



**CIVIC SOCIAL  
PROTECTION  
FOUNDATION (CSP)**



# **ANNUAL REPORT** 2019

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## CIVIC SOCIAL PROTECTION FOUNDATION (CSP)

**ACRONYMS**

CSP	: Civic Social Protection Foundation.
CSOs	: Civil Society Organizations.
CRO	: Customary Right of Occupancy.
DC	: District Commissioner.
FGM	: Female Genitor Mutilation.
GBV	: Gender Based Violation.
LSF	: Legal Service Facility.
NAFGEM	: Network against Female Genital Mutilation.
NPA - VAWC	: National Plan of Action to end Violence against Women and Children.
ORK	: Orkesumet.
SADC	: Southern Africa Development Community.
SNV	: Netherlands Development Organization.
SO	: Strategic Objective.
SP	: Strategic Plan.
TAHA	: Tanzania Horticultural Association.
TAWLA	: Tanzania Women Lawyers Association.
TLS	: Tanganyika Law Society.
VEOs	: Village Executive Officers.
WLAC	: Women Legal Aid Center.
YLEs	: Youth Led Enterprises.
YSLAs	: Youth Saving and Lending Association.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

CSP Secretariat appreciates the support from all partners and stakeholders including good working relation with the government through its departments and agencies. Specifically, we recognize the CSP 2019 Annual Report iv support from the Legal Service Facility (LSF), Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA), SNV and paralegal organizations that we have worked with, to address multiple challenges facing local communities in Manyara Region such as FGM practices. We also appreciate the collaboration and efforts from partner organizations in our interventions including NAFGEM and community radios that played a great role in spreading legal education and unveiling harmful actions that are subjugated to marginalized groups including women and children. Most specific Orkonerei radio from Simanjiro, Manyara and smile FM from Babati and radio Habari njema from Mbulu District.

Furthermore, we would like to acknowledge the support provided by the government through Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs, some of its departments such as Regional Administrative secretary office and its officials including regional community development officers, regional social welfare officers, regional police gender desk officers, districts youth officers, the President's Office Regional Administration and Local Governments and Planning Commission.

It is through these relationships between decision makers and other stakeholders that we were able to achieve the improved wellbeing of local communities in Manyara region. CSP Members who are all over Tanzania, form the essence of the secretariat for it to carry-out its interventions smoothly to reach targeted areas through individual advice, policy formulation and monitoring as well as physical participation in some organizational events.

Sincere appreciation goes to all whom, in one way or the other, who have worked hand in hand with us in 2019. It is our expectation that our work, along with the support we get from others, will bear more fruits and become an iconic transformation in country's socio-economic and political sphere through policy advocacy.

We would also like to recognize the Board of Directors who did a commendable job in guiding and following up the Secretariat throughout the implementation of the planned activities from January- December 2019. As we roll into full implementation of the new CSP and its strategic focus we look forward for greater and deeper collaboration with all of you and more achievements. We appreciate and recognize your support and we thank you all.

**Nemence Iriya**



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**Executive Director**

**February 2020**

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Civic Social Protection Foundation (CSP) is a membership organization drawn from different parts of Tanzania, who have joined their efforts to fight for equity and equality among all citizens of regardless of their social and economic status. The organization was established and registered in 2007 by the name of Manyara Regional Civil Society Network (MACSNET) upon which members in early 2019 decided to make changes from MACSNET to Civic Social protection Foundation (CSP) and hence the name adopted and being in fully operational in early 2019. Basically, CSP has four Key Focus areas (KFA) which are 1: Human right 2: Livelihood and economic empowerment 3: Policy advocacy 4: Organizational Development. Generally, all programs that are implemented and expected to be implemented by CSP falls in one or more of the above Key Focus Areas. Basically, CSP interventions target youths, Children, women and elderly people.

Therefore, this report summarizes activities performed between January and December 2019. It analyses the results achieved through activities implementation at all levels of hierarchy. The activities undertaken during 2019 can be organized in the following clusters.

- I. **Dialogues:** These dialogues were organized at ward levels in Hanang' DC to discuss causes, effects, challenges and way forward on the menace of FGM practices. They were conducted in collaboration with members of the local government authorities and community. There were 2005 participants parted into (50.3%) women and, out of which 71% were youth.
- II. **Media engagement:** There were also activities related to building the capacity of journalists on how to report and produce articles on causes and major effects of FGM practice. Emphasis was placed on the creation of linkages between CSP interventions and media houses including community-based radio stations. There is an increased level of engagement and reporting of issues related to GBV like FGM practice.
- III. **Capacity building:** This part targeted mostly the CSP Secretariat, members, media practitioners and young population.
- IV. **Collaboration and networking:** In the reporting period, collaboration and networking was strengthened between CSP and the government through engagement into various meeting like DDC, RCC, MAI stakeholders' meetings and Council planning meetings.
- V. **Strengthening the monitoring, evaluation and learning:** Field visits by development partners and application of various tools to capture the impact of CSP interventions. During the reporting period, 80 % of the annual work plan was implemented with record-tangible results and outcomes in the community.

**Some of the key outcomes from CSP interventions in 2019 include;**

- ❖ Increased awareness and engagement level of NPA Village committee members in influencing and persuading FGM practitioners in 20 villages, Hanang' district.
- ❖ Reduced rate of GBV and in particular FGM cases reported to legal entities in Manyara region.
- ❖ Increased women traditional leaders' perception that FGM is no longer of traditional importance.
- ❖ Increased youth and young boys and girls perception that FGM is not culturally relevant issue.
- ❖ Increased confidence of FGM practitioners to meet and interact with local leaders and ant FGM groups.
- ❖ Increased rural women's access to productive resources especially land.
- ❖ Decrease number of cases from citizens referred and submitted to legal entities.
- ❖ Increased community collective actions especially from pastoralist communities related to land and GBV in Manyara region.
- ❖ Improved capacity for paralegal organizations in governance, project circle management and confidence in provision of legal services.
- ❖ Increased number of community members in Manyara region acquiring legal services from paralegal units.
- ❖ Increased networking and partnership between paralegal units, Local government, media and policy makers in Manyara Region.
- ❖ Increased youth capacity in business and entrepreneurship management.
- ❖ Increased youth income from agricultural business entrepreneurship.  
Improved youth ability and confidence in savings and lending, hence business diversification.
- ❖ Increased ability of district councils to facilitate youth economic development through provision of loans.
- ❖ Increased community economic benefits through cash injection in laborers, inputs and renting land.

## CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

Civic Social Protection Foundation (CSP) is an individual membership organization drawn from different parts of Tanzania who has joined their efforts to fight for equity and equality among all citizens of Tanzania regardless of their social and economic status.

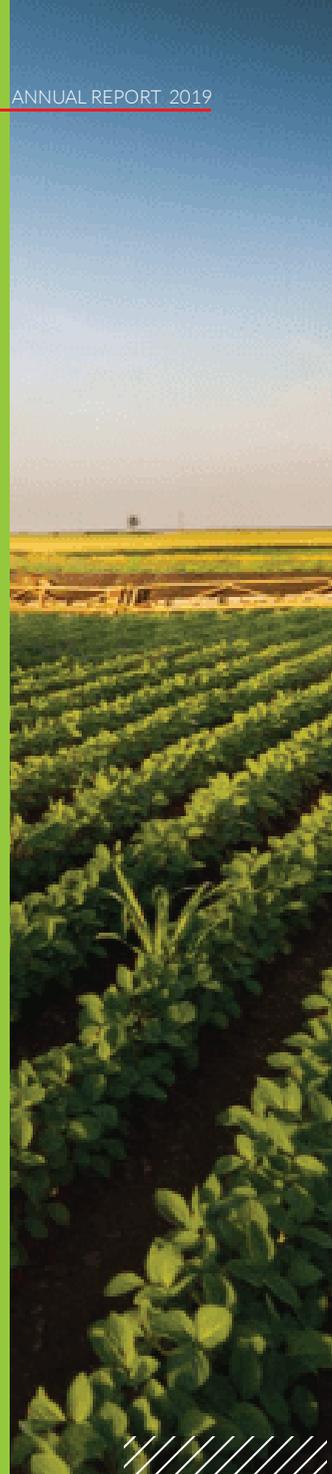
This is a new name of the organization that was recommended and adopted by members upon several challenges relating to protection of vulnerable groups including youth, women, children and elderly at community level in Tanzania. This was adopted by members after realising that there is a high demand from the community which could not be addressed by intervention from the then regional network. During its 2017 Annual General meeting, members decided and adopted a conversation approach where CSP shall take over all interventions related to livelihood, economic empowerment and human right (social protection) that had been supported by a network and to reach their beneficiaries widely will operate at National level.

CSP has also been adopted to reflect the NGOs act amendments which were brought forward by Tanzanian Government in the year 2019.

Whereas members are convinced that this organization would best serve the purposes, they also believe that CSP will have a very strong base for building a better future and facilitating a welfare and social-economic development of the marginalized communities and individuals in Tanzania.

This is the Annual Report covering activities implemented by CSP between January and December 2019. It builds upon a mid-year report submitted at the end of June, and is the last report on the implementation of activities outlined in the Strategic Plan 2018-2022. For reporting purposes, the activities are grouped under each program implemented by CSP. Each program has its goals, expected outcomes, output and activities upon which contribute in reaching the desired organizational goal and hence attain its vision.

The report is organized into six chapters whereby chapter one presents introduction, chapter two presents implementation status, chapter three presents issues of Organizational development, chapter four presents challenges faced and the way forward, chapter five presents a summary of financial resources invested to realize the results and chapter six presents success stories and case studies .



## CHAPTER TWO: PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

### 2.1 OPPORTUNITIES FOR YOUTH EMPLOYMENT (OYE) PROJECT

In partnership with Netherlands Development Organization (SNV), CSP implemented a project an Opportunity for Youth Employment project in Manyara region. The project aims to improve the livelihood of rural Tanzanian youth by creating employment opportunities in agricultural sector. Furthermore, the project aims at ensuring ambitious young people develop skills and matching them with concrete opportunities for self-employment. For the reporting period, CSP in collaboration with SNV, recruited rural out of school youth and provided them with necessary basic life skills, business skills and market relevant technical skills so that they qualify for employment in the agriculture value chain as well as self-employment in the agriculture sector. Therefore, for the reporting period, activities executed under OYE program are more detailed below.

**2.1.1 Youth Recruitment;** CSP recruited youth who were primary beneficiaries, to be involved in project implementation; this was an initial stage where youth with basic criteria were identified and their information stored in a database. In this exercise youth were recruited from two districts Councils of Babati TC and DC covering seven wards which are (Kiru ward, Dareda Ward, Magugu ward, Boay Ward and Gidabaghara ward, Nangara ward and Bonga Ward) and twelve villages (Mawemairo, Gidas, Boay, Gijadeboshka, Gidabaghari, Kiru Erri, Kiru 6, Kiru Dick, Kiru Kimara, Gangalay, Himiti and Erri). After youth recruitment, a basic life skills training followed.

**2.1.2 Basic life skills training;** this aimed at exposing youth on important life styles and basic life skills. The purpose was to create awareness to youth in terms of who they are and how they should behave to manage their life socially and economically. Hence, the training covered numerous topics including effective communication, professional behavior, entrepreneurship, leadership and diversity, financial management, opportunity identification and procedures of selecting good leaders. Training brought in 249 youth with a ratio of 199 males and 80 females.

**2.1.3 Technical Training;** CSP organized a technical training to youth whereby youth performed practically the proper production of tomato, sweet pepper, water melon, okra, African eggplant and making demo plots. Furthermore, youth were oriented on how to identify best seeds of tomato, African eggplant, sweet pepper, watermelon and okra, farm preparation, the best time to plant such crops, farm spacing, weed and pest control and avoiding post-harvest losses. 265 youth in a ratio of 192 males and 73 females participated during the training.

**2.1.4 Internship;** furthermore CSP organized internship program to OYE youth in Babati District for 10 Days (10-19/4/2019). A total of 85 youths participated in internship program as a potential way of sharing knowledge and experience between youth, entrepreneurs and employers in agriculture industry. Youth had opportunity to learn from two sectors which were poultry farming and horticulture whereby 48 youth were trained on horticulture while 17 youth were trained on poultry farming.

