



**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

**MINISTRY OF HEALTH, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT,  
GENDER, ELDERLY AND CHILDREN**



**THE 2020 REPORT ON NGOs' CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT**

**September, 2021**

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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

BRELA	Business Registrations and Licensing Agency
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DFID	Department for International Development
FCS	Foundation for Civil Society
GePG	Government Electronic Payment Gateway
GNP	Gross National Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
LSF	Legal Services Facility
NaCoNGO	National Council of NGOs
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIDA	National Identification Authority
NIS	Non-Governmental Organizations Information System
PWDs	People with Disabilities
RITA	Registration, Insolvency and Trusteeship Agency
RWSS	Rural Water Supply and Sanitation
SDL	Skills Development Levy
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WSS	Water Supply and Sewerage

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## **PREFACE**

The introduction of major political, social and economic reforms which started in 1990's led to an increase in number and activities of NGOs at different levels in Tanzania. Ever since, NGOs have been recognized as key agents for socio-economic development in through their projects and programmes implemented in different sectors and thematic areas all over the country.

Pursuant to NGOs Policy of 2001, NGOs Act, (Cap 56) of the Laws of Tanzania as amended from time to time, the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children through the Office of the Registrar of NGOs, is mandated to register and coordinate activities of NGOs in Mainland Tanzania.

To ensure that NGOs operate in line with, and contribute to national goals and objectives, the Ministry has been tasked to put in place institutional information exchange systems and promote strategic relations between the Ministry and other stakeholders, including sector ministries and departments, private sector and NGOs themselves.

The Ministry collaborates with various stakeholders to facilitate positive contribution of NGOs to national development. In this endeavor, it acknowledges the salience need of generating evidence which not only enhance the understanding and recognition of the valuable NGOs' contribution in national development, but also inform policy and decision making processes.

It is within that context therefore, this report provides key highlights on the contribution of NGOs in national development in Tanzania for the year 2020. The report also takes stock of the legal framework governing the NGO sector in Tanzania.

Dr. J.K. Jingu

**PERMANENT SECRETARY**

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(COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT)**

## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

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My sincere appreciation to the NGOs Coordination Board under the Chairmanship of Dr. Richard Sambaiga, for providing overall leadership and oversight in the coordination of NGOs in Mainland Tanzania and also in the preparation of the report. I also wish to appreciate the role of NaCoNGO under the leadership of Dr. Lilian Badi, for coordinating and networking NGOs, as well as mobilizing financial resources to accomplish this work.

I acknowledge tireless efforts of the technical team that worked diligently throughout the stages leading to the production of this report – from documentary review, data analysis and report writing, to report validation and dissemination across various stakeholders. The team was led by Mussa Sang'anya (Assistant Director – Registration) and Grace Mbwilo (Assistant Director – Monitoring and Evaluation). The team members included: Charles Felix Komba (Chairman of the technical team), Jaina Saidi Msangi, Musa Leitura, Evodia Sanga, Dennis Bashaka, Modesta Komba, Faki Shaweji, Adventina Kato and Abraham Mushashu.

I remain grateful to various Heads of Departments within the Ministry of Health (Community Development), for providing invaluable support and insights to ensure timely submission, procurement, designing and printing of the report. I also acknowledge the contribution of sector ministries and departments that provided vital insights during validation meetings of the report.

Special appreciation note to Turkish Maarif Foundation (TMF), Freedom House, Pact Tanzania, Action for Community Care, PELUM Tanzania, Abbott Fund Tanzania, Kivulini Women's Rights Organization, Management and Development for Health (MDH), Pastoral Women's Council (PWC) and Frankfurt Zoological Society, both for providing financial support to accomplish this report.

Vickness G. Mayao

**REGISTRAR OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS**



## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The NGO sector is one of the strategic players in development practice in Tanzania and beyond. It is endowed with huge potentials required in the promotion of socio-economic development that ought to be harnessed. In Tanzania, the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children is mandated to register and coordinate activities of NGOs, pursuant to the NGOs Policy of 2001 and NGOs Act, (Cap 56) of the Laws of Tanzania as amended from time to time.

The 2020 NGOs' Contribution to National Development Report takes stock of the legal framework governing the NGO sector, and how the latter has contributed to national development initiatives for a period of one year. The report not only serves as yet another resourceful handbook delineating the state of art of NGO coordination and governance in Tanzania but also a tool for assessing the performance of the NGO sector in the respective year under review.

