure of umbrella organizations such as Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT), Supreme Muslim Council of Tanzania (BAKWATA), Tanzania Episcopal Conference (TEC – Catholic Church), Christian Social Service Commission (CSSC) and Tanzania Ecumenical Dialogue Group (TEDG) provides an opportunity for interventions from national level down to village level. Mosques and churches offer platforms where information can be shared. In addition these institutions can set examples of ethical and moral behaviour in issues such as assistance to orphans, acknowledging the rights of people living with HIV, support to survivors of Gender Based Violence (GBV) and advocate for economical justice. TECs recent decision to break the catholic churches silence on HIV and AIDS illustrates such efforts to lead the way to local churches.

At national level the bishops and sheiks within the umbrella organizations have direct access to top governmental leaders and may at any time call or visit leaders to speak or

make pleas on behalf of their congregations. At the same time these organizations hold technical competence, but also an unrealized potential for advocacy work. They have the commitment and willingness, but lack resources, experience, tools and at times also information. However resource partners such as Hakikazi Catalyst and Tanzania Coalition for Debt and Development (TCDD) have the experience and comprehensive tools for advocacy work within accountable governance and economic justice, which can and will strengthen the core partners. Hakikazi analyzes and demystifies government policies into accessible and easily understood popularized manuals. Training by Hakikazi on rights, policies and public expenditure tracking to NCA partners is underway for 2007. Then again taking the history of the one party system and tradition of Ujamaa into consideration, the characterization of Tanzania as a "creeping democracy" sets the scene of the potential for stronger FBO partners in the near future. By working and training with the resource partners such as Hakikazi, the larger FBO networks and umbrella organizations will grow confidence and skills to advocate on behalf of the poor and marginalized. Also the smaller core partners may challenge the larger and more established and conservative umbrella FBOs and be important agents of change. Young Women Christian A (YWCA) will in 2007 launch the Tamar Campaign to address Gender Based Violence (GBV). In the first phase, TAMAR aims at breaking the silence surrounding rape and domestic violence and ultimately makes GBV a subject of discussion. To open such discourse will eventually encourage survivors to file cases with the police; hence serve as preventive mechanisms for future abuse so that the protection of women and girls are secured.

Even though the FBO umbrella organizations are cautious of change there are examples of their ability to develop pioneering models whereby encouraging change agents. Since 2003 the Christian Council of Tanzania has worked in Mara region, in particularly with six Kurya clans to eliminate female genital mutilation. CCT programme approach is shifting away from alternative passage of rites and awareness rising to make extensive use of some of capable and devoted anti FGM fighters in the area to form "pressure groups". Both individually and collectively they will interfere, dialog and challenge the communities about good and bad aspects of their culture to protect young girls and women from mutilation.

At the local level, NCA Tanzania will encourage the core partners to facilitate the creation of local women and youth groups. This has successfully been done by WCRP when forming Village Bank Saving Cooperation (VICOPA) as an entry point to promote training in other issues such as MKUKUTA, interfaith and peace building and support to orphans. Likewise the CCT model of diaconal groups, that are groups of voluntary church members assisting the most vulnerable children, has proved to work well. These groups will continue to serve as an entry point to promote life skills in HIV and AIDS, to start micro credit savings scheme and encourage safe sanitation.

While WCRP may grow to be a constituency based partner it is also a resource partner in peace building and conflict transformation, and have experience from other parts of the world to share, build upon and explore and adapt to the Tanzania context. CCT and TCRS have been building capacity in emergency response and are both members of ACT forum, which enables them to call upon expertise in addition to both financial and technical assistance during emergencies. Global Network for Religion on Peace has been forming peace clubs in Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar and Pemba. GNRC has a sister chapters to seek advice from all parts of the world.

TCRS has experience in water bore holes, implementing water projects, disaster management, appropriate technology, PRA and community empowerment. NCA Kenya has expertise in building sand dams, water harvesting combined with sanitation training. With the competence of TCRS and NCA Kenya core partners will be facilitated in safe sanitation and clean water.

NCA has the potential to link present and potential partners to a broader network of ecumenical (e.g. AACC) networks in Uganda, Zambia and Kenya, and interfaith networks (e.g. WCRP) in the region and on the continent that are engaged in challenges on the above themes.

NCA, Christian Aid and DanChurchAid are currently in discussions centred on coordination of presence and strategic approaches in the region. This will add to a coordinated, focused and strategic involvement with the aim of enhancing synergy effects when linked to the existing ecumenical and interfaith structures in Tanzania.

Also the regional NCA office in Kenya has developed a regional capacity within key areas (gender, water, sanitation, overcome violence, Do No Harm, Media advocacy), which could add substantial value in a partnership with local partners. Our experience in linking development initiatives into dialogue (interfaith, interethnic and political) processes in Sudan, Ethiopia and Eritrea represents another resource base, which has a potential of supporting similar processes with our Tanzanian partners.