During poultry internship youth were trained on eggs management, chick's management, vaccine regime, chicks feed formulation, management of different diseases that can attack chicks, treatment as well as incubator management. During internship Youth was connected with different companies (AMK glitters, SILVELAND) where they can access different inputs like quality chicks, food, drinkers and feeders on time and with reasonable price.

Similarly youth who opted for horticulture during internship program were trained on farm layout, diseases and how to suppress them, seedling of different crops, nursery development, transplanting, demo plots development, record keeping of different information regarding their projects e.g. planting date, transplanting dates, pesticides and fertilizer calendar etc. youth managed to visit different TAHA and AFRISEN demo plots with the aim of learning from other farmers and to share experience with them hence to improve their knowledge and performance during project implementation.



*Youth learning on nursery management and transplanting during internship.*

The intervention has resulted into an increased youth morale and confidence during project implementation due to knowledge gained from the internship program, as well as connection of youth to different companies e.g. TAHA and AFRISEM for market and access to inputs.

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**2.1.5 Mentoring and coaching;** For the reporting period, Youth from Babati were coached on the best ways of managing and running their enterprises so that they can increase their productivity and hence increase their income. The aim of the activity was to strengthen YLEs capacity to manage their demo plots as well as to manage their projects once they receive startup kit. The activity was conducted for three days whereby 169 youth were reached as well as 18 YLEs were established.

The activity managed to impart youth skills in good leadership, project management both poultry and horticulture, saving and important of saving, access to market, best loans, loan recovery, record keeping and it's important for any business.

Nevertheless, mentoring and coaching was a platform where youth learnt on group management and trained on conflict resolution, good leadership skill, project management, savings, access to market, record keeping and its importance for business growth.

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**2.1.6 Youth Led Enterprises (YLES) development;** For the reporting period CSP managed to support youth in YLEs development as well as strengthening established YLES. In this area CSP supported YLES groups in the following specific areas.

- Development of YLEs constitution - During constitution development, youths had full participation in developing their constitution, as they are the owner while CSP team and government official were there to advise in order to form better and relevant constitution that will guide them for better performance and sustainability.
- Group leader's selection - during the exercise CSP supported group members to elect their leaders for all 18 YLEs. The aim was to orient youth on best ways of being transparency in their YLEs as well as making sure that all YLEs selected leaders with vision, commitment and seriousness. During this activity youths selected three leaders in each YLE who were chairperson, secretary and accountant. Therefore, 54 leaders were selected (23F, 31M).



*OYE students participating on weeding out in their vegetable demo plot*



*VAGMA YSLA group proceeding with their weekly meeting*

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*A member of YSLA receiving a loan from the group cashier to support her daughter's school fees*

- Group registration; CSP managed to form 18 YLEs where 14 work on horticulture while 4 work on poultry production. CSP succeeded to support 18 YLEs to obtain legal registration from the district council. This was an important step as they will be legally recognized and be able to get legal services like opening of bank accounts, access to loan from local government which is open to all registered as well as engaging themselves in economic generating activities freely.
- Record keeping; During YLE development activity youth were trained on record keeping, saving and membership. The aim was to make them do business in a professional manner in a way which will help them to know once they gain profit or loss in their business hence to make appropriate decisions.
- Market Exposure; in this activity youth were facilitated to attend exhibitions and exposures to different agricultural and poultry production and value chain systems. In this case youth were exposed to nanenane which is one of the biggest farmer's trade fair and exhibition in Tanzania whereby youth had a chance to learn from other successful agribusiness entrepreneurs in term of enterprises management, challenges and how to solve them, obtaining market linkage, technical linkage, input linkage as well as exposing different products produced by youth.



CSP supported Youth serving their customer during nanenane Exhibition in Dodoma

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## 2.2 VEGETABLE FOR ALL PROJECT

For the reporting period, CSP in collaboration with TAHA implemented a project on vegetable for all activities which was implemented in two councils i.e. Babati town council and district council. The main purpose of the activity was awareness creation to members of the community on the importance of taking the balanced and complete diet to avoid malnutrition and ultimately stunted growth. This was a 6 month initiative which was implemented in collaboration with community and district councils.

**2.2.1 Provision of nutrition education in schools through school clubs:** CSP provided Nutrition education on vegetables production, processing and consumption to project beneficiaries in different primary schools. Nutrition education was provided to pupils from six primary schools named Himiti, Berm, Kiru dick, Boay, Magugu, and kwere Primary school. The mobilization intended to improve pupil knowledge and understanding on the proper way of processing and consumption of vegetables in order to avoid loss of important nutrition components including vitamins. The intervention also included ward agriculture officers as trainers where they provided education on proper vegetable cultivation and management of demos plots. Furthermore, students were encouraged to be more careful in the processing of vegetables and establishment of vegetable gardens at their homestead to increase production and consumption of vegetables.

**2.2.2 Formation of school clubs;** In conjunction with mobilization of pupils, facilitators facilitated formation one club in each school comprising of (20 to 50) pupils picked randomly from each class.

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These clubs are named “*vegetable for all clubs*” with the aim of facilitating learning and sharing of nutrition education most likely on vegetables production, proper processing and well consumption. In line with formation of clubs, club members were supported in developing poems and drama with specific messages on vegetables production, proper processing and important of vegetables consumption in each meal. A plan was developed to establish the school demo plots where every pupil belonging to the club will have at least one demo plot for adoption purpose with other pupils. Hence, these clubs will improve and increase knowledge to project beneficiaries for effective and efficient utilization of vegetables and hence improved health status. The sustainability of the intervention will be facilitated by ward agriculture officers in collaboration with teachers and monitored by CSP staffs.