This report is structured into five chapters. The first chapter highlights the rationale of undertaking an annual review of the NGOs sector performance and its contribution. It also covers the methodology used to conduct the review primarily based on secondary data sources and sheds light on limitations, which were encountered during the review.

Chapter two of the report, offers an overview of the legal framework governing NGOs in Mainland Tanzania, including the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977, the National NGOs Policy, 2001 as well as the NGOs Act, (Cap 56) of the Laws of Tanzania as amended from time to time. The chapter also highlights the essence of different legal reforms, functions of the Ministry responsible for NGOs, Sector Ministries, Regional Secretariats, Local Government Authorities and the Private Sector pursuant to the 2020 NGOs Coordination Guideline. Above all, the chapter provides an account of key milestones towards the establishment of an electronic system for NGOs registration and monitoring, and overall compliance requirements.

The contribution of the NGO sector to national development in 2020 is covered in chapter three and four whereby the 804 assessed NGOs had a total annual income and expenditure amounting to **TZS. 1,423,238,932,193** and **TZS. 1,193,502,074,491** respectively. Most NGOs, despite their adherence to financial and organizational standards, they were more dependent on external sources of funding, something that threatens sustainability in context of shifting donor funding priorities.

NGOs in Tanzania registered notable and meaningful contribution in various thematic areas in 2020 with the top 10 leading thematic areas being health, social protection, community empowerment, agriculture, education, good governance, environment, water, gender, and human rights. Likewise, in 2020 NGOs benefited 49,697,214 people out of which 18,119,467 were adults, 15,201,837 youths, 15,486,845 children, 812,936 PWDs and 76,129 elders. The assessed 804 NGOs had employed a total of 8,918 employees the majority being Tanzanians.

Chapter five provides key conclusions and recommendations in which it is established that, increasing number of registered NGOs has the potential of increasing growth in NGOs funding, with multiplying effects on employment creation, sectorial orientations, government revenues and socio-economic developments at large. The caveat though is that while some NGOs have started engaging in self-generated income activities, majority are still donor dependent.

As partners in national development, NGOs are making immense contribution as manifested by a number of projects and programmes implemented in different thematic areas such as health, economic empowerment, education, agriculture, social protection, gender, environment, good governance, human rights and water. The Ministry strongly believes that partnerships with NGOs is vital in the efforts to enhance the implementation of various Government plans and to speed up socio-economic development of the country.

## CHAPTER ONE

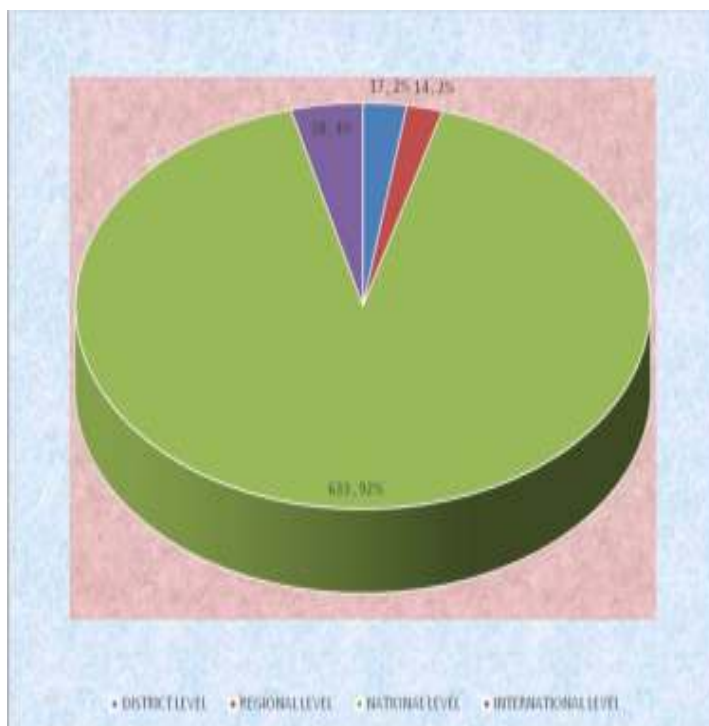
### GENERAL OVERVIEW

#### 1.1 Mandate

Pursuant to NGOs Policy of 2001 and the NGOs Act, (Cap 56) of the Laws of Tanzania as amended from time to time, the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children is mandated to register and coordinate NGOs.