7.2 Partnership strategy

Although NCA has a history in Tanzania back into the 1980s, NCA has only had an operational office in Tanzania since late 2005. The portfolio is still being established, and has expanded from 4 partners in 2004 to 13 partners in 2007.¹⁶ In this initial phase of identifying and setting up partnership, it has been necessary for NCA Tanzania to grow quickly and also to have some few partner organisations as a part of the operational budget.

Because NCA Programme requires implementing capacity at national level as well at the grassroots, some few community-based partners have served and will continue to serve as pilots. However NCA Tanzania aims at decreasing the number of partners by having a multitude of interfaith local groups, which will be facilitated by the national umbrella FBOs. Hence, the smaller local initiatives will be incorporated into the larger umbrella organizations. These local groups will form a social movement (network, coalition) headed by the major core partners with our resource partners acting as facilitators and experts. Forming interfaith groups at the village level is a strategy to secure inclusiveness and to avoid duplication of interventions at the grassroots level. It is also an approach that tries to build connectors between religious groups at local level and to avoid reinforcing religious dividers. The strategy seeks to empower and unite poor women and youth through the core partners to make a joint effort for a just and peaceful Tanzania.

The local groups are to some extent already existing as products of already implemented empowerment projects (FGM, MVC, Micro credit, etc) and core partners will establish more through planned actions. As the groups establish themselves, the method of Participatory Rural Approach (PRA) or Participatory Learning and Action (PLA developed by Anglican Church in Tanzania) will be applied by the core partners, which will enable the local groups and core partners to move into planned reaction to local priorities.

Participatory methodologies integrated with the Do No Harm concept would be applied in order to create the necessary local ownership, inclusivity for harmonious sustainability. When the groups have needs outside NCA Country Programme there is the possibility of applying the Joint Action in NCA the Global Strategy Plan, or to consult other donors or the government. The local groups will actively engage with the governance structures

¹⁶During the year 2007, the Royal Norwegian Embassy plans to outsource TNGP and WLAC to NCA Tanzania.

and local FBOs in order to manage and reduce sources of tension and avoid passing negative Implicit Ethical Messages in the programmes.

The core partners themselves will be able to draw upon the expertise of the resource partner when implementing knowledge based programmes, such as governance projects or projects for safe sanitation and secure water. When confronting rather sensitive issues such as Gender Based Violence, rape or stigma of HIV and AIDS, it is preferred that the competence and issue based challenges come from within the country. Resource partners, such as Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP) and Leal Women's Aid Centre (WLAC) will be able to provide such support to our core partners.

Resource partners like TGNP, HKC, WLAC, TCDD, GNRC and WCRP will be able to facilitate our core partners by training, coordination, networking, sharing and motivating. Some of these have professional competence in developing Right Based Approach (RBA) to programming and training/ sensitisations on rights. Others can share advocacy experience and translate public policies into accessible and easily understood manuals and training material. Others again will assist in movement- and network building, provision of research material and coaching in practical advocacy work.

If necessary, NCA will give financial support to the core partners for building capacity within the organisation, and to strengthen networking with both core and resource partners.

In order to improve the partnership, NCA Tanzania will introduce annual meetings for all partners in February. The February meeting will ensure the quality of the partnership, but also timely annual reporting from the partners. In August we will schedule meetings with project responsible staff of partners to provide opportunities for discussing the proposal for next year. As a follow up to evaluation by Norwegian Development Network / Bistandstorget NCA will share annual reports, and continue to supply all partners with the NCA budget to promote transparency, and as much as possible try to inform the partners of NCA back donor requirements.

Based on an assessment of NCA Tanzania in March 2007, NCA is in the process, in consultation with partners, to develop a popularised version of the agreement to assist partners in report writing and understanding the content of the agreement. As part of this, NCA will also give guidelines to writing Right Based Approach proposals, designing log frame and an overview of the project cycle of NCA as requested by partners. There have been rising concerns over NCA tightening financial reporting requirements. As many of the project officers have little influence over accounts and as partners' financial routines often differs from NCA financial reporting year, NCA will provide on the job training and when early submittal of a draft of financial accounts for the previous year, NCA can advise and assist.

NCA TZ will establish an internal procedure for reviewing partners before annual meetings. The internal discussion should be based on NCA monitor or field visits and reports, partner's feedback to these reports and NCA guidelines for assessing partners. The assessment will be shared with the partner during annual meetings in February. This procedure will guide NCA choose partners with a comparative advantage, but also to devise exit strategies. NCA acknowledges that decisions on who to partner with is a key in guaranteeing sustainable peace. Therefore NCA would carefully select who to partner with based on definite criteria including policies, procedure, track record, previous associates' attitudes and action with the view to bringing them to parity with each.

