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Sida Decentralised Evaluation

Dr Kate McAlpine

Aggregating the results that arise from Sida's investment in Tanzanian Civil Society in 2016.

Final Report

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**Final Report
October 2017**

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The views and interpretations expressed in this report are the authors' and do not necessarily reflect those of the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency, Sida.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

AU	African Union
CCR	Community for Children's Rights
CDF	Child Dignity Forum
CPMIS	Child Protection Monitoring Information System
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DC	District Commissioner
EAC	East African Community
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
LGA	Local Government Authority
LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Centre
MCT	Media Council of Tanzania
MoHCDGEC	Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elderly and Children
MP	Minister of Parliament
MSA	Media Services Act
REPOA	Research on Poverty Alleviation
SADC	Southern Africa Development Community
SMS	Short Message Service
SWO	Social Welfare Officer
TEN/MET	Tanzania Education Network / Mtandao wa Elimu Tanzania
TGNP	Tanzania Gender Networking Program
UN	United Nations
USD	United States Dollar
UTPC	Union of Tanzanian Press Clubs
ZLSC	Zanzibar Legal Services Centre

Executive Summary

This study is a continuation of Sida's efforts to understand the impact that their CSO partners are achieving in effecting change with citizens, professionals, elected officials and Tanzanian institutions. This is the third analysis in a series that will ultimately cover the entire six-year period of Sida's strategic plan (2014 - 2019).

The annual reports of thirteen organizations are analyzed using a meta-integral framework to inform the different types of social impact that are being achieved. The framework seeks to understand the change in individuals' self-concept; change in individuals' observable behavior; change in the techno, political and socio-economic system in which the Tanzanian Government operates; and changes in people's relationships. A grounded theory method is used to analyze the data (Glaser & Strauss, 1967).

Sida's partners are working in a time of change and challenge. Young people are particularly vulnerable. Inequalities continue to pervade society. It is a time of uncertainty for civil society. Partners want to build a just and equitable society that is peaceful, protective and participative. They assume that this society can be achieved by catalyzing public agency, building professionalism, and strengthening organizations to have impact.

Partners target change-makers and vulnerable people as they intentionally intervene, by investing in their own and others' organizational health. They use evidence and the mainstream media to educate the public and influence the Government. Partners facilitate participatory processes that support peoples' learning and help them to take up other perspectives; and they strive for a collective voice by encouraging solidarity and reciprocity amongst young people.

The most extensive results achieved are in the domain of high impact, where a focus on continuous improvement of institutions is translating into better public service provision. This is reflected in partners being recognized for their work; evidence influencing Government legislation, policy and plans; and the expanded reach and quality of social service infrastructure.

The second most frequently cited domain of change is in individuals' behaviors where they are defying stereotypes. Typically conservative actors, are starting to challenge the status quo and behave as change makers. Children are developing skills that enhance their voice; young people are demonstrating independence and efficacy; and girls are defying norms of passivity.

These behaviors at an individual level enhance the changes in social relationships that are starting to emerge; whereby groups of people come together to solve their problems. Government actors are becoming more responsive and open to collaborating with non-state actors and citizens, to mobilize for community development. Young people are participating in local planning processes.

Finally, deep impact, which was the starting point of change in the 2014 is receiving less attention from partners. There are only 76 references in the data to individuals knowing that they can be an agent for change.

The theory of change that makes sense of how and why partners intervene is evolving. At the completion of this 2016 analysis it is formulated as follows. Partners intervene by researching their context and tracking change; by training change makers; educating the public about human rights; providing legal, finance, and information services; and convening groups to build a social movement of women and young people.

Partners assume that proactive advocacy requires an organized civil society, media coverage, and government openness. They believe that public agency in service to change will only happen over time.

Partners aim to achieve the following results

1. Vulnerable people learn that they can be an agent for change. They are aware of their rights, informed about their civic duties, and confident that they can be independent role models for others.
2. Typically conservative and passive individuals defy stereotypes and behave as change makers; improving themselves, mobilizing their peers, and challenging the status quo.
3. Public service provision improves as evidence influences Government legislation, policy and plans; and social service infrastructure is invested in.
4. Resilient communities come together to solve their problems. Elected officials, non-state actors and citizens mobilize for community development; and the voices of young people are heard in local planning processes.

1 Methodology

1.1 PURPOSE

Sida is seeking knowledge about the larger impact that is achieved through its investment in civil society partners and their work. The first and the second iterations of this study was conducted in 2014 and 2015. (McAlpine, 2016b, 2016a). This 2016 study continues the endeavor to understand the impact that Sida's partners achieve.

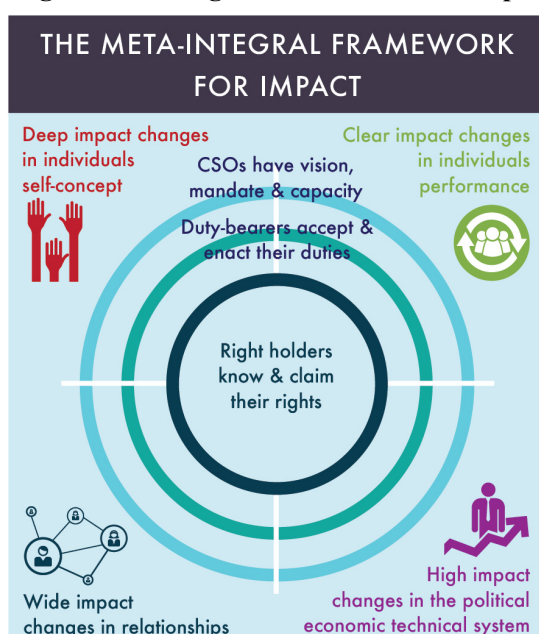
1.2 SAMPLE AND DATA

The work of thirteen organizations, whose work was supported by Sida during 2016, is sampled. These are The Union of Tanzanian Press Clubs, The Media Council of Tanzania, Zanzibar Legal Services Centre, TGNP, Restless Development, Haki Elimu, Legal & Human Rights Centre, Femina Hip, Save the Children, TEN/MET, Twaweza, REPOA and Children's Dignity Forum. These partners are considered to be Sida's key partners in Tanzania. The core data is the annual reports that partners submitted to Sida documenting their work for 2016.

1.3 THE ANALYTIC FRAMEWORK

The analytic framework is drawn from Integral Theory (Wilber, 1996). Integral theory creates a broad orienting map of the place of people in relation to the universe, life and spirit.

Fig 1 Meta-Integral Framework for Impact



The meta-integral framework that is used in this study was developed by Sean Esbjorn-Hargens (2015) with the intent of providing a structure to analyze the types of social impact that agencies and individuals are trying to achieve in the world. The framework seeks to understand the change in individuals' self-concept, or what he calls "deep impact." This is the subjective realm of individuals' interior worlds. The framework also seeks to understand the change in individuals' observable behavior, the "clear impact" of the upper right quadrant in figure 1. In the lower right quadrant, the framework seeks to understand change in the techno, political and socio-economic system in which the Tanzanian Government operates, or "high impact". Finally, the framework explores changes in people's relationships and in the relationships between different sectors, the "wide impact" of the lower left quadrant.

Sida also have two frameworks that underpin their analysis of social change. These are the human rights based approach (Sida, nd) and an approach to capacity building (Department for Policy and Methodology, 2005). These frameworks seek to articulate the relationships between rights holders knowing and claiming their rights, duty-bearers accepting and enacting their responsibilities, and CSOs acting on their vision and mission in a way that they add value to development efforts.

All three frameworks have been aligned in this study to support an analysis that seeks to understand how citizens, CSOs, the media, public servants, and elected officials are changing, and how this ripples out in terms of institutional performance and wider social relationships.

1.5 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The data was examined to answer five overarching research questions.

1. What shifts are occurring in individuals' self-concept and attitudes?
2. How is individuals' behavior changing?
3. How is the Government behaving? How do partners influence Government?
4. What evidence is there of the emergence of new forms of social relationship?
5. What evidence is there to validate the assumptions in the emerging theory of change?

1.6 ANALYSIS

A grounded theory method was used to analyze the data. Grounded theory is a process that generates ideas that are grounded in data about participants' problems. The intention is to build abstract theoretical understanding of latent patterns of behavior. It is essentially a codified method for generating theory that consists of systematic, yet flexible guidelines for collecting, analyzing and constructing theories (Glaser & Strauss, 1967). Data is collected, coded, and analyzed in an iterative process. As the researcher codes, categories and their properties begin to emerge, and the researcher begins to generate hypotheses about the relations among the categories and the key variable starts to become clear. Grounded theory allows the researcher to

go beyond verifying facts and describing experience to generating an explanation of them.

1.7 DISSEMINATION

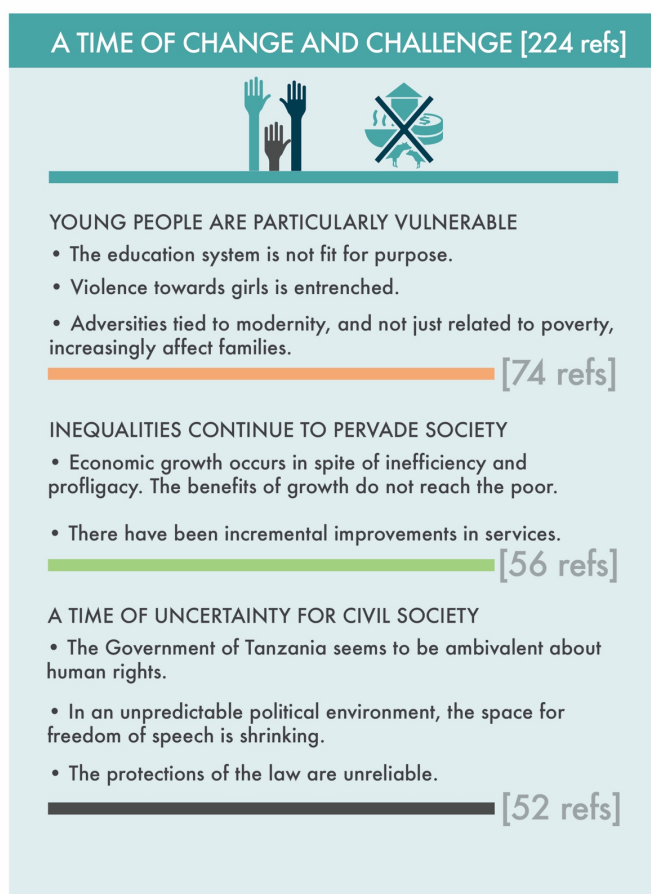
Research products include this research report and associated presentation. The research products are the property of Sida and will be shared within the organization, with the CSO partners, and potentially with other donor partners. There may be opportunities to write these findings up in the form of a journal article and to submit them for scrutiny to a peer-reviewed journal. This piece of work is pioneering in the way it has used qualitative data built up over a number of years to build a nuanced and theoretical perspective on what CSO partners do, how they intervene, and why a case can be made for investing in them.

2 Findings

The findings are derived from a close analysis of the partners' annual reports, and particularly how they make sense of their context, their stated aspiration for change, how they describe their work and implicit assumptions that they are making about social change in Tanzania.

2.1 A TIME OF CHANGE AND CHALLENGE

Fig 2. A time of change and challenge ^[224 refs].



Young people are particularly vulnerable ^[74 refs].