In 2020, a total of 692 NGOs were registered in Mainland Tanzania, out of which 28 were registered as international NGOs, 633 were national NGOs, 14 were regional level NGOs and 17 were district level NGOs. The figure below summarizes NGOs registration in 2020 by level:

**Figure 1.1: NGOs Registration**



Moreover, the Ministry is responsible to conduct monitoring and evaluation of the activities of NGOs as per Section 4 (1) (j) of the Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act No. 3/2019. In that regard, the Ministry, among other things, has been performing the following functions:

- a) To oversee the implementation of the NGOs Policy of 2001 and the NGOs Act, (Cap 56) of the Laws of Tanzania as amended from time to time.
- b) To maintain institutional information exchange systems between the Ministry and Sectoral Ministries, Regional Secretariats, Local Government Authorities, Private Sector and NGOs in a bid recognize NGOs contribution.
- c) To coordinate activities of the NGOs making sure that they are beneficial to communities and the nation at large and that they are in alignment with national development priorities and strategies.
- d) To maintain strategic relations between the Ministry and other Sectoral Ministries, Regional Secretariats, Local Government Authorities, Private Sector and NGOs.
- e) To facilitate the collection of government revenue through the collection of NGOs registration fees, annual subscription fees and penalties, as well as official search fees.

## **1.2 Rationale**

In the recent past, there has been an increasing demand for credible data on the NGOs sector, specifically emanating from various stakeholders, including the development partners, research institutions, private sector, media and NGOs. More importantly, the government requires reliable information on the performance of NGOs in order to inform policy and decision-making.

This is critical in ensuring that policy guidelines to NGOs are evidence based, and in harmony with development plans. The 2020 assessment of the NGO sector therefore, has tried to quantify and qualify the contribution of NGOs in national development and identify opportunities for improved facilitation of the sector.

Additionally, the review provides basis for the Government, NGOs and other stakeholders to determine key challenges facing NGOs in implementing their activities in line with the dynamic legal framework, and draw lessons and pertinent recommendations for further improvement ahead of the next assessment.

### **1.3 Objectives**

Generally, the review assesses the contribution of NGOs in national development, thereby providing credible evidence to inform policy and decision making on the NGO sector. Specifically, the review had the following objectives:

- a) To examine ways through which NGOs contribute to Tanzania's socio-economic development.
- b) To examine sustainability challenges facing the NGOs sector in Tanzania.

### **1.4 Scope**

The desk review provides evidence on NGOs' contribution in socio-economic development, compliance status, alignment with national development plans, funding challenges and sector sustainability, as well as value for money in projects implemented by NGOs. The review involved a sample of 804 NGOs (166 internationals and 638 locals) out of 4,663 NGOs that are actively operating in different thematic areas in to assess their performance and contribution to national development.

### **1.5 Methodology**

Primarily, this report draws on secondary data, which were generated through a review of relevant documents capturing information on thematic areas, government revenues, income and expenditure, as well as employment records and beneficiaries.

The sources of data included but were not limited to NGOs' funding contracts, quarterly and annual reports, relevant documents from government Ministries, Departments and Authorities (MDAs). Ethical principles in handling and storing confidential information have been complied throughout the process of developing this report.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **NGOs LEGAL FRAMEWORK**

#### **2.1 Legal Framework**

In Mainland Tanzania, NGOs are legally governed by the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977, the National NGOs Policy, 2001 as well as the NGOs Act, (Cap 56) of the Laws of Tanzania as amended from time to time. The NGOs Acts, among other requirements calls for compliance, transparency and accountability.

Moreover, NGOs being body corporates as prescribed by Section 31 (a) and (b) of the NGOs Act No. 24/2002, they are required to abide by the laws governing their operations, such as the Immigration Act, Tax Administration Act, Employment and Labor Relations Act and other written laws. NGOs are further obliged to respect the culture and traditions of the people and communities in which it operates.

#### **2.2 Legal Reforms**

The legal framework governing NGOs in Mainland Tanzania went through different reforms geared towards creating enabling environment for the sector to provide quality services to the community, enhance transparency and accountability and ensure that NGOs contribution to national development is recognized.

In that regard, between 2005 and 2019, there have been a number of legal reforms on NGOs notably, the Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act No. 11 of 2005; NGOs (Amendments) Regulations of 2014; NGOs (Amendments) Regulations of 2018; the Written Laws (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act No. 3 of 2019; NGOs (Amendments) Regulations of 2019; NGOs (Renewal and Incentives) Regulations of 2019 and NGOs (Rights and Duties of Assistant Registrars) Regulations of 2019.