7.3 Overview of Partners

Core Partners

Name of partner	CCT: Christian Council of Tanzania:
Year of Foundation	1934
Mission	To facilitate the united witness of the Churches and Church related organizations in furthering the kingdom of God through evangelization, development, justice, advocacy and other corporate activities to be determined from time to time (John 17:21(b)).
Constituency	75 dioceses of the protestant churches in Tanzania and 14 other Christian organizations
Geographic Focus	Nationally. NCA projects is Mara, Same, Musoma, Dodoma, Mbeya, Geita, Kondo, Kilosa
Thematic Focus	GBV, Accountable Governance/Economic Justice, Relief and Emergency Services, Interfaith dialogue, HIV and AIDS/MVC
Strategies	Networking and collaboration
Role in Civil Society	Solidarity with like-minded CSOs dealing with national issues
Particular Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in the number of church leaders addressing issues of corruption, mining, FGM, human rights and democracy in various foras • Resolution of the Moslem-Christian conflict in Kondo that stopped the inflammatory "mihadhara". • Civic education programme covering the 2005 elections
Relationship with NCA	Implementing partner
Start of Cooperation	2003
NCA's rationale for relationship	CCT is very strategic in that they organise all protestant churches in Tanzania, hence covering a large part of the population.
Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	Planning to consolidate current support and increase if capacity to implement is enhanced.
Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation	Involve all protestant churches in development activities.
Partners, other than NCA	Christian Aid (UK), Church World Service (USA), Bread for the World (Germany), Evangelische Entwicklungsdienst (EED-Germany), Church of Sweden, Tearfund (UK), United Church of Canada, The Balm in Gilead, USA, The Foundation for Civil Society, Menonite Central Committee (Tanzania), PACT Tanzania, World Council of Churches (Geneva)

Name of partner	BAKWATA: National Muslim Council of Tanzania
Year of Foundation	1968
Mission	Carry out Islamic propagation and social develop to all Tanzanians
Constituency	All Tanzanians who answer to a Muslim faith
Geographic Focus	Nationwide. NCA projects implemented in selected districts: Bagamoyo, Manyara, Masasi, Korogwe.
Thematic Focus	GBV, Accountable Governance, HIV and AIDS/MVC.
Strategies	
Role in Civil Society	Capacity building of Muslim leaders, women, youth and Muslim community. Participation in development issues, advocacy in policy issues,
Particular Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Statement issued by ULAMAAS denouncing FGM • HIV and AIDS awareness campaign carried out in all mosques • Civic education prior to 2005 election carried out in 16 districts
Relationship with NCA	Implementing partners
Start of Cooperation	2007

NCA's rationale for relationship	BAKWATA brings together all Muslims of Tanzania who form a large part of the population.
Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	Planning to increase support to facilitate institutional capacity building for effective implementation of planned activities
Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation	BAKWATA will bring together Muslims in the areas where they are more concentrated to collaborate with others from other faiths in development issues
Partners, other than NCA	UNDP, USAID, Cotellas Future Group International – USA, Tanzania Commission for AIDS; The Balm in Gilead, USA

Name of partner	TEC: Tanzania Episcopal Conference
Year of Foundation	1957
Mission	Promoting the interests and welfare of the Church, not only in the matters of religion but also in the development, and social programmes
Constituency	All Catholic Bishops of Tanzania from the 30 dioceses
Geographic Focus	All the 30 dioceses
Thematic Focus	HIV and AIDS, Accountable Governance, GBV, Economic Justice, environment
Strategies	Involvement of the faithful and like minded people/organizations regardless of their religious convictions. Using existing structures from local level
Role in Civil Society	Capacity building of their leaders and groups Advocate for the rights of the marginalized Provision of services to the needy
Particular Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Managed to break the silence on HIV and AIDS through workshops for priests, nuns and brothers. Training of communities during elections Formation of micro credit schemes at parish levels
Relationship with NCA	Implementing partners
Start of Cooperation	2007
NCA's rationale for relationship	TEC have got a very wide structure throughout the country represented by 30 dioceses. They will compliment efforts of our other partners.
Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	Planned to increase support to the Secretariat to build capacities of their leaders and groups for women and youth so that they can provide services to communities.
Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation	The Catholic church is a very big, organised and influential actor within Tanzanian society. They do effective advocacy work.
Partners, other than NCA	The Balm in Gilead (USA), Caritas International (Italy), Miserior (Germany), Cordaid (Holland), Caritas (Australia)

Name of partner	CSSC/TEGDG: Christian Social Services Commission and Tanzania Ecumenical Dialogue Group
Year of Foundation	1992
Mission	Ecumenical body established by CCT and TEC to; <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate the provision of social services (health and education) in Tanzania. Facilitate advocacy on social economic justice, policies, trends, practices and good governance to ensure equity and quality of life of the Tanzanian population.
Constituency	All churches belonging to the Christian Council of Tanzania and Tanzania Episcopal Conference
Geographic Focus	Nationwide.
Thematic Focus	Accountable Governance and Economic Justice.
Strategies	Capacity building, lobbying and advocacy
Role in Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthening ecumenism through joint interventions Facilitate/coordinate delivery of social services with focus on