### 2.3 ENHANCING QUALITY, CAPACITY AND SUSTAINABILITY OF DISTRICT PARALEGAL UNITS IN MANYARA REGION

The legal aid and education intervention covers 4 years from 2016 to 2020 and is implemented in all districts in Manyara region where CSP supports paralegal services through provision of capacity support to paralegal units and sub-granting them with a purpose of widening accessibility to basic legal services in particular to women in Manyara region. Paralegal organizations that are located in all five districts of the region (6 councils), are widely involved in implementation of program activities with a great support from CSP and other stakeholders like Community Development Officers, Social Welfare Officers, police gender desk, courts, traditional and religious leaders. The project is funded by Legal Services Facility (LSF) in Tanzania. Hence, in this report all activities performed throughout a year (2019) are reported.

#### 2.3.1 Mentoring and coaching paralegals on effective provision of legal aid services.

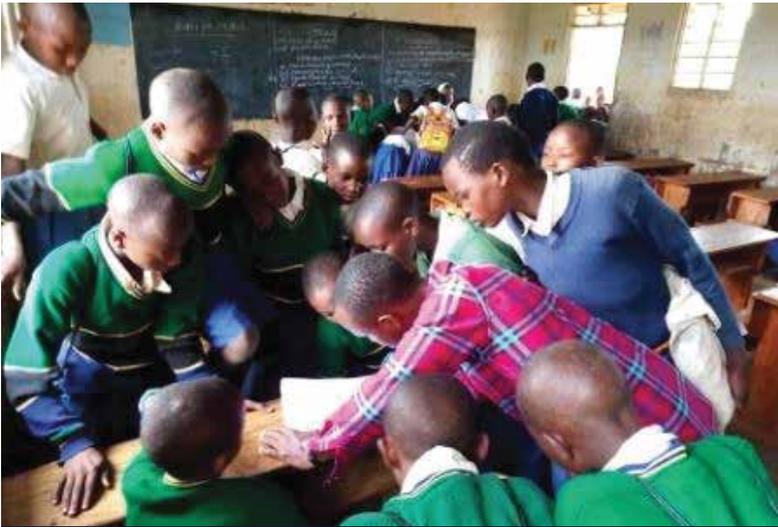
CSP conducted a refresher training to active paralegals from all districts of Manyara region with the aim of improving paralegal confidence in resolving daily problems which occurs at their level as well as capacitating paralegals in case resolutions, the Legal Aid Act No. 1 of 2027 and its 2018 regulations laws so that they can know their demarcation as paralegals as well as orienting them in office management. 58 paralegals from all districts were trained on introduction to paralegal, introduction to law, criminal law, civil law, employment and labor relations, government structure and law-making process, dispute resolution, office management, land laws, contract laws, marriage law and human rights.

#### 2.3.2 Providing Legal education and legal aid services by paralegal Units

For the reporting period, six paralegal units provided legal education and legal aid services in their respective areas as their primary responsibility. At the end of the year a total of 98687 (M 43202, F 55485) people were reached in legal education services while 5153 (M 2330, F 2823) were supported with legal aid services. Legal education services employed the use of school interventions, village assembly, women meetings, religious meetings and national event few to mention. The trend indicates that land cases are mostly reported to paralegal units than others for the reporting period. Moreover, as a way forward we will exert more efforts providing legal education to the community on land related issues.



*Provision of legal education to primary schools in Kiteto district.*



*One of paralegal (in draft shirt) from Kiteto district providing legal education to pupils.*

### 2.3.3 Provision and monitoring grants to district paralegal units

For the reporting period, CSP sub granted to paralegal units with a total amount of Tsh 63,405,239. However, after providing grants CSP finance department was responsible in doing monitoring of the CSP 2019 Annual Report grants to six paralegal units. Amount of grants per each individual paralegal unit was different depending on their quality of work and retirement as well as implementation quality.

### 2.3.4 Paralegal Refresher Training

For the reporting period, CSP in collaboration with LSF organized paralegal refresher training to paralegals from all five districts of Manyara region including Babati, Hanang, Kiteto, Simanjiro, and Mbulu. The main topics discussed being introduction to paralegal, land law, labor law, marriage law, contract law, office management and practice, criminal law and civil law. The objective of training was to capacitate and remind paralegals on the above stated operating laws so that they would provide proper legal education and offer legal services in their respective communities in line with governing laws and policies.

### 2.3.5 Conducting Annual Paralegal Forum.

For the reporting period, Civic Social Protection Foundation (CSP) organized annual paralegal forum that brought together all six paralegal organizations operating in Manyara region, and mentored by CSP. CSP as Regional Mentor Organization also invited other stakeholders who are responsible in ensuring laws and acts are enforced including Police gender desk, social welfare officers and community development officers to participate in the forum. During this event paralegal organizations presented activities carried out in the period including what they faced as challenges and what they see could work better off. 75 participants attended the Forum, whereby participants created networks, exchange their experiences and gained new skills and experience in providing legal education at community level. As a means of encouraging and motivating paralegals, each paralegal unit nominated the best performing paralegal and there after received a certificate of appreciation from CSP.





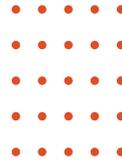
*Best performing paralegals from six units holding their best performing certificates awarded to them by CSP.*

## **2.4 TRANSFORMING SOCIAL- CULTURAL BARRIERS TO END FGM IN MANYARA**

This is a pilot project for the period of one year that aims at changing social cultural barriers that encourages FGM practices in Manyara Region given that it is the leading region in Tanzania with 58% FGM rate. Paralegals are widely involved in implementation of project activities with support from CSP and other stakeholders like government, police gender desk, courts and NPA-VAWC committees from regional level all the way to village levels. The project was implemented in Hanang' District covering 10 wards and 20 villages. The project implementation started in early May 2020 through official launching which was held on 17th may 2020.