#### **2.3 Coordination Guideline**

In June 2020, the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children launched the Guideline for NGOs Coordination in Mainland Tanzania, whose objectives are:

- a) To identify duties of the Ministry responsible for NGOs, Sector Ministries, Regional Secretariats, Local Government Authorities and the Private Sector in coordinating activities of the NGOs.

- b) To prevent overlapping administrative procedures and strengthen joint coordination of NGOs between the Ministry responsible for NGOs, Sector Ministries, Regional Secretariats, Local Government Authorities, Private Sector and NGOs.
- c) To ensure NGOs adherence to the principles of transparency and accountability when implementing their activities, projects and programs.
- d) To encourage implementation of projects which have positive impact to the beneficiaries and the community at large.
- e) To facilitate regular communications and information sharing between Office of the Registrar of NGOs and Sector Ministries, Private Sector and NGOs.

## **2.4 NGOs Information System**

In May, 2020 the Ministry introduced NGOs Information System (NIS) which is an electronic system for NGOs registration and monitoring. Currently, the system provides the following services; online registration, submission of the annual and quarterly reports, change of particulars, funding contracts and payment of fees.

Moreover, NIS is already integrated with Government Electronic Payment Gateway (GePG) and National Identification Authority (NIDA) and plans are under way to integrate it with other relevant systems in order to widen access to relevant stakeholders, including sector ministries and departments.

## **2.5 Compliance Requirements**

Generally, NGOs are obliged to comply with the following requirements:

- a) Submission of quarterly reports in accordance with Regulation 20 of the NGOs (Amendments) Regulations, 2019 (Government Notice No. 685);
- b) Submission of annual activity and financial reports pursuant to Section 29 (1) (a) and (b) of the NGOs Act No. 24 of 2002;
- c) Payment of fees as provided by Section 38 (2) (b) of the NGOs Act No. 24 of 2002; and
- d) Biannual publication of the sources of funds, submission of funding contracts and declaration of funds exceeding twenty million shillings pursuant to Regulation 13 (a), (b) and (c) of the NGOs (Amendments) Regulations, 2018 (Government Notice No. 609).

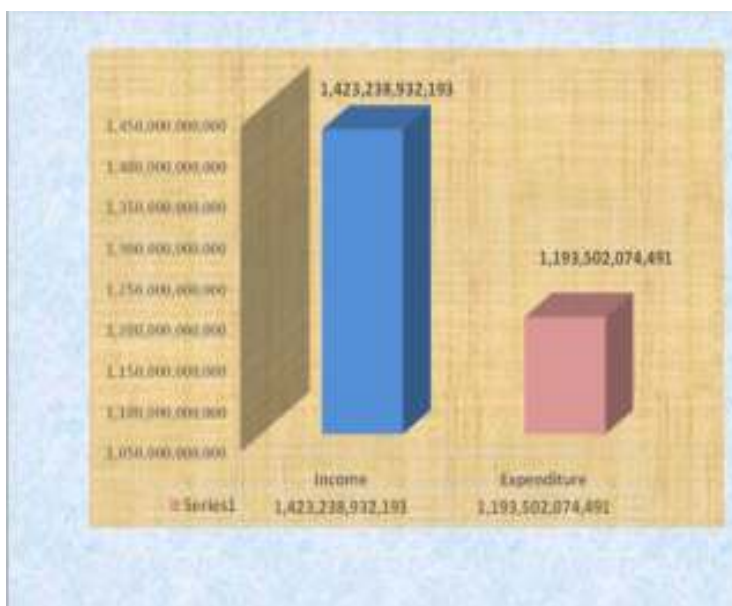
## CHAPTER THREE

### FUNDING AND SUSTAINABILITY

#### 3.1 Income and Expenditure

Analysis of 804 NGOs that had fully complied with reporting requirements indicates that in 2020, the assessed NGOs had a total annual income and expenditure amounting to **TZS. 1,423,238,932,193** and **TZS. 1,193,502,074,491** respectively. Total expenditure for 804 NGOs was almost 83.86% of the total income. The figure below summarizes total income and expenditure for 804 NGOs in the year under review:

**Figure 3.1: Total Income and Expenditure**



#### 3.2 NGOs Sources of Funding

An assessment of the 804 NGOs shows that the latter received a total income of **TZS. 1,423,238,932,193** from various development partners, as indicated in annual activity and financial reports. The analysis indicates that the major sources of NGOs funding are the following: the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), Swedish International



Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Department for International Development (DFID), Legal Services Facility (LSF), Foundation for Civil Society (FCS), Bill & Melinda Gates, Swiss Development Cooperation, Oxfam and Swiss Aid.