“Today there are 1.8 billion young people in the world; more than there ever has been, or will be again. Tanzania has been experiencing unprecedented growth of its youth demographic, which today makes up almost two-thirds (66%) of the total population. Peak Youth is not just numbers, it is the emergence of a more inter-connected generation of young people who are less and

less willing, or indeed needing, to wait for and depend on aid or governments to deliver change.” (Restless Development, 2017)

“Young people experience difficulties in exercising their rights by virtue of being young.” (Zanzibar Legal Services Centre, 2017)

Young people’s demographic dominance does not translate into an ability to access and influences decision-makers. The cultural reluctance to involve children and young people in decision making in the home and community continues. This is attributed by Restless Development to decision-makers not understanding the importance of youth engagement. A recent analysis of the situation of child rights governance for Save the Children revealed the children’s voices are sought out but not systematically acted upon (McAlpine, Lyatuu, & Kagucia, 2017). Many adults still expect young people to be silent.

“In my society, young people are not allowed to say anything in front of elders, so even if you attend you are supposed to remain silent waiting for them to make decision and this discourages us from attending those meetings.” (Restless Development)

The education sector not fit for purpose and too many youths are unemployed and unemployable. Flaws in education system include a curriculum that is misaligned to the needs of a modernizing country. The system is characterized by dilapidated schools, insufficient capitation grant reaching the schools, patchy water and sanitary facilities, unmotivated teachers, and the lack of school feeding which means that children are going to school hungry.

Restless Development conducted a study in 2013 in seven regions, finding that 53% of youth were unemployed. There is a consensus that the education system is flawed. Another study conducted by Restless Development with 103 companies in Tanzania identified high turnover (34%), the lack of relevant technical (27%) and the lack of soft skills (23%) as the main barriers to hiring qualified young people.

There have been a number of negative unintended consequences of the fee free education initiative. In the past “fee free” education required parents to contribute to their children’s school costs. Save the Children and Haki Elimu explain that after the election of John Magafuli it was clarified that those contributions were no longer mandatory. The unintended consequence of this ostensibly positive move has been that the Ministry of Education is now severely strapped of resources at a time when enrolment in primary school is increasing.

At a local level community support to schools has dwindled. Many parents assume that everything will now be catered for by the government, while in reality, the new policy lifts students school fees but does not entail financing of all aspects. As a result, some local schools are currently being left in financial hardship and with decreased participation by parents.

Denial and resistance to change pervades within the education system. The education system has failed, but actors still prefer the status quo and are defensive about acknowledging how widespread and severe the flaws in the system are. Analysis conducted for Twaweza on the issue of teacher absence revealed that the system sets teachers up to fail (McAlpine, 2017).

Violence against children is entrenched. There is a Government commitment to address violence against children and women, with the new National Plan of Action. But, on the ground physical and humiliating punishment of children continues to be a normative behavior. An average of 42% of people in the six sampled districts use physical and humiliating punishments (Save the Children). Female genital mutilation is still prevalent in rural communities. Children and young people do not routinely report when they are a victim of abuse, and there is a low level of community knowledge on how to respond to violence. A shortage of social welfare offices *“is the greatest challenge facing this sector”* (Save the Children).

“A pool of capacitated SWOs is necessary for child protection case management and to ensure a minimum of professional service provision and support to children in need.” (Save the Children)

“Data on the number of cases where children self-report to OSCs and Gender Desks indicate children either are unable or unwilling to seek protection when needed.” (Save the Children)

“According to the Tarime DC office and cases reported in 2016, and register book 800 girls underwent FGM in Tarime.” (Children’s Dignity Forum, 2017)

Life as a young woman is a struggle. Girls in particular are hindered by limited livelihood opportunities. They possess limited knowledge on sexual and reproductive health, the services of which are not youth friendly. They continue to face parental discrimination and rejection.

“YFF members used that opportunity to share their individual struggles as young women; one member shared her experience on how she encountered requests for sex in exchange for an internship opportunity in one media house, she refused and missed the opportunity.” (TGNP, 2017)

Adversities tied to modernity, and not just related to poverty, are increasingly affecting families. LHRC describe how children’s best interests are rarely considered in instances of marital breakdown. REPOA remind us that too many families continue to live with food insecurity, in spite of a decade of economic growth. Addiction is a reality for young people.

“Later on, I started to get addicted, but I never showed to anyone that I used those dangerous things, especially when you consider the fact that I am a student.” (Femina Hip, 2017)

Inequalities continue to pervade society ^[56 refs].

Income inequalities and health disparities across regions and socio-economic groups are pervasive across Tanzania. Economic growth does not reach people.

“This growth has failed to translate into raising people’s living standards. Tanzania is still overwhelmed by low Human Development standards (life expectancy, education, and income); with a Human Development Index (HDI 2014) score of 0.521 while in 2013 scored 0.488, Tanzania falls at the bottom globally as one of countries with the lowest level of human development. Ranking at 151 out of 187 while in 2013 ranked 159 out of 187 countries, slight improvement.” (TGNP).

Tanzania is signed up to regional and global commitments, exemplified by the Sustainable Development Goals. These provide an ambitious framework of commitments in domains such as poverty, gender equality, health and education, and combatting violence. They provide legitimacy and global energy around the work being done by Sida’s partners at the national level.

Whether the accountability mechanisms are in place and sufficiently enforced to demand compliance with these obligations is more questionable. Save the Children’s analysis of the state of child rights governance revealed that the Government does not systematically act nor report progress on the recommendations of the UN Committee (McAlpine et al., 2017).

There are a number of domestic laws and policy positions that contradict the intent of the SDGs and other Conventions that Tanzania has ratified. For example, The Marriage Act and the legal nature of corporal punishment conflict both with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the Law of the Child Act (Save the Children). TGNP asserts that the current stance [2017] on school girl pregnancy which involves banning them from school violates human rights.

The Government claims a determination to accelerate industrialization and promote global competitiveness. But, is it at the cost of the poor? The thrust of Tanzania’s Second Five Year Development Plan (2016-20) is to accelerate industrial transformation, but there is a lack of understanding and data about informal cross border trade and its potentials. Tanzania is ranked 116th out of 138 countries for ease of doing business (REPOA).

There is a concern that the Government’s economic strategy serves to further exclude the poor. Development of transport infrastructure is prioritized over services (TGNP). REPOA explains that agriculture employs two-thirds of Tanzanians and is crucial in triggering rural transformation. But, there is limited use of modern agricultural inputs, and

“There are no clear strategies for bringing on board the needs of the majority of marginalized people, particularly women and rural peasants who constitute over 80% of the Tanzanian population.”
(TGNP)

Economic growth continues and occurs in spite of inefficiency and profligacy. TGNP describes how Tanzania has performed well in the region with high economic growth and strong resilience to external shocks since the 2000s. The Gross Domestic Product growth was 7% in 2015, projected at 7.2% in 2016 and towards an upward trend to 8.1% in 2020. The government maintained its fiscal deficit at 4.2% of GDP for 2015/16; but with a costly accumulation of arrears to suppliers, raising public debt (currently 38% of GDP). Servicing this debt results in foregoing public services and economic growth still does not improve household poverty rates.

Inefficiency and profligacy are both a problem. TGNP highlights the efforts to instill fiscal discipline that include

- Curtailing allowances to public officials;
- Dealing with unscrupulous procurements;
- Abolishing tax exemptions;
- Identifying and acting against ghost workers and students;
- Abolishing unnecessary spending on both local and international travel;
- Collecting tax and non-tax revenue.

Insufficient budgets impacts services. Haki Elimu believe that the Government is “*determined to develop the quality of education, restore accountability and curb corruption.*” The Government’s budget increased from Tsh 22.7 trillion 2015/2016 to Tsh 29.5 trillion in 2016/17; an increase of 30%. But, the agriculture and WASH sectors are massively under-financed; there is a need for budgets for child protection services to reach districts and wards; and the budget is not gender friendly. TGNP argue that

*“there is major challenge in non and untimely budget disbursement and budget reallocation which slows down implementation of development projects and affects provision of social services”
(TGNP).*

A time of uncertainty for civil society ^[52 refs]

The environment in which Sida’s partners work is characterized by changing demands from the Government, and constraints on their space to operate freely. There is a real pressure on all civil society actors to comply with opaque and complex Government and tax authority regulations and edicts.

*“...increasingly stringent requirements for registration, more legal and administrative obstacles, bureaucratic paperwork and barriers to entry, as well as stringent oversight and control by the State.”
(Save the Children, 2017).*

Sida’s partners are challenged to develop new business models that enables them to finance their current work, to have some financial independence, and to plan for the future. They need to be able to demonstrate their impact to backers, the

government and the public. And they need to navigate unpredictable funding streams so that they can variously consolidate, sustain, and grow their work.

Government ambivalence about civil rights. Partners, particularly those providing legal and media services, perceive that the Government is not motivated to uphold or advance citizens' civil rights to participation.

Meaningful consultation with citizens and children as part of the civil society and government reports to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child and the Universal Periodic Review process has been negligible in recent years (Save the Children, 2017). The Constitutional Review process has stalled with little clarity about its status.

“The MP later in the afternoon used the knowledge to question the government and Minister of Constitution and Legal Affairs to state government interest and commitment on the continuation of the Constitution Review Process. The minister however did not respond specifically on the issue as to when will the government resume or call for the referendum poll.” (Legal & Human Rights Centre, 2017)

The Attorney General indicated that he would appeal against the High Court decision to amend outlaw the marriage of girl children. However, in December 2016 the government decided to withdraw its appeal of the High Court ruling (Legal & Human Rights Centre, 2017; Save the Children, 2017).

The formulation of the Media Services Act was of significance to a number of Sida's partners. In the results section of this report it will be noted that legislation is starting to be informed by evidence. But, in this particular instance, the inputs of the media stakeholders were largely rejected.

“The MSA 2016 is a draconian piece of legislation surpassing even the Newspaper Act 1976 which it has replaced. The majority of the recommendations from MCT and the Coalition partners were not taken. An analysis of the Act shows that out of the 62 recommendations made by MCT and its Coalition partners only 12 were fully taken into consideration, 15 were partially taken and 35 were not considered at all.” (Media Council of Tanzania, 2017).

Finally, in spite of nominal commitments to a process of devolution by decentralization and citizen involvement in budgeting and planning at the LGA level the reality is that central government constrains the autonomy of LGAs and the involvement of citizens in determining local priorities for development.

“Ministry of Finance ... budget guidelines ... limit maximum consultations and effective engagement by citizens and children, in particular in the budgeting processes.” (Save the Children, 2017).

In an unpredictable political environment, the space for freedom of speech is shrinking. The media is under pressure, and retrogressive legislation has been enacted.

“The regional context has become more challenging as authorities display, if not an unvarnished hostility against the space for civic engagement, then a noticeable cooling in their attitude towards it.”
(Twaweza, 2017)

The media is under pressure. The Government frames the Media Services Act (2016) as an effort to come down appropriately and strongly on poor media practice; which is characterized in Tanzania by poor editing, failure to give right to reply, making personal attacks, partisan reporting, unbalanced coverage, and non-payment of registration fees by press clubs. But, the Media Council of Tanzania says that it has done so in a form that *“is unacceptable in international standards”* (Media Council of Tanzania, 2017).

In 2016, journalists were harassed. There were 32 incidences of press freedom violations, media outlets were de-registered and live coverage of Parliament was ended. The argument of civil society and media actors is that these behaviors undermine *“people’s constitutional right to be accurately and promptly informed of issues that are of importance to their lives”* (Media Council of Tanzania, 2017).

