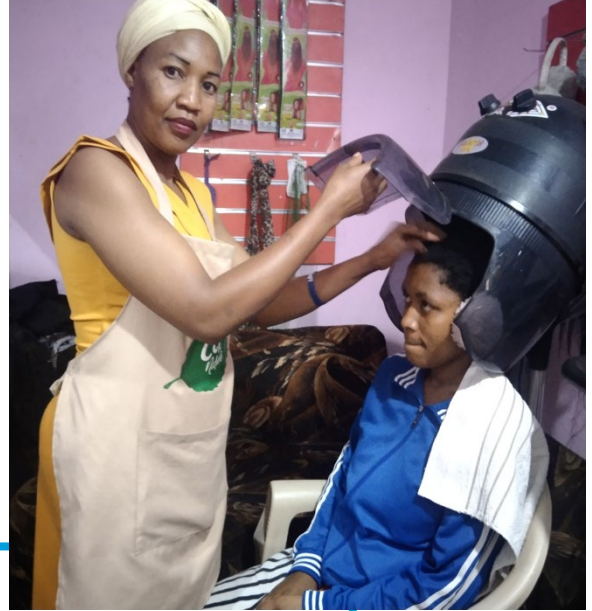




# CONTRIBUTIONS BY COMMUNITY FOUNDATIONS TOWARDS MEETING THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

December 2022

Tanzania Community Foundation Network



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## List of abbreviations

<b>AGM</b>	Annual General Meeting
<b>AMCF</b>	Arusha Municipal Community Foundation
<b>APN</b>	African Philanthropy Network
<b>CFs</b>	Community Foundations
<b>CFSOs</b>	Community Foundation Support Organizations
<b>CMG</b>	Community Microfinance Groups
<b>EAPN</b>	East Africa Philanthropy Network
<b>FCS</b>	Foundation for Civil Society Organizations
<b>ITV</b>	Independent Television
<b>KCF</b>	Kinondoni Community Foundation
<b>MCCF</b>	Mwanza City Community Foundation
<b>MMCF</b>	Morogoro Municipal Community Foundation
<b>SDGs</b>	Sustainable Development Goals
<b>SUA</b>	Sokoine University of Agriculture
<b>TCFN</b>	Tanzania Community Foundation Network
<b>TBC</b>	Tanzania Broadcasting Corporation
<b>YDPs</b>	Youth Development Platform



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We are deeply grateful to our researcher, colleagues and community partners who gave of their time to offer insights into our work. Through the efforts of all involved, a large audience is given a window into what exists and what is possible through deepening the practice of philanthropy in Africa.





## Executive Summary

This report showcases the programmes, projects and activities implemented by the Tanzania Community Foundation Network (TCFN), highlighting how they have contributed towards progress made on the global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

TCFN works through its four branches; Morogoro Community Foundation (CF), Arusha CF, Mwanza City CF and Kinondoni CF. This report is a compilation of insights gained through questionnaires administered to the CF's, as well as from interviews made with board members of the four CFs, representatives from partner organisations and government officials.

Some of the projects implemented by the CFs are construction of efficient stoves at schools, construction of a water reservoir, educational support programmes, garbage collection project, tree nursery and gardening projects and land ownership arrangements.

The study concludes that there is a relationship between the activities conducted by the TCFN and SDG1 (*No Poverty*), SDG2 (*Zero Hunger*), SDG4 (*Quality Education*), SDG5 (*Gender Equality*), SDG13 (*Climate Action*) and SDG17 (*Partnership for the Goals*). Although the TCFN did not set prior indicators to measure the projects' impact, the evidence yielded by this study has established that some degree of contribution has been made to the SDGs.

Among the recommendations in this report is that TCFN develop a strategic plan which will help focus the organization's efforts and ensure that every CF within its network is working towards a common goal. With such a plan, TCFN can develop appropriate indicators with which to measure the progress and achievement of each projects. Currently every CF is working at its own pace and focuses on a day-to-day operationa.