### **3.3 NGOs Sustainability**

NGOs sustainability requires adherence to principles of transparency and accountability, organizational capacity and financial viability. In the year under review, analysis revealed that most of the NGOs had clearly defined mission, vision, objectives and management structures.

However, most NGOs, despite their adherence to financial and organizational standards, they were more dependent on external sources of funding. In that regard, the survival of the NGO sector is vulnerable to donor policy changes.

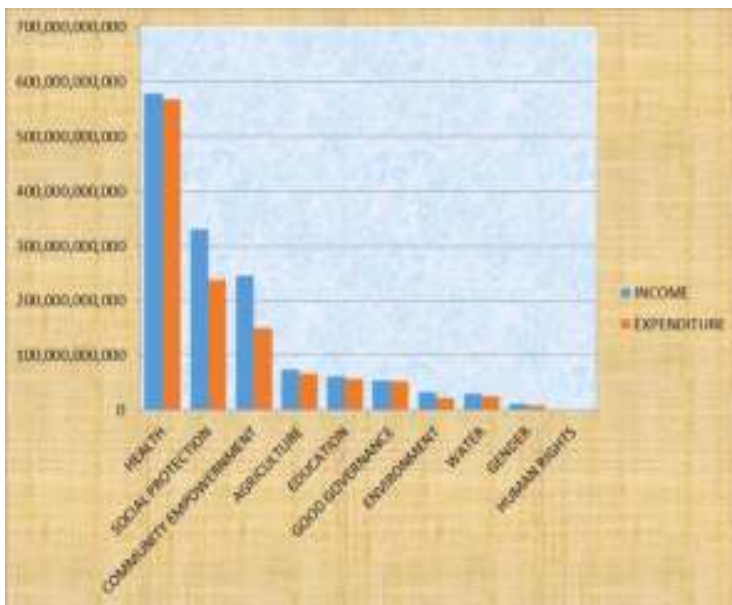
## CHAPTER FOUR

### CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

#### 4.1 Utilization of Funds

NGOs in Tanzania registered notable and meaningful contribution in various thematic areas in 2020. In particular, the top 10 leading thematic areas include health, social protection, community empowerment, agriculture, education, good governance, environment, water, gender, and human rights (see Figure 4.1).

**Figure 4. 1: Leading Thematic Areas**



Assessment of income and expenditure by thematic area also reflect remarkable contribution of the NGO sector in promoting national development in Tanzania. To be sure, a sizeable amount of fund were secured and expended by NGOs on social services, community empowerment, environment and governance as captured in Table 4.1.

**Table 4.1: Income and Expenditure by Thematic Area**

S/N	THEMATIC AREA	INCOME	EXPENDITURE
1.	HEALTH	578,617,583,288	567,572,129,291
2.	SOCIAL PROTECTION	331,334,064,287	238,494,807,606
3.	COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT	245,417,057,839	149,462,484,762
4.	AGRICULTURE	74,847,687,846	66,750,029,221
5.	EDUCATION	61,711,408,016	57,477,055,473
6.	GOOD GOVERNANCE	54,430,812,653	53,440,933,553
7.	ENVIRONMENT	32,443,097,988	23,000,849,290
8.	WATER	30,629,617,840	26,063,137,509
9.	GENDER	11,619,112,155	9,139,114,754
10.	HUMAN RIGHTS	1,159,618,544	1,060,019,566
TOTAL		1,422,210,060,455	1,192,460,561,025

#### 4.1.1 Health

Prior to 1990s, the Government was the major provider and financier of health services. However, the provision of health services was adversely affected after the economic recession of 1970s and 80s. As noted in the National Health Policy (2003), the Health Sector experienced inadequate allocation of resources leading to deterioration of health care services.

In addressing this shortfall, the Government in its reform process, introduced Cost-Sharing in 1993 and thereafter, other financing options. From that time, NGOs became important actors in the health service provision. While some NGOs are running health facilities such as hospitals, health centers, dispensaries and health training, others have continued to finance health services through their own funds and service charges.

In 2020, health was the leading thematic area that attracted more investments from the NGO sector whereby **TZS. 578,617,583,288** billion were received and **TZS. 567,572,129,291** billion were spent on health.

#### 4.1.2 Social Protection

According to the National Social Security Policy (2003), NGOs have been assigned the responsibility to complement efforts by the Government through the formation of

mutual assistance initiatives, establishment of supplementary schemes, awareness creation to the public and provision of social assistance programmes, especially in the provision of primary health, primary education, water, food security and other services. In the year under review, it was observed that out of 804 assessed NGOs, 155 NGOs were implementing various projects on social protection, in almost all 26 regions of Mainland Tanzania.