“Government and police leaders at the district levels harassed and ordered the arrest of more than 10 journalists around the country.”
(Union of Tanzania Press Clubs, 2017).

“2016, also recorded the highest number of fined, banned or suspended media outlets ever. By December 2016, two newspapers, Mawio and Mseto were de-registered and two television stations, ITV and Clouds TV were fined for violating content regulations. During the period, five radio stations were also given fines for violating content regulations while one, Arusha based Radio 5 was fined and also banned for three months.” (Media Council of Tanzania, 2017)

The Cyber Crimes, Statistics and Access to Information Acts are problematic and the wider protections of the law are unreliable. The law does not protect the poor, who continue to be sidelined. There continues to be a limited understanding amongst people about the law in relation to human and, particularly civil rights (ZLSC). LHRC argue that court fees penalize them, because they are both unaffordable and the

“the system of court fees payments through court bank’s account is a cumbersome procedure leading to delays in filing urgent matters.” (LHRC).

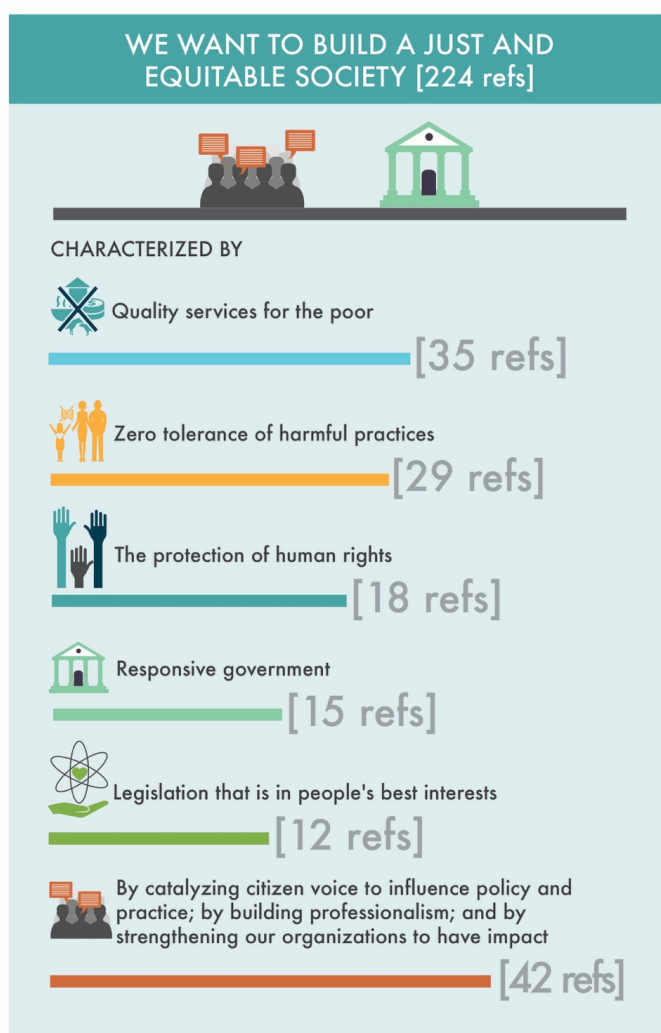
Civil society actors and the media are self-censoring. This was already flagged up as occurring in the 2015 analysis. Accountability discussions are avoided; and

“people conform publicly, while privately people are more likely to express partisan choices” (Twaweza).

*“This has made it difficult to engage decision-makers at different levels especially in reference to the complexity of accountability.”
(Restless Development)*

2.2 WE WANT TO BUILD A JUST AND EQUITABLE SOCIETY [224 REFS]

Fig 3. We want to build a just and equitable society [224 refs].



Justice and equitability is framed by partners as centered on the two themes of freedom of voice and civic participation for everyone.

“An embedded democratic society.” (Twaweza)

Freedom of expression is a particular concern of the Media Council of Tanzania who envisages a society where the media access information that enables them to uphold their duties, where the public enjoy access to information, and everyone has the lived right to freedom of expression.

Opportunities for meaningful civic participation would be reflected in a vibrant civil society, and increased participation of women, children and young people in planning and law-making processes (ZLSC, TGNP, TEN/MET). Of particular concern to Save the Children, CDF and Femina Hip is that children contribute to social and economic development, that they are able to contribute to decisions in the home and to national processes reporting on the achievement of their rights; namely that they are able to advocate for themselves because they are authors of their own lives. As such partners want to see

“A generation ready to respond to change.” (Restless Development)

A gender equal society would be characterized by confident girls and women who access their latent economic, social and political powers, and participate as equals in their homes, schools, workplaces, communities and in national development (Femina Hip, CDF).

A just and equitable society is peaceful, protective and participative ^[134 refs]

Quality services for the poor take the form of financing and delivering services for children that strengthen family based care, respond to child protection concerns, and enable children to actively learn in class and through extra-curricular activities (Save the Children, Haki Elimu, Femina Hip). Save the Children argue that quality services for the poor must include community based health care, post-natal care, sexual and reproductive health, and life skills education, improved nutrition, and water and sanitation services at a village level. ZLSC emphasize the importance of legal services for the poor.

Zero tolerance of harmful practices requires the ending of child marriage, child pregnancies, female genital mutilation, physical and humiliating punishment, and violence towards women and children (LHRC, TGNP, Save the Children, CDF). It requires that harmful ideas of masculinity and poor caregiving practices are challenged.

Human rights are upheld via laws, policies, and practices that are sensitive to human rights and comply with regional and international standards; and by the observance of human rights and democracy, of the rule of law, and of due processes (LHRC, CDF, Save the Children).

Responsive government requires that the Government is open, responsive and accountable, and develops policy in response to evidence (Haki Elimu, Restless Development).

Legislation in people's best interests requires a citizen-centered Constitution; the protection of freedom of speech; and adoption and action on the UN's concluding observations during the Universal Periodic Review.

The vision of a just and equitable society will be achieved by catalyzing agency, building professionalism, and strengthening organizations to have impact ^[42 refs].

LHRC, Twaweza, Femina Hip, and Restless Development catalyze citizen voice and agency; with a particular focus on youth. Haki Elimu engages in citizen led advocacy using the experience of people at the grassroots to inform advocacy messages further up the government hierarchy.

“During the course of the year, HakiElimu devoted its efforts to inform citizen on education issues, policies and challenges to enable them to take an active role in improving learning and teaching environments in their areas.” (Haki Elimu, 2017)

“Empowered key stakeholders to demand for citizens centered Constitution.” (LHRC)

Professionalism is built amongst Parliamentary reporters (MCT) and investigative journalists (UTPC); amongst teachers who demonstrate improvement in 6 competencies in the National Teachers Competency Framework and amongst professionals who engage in child protection (Save the Children).

Twaweza has a specific focus on *“promot[ing] an open, engaged and learning East African region.”*

2.3 PARTNERS' TARGETS AND INTERVENTIONS EVOLVE ^[423 REFS]

There has been an evolution in the framing the people who are targeted by partners. In the 2015 analysis partners targeted:

1. Citizens, as a result of their social identity, gender, or stage within the life course.
2. Professionals, because of institutions only function when high performing individuals staff them.
3. Elected officials, as a way to build popular trust in the electoral process.
4. Institutions, because they enable partners to build reach.

In the 2016 analysis the targeting is more generic and more simplified. Partners target change makers and vulnerable groups.

Fig 4. Partners target ^[71 refs].

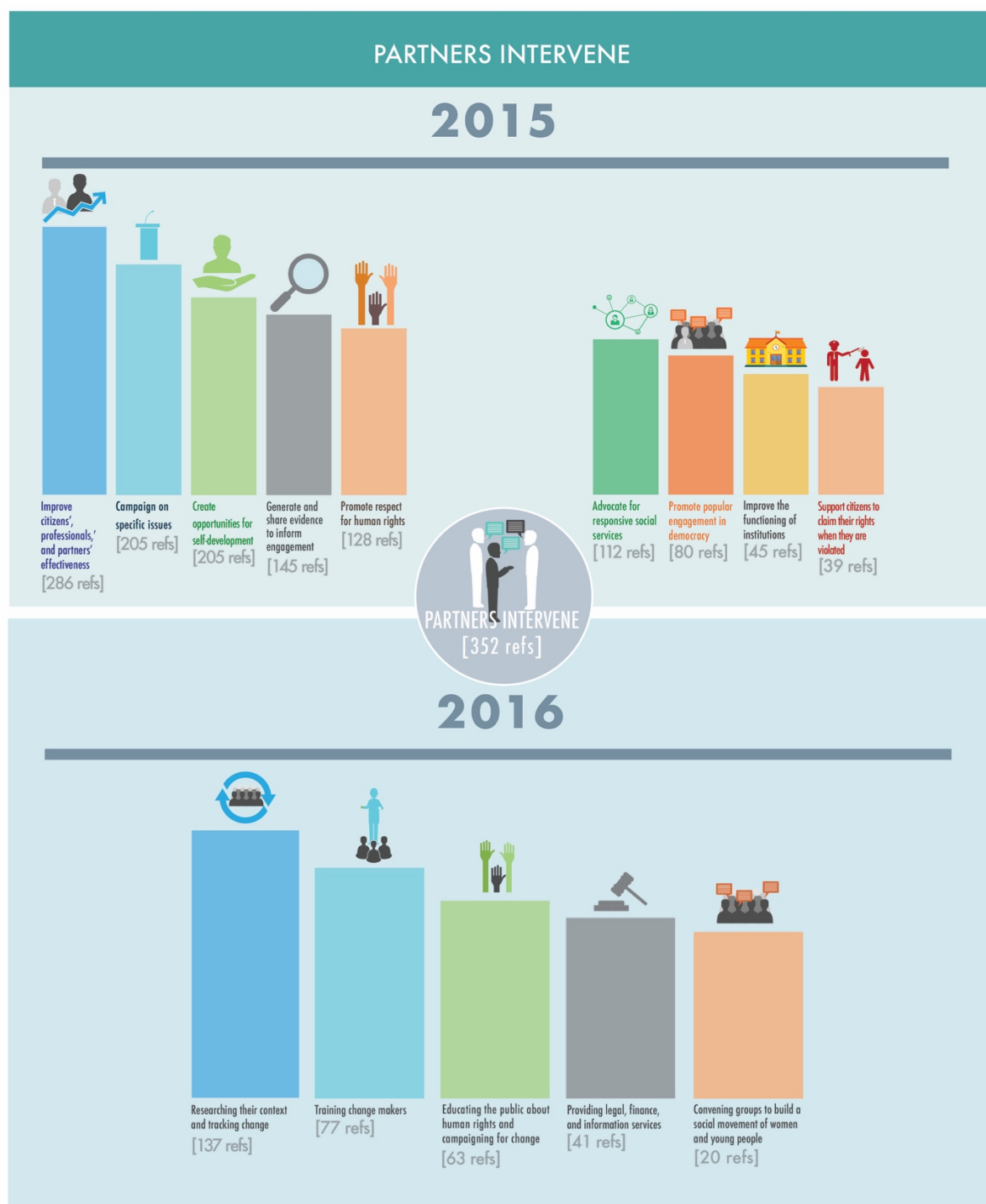


There is no substantive data in the annual reports that would explain this shift in framing of the target groups. This is probably because as far as partners are concerned they are targeting the same people. It is merely that the way that they refer to them in the change process is shifting.