	<p>education and health by the churches in Tanzania;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering church leaders in matters related to social justice and policies • Co-ordinate advocacy of TEC and CCT on issues of health and education and good governance.
Particular Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuing of joint statements during election period and other burning issues • Churches have become real "voices of voiceless" as they challenge policy makers on policy issues etc. • Co-ordination of the ecumenical delegation to the World Social Forum in Nairobi 2007.
Relationship with NCA	Implementing partner
Start of Cooperation	2005
NCA's rationale for relationship	A body which brings together CCT and TEC in policy issues and social service delivery
Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	Plan to strengthen their capacity in policy analysis and advocacy.
Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus on Economic Justice and Good governance. • Put more focus on the reduction of child and maternal mortality rate.
Partners, other than NCA	KfW (Germany) Miserior (Germany) EED (Germany), GTZ (Germany)

Name of partner	TCRS: Tanganyika Christian Refugee Service
Year of Foundation	1964
Mission	Lutheran Ecumenical development agency committed to reducing human suffering and poverty by empowering vulnerable, marginalized, and displaced communities in Tanzania to achieve self reliance and sustainable development
Constituency	The Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania (ELCT) + CCT are electing the board. Since 1998, TCRS has been under the de-facto governance of a local board, with the majority of members appointed by the ELCT. However, TCRS is working in all areas regardless of predominant religion.
Geographic Focus	Selected districts of Karagwe, Ngara, Kibondo, Kilwa, Morogoro and Kigoma
Thematic Focus	HIV and AIDS, Accountable Governance/Economic Justice, Water & Sanitation.
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging and strengthening grassroots democracy • Capacity building of vulnerable, marginalized and displaced communities • Promoting leadership and life skills • Responding to immediate basic needs • Advocacy for policy changes • Risk management
Role in Civil Society	Empowering communities Providing relief during disasters
Particular Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Played a major role in supporting refugees before, during and after the genocide with various social and economic services • CEP have enabled various villages to incorporate their plans into district plans and obtain funding from the local government • Expansion to new areas e.g. Morogoro and Kilwa
Relationship with NCA	Implementing partner
Start of Cooperation	2002
NCA's rationale for relationship	They have a long experience in working with local communities
Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	We plan to increase our support to the Community Empowerment Programme (CEP), with a special focus on the governance components.

Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation	Their existing structure has the capacity to implement a variety of activities
Partners, other than NCA	Church of Sweden, Church of World Service (USA), Concern World Wide, DanChurchAid, Danish Embassy, Embassy of Finland, Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, Evangelical Lutheran church in Japan, Film Aid International, Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission, International organization for Migration, United Nations High Children Fund, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, World Food Program, Water Drilling Unit

Name of partner	IOP: Ilula Orphan Programme
Year of Foundation	Late 2003
Mission	Faith based community organisation Aims to provide education, homes and life skills to orphans and most vulnerable children, youth and women for the purpose of making them become self reliant and responsible citizens of Tanzania
Constituency	8 villages of Ilula Ward comprising of 28,000 people
Geographic Focus	Ilula ward
Thematic Focus	HIV and AIDS/MVC, Accountable Governance, Water and Sanitation.
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of orphans and foster parents is done in collaboration with local governments, school coordinators and church leaders. • Formation of committees of ACT/Ilula to carry out trainings for communities and groups
Role in Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to orphans and foster parents • Training of local leaders and groups
Particular Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managed to sponsor about 750 orphans to pursue education (primary to university level) • Managed to unite people of different faiths to work together towards their development • Have an orphanage centre • There is an increase in the number of foster parents • Have started income generating activities to ensure sustainability
Relationship with NCA	Implementing partner
Start of Cooperation	2003
NCA's rationale for relationship	The concept of foster parents is new in Tanzania. Given the increasing rate of orphans as a result of HIV and AIDS the experience can be replicated in other areas.
Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	Will engage more in accountable governance
Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion to other wards • Will document best practice on Most Vulnerable Children.
Partners, other than NCA	Clinton Foundation, TACAIDS and IOP (Norway, Luxemburg, USA and Netherlands)

Name of partner	HLH/ELCT: Haydom Lutheran Hospital/Evangelical Lutheran Church of Tanzania Mbulu Diocese.
Year of Foundation	1954
Mission	Church based hospital in ELCT Mbulu diocese (Facilitate participatory processes which empower marginalized people with knowledge about policies and enable them to engage constructively with government and other stakeholders to secure their social and economic rights)
Constituency	Owned by ELCT Mbulu, but servicing the entire population without any sort of discrimination.
Geographic Focus	Mbulu
Thematic Focus	Generally: providing health services. NCA supported programmes are within Water & Sanitation, Accountable Governance.