While some projects have targeted building classrooms, orphanage centers, sober houses, rehabilitation centers, toilets and teachers' offices, others have focused on provision of basic needs such as food, health, clothes and shelter, teachers' training and scholarships for students and pupils. A total of **TZS. 238,494,807,606** were spent by NGOs on social protection interventions in the year 2020.

#### **4.1.3 Community Empowerment**

According to Community Development Policy (1996), NGOs are among the main actors involved in the process of community development in Tanzania, especially in supporting community efforts and strengthening their capability to be self-reliant.

In 2020, the review revealed that out of 804 assessed NGOs, 155 NGOs were implementing various projects on community empowerment, targeting communities in Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Mbeya, Morogoro, Pwani, Njombe, Songwe and Tanga. Some NGOs in those regions were engaged in empowering various groups, especially women and youths in entrepreneurship skills, saving and credit services, vocational training, production and value additions, management and leadership.

Other NGOs have specifically engaged in the supply of medicines and food for vulnerable children, meal for Primary Schools pupils and children with disabilities, training medical officers, providing nutritious education for mothers and health insurance covers for children. A total of **TZS. 149,462,484,762** were spent by NGOs on social protection interventions in the year 2020.

#### **4.1.4 Agriculture**

The Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children, among other functions, is responsible for Community Development and Gender is mandated to promote aspects of community empowerment and gender mainstreaming. These are two crosscutting issues with great significance in the implementation of the National Agriculture Policy (2013).

In the year under review, it was observed that out of 804 NGOs whose annual activity and financial reports were analyzed, 68 NGOs were implementing various projects on agriculture, targeting communities in Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Mbeya, Morogoro, Njombe, Kigoma, Dodoma and Tanga.

Agricultural interventions were mainly training and awareness creation to small holder farmers on production and value addition issues, marketing, supply of farm inputs and technicalities, green houses in agriculture production, livestock keeping and training and supporting government extension officers. A total of **TZS. 66,750,029,221** were spent by NGOs to implement interventions in agricultural sector in the year 2020.

#### **4.1.5 Education**

The Education and Training Policy (1995), Vocational Education and Training Policy (1996) and Higher Education Policy (1999) insisted on participation of the private sector and local and international development partners (including NGOs) in administration of schools, colleges and in educational financing and cost sharing.

In 2008, the Ministry responsible for education and training reviewed such policies to understand their efficiency and effectiveness. The evaluation revealed that there were many policy items which were not implemented properly due to various factors, including inadequate funding. In that regard, the Education and Training Policy (2009), among other objectives, sought to expand the scope of financing education and training in Tanzania by incorporating all stakeholders.

The present report has noted that out of the 804 assessed NGOs, 106 NGOs were implementing various projects on education, such as building infrastructure and renovation and provision of furniture and books, specifically targeting communities in Dodoma, Kigoma, Dar es Salaam, Iringa, Njombe, Mbeya, Rukwa and Tabora.

In such regions, some NGOs had targeted refugees at Nyarugusu, Mtenderi and Nduta Refugee Camps as well as orphans and vulnerable children. A total of **TZS. 57,477,055,473** were spent by NGOs to implement interventions in the education sector in 2020.

#### **4.1.6 Good Governance**

According to the National Framework on Good Governance, NGOs play more active role in developing policies and executing various programmes and strategies that promote good governance, especially in carrying out activities of civic education and sensitization on issues of law, human rights, integrity, transparency and accountability.

In 2020, the review revealed that 70 out of 804 assessed NGOs were implementing various projects on good governance, targeting communities in almost all 26 regions of Mainland Tanzania. In this area, it was observed that some NGOs provided capacity building and grants to small NGOs, training to community on governance issues and public expenditure tracking, lobbying and advocacy on policy issues. A total of TZS. **53,440,933,553** were spent by NGOs to implement interventions geared towards promoting good governance in the year under review.

#### **4.1.7 Environment**

The National Environmental Policy (1997) provides for the role of NGOs in fostering cooperation and communication between and among themselves to reinforce their effectiveness as major players in environmental conservation, management and preservation efforts. In that regard, NGOs are tasked to establish their own mechanisms of cooperative networks to facilitate sharing of experiences and expertise for the planning, design and implementation of environmental programmes at national, regional, district and community levels.