Partners intervene in eight different ways. This includes researching their context and tracking change; training change makers; educating the public about human rights; providing legal, finance, and information services; convening vulnerable

groups; campaigning for change; mentoring professionals and youth; and building social movements of women and youth.

Fig 5. Partners' interventions [352 refs].



Researching their context and tracking change ^[137 refs]

Partners assume that research is an engine of change because it informs law, policy and practice. Many of the partners engage in research on a variety of topics related to

- Agriculture;
- Learning outcomes; with the Beyond Basics school assessment and the Uwezo studies;
- The application of the law, including a review of media law in Zanzibar and the Our Parliament Our Country report;
- Policy and political economy analyses;
- Press violations and the state of the media;
- Youth's priorities;
- Progress in relation to international commitments;
- Monitoring delivery of the Five Year National Development Plan and schools' progress;
- Budget tracking.

Research methods include exploratory research, randomized control tests, participatory action research, surveys, mapping, and bill and budget analyses. Monitoring data is collected via media monitoring, fact finding and visits to the field.

Research outputs include, but are not limited to, baseline assessments; a mapping of youth networks; an analysis of the constraints facing CSOs in the East African integration process; the EAC barometer; an evaluation of the anti-corruption program; human rights report and perception index; REPOA's annual research sharing workshop; and Sauti ya Wananchi surveys.

Fig 5.1 Research snapshot



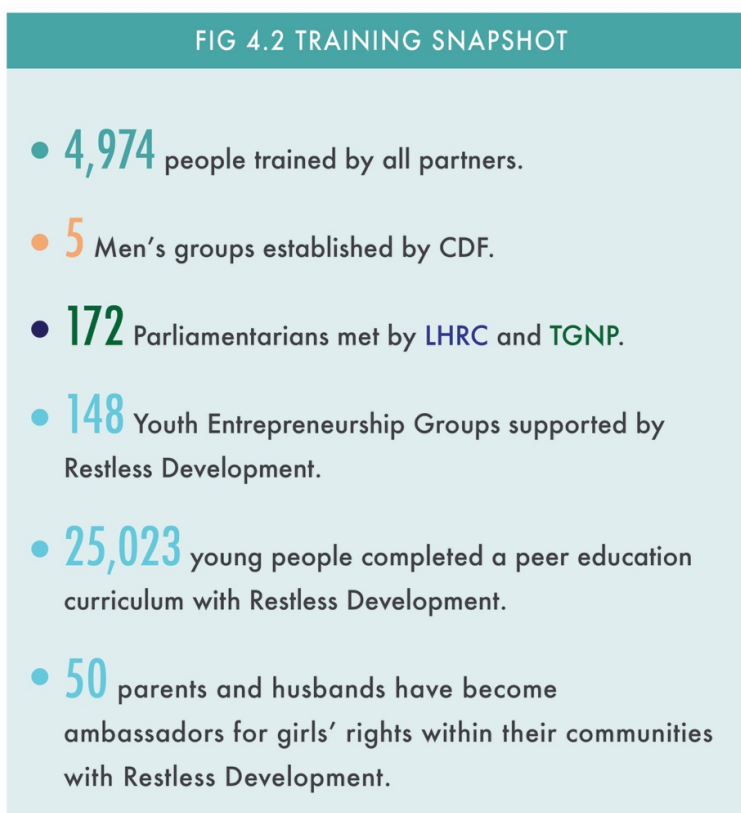
Training change makers ^[77 refs]

Training continues to be a key intervention used by partners; albeit they are increasingly reporting how they approach the training; with evidence in their strategies that they use participatory processes that support peoples' learning and help them to take up new perspectives.

Both change makers and vulnerable groups have participated in training opportunities. Specifically, community health volunteers, district child protection teams, human rights monitors, para legals and youth accountability advocates have been trained as potential change-makers. Topics covered are varied and include planning and budgeting for children, the fit person scheme, gender rights budgeting, budget tracking and school monitoring, law making, monitoring and evaluation and research methods.

Children, people with disabilities, young feminists and youth have also benefitted from training opportunities in life skills, leadership, business skills, child rights, protective behaviors and sexual and reproductive health.

Fig 5.2 Training snapshot

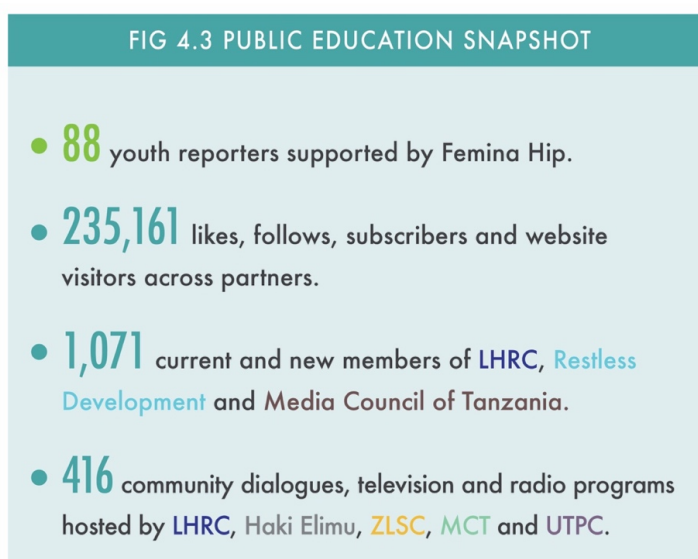


Educating the public about human rights and campaigning for change ^[63 refs]

Partners campaign to end child marriage, child pregnancies and female genital mutilation. TGNP run the “*Toa Ndoo Kichwani*” (Take the bucket off women’s head) campaign. The Union of Tanzania Press Clubs campaigned for the release of Halfan Lihundi an ITV stringer. Restless Development are active in the Global Youth Power campaign.

Partners provide legal and civic education via outreach (LHRC, ZLSC). They commemorate international days that recognize, among others, the African Child, the Girl Child, and Women. LHRC provides information to students and the public via information centers, and Femina Hip does so via the Fema magazine and school visits. Save the Children and Haki Elimu reach community members via public forums and dialogues.

Fig 5.3 Public Education snapshot

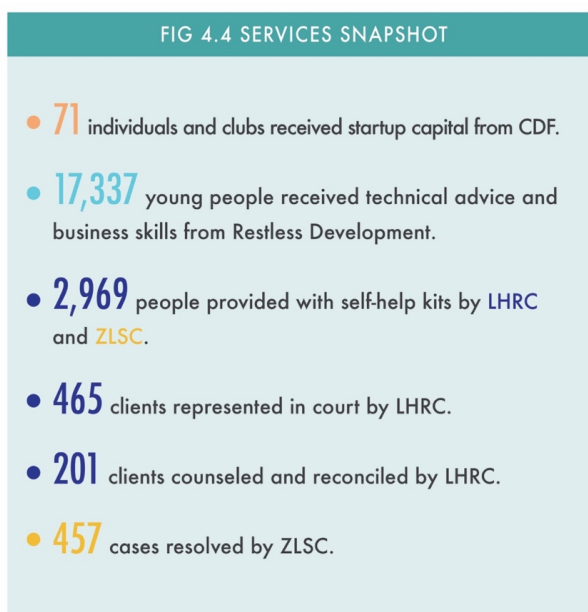


2.3.1 Providing legal, finance, and information services ^[41 refs]

LHRC and ZLSC’s core business is to offer legal services to vulnerable people. These take the form of legal aid clinics and where necessary representation; self-help kits so that people can represent themselves; legal education; mediation and arbitration services; and sometime strategic litigation.

REPOA, LHRC, ZLSC, and Haki Elimu all host resource centers, documentation centers, online databases and community libraries so that people can access information.

Restless Development provides services to young people that equip them for employment and that provide access to necessary start-up capital for income generating activities.

Fig 5.4 Services snapshot

Convening groups to build a social movement of women and young people ^[20 refs]

Kijana Wajibika is Restless Development's focus as they aim to build a movement of responsible youth. TGNP focuses on building a transformative feminist movement. Women and youth are brought together by TGNP, Femina Hip, Haki Elimu, Save the Children and Restless Development. This includes bringing rural women together at the African Rural Women's Assembly, feminists via the Gender Development Seminar Series and young feminist clubs; and bringing children together in ward forums and girls' protection camps, and via student clubs.

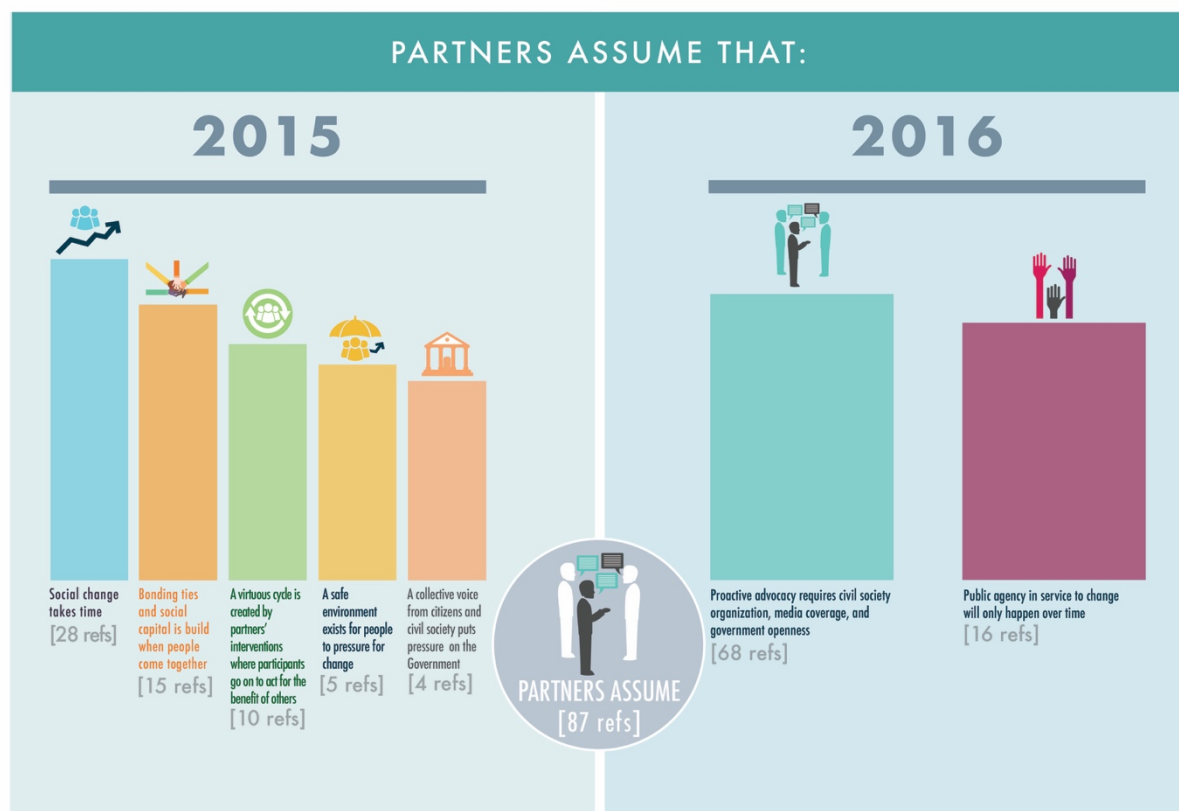
Fig 5.5 Social movement snapshot

FIG 4.5 SOCIAL MOVEMENT SNAPSHOT

- **166** new school clubs and gender hubs were established by CDF & TGNP.
- TGNP convened **842** women in a gender festival and in the African Rural Women's Assembly.
- **4,621** people participated in public forums hosted by TGNP.
- **2,312** people commemorated international human rights days under the guidance of ZLSC, TENMET & TGNP.
- **420,000** copies of Fema Magazine were printed by Femina Hip.
- Femina Hip has registered **1,200** school clubs, and has received **1,271** requests to register clubs.
- Restless Development hosted **9** career fairs.
- Restless Development supported **68** health centers to provide youth-friendly health services.
- **38** of Restless Development's Youth Entrepreneurship Groups received funding from local government initiatives or private organizations to start or grow their businesses.