Strategies	Local and interfaith groups; networking
Role in Civil Society	Church Based hospital, but also focusing on rights of indigenous people. The catchments area has a lot of indigenous tribes. HLH is establishing a Cultural Centre for the strengthening of cultural identities.
Particular Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Have in place a District Interfaith committee. - Provided food for work programme to poor communities during drought. - Owns and operates a hospital and a nursing school. - Establishment of a cultural centre. - Played a vital role in promoting the rights of Hadzabe people.
Relationship with NCA	Implementing partner
Start of Cooperation	2003
NCA's rationale for relationship	We want to create best practice on role of church based hospitals + we want to support a health facility that provides for the rights of indigenous people.
Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	We plan to keep the funding on a stable level.
Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation	HLH and ELCT Mbulu will act as pilot projects on several issues: Cultural Centre, governance work. ELCT is having an interfaith committee at district level.
Partners, other than NCA	Norwegian Lutheran Mission, Norwegian Royal Embassy

Resource Organisations:

Name of partner	HKC: Hakikazi Catalyst
Year of Foundation	2000
Mission	Act as local catalyst by facilitating participatory knowledge processes that build capacities to engage and secure social and economic rights
Constituency	Leaders and communities at all levels including policy makers
Geographic Focus	With NCA: 16 districts of Tanzania mainland. These are districts selected by our core partners. Where they would like to get facilitation from HKC.
Thematic Focus	Accountable Governance & Economic Justice
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Constructive engagement - Popularizing knowledge using a model involving designing, digesting, dissemination and facilitating dialogue and feedback - Capacity building on iterative action for accountability - Empowerment of facilitators, animators and local actors - Mainstreaming crosscutting issues - Loosing control (handing over)
Role in Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Policy down streaming and up streaming of feedback - Provide micro and macro linkages - Process capacity building
Particular Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Popularizing various government policies - Promoting local actions for accountability in Arusha (5 districts), Manyara (3 districts), Southern Zone (3 districts)
Relationship with NCA	Resource partner
Start of Cooperation	2006
NCA's rationale for relationship	One of the most competent resource organisations in Tanzania on accountable governance and economic justice.
Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	Planning to increase, so that all our core faith based partners can enjoy training of key facilitators from within their networks.
Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation	Focus on Public Expenditure Tracing to create social accountability. Introduce the new concept on Public Income Tracking to look for income lost due to tax evasion.
Partners, other than NCA	Oxfam (Ireland and UK), Troicare (Ireland), Christian Aid (UK), Cordaid (Netherlands), PACT (USA), Commonwealth Education Fund, government of Tanzania (through Poverty Eradication Programme).

Name of partner	WCRP: World Conference on Religions for Peace
Year of Foundation	2000
Mission	To encourage multi-religious dialogue and translating the resulting commitments into practical cooperative multi-religious actions and programmes.
Constituency	All major national religious communities
Geographic Focus	Nationwide. Have selected following districts for pilot projects: Ilala, Lushoto, Babati, Kisarawe
Thematic Focus	Peace building/Interfaith dialogue, Accountable Governance, HIV and AIDS/MVC, Economic Justice
Strategies	Action research in pilot areas to test and demonstrate good practice interfaith approaches; capacity building of faith based organizations; advocacy and resource mobilization for expanded implementation of good practice
Role in Civil Society	To be catalyst for more effective engagement of religious communities in solving shared problems of the society
Particular Achievements	Promoting acceptance of interfaith cooperation in Tanzania Promoting grassroots social and economic empowerment groups
Relationship with NCA	Resource partner for interfaith dialogue and action programmes
Start of Cooperation	2005
NCA's rationale for relationship	Important interfaith network where all religious actors in Tanzania take part.
Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	Plan to increase support to WCRP as the trust is transformed into an inter-religious council.
Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation	Our country programme plan emphasises the need to work interfaith in Tanzania. WCRP, BAKWATA, TEC and CCT are all eager to promote this work.
Partners, other than NCA	Pathfinder International and Religions for Peace (Africa Region)

Name of partner	TCDD: Tanzania Coalition on Debt and Development
Year of Foundation	1998
Mission	Economic Justice Coalition with a mission "to facilitate collaborative activities of COSs working on issues of debt and sustainable poverty free development"
Constituency	Member organisations (NGOs and FBOs)
Geographic Focus	Nationwide
Thematic Focus	Accountable Governance for Economic Justice
Strategies	Capacity building on PRSP monitoring, advocacy on debt, trade and other economic justice policies.
Role in Civil Society	Coalition of NGOs, with a specific focus on FBOs, for advocacy on debt policies: Loan contraction, loan conditionality, etc.
Particular Achievements	Co-ordinate the Jubilee 2000 campaign in Tanzania, which managed to secure 100% debt cancellation for many LDCs.
Relationship with NCA	Resource partner on Accountable Governance and Economic Justice.
Start of Cooperation	2005
NCA's rationale for relationship	TCDD is very competent on Economic Justice issues, PRSP monitoring and Accountable governance in general
Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	Planning to keep funding stable, or decrease based on achievements.
Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation	TCDD can be a very important resource partner on economic justice, tax justice, trade justice and accountable governance.
Partners, other than NCA	Christian Aid and EED (through ELCT)