### **2.4.1 Facilitate NPA-VAWC village committees**

NPA-VAWC committee are set out from national to village levels where by each committee has its own tasks and responsibilities in relation to its level of operation. At village level the committee comprises of a Village Executive Officer, teacher, two pupils (Girl and boy), two representatives from women groups, two traditional leaders (male and female) two religious' leaders (pastor and sheikh), police, and a Nurse/Doctor. Basically, the committee is responsible with providing education to community on women and children's rights, provide initial support to victims of Violence against women and children, facilitate effective collaboration between actors as well as report cases of GBV that occurs at village levels. Having that tasks, CSP recognized that it is an important team to collaborate with in the



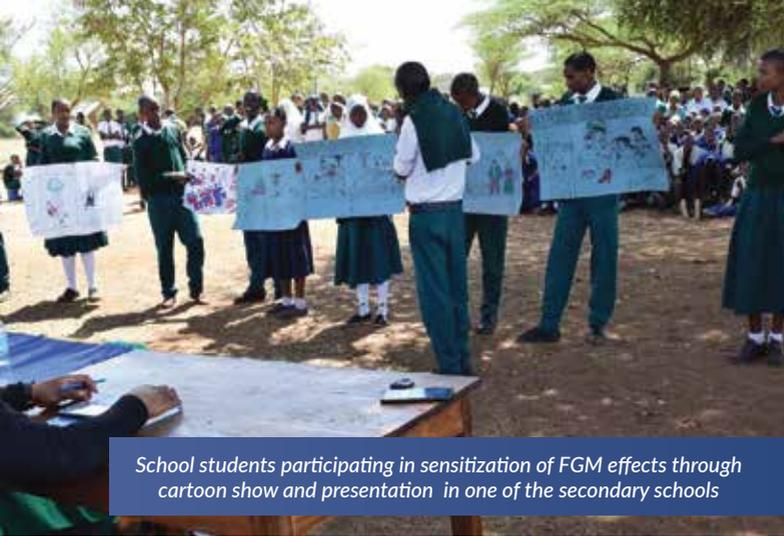
implementation of the FGM initiatives in Hanang` district. In this case and for it to happen, CSP and district council officer responsible with coordination and supervision of NPA had a meeting with NPA-VAWC committee members to have familiarized with them, orient them with their responsibilities especially with those related to mobilization of ant FGM. During the meeting which were held in all 20 project villages, some of the main tasks which were handed over to the teams were to identifying the female cutters, mobilize community through their work places on the effects of FGM, identify FGM actions and Ngariba to report them to police and identification and support victims of FGM at their areas.

#### **2.4.2 Meetings with traditional leader.**

The main objectives of this activity was to create awareness to traditional and influential leaders on FGM practices in the district, making them realize its social-economic impact and come up with a joint effort on how they can influence the community to transform its mentality towards traditional and cultural beliefs on advantages of performing FGM. The meeting was held twice in a year where about 43 traditional leaders from 10 wards and twenty villages within and 4 other stakeholders participated. In those meetings retired and elite leaders were invited in order to have different ideas originated from traditional perspectives and others originated from both traditional and modern knowledge.

#### **2.4.3 Providing FGM education to young school boys and girls**

In reporting period, CSP in collaboration with school social affair teachers who are also members of NPA-VAWC village committee sensitized school learners on negative effects of performing FGM to pupils in fourteen primary and students in five secondary schools in Hanang district. Main aim of the intervention was to create awareness to young generation to realize that FGM does not have any advantage socially or culturally and does not increase any social status. Major issues discussed are general effect of FGM including health, social and psychological effect to young girls and women.



*School students participating in sensitization of FGM effects through cartoon show and presentation in one of the secondary schools*

#### 2.4.4 Conducting youth public dialogues

This is one of the approaches used to increase awareness to the community on the causes and effects of FGM to the victims (young girls and women). The aim being creating understanding to young men and women that in this generation outdated traditions and culture like FGM need not to be given priority and attention that FGM is not a traditional factor for a girl to be considered to be transformed from childhood to adulthood. Also for young boys to get understood that marrying non mutilated girl does not indicate traditionally that you will not be respected as it is outdated traditions.



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*A retired female cutter (Ngariba) giving her testimonies to community members in Hanang' DC.*

#### **2.4.5 Facilitate Drafting a Regional Plan of Action to end Violence against Women and Children**

For the reporting period, CSP in collaboration with regional secretariat facilitated drafting of regional contextual plan of action to end violence against women and children. The regional plan of action is geared at guiding efforts of regional Government and other stakeholders whose aim is to eliminate all kind of violence subjected to women and children specifically in Manyara Region. The development of the plan of action included prior reviewing of National plan of action to end violence against women and children, drafting regional PA-VAWC based on eight thematic areas, placement of institutional and coordination structures at regional, district, ward and village levels that will implement the plan and lastly drafting operational plan, budget and required resources. The document was drafted by a technical working team which comprised representatives from regional secretariat and technical person from CSP office.

## CHAPTER THREE: ORGANIZATION DEVELOPMENT.

### 3.1 Governance (AGM, Board & Management)

CSP board meetings were conducted consecutively according to the schedule. New board members were recruited in April 2019 and took over the office officially in its first meeting which was held in many 2019. Monthly management meetings were also held regularly and according to the schedule. Routine implementation status, planning schedules and routine office operations are issues which are discussed in the meetings.

### 3.2 Policies, strategies and regulations.

CSP director in collaboration with relevant staffs and board of directors continued to develop and amend organizational policies and strategies that needed to be amend because of changing our registration status and names, which among others includes,

- Information and communication policy
- Financial and procurement policy
- Human resource manual/policy
- Gender and disability policy
- Board charter

All of the above policies are now finalized and will be adopted in the coming AGM to make them usable.

For organizational sustainability strategies, CSP secured two building plots for purpose of building organizational offices. One of the plots is located in Babati town and another one located in Dodoma Municipality. All title deeds of the said plots have not been secured but management is making close follow up to get the title deeds.



One of the monthly management meeting sessions in progress

### 3.3 Recruitment

In terms of institutional strengthening, during the reporting period CSP has recruited one new staff to join the Secretariat in delivering the 2018 – 2022 Strategic Plans during the reporting period. Ms. Itika Alex joined CSP in April 15th 2019, under the capacity of Monitoring and Evaluation head of department.

### 3.4 Networking and Collaboration

For the reporting period, CSP M&E Officer, Accountant and legal officer attended 5 days grantee reflection meeting that was held at Dodoma Royal Village Hotel. The key deliverables during the meeting was projecting implemented activities from January to June 2019, key lessons, key success, challenges encountered and the way forward. The activity was organized by LSF where 36 RMOs participated. During the event, RMOs had a room to collaborate and integrate with other strategic partners like TAWLA, WLAC, TLS, Enviro-care, Government through ministries and other relevant partners.