2.4 PRECONDITIONS FOR SUCCESSFUL ADVOCACY AND CATALYSING OF PUBLIC AGENCY [142 REFS]

Fig 6. Partners' assumptions



Proactive advocacy requires an organized civil society, media coverage, and government openness [68 refs]

Sida's partners argue that successful advocacy requires a strong and organized civil society voice, with mainstream media coverage; an informed public that is open to challenging normative behaviors; and open government.

Save the Children, LHRC, TENMET, TGNP, and CDF all assert the importance of a strong and organized civil society that draws its legitimacy from representing the reality and perspectives of people at the grassroots. Public education about human rights supports the development of an informed public who are open to challenging normative behaviors; and at the same time gives the partners data that they can escalate into policy and political circles.

Amplifying the experience of citizens via the mainstream media and a wider collaboration within civil society, continues to be a core programmatic assumption made by most of Sida's partners.

A precondition for successful advocacy continues to be a government that is receptive. Open government is characterized by accessible decision-makers; Parliamentarians who raise issues of import to citizens; the Government acting on recommendations made by UN Committees and by civil society organizations; and finally, by trying to ensure that national plans inform local development plans; and in turn that national plans are informed by the priorities of citizens.

Public agency in service to change will only happen over time ^[16 refs]

A critical precondition for public agency to manifest is that people feel safe to voice their views. Twaweza assumes that public agency will start to emerge once there is an understanding of democracy; and that *“democracy needs to be learnt.”* Both Restless Development and Twaweza state that the school curriculum needs to educate for agency and thereby unleash people's latent potential.

2.5 PARTNERS INTERVENE STRATEGICALLY AND INTENTIONALLY ^[459 REFS]

Partners intervene with their target groups strategically and intentionally. They do this by investing in their own organizational health and that of others; by using evidence and the mainstream media to educate the public and influence the Government; by facilitating participatory processes that support peoples' learning and help them to take up other perspectives; by striving for a collective voice; and by encouraging solidarity and reciprocity amongst young people.

Fig 7. Partners' strategies [459 refs].



Investing in organizational health [165 refs]

Partners are values based organizations that expertly capture and carry their membership. They value partnership, participation (Twaweza, CDF), integrity, transparency, accountability and volunteerism (LHRC); gender equality (CDF); social justice, and human rights (TGNP). UTPC, and Restless Development speak of how they represent their membership and speak for the press clubs and young people *“because we ask them.”* They claim to have credibility because of their longevity, skilled and committed staff, and theory driven programming.

“Our membership enables us to become a knowledge resource [that] captures and carries the voice of youth.” (Femina Hip)

“We are thought leaders.” (Restless Development)

Partners strive to be effective and efficient. They do so by conducting efficiency audits (UTPC); developing an event register that tracks which staff are participating in what (REPOA, 2017); developing fundraising strategies (LHRC); holding internal

staff and board meetings to set targets, and review progress against plans (Haki Elimu, TENMET, Twaweza, UTPC, Restless Development); recruiting and filling key staff roles and taking on volunteers (Save the Children, Femina Hip). Some strive to create inter-dependencies between different actors, messages and program interventions; and thus, to generate efficiency improvements. They develop program approaches that aim to cascade knowledge and to leave sustainable and scalable impacts.

“The Youth Peer Educators form career clubs within the schools, who are trained as trainers and will be able to deliver these sessions directly to their peers, thus ensuring sustainability after the project comes to an end.” (Restless Development)

Partners engage in adaptive learning and planning. These take the form of program review meetings, seeking out staff and critical friends’ feedback and responding to it (Save the Children, Twaweza). Partners experiment, and / or apply and scale proven models. These include the literacy boost (Save the Children), and the Secondary School Career and Employability toolkit (Restless Development). Some partners showcase what works. For example, Twaweza are using a positive deviance approach, and Femina Hip speak to people’s dreams in their interaction with students.

“We advanced two innovations at the intersection of Open Government and Basic Education. Our Public Agency experiment seeks to activate citizen demand and a response from authorities geared towards solving a shared problem.” (Taweza)

Partners strengthen other organizations by distributing equipment to press clubs (UTPC); providing fundraising support to paralegals and press clubs (UTPC, LHRC); and investing in the capacity of the Zanzibar Social Workers Association (Save the Children).

Using evidence and the mainstream media to educate and influence ^[118 refs]

Almost all the partners intend to engage in what they call “evidence based programming and advocacy.” This justifies their research interventions. But, their findings require dissemination if they are to influence change-makers. A number of partners use the mainstream media to educate the public about their rights; to amplify their agenda; and to put pressure on policymakers and politicians. The mainstream media coverage includes press briefings, radio shows, and television programs and slots.

Over the years, Femina Hip has developed its own proprietorial open media platform to the extent that it could almost be considered a mainstream channel for youth. New media strategies being adopted include Femina Hip’s efforts to leverage

their back catalogue, and LHRC's ambition to become a source of expertise drawn on by the media houses.

Facilitating participatory processes that help people take up other perspectives

[86 refs]

The implied power of participation assumes that if citizens participate in developing solutions they will resolve their own problems. Partners endeavor to involve their targets in the project cycle. Young people are consulted for the new youth bill and for the national plan of action to address violence (Restless Development, Save the Children). Projects are co-designed with target groups (Restless Development). Production of Fema Magazine, and the television and radio spots is audience driven (Femina Hip). TGNP conducts participatory community surveys. TENMET and TGNP describe how they engage in collective deliberation with their members. LHRC, REPOA, ZLSC, Twaweza, and HakiElimu all elicit feedback and questions on their performance from staff and "critical friends."

Partners strive to facilitate thoughtful support to others' learning, by using active and age appropriate learning methodologies (Save, CDF, Restless Development, Femina Hip). This takes the form of building needed competencies (CDF, Restless Development); innovating in-service learning (Save the Children), investing in their own organizational learning (REPOA, Haki Elimu, TENMET, TGNP, ZLSC), and providing ongoing feedback, advice and mentoring to young people (Femina Hip).

The intent is to help people take up different perspectives. Partners do this by facilitating dialogue that challenges people's beliefs. For example, Restless Development has helped young people to challenge their assumption that self-employment is not a viable career choice. Femina Hip hosts generative conversations that create the intention and motivation to act amongst students. TGNP and Femina Hip use guided dialogue to bridge gaps between Councilors and teachers; between teachers and students; and between women and officials.

Striving for a collective voice [75 refs] There is an unstated assumption that a collective voice requires reciprocity, and that successful advocacy can only be achieved if they work in partnership with others. This seems to be the reason why Sida's partners spend a considerable amount of time attending events and meetings hosted by others.

Joint advocacy is conducted via coalitions such as Tanzania Ending Child Marriage Network (Save the Children), or coming together with other agencies to conduct advocacy for judicial reform (LHRC). Partners are part of, or lead, national and global coalitions and networks as a way of reaching beyond Tanzania, and tapping into the competencies of other agencies. Partners share their own research and news, and seek out learning from other global actors. Partners work locally with

other skilled actors; for example, editorial partners with Femina Hip and research partners for Twaweza and REPOA.

Encouraging solidarity and reciprocity amongst young people ^[15 refs] The focus of Save the Children, Restless Development, and Femina Hip strive to add value for young people. The thinking is that for many people in rural settings, land equates to money and thus to power. Restless Development is trying to navigate the tension between traditional and modern forms of livelihood and challenging young people's assumptions that self-employment is not a viable livelihood opportunity. They appreciate that in addition to start-up capital, young people need exposure to opportunities; inspiration from role models; links to sources of finance and / or prospective employers. They also need to feel part of something bigger than themselves.

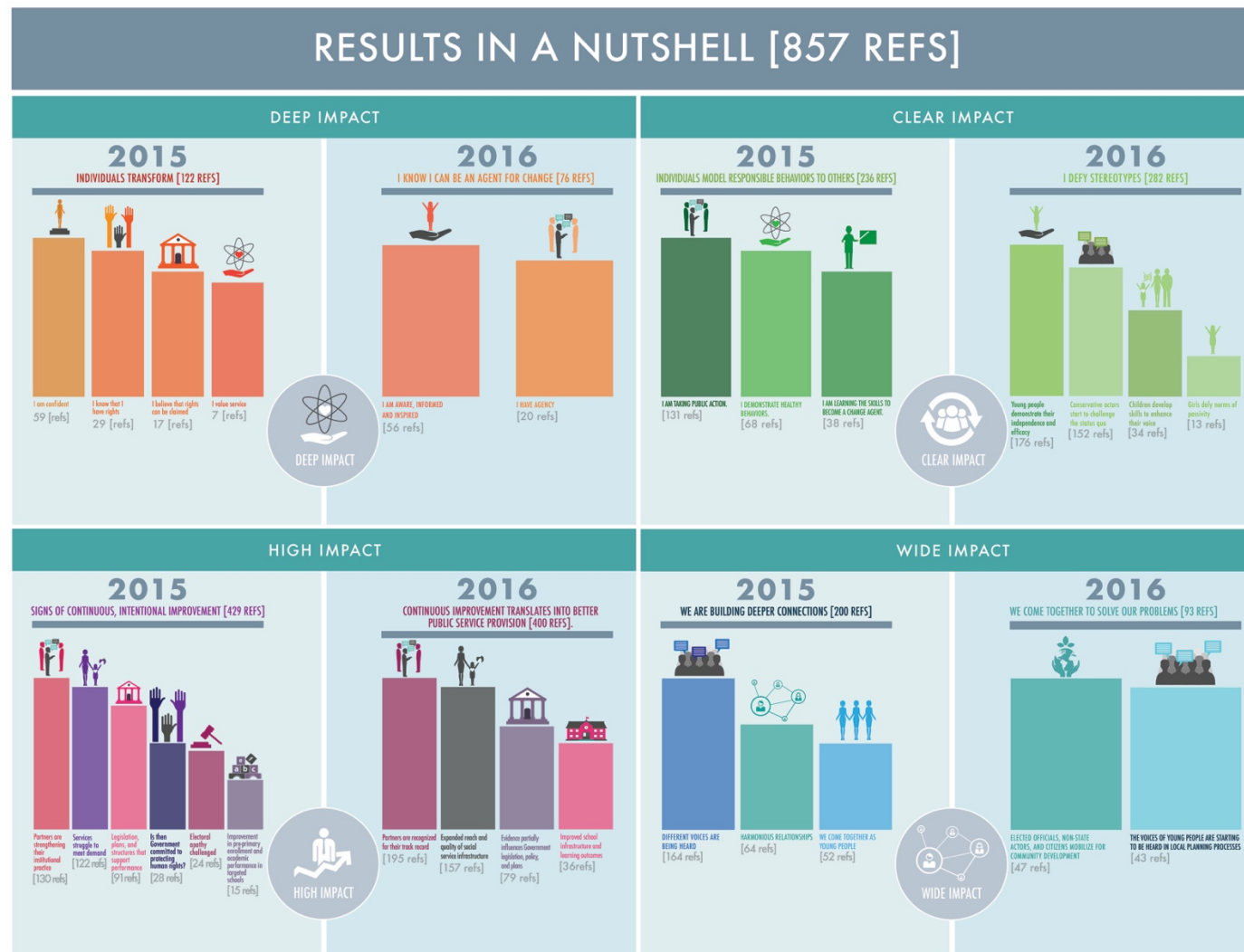
Femina Hip has really focused their efforts on encouraging solidarity and reciprocity amongst young people with their Femina Hip family.

