

## TANZANIA

### Community foundations

#### Current status: Facts and figures from the 2010 CF-GSR survey

	Arusha Municipal Community Foundation	Kinondoni Community Foundation	Morogoro Municipal Community Foundation	Mwanza City Community Foundation
Total sum of assets, including endowments, at the end of 2009.	US\$9,600	About US\$10,000	US\$1,600	(a new community foundation)
Annual operating budget.	US\$13,300	US\$741,000	US\$61,320	US\$13,500
Amount of the total grants distributed in 2009.	US\$4,361	US\$7,500	US\$1,064	None
Population of the area your community foundation serves.	413,000	1.1 million	350,000	800,000
Number of paid staff at your community foundation.	2	1	2	1 (CEO)
Number of Board Members/ Trustees at your community foundation.	10	12	10	8

### Community foundation activity and impact

The following table shows how community foundations in Tanzania bring changes to the community through grantmaking and other programmes:

	Remarkably positive changes				Positive changes				Slightly positive changes				No changes				Some negative changes			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Citizens more involved in people-led development							√		√					√						
Less poverty/ more equal society									√		√			√						
Improvement in the position of marginalized groups					√		√							√						
More responsive authorities					√		√			√										
Increased awareness of environmental issues	√									√	√									
Support to arts and culture activities					√						√			√						
More trust within the					√	√					√									

community																				
Greater transparency/ accountability					√		√													
Strong linkages across different parts of the community					√	√					√									
Increased charitable giving through the community foundation									√		√			√						

**Legend:** 1 – Arusha Municipal Community Foundation (AMCF)  
 2 – Kinondoni Community Foundation (KCF)  
 3 – Morogoro Municipal Community Foundation (MMCF)  
 4 – Mwanza City Community Foundation (MCCF)

*Comments:*

1. The Arusha Municipal Community Foundation started operating in 2009 and has just started to market itself by helping communities to identify their available assets and felt needs which they want to have answers to.
2. Kinondoni Community Foundation: The inception has met with serious problems, hampering fundraising activities; consequently, no meaningful grantmaking has been undertaken so far.
3. Morogoro Municipal Community Foundation: The community needs more than its own contribution to their own needs by activating their awareness and sensitization. This will result in greater involvement and own real concern on their ownership.
4. Mwanza City Community Foundation is yet to take off so it cannot yet report on any changes that it has brought to the community.

**Examples that really worked well:**

1. Arusha Municipal Community Foundation:
  - a. Asset mapping and needs assessment done in seven wards.
  - b. Sensitization meetings for Ward/Mitaa leaders on the concept of empowering communities through AMCF.
  - c. Grants provided to most vulnerable children in these wards.
2. Kinondoni Community Foundation: Signing a Memorandum of Understanding with a hospital in the community and giving it about US\$7,500 so that it can use the money to treat at least twenty-five patients with fistula cases.
3. Morogoro Municipal Community Foundation:
  - a. Made its first grant, amounting to about US\$1,064, to six beneficiaries (out of fifty-two applicants). Applicants were screened on due diligence methods. Those who did not get the grant were informed and encouraged to re-apply after revising their proposals to comply with MMCF’s conditions. The local council which contributed to this grant was pleased with its effective utilization.
  - b. A fund-raising event to save flood victims in Kilosa District, Morogoro raised US\$22,077, which was turned over to the victims in-kind, i.e. food supply, mosquito nets, blankets, bed sheets, clothing, maize and beans. The community foundation’s involvement and the community’s contribution received high commendation. An ocular visit by the community foundation’s Board and Management staff to share and advice the victims on how to move forward was also appreciated by the Government leaders.

## **Community involvement**

The following table shows how the community foundations in Tanzania involve the community in their work:

	Yes				Somewhat				No				
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	
Are community activists involved in board/ committees?			√	√	√						√		
Are staff, Board members/ Trustees, or volunteers from your community foundation participating in community issues and discussions led by others?	√	√	√	√									
Do you convene or lead discussions on issues of community importance?	√		√	√							√		
Do you promote the use of volunteers from the community?	√	√					√						√
Do you provide information about the state of the community to grantees and community leaders (e.g. through Vital Signs or similar research collection)?	√			√			√				√		
Is your community foundation reflective of the diversity of the community?	√	√					√	√					

**Legend:** 1 – Arusha Municipal Community Foundation  
 2 – Kinondoni Community Foundation  
 3 – Morogoro Municipal Community Foundation  
 4 – Mwanza City Community Foundation

### *Comments:*

1. Arusha Municipal Community Foundation - provides information of state of the community to grantees and community leaders through its news bulletin “Jamii na Maendeleo” meaning “Society and Development”.
2. Kinondoni Community Foundation: The involvement of the community is expected to be the backbone of Kinondoni Community Foundation’s performance once we get into full gear.
3. Morogoro Municipal Community Foundation: The Foundation’s Board and Management involve the community through Ward leadership in nineteen Wards of the Morogoro Municipal Community. It is through the same system that local contributions are being encouraged even though we are in our infant stage.
4. Mwanza City Community Foundation: Plans are set to take off once a stakeholders’ meeting is convened.