Furthermore, CSP Executive Director attended SADC CSOs forum that was held in Dar es Salaam from 9th – 13th August 2019. This forum involved 27 different CSOs from Tanzania with the aim of having a common voice during SADC side meetings. During the meeting, different CSO's agendas were developed including gender, youth, good governance, media and free speech, people with disabilities as well as environment conservation. The main aim of developing these agendas was to convince SADC members to ratify them for implementation to all SADC member states

## CHAPTER FOUR: CHALLENGES AND WAY FORWARD

### Challenges

- Limited participation of members in the implementation of CSP activities was highlighted during the AGM as a major challenge; members should see themselves in the forefront in championing program activities instead of waiting for the Secretariat to take the lead.
- There has been an unpredictable change in the political landscape of Tanzania, which may affect the implementation of advocacy programs. Government officials seem to be reluctant to provide information for fear that they might be sacked from their positions.
- On the administrative side, implementation of amendments which was recently done to NGO's act is a bit challenging as they are too bureaucratic and most government officials lack a solid understanding of the requirements needed making it a time-consuming process.
- Inadequate financial resources to operationalize CSP strategic plan.
- Colliding of major CSP program activities with some of government activities like enhancing citizen's registration in permanent voter's book had hindered smooth implementation of CSP program activities like meeting with VEOs who were busy at the time.

**The way forward**

- To undertake mid-term evaluation of CSP strategic plan in order to incorporate new statement of purpose, strategic areas, strategic outcomes and focus.
- The Monitoring and Results department will continue to document the results and impacts of the interventions undertaken. CSP 2019 Annual Report 24
- More effort in resource mobilization and maintaining organizational development properties in order to leverage more interventions and increase geographical coverage to reach more beneficiaries.
- To increase more strategic relationship with potential partners including Government at all levels, donors and allies in order to increase implementation capacity, networking as well as opportunities for attracting more organization resources.
- Strengthen relationship with key Government ministries and departments including Ministry of constitution and legal affairs, Ministry of health, community development, gender children and elderly, Ministry of labor, youth and disabled as a way of strengthening attainment of our key strategic areas smoothly.
- Operationalization of the resource mobilization strategy to ensure continuous resources availability for the organization

## CHAPTER FIVE: FINANCIAL OVERVIEW

### CIVIC SOCIAL PROTECTION FOUNDATION

<b>STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE</b>			
<b>FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019</b>			
	<b>Notes</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2018</b>
		<b>Tshs</b>	<b>Tshs</b>
<b>Income</b>	<b>5</b>	445,572,624	561,619,117
<b>Operating Expenses</b>	<b>6</b>	(332,334,284)	(286,239,050)
<b>Payroll &amp; Related Expenses</b>	<b>7</b>	(78,663,104)	(116,686,372)
<b>Operating Surplus/(Deficit)</b>		<b>34,575,237</b>	<b>158,693,694</b>
<b>Finance Income/(Costs)</b>	<b>9</b>	32,437	1,638,204
<b>Depreciation</b>	<b>10</b>	(3,094,213)	(1,586,274)
<b>Balance carried forward</b>		<b>31,513,460</b>	<b>158,745,624</b>

**CIVIC SOCIAL PROTECTION FOUNDATION  
STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2019**

	Notes	2019 Tshs	2018 Tshs
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant & Equipment	8	18,461,240	12,053,452
		<b>18,461,240</b>	<b>12,053,452</b>
<b>Current Assets</b>			
Debtors - Office Imprests	11	3,870,005	1,254,644
Cash & Bank Balances	12	38,084,546	163,337,858
		<b>41,954,551</b>	<b>164,592,502</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>60,415,791</b>	<b>176,645,954</b>
<b>NET ASSET AND LIABILITIES</b>			
Net Asset		24,547,531	17,900,330
		<b>24,547,531</b>	<b>17,900,330</b>
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
Accounts Payable	13	35,868,260	158,745,624
		<b>35,868,260</b>	<b>158,745,624</b>
<b>Total Net Asset and Liabilities</b>		<b>60,415,791</b>	<b>176,645,954</b>

The accounts were approved by Board of Directors and signed on its behalf by;

  
Nemence Iriya  
Executive Director

  
Mr. Jackson Muro  
Board chair Man



*05 March 2020*

Date

*05 March 2020*

Date

<b>STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER 2019</b>	
	<b>2019</b>
	<b>Tshs</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM PROGRAM ACTIVITIES</b>	
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	31,513,460
Adjustment of none cash item	
Depreciation Charge for the Year	3,094,213
Prior year adjustment	1,828,126
<b>Cash Flow before Financial reserves Changes</b>	<b>36,435,799</b>
<b>Financial reserve Changes:</b>	
Change in staff imprest & advances	2,615,361
Change in A/c Payable	(35,868,260)
Change in deferred income	(125,253,312)
<b>Cash Inflow from Program Activities</b>	<b>(122,070,412)</b>
<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>	
Purchase of Property and equipment	(3,182,900)
<b>Cash (Outflow) from Investing Activities</b>	<b>(3,182,900)</b>
<b>Net Change in Cash &amp; Cash Equivalent</b>	<b>(125,253,312)</b>
<b>Cash &amp; Cash Equivalent at:</b>	
The Beginning of the Year	163,337,857
<b>The end of the Year</b>	<b>38,084,545</b>

## CHAPTER SIX: PROGRAM SUCCESS STORIES AND CASE STUDIES

### EVIDENCE TO RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY WAS THE MAIN KEY TO GET BACK THE LAND.

#### Introduction

Since the land has been valuable item, people have been struggling to possess it either legally or illegally. placing right of occupancy without legal procedures has been a tendency of majority especially in rural areas resulting to conflict or battle between neighbors as evidenced in Mbulu rural areas. ***“I was shocked to find my land taken by another person by the time I was away and without my consent”*** said the client

#### The story

Christina Walini aged 42 with five kids from Eshkesh ward in Mbulu rural in Manyara region used to own 7 acres of land she inherited from her father. She later on got married in Dodoma for years leaving the land under supervision of her father. After the death of her father, Yusuph Andrea took possessed the land and started using it without her consent. After some years the client got divorced with her husband in Dodoma and she came back to her place of domicile and found the land been taken and utilized by Yusuph Andrea. She started to demand back her 7 acres of land without any success and decided to seek for legal support from paralegals from Fahamu Foundation (paralegal organization) within her locality.