“To be a member of this family means that the audience regularly engages with the platform and actively promotes others to join. In return, this relationship stimulates a sense of solidarity; a feeling of inclusion and ownership which encourages youth to participate in the initiative.” (Femina Hip)



3 Results [857 refs]

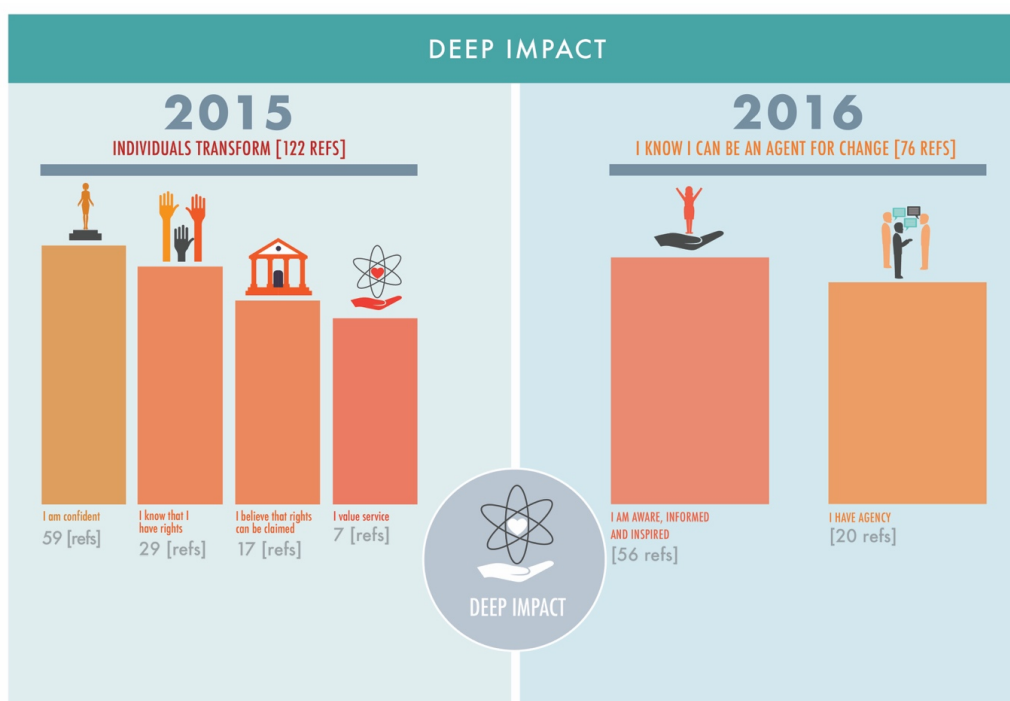
Fig 8. Results in a nutshell [857 refs].



3.1 DEEP IMPACT - I KNOW I CAN BE AN AGENT FOR CHANGE [76 REFS]

There were only 76 references to impacts in the upper left quadrant of the Integral Framework. These reflect changes in individuals' interior world and take the form of new forms of self-awareness and knowledge, that translate into a personal inspiration to behave differently.

Fig 8.1 Deep impact - I know I can be an agent for change [76 refs].



I am aware, informed and inspired [56 refs]

Adult care-givers know how to parent positively and professionals know about the existence of violence against children. This new awareness takes the form of a self-perception that I know how to relate to youth; I know what children need to be adequately nourished; and I know that a one “jacket fits all” is inappropriate for children’s optimum learning.

“Findings from an end line Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) survey conducted in Oct 2016 in Shinyanga and Unguja (Zanzibar) indicated that 82.7% and 97%, respectively, of parents taking part in parenting groups demonstrated an increase in knowledge on VAC.” (Save the Children)

“Through reading the magazine I was able to get the insight into how to interact and collaborate with students/youth, and ended up having a big group of youth who are close and friendly to me.”
(Femina Hip)

Citizens know about their civil rights and civic responsibilities. Students who participated in a LHRC facilitated session know about the dilemmas around the death penalty and those involved in the school hubs run by CDF know about their rights. TGNP describe how

“Before IMBC community members did not realize the importance of village meetings as one of the key decision-making structures at village level which is constitutional.” (TGNP).

ZLSC claim that citizens are inspired to become more active as citizens.

“As a result of increased knowledge and capacity, citizens often engaged at a higher rate in their communities and would be more likely to participate in activities such as elections.” (ZLSC)

Children know how to keep safe. They know how to protect themselves and where to seek services (Save the Children).

“Girls know where to get information on their sexual reproductive health and where to go for the access of such services.” (CDF)

“The level of awareness of children surveyed ranged across the six Districts but was generally quite high... Interestingly, the knowledge of children of how to protect themselves and where to seek services is quite high ... Of critical importance is if and how children apply this knowledge when in need of protecting themselves.” (Save the Children)

“Girls know where to get information on their sexual reproductive health and where to go for the access of such services.” (CDF)

I have agency ^[20 refs]

Individuals are confident that they can be economically independent, a role model for others, and that others will support them.

“I am grateful for the learning opportunity which changed my entire understanding and focus regarding business, life and that has also given me confidence and more seriousness towards my work and life and sustain my family” adds Rose.” (CDF)

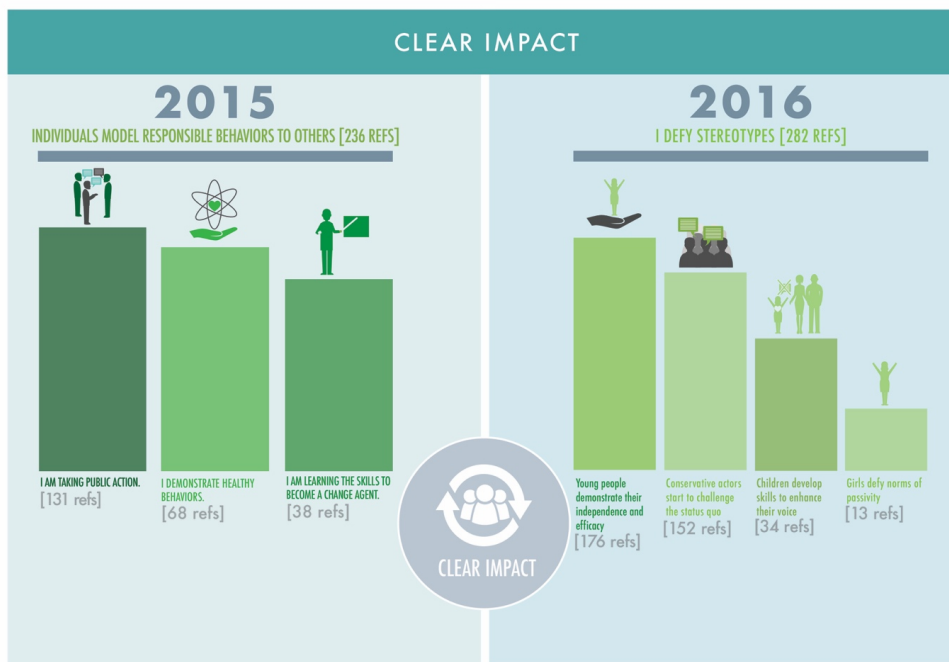
“Additionally, through the Fema Club I was able to know my rights and ways to get my rights. Before I started to involve myself with the Fema Club I was scared to face top officials, especially when I have a concern. But Fema magazine inspired me and gave me

confidence to stand for my rights. I was able to ask for study leave by going to my superiors. Students have confidence in me and they come to me when they have any issue that needs adult advice.”
(Femina Hip)

3.2 CLEAR IMPACT - I DEFY STEREOTYPES [282 REFS]

The upper right quadrant of the Integral Framework is the domain of individuals behaviors. During 2016 partners have witnessed four key changes in the actions that individuals take. Typically conservative actors are starting to challenge the status quo and behave as change makers. Children are developing skills that enhance their voice. Young people are demonstrating independence and efficacy; and girls are defying norms of passivity.

Fig 8.2 Clear impact – I defy stereotypes [282 refs].



Young people demonstrate independence and efficacy [176 refs]

Young people are actively engaged in curating and generating data that they use to influence decision-making in their communities (Restless Development). Individuals are organizing their peers by initiating and / or joining youth groups where they go onto mobilize and represent their peers, share knowledge within the group, and volunteer with a service ethos. In doing so they are required to overcome challenges, focus on their dreams, and to follow good advice.

They are addressing problems with addiction and modelling healthy behaviors. Young people are learning the skills for employment and entrepreneurship; and are even winning entrepreneurship competitions. A number have obtained and retained employment, or started and sustained a business. This has required them to find capital, generate a regular income, repay loans, and make plans that they execute to expand the business (Restless Development, CDF, Femina Hip).

“Explore opportunities and use them.” (Femina Hip)

*“Change their mindset toward self-employment and help them see the opportunities that surround them in their local setting.”
(Restless Development)*

Conservative actors start to challenge the status quo ^[152 refs]

LGA officials, men, Parliamentarians, professionals and young people are not automatically change-makers. They need to undergo a shift in their own sense of self and their perspectives on civic responsibility before they start to take action in service to change. The partners are starting to see the manifestations of this shift as these individuals challenge the status quo. The examples of these new behaviors are numerous.

LGA officials and Parliamentarians are receptive to the partners’ agenda.

TGNP and Restless Development describe how LGA officials listen and seem to understand when confronted with data generated by young people or when presented with evidence of women’ lived experience.

A number of partners describe instances when MPs raise taboo issues, seek out the partners and make promises to act on the issues that have been raised. Partners attribute this behavior as to the fact that Parliamentarians need data; and that as a result of the partners’ interventions they get information about citizen opinions; which they find valuable. Partners report instances when Parliamentarians have made promises, but there is scant data describing the extent to which they live up to these promises.

“On that occasion the Hon. Ummu Mwalimu, the Minister for the MoHCDGEC, expressed appreciation for Save the Children’s efforts towards ending child marriage.” (Save the Children)

“The MPs requested analysis / research reports from TGNP be shared often to help them obtain data and evidence to strengthen arguments in the parliament and other forums.” (TGNP)

Men and boys are joining women and girls in becoming role models.

Males have typically been sidelined in change efforts, but members of the Men Engage Network have promoted and supported campaigns and events that promote men's responsibilities in sexual and reproductive health (CDF). Men and boys are joining groups, and act as role models who volunteer, mentor, and set an example. Role models are inspiring others with their personal efforts to abandon harmful practices and to set up Fema clubs for their students (CDF, Femina Hip).

Volunteers and professionals become more professional as the result of the trainings that they are receiving. Save the Children has trained care group volunteers. Journalists have been trained by UTPC, and as a result they volunteer in their community, join health insurance schemes, and pay their club fees to UTPC. Teachers are providing support children during their menstruation.