## **Giving voice to local people**

1. The Arusha Municipal Community Foundation periodically attends meetings with the people in the community. Articles in newspapers and television are used to cover activities conducted by the Community Foundation.
2. The Kinondoni Community Foundation involves local people during the stakeholders’ meeting. It also ensures the people’s representation at all Board meetings, through their councillors. Media is also invited to fund-raising or grantmaking events so they may report on the newsworthiness of these events.

3. The Morogoro Community Foundation allows the people to participate at Councillor's meetings.
4. The Mwanza City Community Foundation successfully carried out a four-week research on needs assessment, which involved peasant farmers, vendors, small-scale businessmen, and Mwanza City street children.

***Examples of successful grants and/or programs supported by the community foundation:***

1. The Arusha Municipal Community Foundation implemented an asset mapping and needs assessment program. It also gave grants to most vulnerable pupils, enabling them to continue their schooling, and to the construction of efficient wooden stoves at the Arusha Day Secondary School.
2. Kinondoni Community Foundation signed a Memorandum of Understanding with a hospital in the community and gave it about US\$7,500 for the treatment of at least twenty-five patients with fistula cases.
3. Morogoro Municipal Community Foundation made its first grant of about US\$1,064 to six beneficiaries. The local council which contributed to this grant was pleased with its effective utilization. A fund-raising event to save flood victims in Kilosa District, Morogoro raised US\$22,077, which was turned over to the victims in-kind, i.e. food supply, mosquito nets, blankets, bed shirts, clothing, maize and beans. The community foundation's involvement and the community's contribution received high commendation. An ocular visit by the community foundation's Board and Management staff to share and advice the victims on how to move forward was also appreciated by the Government leaders.
4. The most successful program so far of the Mwanza City Community Foundation was the sponsorship of six women to South Korea to be trained as day-care teachers.

**Community foundation income**

**Types of donors who give to community foundations**

	Arusha Municipal Community Foundation (AMCF)	Kinondoni Community Foundation (KCF)	Morogoro Municipal Community Foundation (MMCF)	Mwanza City Community Foundation (MCCF)
Individuals	√	√	√	√ (mostly MCCF Trustees)
Charitable Organizations	√		√ (Bohora, IF, etc.)	
Government	√	√	√ (local authority)	
Companies/Corporations	√	√	√	
Other			√ (business communities)	√ (Global Fund for Community Foundations)

**Types of funds most frequently supported by donors**

The most frequently supported funds are Unrestricted Funds (AMCF and KCF) and Donor Advised Funds (AMCF, MMCF, and MCCF). KCF also received Designated Funds.

**Strategies for engaging and servicing donors**

The four Tanzanian community foundations employ various strategies to engage and service donors:

1. Write letters to inform friends who can give support to their programmes.
2. Conduct fund-raising and awareness meetings.
3. Build relationships with other charitable organizations.
4. Solicit funds for development activities, specifically income-generating activities to curb the attitude of the community to always depend on the government.
5. Provide regular activity and audited financial reports.

### **Assessing and communicating impact**

Of the four community foundations in Tanzania, the Arusha Municipal Community Foundation is the only that has so far been conducting annual audits and stakeholders meetings. They also conduct ocular visits among their grantees to gather feedback. The Kinondoni Community Foundation is still formulating its strategic plan where assessment is being worked out. The Morogoro Municipal Community Foundation is still very new and has only recently made grants, which stimulated community members to join community-based organizations (CBOs).

The Arusha Municipal Community Foundation shared an evaluation story about a grant that they gave to a student through his headmaster. The grant did not reach the student as he had been dismissed from the school due to bad contributing behaviour. The grant was returned to the community foundation and was given to another vulnerable student.