In the year under review, it was observed that 35 out of 804 NGOs that were assessed implemented various projects on environmental conservation, management and preservation, targeting communities in almost all 26 regions of Mainland Tanzania. A total of **TZS. 23,000,849,290** were spent by NGOs under this thematic area in the year 2020.

#### **4.1.8 Water**

According to National Water Policy (2002), an institutional framework for the development and management of Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWSS) requires effective institutionalized linkages between key sector actors including the Government, Private Sector, NGOs and the Communities themselves.

While the government is responsible to provide necessary technical and financial support, as well as coordination and regulation of RWSS development activities, the private sector is responsible to provide support to communities in planning, design, construction and supply of materials, equipment and spares.

Whereas NGOs are expected to provide financial and technical support, communities are responsible to take the lead in developing their RWSS facilities and the operation and maintenance of their schemes. The review indicated that out of 804 NGOs whose annual activity and financial reports were analyzed, only 10 NGOs were implementing various projects on water, sanitation and hygiene, targeting communities in almost all 26 regions of Mainland Tanzania and spent **TZS. 26,063,137,509**.

#### **4.1.9 Gender**

With reference to Women and Gender Development Policy (2002), NGOs have the responsibility to contribute to promotion of a vibrant transformative society through advocacy, lobbying, awareness creation, social service provision, as well as gender mainstreaming and training. Additionally, NGOs are obliged to collaborate with relevant authorities in regards to expanding networks on economic empowerment interventions for women and share information about, human rights and livelihoods in selected areas.

In the year 2020, it was observed that 38 out of 804 NGOs were implementing various projects on gender issues, targeting communities mostly women in almost all 26 regions of Mainland Tanzania with a total expenditure of **TZS. 9,139,114,754**.

#### **4.1.10 Human Rights**

With reference to the United Republic of Tanzania National Human Rights Action Plan (2013), NGOs like other actors, have the responsibility to contribute in the promotion and strengthening of human rights regime in the country. This includes protection and safeguarding the rights and needs of vulnerable groups such as women, children, persons with disabilities, elderly persons and persons living with HIV.

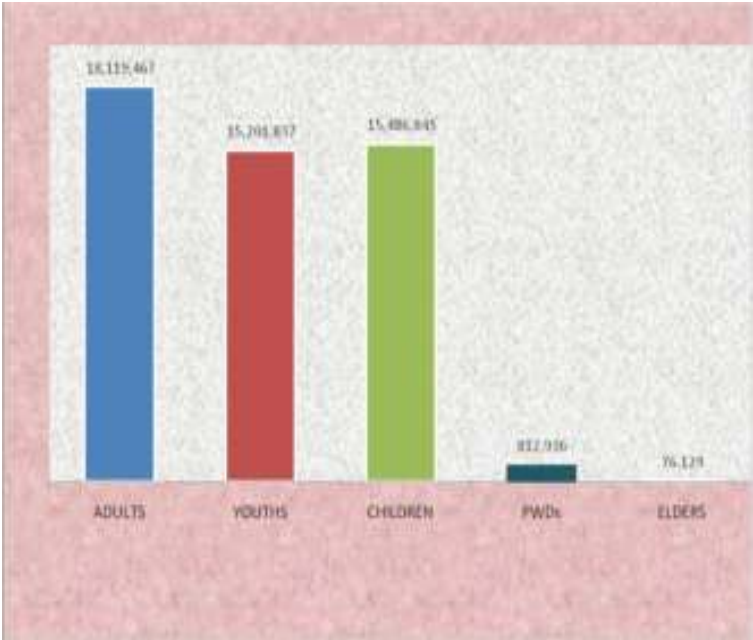
In the year under review, it was observed that 7 out of 804 assessed NGOs were implementing various projects on human rights and advocacy, targeting civic and human rights groups, as well as the general communities in almost all 26 regions of Mainland Tanzania. A total of **TZS. 1,060,019,566** were spent by NGOs in this thematic area in 2020.

#### **4.2 NGOs Project Beneficiaries**

In 2020 the NGO sector's interventions in Mainland Tanzania benefited a wide range of target groups through a number of projects on health, social protection, education, community empowerment, agriculture, gender, good governance, environment, water and human rights.