“Some schools have allocated specific women teachers to support girls during their menstrual periods and sexual reproductive health education.” (CDF)

Women mobilize and fight for their rights. Women join coalitions of other women, participate in community awareness raising events, and agree a charter of demands (TGNP).

“Women are now in the front line in understanding their rights and to fight for them.” [ZLSC]

Adult citizens who were vulnerable start to improve themselves. A number of them access justice, as a result of receiving legal aid, or representation in court. Some learn to read.

“In Nampisi in Ukerewe for instance, a class of over 50 adult learners demonstrated that they have come to master reading and writing.” (Haki Elimu).

They parent peacefully and report abuse when they come across it. 86% of children reported being screamed at less. 52% of children stated their fathers seemed more present at home than usual. 730 cases of abuse were reported in the targeted Districts (Save the Children).

“The number of reported GBV cases in Tarime increased with 1,324 GBV cases reported in Gender Desk in 2016.” (CDF)

Children develop skills to enhance their voice ^[34 refs]

Children are enrolling in, attending, and improving their academic performance in school. Children have improved literacy as a result of the Literacy Boost (Save the Children) and in Haki Elimu's program schools. For example, at Murutanga primary school, the number who were not able to read and write reduced

from 83 in 2015 to 14 pupils in 2016; and in Kigoma attendance in pre-primary classes rose to 90% in 2015 (Haki Elimu).

“Through Elimu Fursa we have seen a 40% increase against the baseline of secondary school students completing form 4.”
(Restless Development)

Children share and learn about their rights. CDF, LHRC, ZLSC all report that children understand and assert their rights, that they share information and learn from each other; and have opportunities to express themselves in a safe environment and to experiment with different social roles.

Girls defy norms of passivity: ^[13 refs]

Girls have sexual and reproductive health knowledge that enables them to undertake protective behaviors, that should keep them safe. A number of children have been rescued from early marriage, female genital mutilation, and are able to access safe placements (CDF). Restless Development claim that there has been a reduction in sexually transmitted infections and teenage pregnancies in areas where they have worked for more than 3 years. These figures counter a national increase in teenage pregnancies.

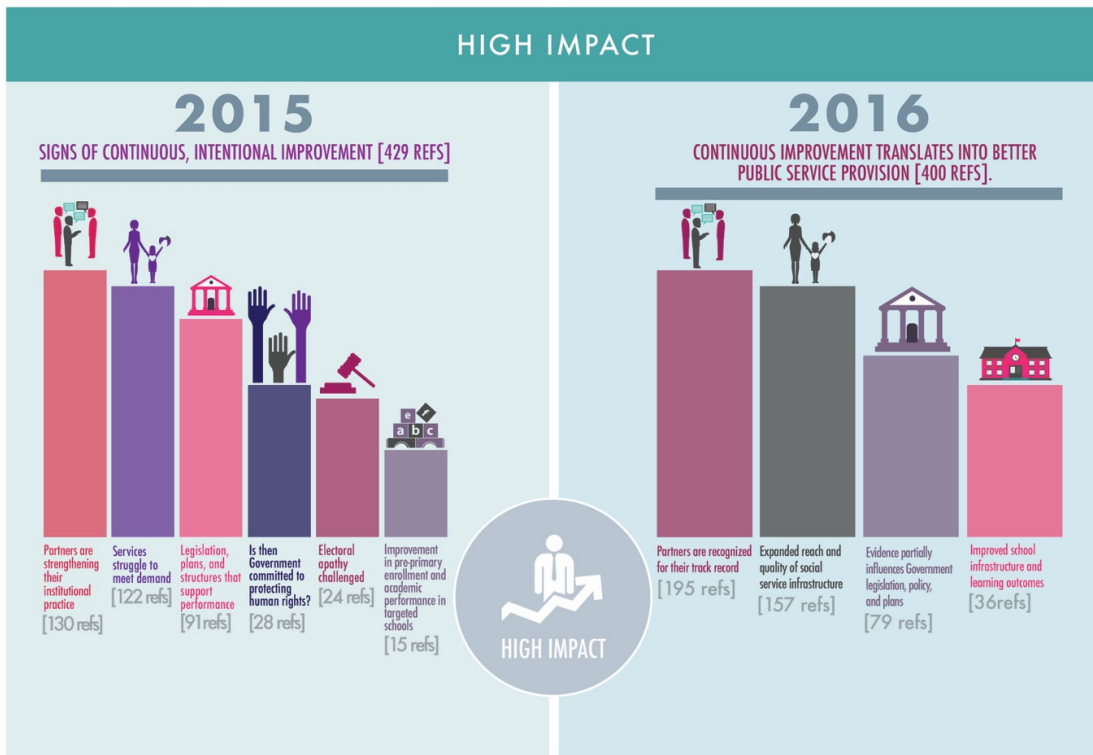
“I became a Fema Club member after realizing that a Fema Club is a safe space for my health.” (Femina Hip)

“I now know how to identify risky behaviors, and following the positive relationship I have with the girls in my group I have found ways to earn my income safely.” (Restless Development)

3.3 HIGH IMPACT - CONTINUOUS IMPROVEMENT TRANSLATES INTO BETTER PUBLIC SERVICE PROVISION [400 REFS]

In the lower right quadrant that reflects impact in the domain of institutions, there are indications that the partners' focus on continuous, intentional improvement is translating into better public service provision. Evidence for this includes partners being recognized for their work; evidence influencing Government legislation, policy and plans; and the expanded reach and quality of social service infrastructure.

Fig 8.3 High impact - Continuous improvement translates into better public service provision [400 refs].



Partners recognized for their track record [195 refs]

Partner's brand is recognized and trusted. They claim to be at the forefront of policy formulation; are asked to lead networks and coalitions; and have evidence that their models work.

“Established government recognized centers of excellence in Kangaroo Mother Care quality service delivery.” (Save the Children)

“Over the years, Femina Hip’s open media platform—which has encouraged honesty and built a reputation of trust—evolved into

the concept of the Femina Family.... Today, Femina Hip is the largest civil society multi-media platform for young Tanzanians.”
(Femina Hip)

Some partners are growing.

Save the Children, CDF, LHRC, REPOA, Twaweza, Restless Development, and Femina Hip managed to obtain core financial support from donors and / or to increase their donor base. This has enabled them to increase their staffing.

“The portfolio for SC Tanzania grew from USD5.9m in 2015 to USD9.9m in 2016, allowing Save the Children to deepen programmatic presence in several regions.” (Save the Children)

Partners are increasingly efficient and effective.

They have policies, including child protection, in place; have had clean audits and have been evaluated. Femina Hip has enhanced their communication mechanisms and have seen increased SMS response rates from young people. All report having good internal governance mechanisms in place; and a number have worked on improving their knowledge management mechanisms, monitoring frameworks, and quality benchmarks. Staff have been promoted and job evaluation and performance management systems are in place. Partners who support youth clubs and entrepreneurship groups report that they function well and that their plans are smoothly executed.

Evidence partially influences Government legislation, policy and plans ^[79 refs]

Publications are produced and published. REPOA, Twaweza and Haki Elimu emphasize the production of research reports, fact sheets and thematic briefs with the intent of influencing legislation, policy and plans. Partners’ research is getting attention. It is cited; provides insights; and informs debates, policy and the media.

“We were pleased to see that the recommendations were widely used in discussions including in the Social Services Parliamentary Committee Speech.” (Haki Elimu)

“The Human Rights report to the Parliament steered discussions to the Members of the House. Some of the Members of Parliament referred to LHRC’s reports in their presentations.” (LHRC)

“Poverty mapping report which was used by the Minister of Finance in addressing state of the economy and also shaping the debate on the 2016/17 fiscal budget.” (REPOA)

Legislation, policy and plans is being influenced.

Recommendations made by partners and their coalitions on the Access to Information Act, the Youth Council Bill, the Budget Act, and the East African Gender and Development Bill were largely taken up by the Government.

The significant new Education and Training Policy (2015) has been influenced by five years of effort by Haki Elimu. The policy restores the use of a single text book for each subject; makes pre-primary education compulsory; introduces fee free basic education from primary to secondary level; decreases primary schooling from 7 to 6 years; and combines pre, primary and ordinary level secondary education into basic education.

Staff from REPOA were on the drafting team for the review of the employment policy 2008, and for the preparation of the implementation framework of the Five-year Development Plan.

Save the Children engaged Dr McAlpine and CCR to conduct national consultations with 12,000 women, children and CSOs that informed the development of the National Plan of Action to address Violence against Women and Children.

The Government is reporting on its achievement of global commitments.

The report of the Universal Periodic Review was submitted in 2016, and a report submitted to the African Committee of Experts on the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child. Tanzania co-sponsored the UN Child Early and Forced Marriage Resolution, which has been tabled at the UN General Assembly (Save the Children). The SADC Protocol was aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and AU agenda 2063 (TGNP).

Expanded reach and quality of social service infrastructure ^[157 refs]

New organs and functions established to effect social service improvements.

Committees, task forces, district working groups, forums, leadership incubators, youth entrepreneurship and paralegal groups have all been established with the shared intent to ensure that services reach vulnerable groups.

Budgets allocated, to children include those for special needs provision, education, and particularly for the early years education.

“During the 2011/12 and 2014/15 financial years, the education sector budget was 18% and 17%, respectively of the government budget, while in 2016/17 this has gone up to 22.1%.” (Save the Children)

“The government earmarked 94 million USD to develop ECE countrywide as an integral step toward improving Literacy and Numeracy Skills (LENS).” (Haki Elimu)

“At last, history was made in Tanzania when the government allocated 16 billion Tanzania shillings for children with special

needs.” (Tanzania Education Network/Mtandao wa Elimu Tanzania, 2016)

There are child protection systems in some LGAs that consist of child protection plans, child protection teams and improved gender and children’s desks at the police stations. CDF has supported the development of an online gender based violence reporting system in the Police headquarters. This is significant because currently the child protection monitoring information system (CPMIS) is not functional on the mainland or in Zanzibar (Save the Children).

Complaints mechanisms for physical and humiliating punishments were established in 33 schools targeted by Save the Children. There is evidence of the arrest and sentencing for FGM practitioners, and of video shacks and guest houses being closed (TGNP).

“The cruel treatment carried out by Police Officers against children who are brought to Police stations has reduced from 20% as reported at the end of 2015 to 5%. This is due to the presence of Child supporters empowered by the Centre to support those children to get their rights.” (ZLSC)

Improved school infrastructure that should enhance learning outcomes.

Classrooms have been built; and a national campaign for one million new desks achieved traction. Early childhood development (ECD) centers have been refurbished and private companies pledge support for infrastructural development in schools.

The capacity of education actors to manage and develop education has been enhanced. A competency based pre-primary curriculum has been put in place; single text book for each subject introduced; teacher education reviewed; and a Teacher Service Commission established. School feeding has been introduced into school development plans.