The Morogoro Municipal Community Foundation has no evaluation stories to share as yet, as it has only recently made grants. Community foundation baseline information is relatively non-existent in Morogoro. However, its recent needs assessment/ mapping survey revealed a number of gaps to be filled in:

- Creating awareness in this community will bring out its best problem-solving method at the community level.
- The little resources the community has, if topped up, will create or attract a stimulus capital which, when used appropriately, will yield positive results. This is where a **strong** initial/ start-up working capital is needed for this kind of outreach.
- Competent working staff in community foundations will empower a more concentration to meet the community at any cost, which will then result in a pronounced local community sensitization.
- Local and international donors need to be encouraged to fund such foundations directly where there is a demonstrated trust and competent management supported by a strong Board.

Mwanza City CF provided a copy of its Interim Report to the Global Fund for Community Foundations (see Attachment to this country profile).

### **Networks**

All four community foundations gain benefits from national and international networks, and report good relations amongst themselves.

## **Sources of support for community foundations**

### **Support organizations, infrastructure bodies, etc.**

Among the main sources of support cited by the four community foundations are: individual contributions (by stakeholders, Trustees); companies/ business communities; the Global Fund for Community Foundations (GFCF); and local government authorities.

They also find useful the support they receive from the Worldwide Initiatives for Grantmaker Support (WINGS), Council on Foundations (COF), their respective funders, other foundations, and TASAF (Tanzanian Social Action Fund).

### ***Examples of a really helpful support:***

1. The Arusha Municipal Community Foundation received a US\$7,500 grant from the GFCF to support asset mapping and needs assessment, to organize fund development meetings, and to provide a start-up capital to support vulnerable students.
2. Kinondoni Community Foundation cited the capacity-building training provided by TASAF, as well as the sponsorship that its Administrator received from the Council on Foundations to participate in the COF's 2009 Fall Conference in San Antonio, Texas.
3. Morogoro Municipal Community Foundation received a grant from the GFCF to cover some of its current operational costs. The GFCF's seed fund assistance to a community foundation's establishment and the exchange visits have been helpful.
4. Mwanza City Community Foundation also credits the support it received from the GFCF for enabling them to carry out a needs assessment research in preparation to grantmaking.

All four community foundations would like to have access to technical assistance, peer visits and networking support, skills training, information-sharing, research reports, and convenings.

## **History of community foundations in Tanzania<sup>1</sup>**

The World Bank targeted Tanzania for the development of pilot community foundations as part of its own Community Foundations Initiative. It works there through its grantee, the Tanzanian Social Action Fund (TASAF). TASAF was established in 2000 and in the first phase of its operations, 2000-2004, it focused primarily on rural areas and districts. In its second phase, 2005-2009, it expanded its programs to include all areas. Its projects benefit communities with poor access to basic social and market services, households that are food insecure, and vulnerable individuals.

Rapid urbanization in Tanzania created the urgent need for new mechanisms to extend community-driven development (CDD) into urban areas. Urban areas present a challenge due to their diverse and mobile populations, and the mix of rich and poor, educated and uneducated, large and small businesses, and varying political agendas and ideologies.

Community foundations offer a number of advantages in urban areas. They are independent organizations that can:

- provide grants for local projects selected by local residents;
- mobilize local resources;
- empower local communities;
- encourage citizen participation in development work;
- help meet the challenge of sustainability;
- tap external resources;
- increase capacity utilization; and
- improve governance of local non-profit institutions.

TASAF selected four areas to promote the community foundation concept: Kinondoni Municipality; Mwanza City; Morogoro Municipality; and Arusha Municipality. These four areas are representative of urban areas in Tanzania and can serve as models for the development of community foundations in other parts of the country. They were selected because of their local wealth, vibrant economies, numerous businesses, skilled individuals able to develop community foundations, and the support of municipal and city councils. The first round of community foundation workshops was held from late 2006 through mid-2007. These workshops resulted in the formation of four Steering Committees in these areas. TASAF continued to provide technical support to the Steering Committees, including sample governing documents and policies, help with budgeting, facilitating links to community foundation practitioners and networks in other countries, organizing and financing training sessions to enhance capacity of trustees and staff and workshops to share the experiences as well as providing technical advice at steering committee and board meetings. Each of the four Steering Committees established their community foundations in 2007. Individual reports from the four community foundations follow.

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<sup>1</sup> The History section of the Tanzania Country Report was compiled by Eleanor W. Sacks. The source for much of this discussion is: The World Bank, *Social Funds: Innovations Notes*, Vol. 5, No. 1, February 2008. The full report is available on the web at: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTSF/Resources/395669-1124228277650/SFIInnotesV5No1.pdf>