Specifically, NGOs benefited 49,697,214 people out of which 18,119,467 were adults, 15,201,837 youths, 15,486,845 children, 812,936 PWDs and 76,129 elders. The figure below summarizes NGOs project beneficiaries for the assessed NGOs in 2020:

**Figure 4.2: NGOs Project Beneficiaries**

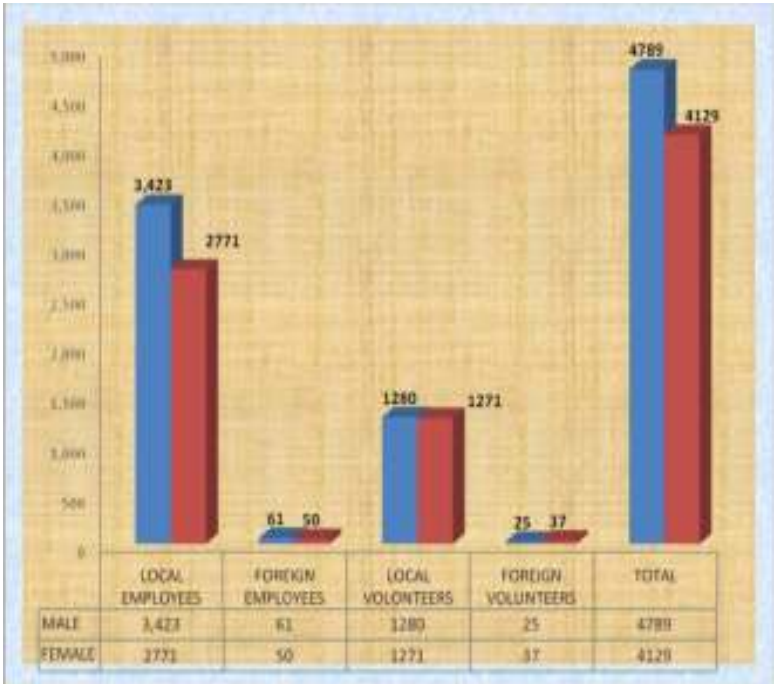


**4.3 NGOs Employment Records**

In 2020, assessment of the NGO sector found that 804 NGOs employed a total of 8,918 employees of which 6,194 were local employees, 111 foreign employees, 2,551 local volunteers and 62 were foreign volunteers. The review shows that more Tanzanians were employed in the NGOs sector than foreigners (See Figure 4.3.1).



**Figure 4.3.1: NGOs Employment Records**



Further analysis of the 804 NGOs indicates that in 2020 the top 10 leading employers in the NGO sector are Comprehensive Community Based Rehabilitation in Tanzania – CCBRT (Health), Marie Stopes Tanzania (Health), Management and Development for Health – MDH (Health), HJF Medical Research International – HJFMRI (Health), AMREF Health Africa-Tanzania (Health) and Save the Children International (Social Protection).

Others are Norwegian Refugee Council (Social Protection), Ilula Orphans Program (Social Protection), Compassion International Inc. (Social Protection), Service, Health and Education to Orphans Vulnerable Children and People Living with HIV/AIDS (Social Protection). See Figure 4.3.2.

Figure 4.3.2: Leading Employers in the NGO sector



## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CONCLUSION AND WAY FORWARD**

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

The NGO sector has significant contribution to the development processes of the country, notably through injection of money in the economy, employment creation and provision of essential social services.

However, Tanzania like other countries across the globe, faced the impact of COVID-19 in different spheres, including the NGO sector. In response to COVID-19 preventive measures, some NGOs suspended implementation of programmes, while others suffered financial cuts from donors due to the impact of the pandemic.

This poses a threat to the sustainability and growth of the NGO sector since majority of NGOs are donor dependent. Financial cuts and donor's policy shifts subjected NGOs to an endless struggle to fulfill their objectives towards targeted community and national interests at large.

NGOs as partners to national development, are making immense contribution as manifested by a number of projects and programmes implemented in different thematic areas such as health, economic empowerment, education, agriculture, social protection, gender, environment, good governance, human rights and water.

#### **5.2 Way Forward**

The Ministry will continue to improve policy and legal environment to enable NGOs to realize the promise of being credible partners in the development processes of the country. The Ministry will also step up efforts in collaboration with NGOs and other players in addressing challenges which contribute to vulnerability of the sector.

Moreover, efforts will be put to enhance the capacity of NGOs to engage in strategic and innovative investments to generate adequate resources necessary in realizing their visions and missions. In the same vein, partnership between the Government and the NGO sector will be strengthened in various ways, including provision of incentives to NGOs whose activities are aligned with national goals and objectives.

Furthermore, in the next year, the Ministry will expand the scope of the review and assessment of NGOs activities to cover many areas, including their contribution to government revenue and the impact of their activities in national development.

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