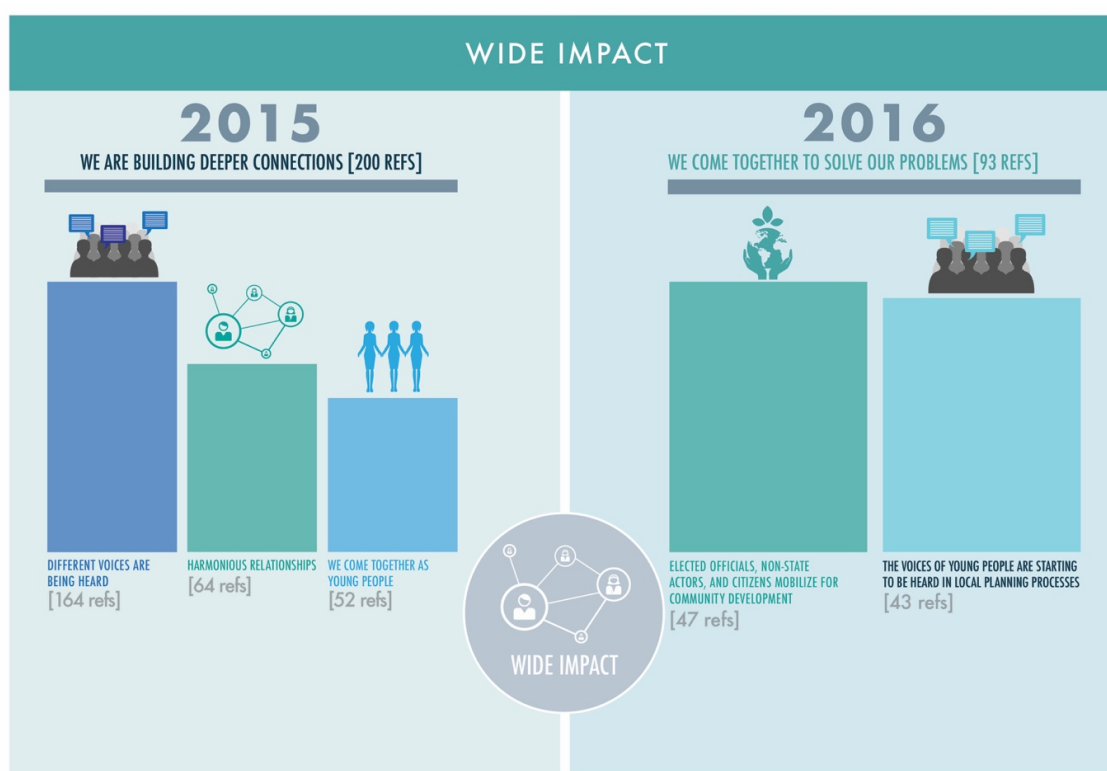
“The District head commented that there was a noticeable improvement in academic standards through participatory means and asked that the High Performing Teachers Program be scaled-up.” (Save the Children)

Citizens consider services to satisfactory. Average satisfaction score for the child protection services across six target districts was 55% (Save the Children). A client satisfaction survey revealed that 85% are satisfied with the services offered by Paralegals (ZLSC).

3.4 WIDE IMPACT - WE COME TOGETHER TO SOLVE OUR PROBLEMS [93 REFS]

There were 93 references in the data to changes in social relationships. These took the form of receptive government, where elected officials, non-state actors, and citizens mobilize for community development; and the voices of young people being heard in local planning processes.

Fig 8.5 Wide impact - We come together to solve our problems [93 refs].



Receptive government [47 refs]

Elected officials, non-state actors and citizens mobilize for community development. In areas where partners work, and at the prompting of partners, councilors are convening village meetings, advocating on the behalf of vulnerable groups, and mobilizing resources.

“The municipality of Kigoma - Ujiji in western Tanzania was the first of the 15 global pioneers of the Open Government Partnership sub-national pilot to submit its ambitious commitments to radical transparency.” (Twaweza)

“All ward councilors agreed to have meetings with their community members and discuss their views related to return to school policy

which will enable them to advocate the policy during the ward councilors' meeting.” (Restless Development)

Collaboration is happening across sectors. The judiciary collaborates with LHRC and they are involved in a multi denominational task force that has been convened to combat female genital mutilation. There is evidence across the board of positive relationships between the partners and representatives of Government. Teachers and peer educators collaborate to support students; and Ward Executive Officers commit to supporting the partners' initiatives (Restless Development).

Communities buy-in and contribute to school improvement. Femina Hip, Haki Elimu and TGNP report that community members mobilize for philanthropic purposes; and buy-in to their role to improve school infrastructure. The Friends of Education movement is growing with 905 new members during 2016, reaching a total of 39,4552 people. TGNPs gender development seminar series has *“strengthen[ed] community activism and participation in development processes at their localities.”*

“In Mwaweja the community has been able to provide lunch (porridge) for Ikonda primary school pupils.” (TGNP)

“In the past, parents did not regard the school as their responsibility and the issue of educating a child was left to the school and government. The parents were not ready to support any school development. However, with the coming of Haki Elimu this attitude is slowly changing. Community dialogues and training of school committee members have helped a lot. Now we enjoy collaboration of community members, they are aware of the importance of educating their children” Meshack Mbunjai, academic teacher at Mahaha primary school.” (Haki Elimu)

The voices of young people in local planning processes ^[43 refs]

There is a new openness to children and young people's participation.

“We are seeing that more and more decision-makers are open and see the value of engaging with youth, both at national and local level.” (Restless Development)

There is evidence of young people participating in budget meetings, in dialogue with LGA representatives, sitting on committees, and of young people *“hav[ing] been selected to help deliver government initiatives in the village and ward levels, something which didn't happen before”* (Restless Development).

Girls are achieving status and violent practices are being challenged. Income gives girls a voice; and there is a correlation between them starting small businesses and gaining respect and status within their communities. Furthermore, by being able to contribute to the household income; they get a say in the family unit; they are able

to use their voice and contribute to decisions made in both the family and the community (Restless Development).

Violent practices are being challenged by increased community awareness on the effect of female genital mutilation (CDF).

“The School Hubs have been a strong force in changing violent practices in schools and in communities.” (TGNP)

3.5 IN SUMMARY

The most extensive results are in the domain of high impact, where a focus on continuous improvement of institutions is translating into better public service provision. Partners are being recognized for their work; evidence is influencing Government legislation, policy and plans; and social service infrastructure is being invested in.

The second most frequently cited domain of change is the upper right quadrant, which is the domain of individuals’ behaviors. Individuals are defying stereotypes. Typically conservative actors, are starting to challenge the status quo and behave as change makers. Children are developing skills that enhance their voice; young people are demonstrating independence and efficacy; and girls are defying norms of passivity.

Behaviors at an individual level enhance the changes in social relationships that are emerging. Groups of people come together to solve their problems. Government actors are becoming more receptive and open to coming together with non-state actors, and citizens to mobilize for community development. The voices of young people being heard in local planning processes.

Finally, deep impact, which was the starting point of change in the 2014, is receiving less attention from partners. There are only 76 references in the data to individuals knowing that they can be an agent for change. This takes the form of new forms of self-awareness and knowledge, that translate into a personal inspiration to behave differently.

4 Discussion

4.1 EVOLVING THE THEORY OF CHANGE

Fig. 9 An evolving theory of change



Partners intervene by researching their context and tracking change; by training change makers; educating the public about human rights; providing legal, finance, and information services; and convening groups to build a social movement of women and young people.

Partners assume that proactive advocacy requires an organized civil society, media coverage, and government openness. They believe that public agency in service to change will only happen over time.

Partners aim to achieve the following results

1. Vulnerable people learn that they can be an agent for change. They are aware of their rights, informed about their civic duties, and confident that they can be independent role models for others.
2. Typically, conservative and passive individuals defy stereotypes and behave as change makers; improving themselves, mobilizing their peers, and challenging the status quo.
3. Public service provision improves as evidence influences Government legislation, policy and plans; and social service infrastructure is invested in.
4. Resilient communities come together to solve their problems. Elected officials, non-state actors and citizens mobilize for community development; and the voices of young people are heard in local planning processes.

4.2 COMPARING 2015 AND 2016

In 2015, the context was described as an ambiguous space in which cracks in social cohesion were creating ethical dilemmas. 2016 has been characterized as a time of change and challenge. Whilst partners still emphasize the vulnerabilities of young people and the pervasive inequality in Tanzania; their attention is on the current uncertainty facing civil society. The shrinking space for freedom of voice and the self-censoring that partners report, counters one of Sida's foundational assumptions that space exists for civil society to influence government.

The intent of partners was framed in 2015 as a concern to promote pro-social values, model responsible behaviors, and actions that benefit others. In this year's analysis this intent essentially remains, but is framed in terms of justice and equity. Partners strive to catalyze a just and equitable society that is peaceful, protective and participative.

Interventions. In both 2015 and 2016 partners' interventions intersect and enhance each other. They remain largely consistent over the years. Improving citizens', professionals', and partners' effectiveness is now re-framed as training change makers. The framing of research has shifted from "generating and sharing evidence to inform engagement" to "researching their context and tracking change." What had been framed as "create opportunities for self-development" in 2015, is now described as "convening groups to build a social movement of women and young people" and "providing legal, finance, and information services."

Campaigning and educating the public about human rights take less of a focus in 2016; as does promoting popular engagement in democracy which was a key focus in 2015 during the election and constitutional review process.

Assumptions. In 2015, partners assumed that a safe environment exists for people to pressure for change. They believed that social change takes time; that a virtuous cycle is created by partners interventions where participants go on to act for the benefit of others; that bonding ties and social capital is built when people come together; and a collective voice from citizens and society puts pressure on the government.

Evidence from this 2016 set of results largely bears out these assumptions. However, as the context becomes more unpredictable partners are thinking about what needs to be in place for successful advocacy. They now assume that a strong and organized civil society voice with mainstream media coverage needs to be in place; and that the public needs both the information and mindset to challenge normative behaviors. They continue to assert the importance of open government, but are more nuanced and more practical in how they bring this idea to life. They describe open government as being characterized by accessible decision-makers; Parliamentarians who raise issues of import to citizens; the Government acting on recommendations made by UN Committees, and by a balance whereby national plans inform local development plans; and in turn national plans are informed by the priorities of citizens.

Partners continue to assume that change will only happen over time; when the public learn democracy, feel safe to have a voice and manifest their latent agency.

Results. In 2015, the majority of results were in the domain of deep impact, where there was evidence that individuals were transforming into confident people who knew their rights and valued service. In 2016, as one would expect, there are far fewer results in this domain. There are 76 references to individuals knowing that they can be an agent for change. But, the bulk of the impact has now shifted to the domains of individuals' behaviors and institutional functioning.

Previously conservative or passive individuals are now defying stereotypes and adopting behaviors that enable us to characterize them as change-makers. This is in line with the overarching theorizing that individual needs to undergo a shift in their senses of self before they behave differently. The references to results in this area are largely the same in 2015 and 2016, with respectively 236 and 282 references to individuals taking public action, actions that reveals their independence and efficacy, and learning skills enhance their voice.

Similarly, the impacts in the domain of high impact have remained consistent over the two years (429 refs in 2015 and 400 in 2016). Both years show the attention being paid to continuous improvement, with 2016 revealing the signs that improvements are actually translating into improved service provision, particularly in education and child protection.

Finally, in 2016 there is increasing evidence that new forms of social relationships are starting to embed, as people come together to solve their problems. This particularly manifests in young people coming together and a greater openness amongst duty-bearers to listen to them.

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Aggregating the results that arise from Sida's investment in Tanzanian Civil Society in 2016.

This study is a continuation of Sida's efforts to understand the impact that their CSO partners are achieving in effecting change with citizens, professionals, elected officials and Tanzanian institutions. This is the third analysis in a series that will ultimately cover most of the entire six-year period of The Swedish result strategy with Tanzania (2013–2019).

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