Name of partner	TGNP: Tanzania Gender Networking Programme
Year of Foundation	1993
Mission	TGNP is committed to contributing to the social transformation leading to the creation of a vibrant Tanzania society; seeks to promote gender equality and social equity through the empowerment of women and other marginalized sectors of the community; strives to enhance the mainstreaming of gender at all levels of society from grassroots communities to the highest levels of national policy making and legislation
Constituency	Membership based which comprises of individuals and Intermediary Gender Networks in upcountry
Geographic Focus	All areas focused by implementing partners
Thematic Focus	Accountable Governance and Economic Justice.
Strategies	Lobbying and advocacy; activism; networking and coalition building
Role in Civil Society	Gender resource centre, action oriented research, information generation and dissemination, consultancy
Particular Achievements	-Introduction of Gender Budget Initiative which have influenced national budgets -Gender mainstreaming in government ministries and other organizations -Organizing Gender Festival every other year – a forum which brings together organizations/individuals all over the country to learn and share experiences
Relationship with NCA	Resource organisations on Gender and Economic Justice/Accountable Governance.
Start of Cooperation	2008
NCA's rationale for relationship	Perhaps the strongest gender resource organisation in Tanzania. TGNP is willing to work to build the capacity of FBOs.
Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	Planning to support with basket funding from 2008
Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation	TGNP is willing to work with faith based organisations to improve their capacities within gender sensitive programming.
Partners, other than NCA	HIVOS, SIDA, European Union, AIDOS, Norwegian Embassy

Name of partner	WLAC: Women's Legal Aid Centre
Year of Foundation	1994
Mission	Promote and protect women and children's rights by helping to bring about gender equality in Tanzania
Constituency	Members and All women and children irrespective of their religion, race, colour, political or ethnic affiliation
Geographic Focus	Nationally
Thematic Focus	Gender Based Violence
Strategies	Legal aid, legal research, networking, publications and outreach programmes
Role in Civil Society	Give legal advise to women
Particular Achievements	- Put on the agenda several cases of discrimination of women in land disputes etc. - Have a hot line phone service for women suffering from Gender Based violence.
Relationship with NCA	Resource organization on Gender Based Violence
Start of Cooperation	2008.
NCA's rationale for relationship	They are willing to build the capacities of FBOs on GBV
Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	Planning to start funding at approximately NOK 1.300.000 from 2008.

Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation	WLAC is important in many ways: it has legal competence on women's issues (right to inherit land, right to own land).
Partners, other than NCA	NORAD, NOVIB, Ford Foundation, Friedrik Ebert Stiftung, German Development Service, Women African Development Fund of Ghana, Embassy of Finland

Name of partner	GNRC/DOGODOGO: Global Network on Religions for Children
Year of Foundation	2001
Mission	Children's rights organisation "Empower street children who have expressed the will to realize their potential and become self-reliant and advocate for children's rights"
Constituency	MVCs regardless of their religious affiliation
Geographic Focus	Dar es Salaam, Arusha, Pemba, Zanzibar
Thematic Focus	Most Vulnerable Children (MVC), Accountable Governance, Interfaith dialogue.
Strategies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Use creative abilities and expression - Provide moral support counselling and life skills - Using traditional ways of achieving social and economic justice on an interfaith platform - Formation of Peace Clubs which will provide a venue where children can discuss and share ideas among themselves - Use of debates among school-based Peace Clubs - Networking with and among youth from other places
Role in Civil Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Advocacy, peace building, interfaith and intercultural dialogue, and lately global citizenship, media and ethics education. - Training the youth in peer education for peace and establishment of their own Peace Clubs in their respective communities.
Particular Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mobilized over 60 <i>Imams</i> and Christian religious leaders and sensitized them of their roles to ensure or enhance a free, fair and peaceful 2005 Tanzanian elections. - Organization of 2004 World Religion Day in which children from the Muslim and Christian faiths debated on Peace, Religion and Development and a Peace Camp in Zanzibar in July 2005 and July 2006.
Relationship with NCA	Implementing partner
Start of Cooperation	2007
NCA's rationale for relationship	Dogodogo implements excellent programmes within MVC care.
Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	Planning to increase slightly.
Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dogodogo can develop best practice on MVC care. - Dogodogo has a multimedia group which can assist NCA and partners in the increasingly important area of communication work.
Partners, other than NCA	New Zealand Caritas, German Ago Action, Trocaire, Maryknoll Sisteris, Arigato Foundation (Japan), Swedish Embassy (on and off), Canadian Embassy (on and off)

Name of partner	YWCA
Year of Foundation	1959
Mission	Voluntary Ecumenical Women's Movement with a mission "to build and unite collected voices and leadership of women and girls to achieve peace, human dignity, justice and health for all".
Constituency	Members in 11 branches in Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, Tanga, Same, Mwanza, Mbeya, Mbozi, Moshi, Dodoma, Iringa and Arusha.

Geographic Focus	With NCA: Arusha, Mbeya and Dar es Salaam
Thematic Focus	GBV
Strategies	- Building Capacity of Churches/Christian organization as duty bearers in discerning and addressing Gender Based Violence. - To Strengthen Media Campaign Against GBV. - Strengthen Networking and Collaboration between Religious Institutions, Civil Societies as well as other major Duty Bearers
Role in Civil Society	Serves members and non-members regardless of race, nationality, gender or creed.
Particular Achievements	Has developed and launched the TAMAR campaign in Tanzania.
Relationship with NCA	Implementing partner on a pilot project against sexual violence and rape (TAMAR Campaign)
Start of Cooperation	2007
NCA's rationale for relationship	YWCA can be very strategic in that they want to make the TAMAR campaign work in Tanzania. Hopefully, this pilot project can be a best-practice example for all the other faith based partners to take up the TAMAR campaign.
Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	Gradual increase
Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation	Resource partner on Gender Based Violence and mobilisation of women in the ecumenical movement.
Partners, other than NCA	Do not know yet. No big funding partners.