#### Paralegal and other stakeholders' interventions

When she approached paralegal (Lydia Thomas) for her support, she was told to show the customary right of occupancy (CRO) that indicates that she has the right over the land. The client showed the document and the will which she her late father gave before he died. She further brought four witnesses with her to give the testimony that the land belongs to her. Lydia Thomas called the opponent who said that he thought the land belonged to nobody after the death of clients father so he decided to possess it and for that case he was not ready to give it back to the owner because he believed that the land in dispute was his right though he failed to prove beyond the reasonable ground nor balance of probability. Since this case became complicated as to who is the real owner, CSP lawyer intervned it and he advised the client to take the matter to Ward Executive Officer so that he can resolve the issue but if proved failure she will be supported to institute the matter in the Village Land tribunal for decision. The lawyer also wanted paralegals to escort the client to WEOs office.



*A client with CSP lawyer getting legal advice on how to get her alienated land*

### Results of interventions

After explaining all fact in WEOs office, Yusuf Andrea was summoned and he was told on the allegations and when he gave his facts towards taking land the facts were found of no sound hence WEO in collaboration with paralegal ordered the client to return the land within 21 days from the day he was ordered so or otherwise legal requirements will take place. Understanding the order, Yusuph Andrea returned the land within a given time and the client re-possessed it.



*Christina Walini with her five children together with FAFO M& E focal person (first from left).*

### Conclusion

After getting back her land, she sold 1 acre and used the money to buy 6 cows; and she is now cultivating the land and she has managed to build a small hut on the land where she is living with her children and she is planning to build a modern house after harvesting crops she planted.

## SHE HAS NEW HOPE FOR LIVELIHOOD AFTER PARALEGAL ASSISTANCE.

### Introduction

Women and children are the most affected people when family conflicts occur; in such situation, she is always left with children without considering her livelihood thereafter. This violation of women right in the community creates the relevancy of having such kind of intervention (legal aid and education) in the region.

### The story

Hadija Yusuph aged 67 old with six children lives in Mwada ward in Babati rural. She had her husband for years until 2019 when they got into family conflict something that made them to be divorced. After divorce, the client (wife) had nothing left with except four grandchildren and one son who is has mental illness. She suffered a lot and she had nothing to feed the children and take care of her sick son who was recently discharged from Mirembe mental hospital. One day when she attended village meeting where one paralegal namely Laurent William was providing legal education on GBV and family law in general, during question and answers session, she realized that she could get legal advice and support from a paralegal where she requested the paralegal to meet with him privately for more legal assistance.

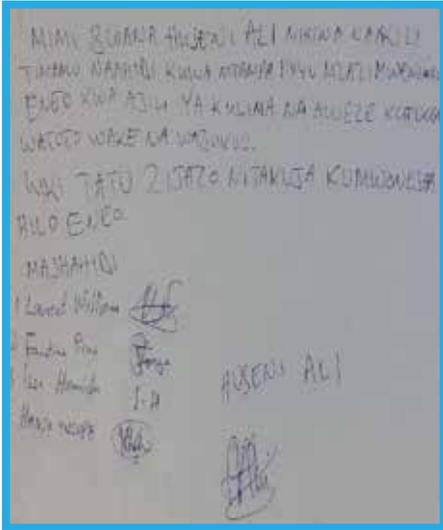
### Paralegal interventions

The client explained to paralegal about her case in details whereby he tried to call the husband for family assistance more than 4 times without collaborating. Paralegal took the matter to VEO who summoned the man and when he came, VEO entrusted paralegal responsibility to provide legal advice to the man on legal responsibility of a husband in the family even if they are divorced. Laurent therefore introduced to the husband the law of marriage and legal consequences to anyone who violates the law.



Upon understanding the subject matter, the husband promised to give her a piece of land for cultivation so that a woman can afford family needs. To exercise this paralegal wanted the man to commit himself in writing so that the document can act as a doctrine of estoppels. The man agreed and wrote a document of which after two weeks he gave the wife a piece of 2 acres and currently she has already cultivated it and planted maize as seen in the picture below. "I thank Laurent William for educating my ex-husband to the point that he agreed to give me this piece of land as you can see I have already planted maize for my family"

*Paralegal Laurent William enlightening the client on her basic right deprived by the former husband after divorce.*



*Left document is a commitment statement made by the ex-husband, saying that he will give her ex-wife a piece of farmland so that she can have something to do to earn money and be able to provide and raise her children and grandchildren.*



**Conclusion**

The client is now on hope that she will be able to meet some basic family requirements’ especially food and through this may change her life style.

**PARALEGAL INTERVENTION'S HAS RESULTED TO LAND REGAIN**

**Introduction**

Manyara is one of the regions with high land disputes due to the nature of community members mostly being pastoralists and farmers. For some years back Mr. Zakayo Dahaye 47 years old a resident of Bashnet village, Babati district council, Manyara region was distressed from frequent land disputes with his neighbor Mr. Arusha Gishinde who illegally possessed the said client’s land measuring 2 acres. This dispute took two years that the client was about to give up until he came to paralegal attention.

**Paralegal Intervention**

In course of provision of legal education on land matters in the ward, having understood his rights, Mr. Zakayo Dahaye approached the aforementioned paralegal for legal assistance who then advised him to institute the matter to the village tribunal where he was declared the legal possessor from customary right of occupancy. The opponent appealed to Ward Tribunal that declared him (opponent) to be the possessor! The paralegal facilitated the client to get all necessary legal documents and appealed the matter to District and Housing Land Tribunal, which after being satisfied with additional evidence, the District and Housing Land tribunal declared the land to belong to Mr. Zakayo Dahaye.