Name of partner	Sahiba Sisters
Year of Foundation	1997
Mission	Muslim Women's organisation.
Constituency	Individual and group members; Muslim women of Tanzania
Geographic Focus	Nationwide.
Thematic Focus	Interfaith, gender and GBV
Strategies	Publications, capacity building of groups, networking and coalition
Role in Civil Society	Advocating for women rights
Particular Achievements	Has put empowerment of Muslim Women on the agenda.
Relationship with NCA	Implementing partner of pilot projects to empower Muslim women in Tanzania
Start of Cooperation	2007
NCA's rationale for relationship	We would like to partner with a strong women's organisation within the Muslim community.
Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	Gradually, since the organisations does not have much experience with donor partner funding
Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation	To partner with a Muslim women's organisation is very strategic and important for NCA Tanzania.
Partners, other than NCA	Global fund for Women (USA), International Institute for the Study of Islam in the modern world (UK), the Foundation for Civil Societies, International Development Research Centre (Canada)

Strategic Alliances

Name of partner	TANARELLA
Year of Foundation	2005
Mission	Inter-religious coalition for HIV affected religious leaders "linking religious leaders living with or personally affected by HIV and AIDS, empowering them to actively work on issues related to stigma, discrimination, care, support and prevention of new infections"
Constituency	Religious leaders living with or affected by HIV and AIDS

Geographic Focus	Dar es Salaam, Tanga, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Dodoma, Bukoba and Mara
Thematic Focus	HIV and AIDS
Strategies	Mobilization, networking, sensitization, publications
Role in Civil Society	Give voice to HIV and AIDS affected religious leaders.
Particular Achievements	- Religious leaders have become open about their status
Relationship with NCA	Implementing partner
Start of Cooperation	2007
NCA's rationale for relationship	Very important to get faith leaders to declare their status.
Planned increase; decrease; phase-out	If organisational and administrative capacity within Tanarella is strengthened then we would like to increase support for the TAMAR campaign.
Strategic Potential for Future Cooperation	We would like all other partners in Tanzania to take up the TAMAR campaign.
Partners, other than NCA	--

8.0 NCA contribution

The NCA Tanzania office was established in October 2005. Two programme officers were employed in 2006 and one part time in 2007. The office also has two administrative staff.

NCA Tanzania office is in a good position to accompany partners in the development and implementation of projects. We want to collaborate closely with our partners, both in programme design, monitoring and evaluation. Our capacity to accompany partners on financial and administrative issues has already been strengthened and we intend to be available for facilitation of training on financial reporting and administration (compliance with NCA routines and regulations). Staff recruitment procedures and capacity building of existing personnel will be adequately reviewed to ensure acceptable personnel with correct attitudes and track records.

NCA TZ will continue to draw upon NCA regional office expertise and regional partners within gender, right based approach (RBA), advocacy, media, Do No Harm, particularly to consult and advice on project design. Regional initiatives and advocacy and exchange visits between partners are planned for the remaining two years of the period.

A core group consisting of partners was established during the 2006 Annual Partners Consultation. The mandate of this group is to advise NCA Tanzania on issues related to strategy selection, planning and evaluation. This group has been instrumental in identifying joint needs for training and helped NCA to organise relevant trainings for NCA and partners. This group will also advise NCA on the need for co-ordination meetings for reflection among partners working on similar issues

NCA will continue to offer training and accompaniment on issues related to Right-Based Approach. We will also make a special contribution on economic justice, related to networking globally and making international resources available. NCA wants to contribute towards building awareness on the issue of leakages of economic resources, in order to stimulate debate and advocacy to reduce the leakage of scarce economic resources.

NCA Tanzania will focus on facilitating collaboration between our partners, to avoid duplication of efforts and to ensure synergies. Most importantly, NCA will contribute to movement building on the different thematic issues so that we can empower people at grassroots level and change policies at national and international level.

9.0 Monitoring and evaluation

NCA Tanzania would like to monitor projects closely together with partners and we plan to have NCA staff attending trainings organized by partners and to make at least one field trip to each project every year. In March 2007 an external consultant with a team of 3 partner representatives carried out an assessment of the NCA Tanzania programme.

We plan the following participatory assessments in the period:

2008:

- Assessment of impact from FGM and GBV projects.
- Assessment of programme design and impact on Accountable governance projects (looking at PRSP implementation and advocacy).

2009:

- Assessment of the impact on environmental sustainability with a special focus on water and sanitation projects.
- Assessment of the impact on HIV and AIDS and Most Vulnerable Children.

2010:

- Overall assessment of the NCA Tanzania programme.

10.0 Assessments

10.1 Assessment of relevance of program in relation to national plans and priorities

NCA and partners are seeking to align our plans and programmes along the Tanzanian PRSP (Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper), namely the NSGRP/MKUMUTA programme. NCA is planning to use the 3 clusters of MKUKUTA as the framework for our entire plan.

We have also looked at the following Tanzanian public policies and will take them into account when implementing the programme:

- The National Employment Policy
- National Health Policy
- National Policy on HIV and AIDS
- The Food and Nutrition Policy of Tanzania
- National Youth Development Policy
- The Costed MVC Action Plan 2006-2010
- National Guidelines for Community Based Care, Support, Protection of Orphans and Vulnerable Children, 2003
- National Water Policy of Tanzania
- Water Sector Development Strategy
- Rural Development Strategy
- Community Development Policy
- Agricultural and Livestock Policy
- The National Environmental Policy
- National Trade Policy of Tanzania
- The Mineral Policy of Tanzania
- Local Government Reform
- Development Vision 2025 (1999)
- National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (2005) NSGRP
- The National Poverty Eradication Strategy (NPES) 1997
- Poverty Monitoring Master Plan

10.2 Assessment of relevance to Norwegian development assistant objectives

Our programme is primarily focused on gender, environment, human rights and governance. Peace building and interfaith dialogue are also important priorities matching the Norwegian Development assistance objectives.

The following policies of the Norwegian Government are also considered when developing the plan, and will be instruments for planning, monitoring and evaluation of our interventions as we go along:

- The Norwegian Government's International Action Plan for Combating Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), MFA 2003.
- The Norwegian Government's Action Plan for Implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security, MFA 2006.
- Tre Milliarder Grunner, NORAD 2005
- Utviklingspolitikken bidrag til fredsbygging, Utenriksdepartementet (MFA) 2004.
- Handbook in Human Rights Assessment: State Obligations, awareness and empowerment, Norad 2001

10.3 Assessment of risks

The Tanzanian context is relatively stable and without a lot of unpredictable risk factors. The main expected risk factor foreseen in the program is the willingness of religious partners to engage in right-based advocacy work. Many of our partners are still cautious to engage duty bearers on sensitive issues. There seems to be a very limited tradition in Tanzania to raise controversial issues and to demand accountability of leaders.

10.4 Assessment of sustainability

All implementation of the NCA Tanzania programme is done by our core partners, of which all are constituency based religious bodies. This will imply that the sustainability of our programmes is very high. These huge organisational structures are well established and have the capacity to follow up on the issues and networks that are mobilised through our programme.

11.0 Budget estimates for 2007-2009

Year	2007	2008 (estimates)	2009 (estimates)
Amount (NOK)	9 million	19 million	20 million

Background information:

NCA Tanzania started operation in 2005 with an operational budget of approximately NOK 4 million. In 2006 this was increased to NOK 6 million and the estimated budget for 2007 is NOK 15 million. The start-up volume in 2005 was below the normal threshold of NCA for starting new country offices. As a general rule, in order not to spend NCA own funds and NORAD frame agreement funds on representations in countries with tiny programmes, NOK 10-15 million is usually seen as the threshold for establishing a new representation. NCA country representations in Africa have annual budgets ranging from NOK 18 million (NCA Ethiopia) to NOK 144 million (NCA Sudan). NCA Malawi has the largest embassy agreement with annual embassy support of NOK 35 million.

NCA Tanzania has assessed the capacity of our partners to implement high quality programmes within the thematic issues selected by NCA Tanzania in this strategy. The assessment shows that our partners have a strong implementation capacity. This is

particularly the case with the faith based institutional structures within the health and education sector. These institutions at district level have the potential to play a greater role in MKUKUTA and MDG implementation than is presently the case.

The following is a summary of the more detailed project budget, which is enclosed to this document. Please note that this summary is only including the embassy funds:

The main increase in budget from 2007 comes as a result of the following new projects in 2008:

1. Support to church based hospitals to develop more services targeting mothers and children in order to reduce child- and maternal mortality (Gender focus).
2. Support to faith based partners to develop documentation centres on accountable governance, PRSP and public budgets (public expenditure tracking).
3. Support to new resource organisations within the field of gender equity (TGNP and WLAC).
4. Support to environmental projects aiming at capacitating local communities to adapt to changed climate (rainwater harvesting, safe sanitation, tree-planting – i.e. mainstreaming environment).
5. Increased support to Tanzania Women's Interfaith Network (TWIN) for implementation of PRSP/MKUKUTA.
6. Increased support to village level interfaith groups on implementation of MKUKUTA in 25 districts.

The Norwegian Embassy in Dar will fund projects within Governance, HIV and AIDS/MVC, Interfaith Peace building and Gender Based Violence, with an opening to fund other projects with strong focus on Gender and Environment.

NORAD and NCA own funds will fund projects within the above, plus projects within Water and Sanitation and Indigenous People.