## Results

Therefore, the land is given back to this client after execution under paralegal assistance; currently the client has started benefiting from the land as he used to cultivate it and he has already harvested Irish potatoes. He sold some crops to repair his house. He is now planning to re-cultivate it and he hopes to get more harvest due to the coming seasons' good climate. In his remarks, the client says in Swahili quotes:

*“Yaani hawa watu wamenisaidia sana tangu mwanzo hadi mwisho wa kesi yangu tena bila malipo yeyote mbali na kuwa walikuwa wanakuja hapa kwangu kwa nauli zao wenyewe na wanajitoa kwa gharama zingine kuhakikisha kuwa napata haki yangu iliyoporwa. Kwa kweli nawashukuru sana hawa wasaidizi washeria kwa msaada wao mkubwa walionipa tena bila kunidai gharama zozote zile tofauti na wanasheria ambao ni lazima ulipe ada. Asanteni sana”.*

A client spoke with a lot of joy and tears.



Mr. Zakayo Dahaye right side with his harvests

## Conclusion:

Given his land, the man is now living peacefully in his land and that he is planning to handle it to his children by will so that they can use it for their economic development and nursing him for the rest of his life. The neighbors of the client came to realize importance of paralegals and some have started seeking for legal education on land matters, which is a serious issue in the district.

**OYE HAS CHANGED LIFE OF A SINGLE MOTHER.****Introduction**

Unemployment rate for youth are 2-3 times higher than those of adults, with an even higher rate of unemployment among young women in Tanzania. Neema is a young woman in her twenties, a single mother who fights so hard to provide for her daughter. As we all know the struggles that all single mothers go through to make sure that their kids get their basic needs. The same situation has occurred to Neema because at first she didn't have any means of providing for her daughter and keep up with her own needs in general.

**OYE intervention**

CSP in collaboration with SNV under OYE project that aims at improving livelihood of out of school young people through training in either horticulture or poultry just after recruiting youth managed to increase proper knowledge to youth on poultry, horticulture entrepreneurship, lending and saving. Neema luckily was recruited and acquired training on horticulture, lending and savings making her life completely changing and now she has a whole different positive direction in life that she had never imagined she could have one day.

Neema is a secretary of Mwanzo mpya youth group whereby group members opted to engage themselves in horticulture and after group's first attempt to cultivate watermelon it managed to harvest almost three (3) tons of water melon's from one and quarter acre of a farm and generated more than one million after selling.

Moreover, Neema's group is also participating in saving and lending where she has saved enough to qualify her to get a loan whenever she is in need, and that has been a big help to her as a single mother when she has an emergency concerning her daughter and she has nowhere else to get a quick help.



*Neema Carrying watermelon during harvest season*

## FROM BODABODA-GUY TO A FAMOUS VEGETABLE WHOLE SELLER

### INTRODUCTION

Unemployment is the main challenge facing youth in Tanzania. For example, 700,000 youth from primary, secondary and higher learning institutions enter the labor force annually but only 40,000 youth find jobs in any formal sector of the economy (Shahidi, 2008; URT, 2007). Raphael a 25 years old and a local farmer from Boay Ward in Babati District with little knowledge on horticulture farming resulted towards little harvest making him facing severe financial hardship making it difficult to afford basic needs including food and proper shelter for him and his family.

### OYE intervention

CSP in collaboration with SNV under OYE project recruited youth out of school youth and trained them on horticulture farming and business through internship program. Raphael luckily became one of OYE champions and he went through OYE trainings under internship program and a result being improved knowledge on horticultural farming making him get higher produce and returns unlike before. He now owns a hair-cutting saloon, a small shop that is due to higher returns from his horticulture business.



According to Rapha, his life has after he decided to engage himself fully in horticulture activities after getting support from CSP through Opportunities for Youth Employment program whereby this time he is performing advanced horticulture farming. At first he was just helping out with farming activities at home with no any other means of income, then he started engaging himself in Bodaboda activities but didn't give him much returns rather than filling him with debts. Furthermore he joined in a group with his fellow youth who were also trained by CSP whereby he can get a loan easily and invest in his business. He is now cultivating healthy vegetables such as cabbages, caulis and broccolis, green peppers, eggplants and okras.

This business helped him improve his life in general and establish other businesses such as a hair-cutting saloon and a small retail shop which helps him to get his basic needs and help his family. Raphael is now known in the whole village for his vegetable business. Most of retail vegetable sellers from different markets go to him to buy vegetable.

### Conclusion

"It has helped us, and encourage us a lot knowing that, CSP gave us knowledge, tools, startup capital but they didn't leave us hanging, instead they come every now and then to see how we are doing, the progresses we have made and help us with the struggles we are facing along the way", Rapha, Winners Enterprises, Boay, Manyara.

## FROM A HOUSE WIFE TO A FAMOUS POULTRY FARMER (MAMA KUKU)

### Introduction

Tanzania is one of the best performing economies in East Africa in recent years, which is reflected in improved human development. However, inequalities including gender inequalities persist. Based on the literature it can be concluded that there are significant gender lags in both economic participation and income: women are ending up with low-wage, low quality, insecure work. Rahma is a 26 years who is a house wife with three children from Kiru ward in Babati District was once a victim of unemployment before meeting CSP OYE project interventions.



*Rahma in a group watermelon farm.*

### OYE intervention

CSP in collaboration with SNV under OYE project recruited youth out of school youth and trained them on horticulture farming and poultry based on youth choice of either the two sessions through internship program. Rahma was one of youth who were recruited and trained on horticulture. Furthermore Rahma joined a youth group (Mapambano Youth Group) in Kiru Ward with her fellow OYE youth whereby the group cultivated watermelon as soon after receiving training program on horticulture and after harvesting they were able to save up and continue with their business meanwhile each of them was doing other individual businesses from the cash they have allocated among themselves after harvest. Rahma decided to start raising local chicken and so she bought twenty-five local chicks to start with. According to her, it was very challenging expand her business



when she was starting to raise the chicken because of lack of poultry knowledge as she opted for horticulture during OYE trainings, she reported to CSP contact officer where she connected her with one poultry OYE champion and from that day forth she managed to handle her chickens well due to knowledge she acquired. As for now, she has a hundred local chickens and her plan is to

# ANNUAL REPORT 2019

CIVIC SOCIAL PROTECTION FOUNDATION (CSP)



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