In addition, the findings reveal the need for closer collaboration between government and community foundations, and for greater support by the former in the implementation of TCFN programmes. These interventions clearly compliment the work of government and therefore assist communities and districts to help Tanzania in its progress towards the SDGs. By recognizing the value of programmes and projects led by CFs, governments could be convinced to set aside funds to support their programmes. CF programmes are demand driven, and therefore CFs are potential platforms for community driven development. This ensures the inclusion of the most vulnerable and marginalised groups. In addition to government, collaboration with



other development partners, including the media, should become a strategic focus area for TCFN.

# Background Information

## SDG Background

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were born at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro in 2012. The purpose was to produce a set of universal goals that would help combat the urgent environmental, political and economic challenges facing our world. Unlike their predecessor, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), the SDGs explicitly call on all businesses to apply their creativity and innovation to solve sustainable development challenges.

The value of the goals is that everyone can contribute, and every contribution, small or big, will make an impact on our world. What the SDGs represent, are significant improvements in the quality of life of all people, in protecting mother nature and earth, reducing inequality and poverty, among others. For the 17 SDGs, there are 169 targets and 231 unique indicators.

According to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, targets are defined as aspirational and global. Each government sets its own national targets guided by the global level of ambition, taking into account national circumstances. Each government will also decide how these aspirational and global targets should be incorporated into national planning processes, policies and strategies.

Community foundations (CFs) and community foundation support organisations (CFSOs) function at the interface with local communities, growing and inspiring agency and voice, with a strong assets orientation that speaks to community self-determination and leadership of their own development. SDGs should act as the rallying call to multi-sectoral action at country and local levels, and to encourage CFs and CFSOs, along with their social capital, to engage and adopt the SDGs as a common action platform.

## TCFN: A brief profile

Tanzania Community Foundation Network (TCFN) was established in 2016. Approximately 10 years earlier, sensitization workshops were held in Morogoro, Arusha, Kinondoni and Mwanza and the decision to form the Arusha Municipal Community Foundation, Mwanza City Community Foundation, Kinondoni Community Foundation and Morogoro Municipal Community Foundation was made. TCFN oversees the activities of the four CFs by receiving and reviewing annual implementation reports and strategic plans for record keeping, learning and sharing of information.

The purpose for establishing TCFN was to pursue the goal of improving the quality of life of Tanzanian citizens and guaranteeing ownership of community-initiated programmes and projects, and externally supported initiatives. TCFN's objectives are to facilitate community access to:

- a) Improved quality education
- b) Business knowledge and entrepreneurial skills
- c) Knowledge on rain water harvest and bore holes
- d) Improved agricultural practices



#### e) Knowledge on efficiency stoves

In terms of its relationship with the government, TCFN is working closely with respective Regional Commissioners, District Commissioners, District Executive Directors. It reports to Tanzania Social Action Fund.

## Contextual Background and Tanzania's Commitment to the SDGs

Tanzania is among the fastest growing countries in East Africa and according to the World Bank<sup>1</sup>, is the second leading economy in the region. This has been achieved despite a rapid population growth. Economic growth on the supply side is driven largely by growth in industry and services<sup>2</sup>. However, despite these achievements, in 2018 approximately 14 million Tanzanians lived in poverty. Using the international extreme poverty rate of US\$ 1.9 per day, poverty in Tanzania has remained stagnant at 49 percent between 2011/12 and 2018, with 27.6 million people considered poor.<sup>3</sup>

The country's economy, comprised of various sectors which contribute to its development, is largely dependent on agriculture. The majority of Tanzanians work in the informal sector. Much of the country's development success over the decade is based on its diverse natural resources, socio-political stability and rapidly growing tourism. Tanzania's 2021 GDP was \$67.8 billion, while its per capita income in 2021 was approximately US\$1,136.<sup>4</sup>

To ultimately improve the lives of its citizens, particularly vulnerable communities, Tanzania is strongly committed to using the SDGs for strategic, macro-level direction and also as progress markers. This is backed by a strong political will, collective ownership, integrated planning, supportive legal frameworks and strong partnerships between government, non-state actors, and development actors. An example of this commitment is Tanzania's universal primary and secondary level schooling and the increased budgetary allocation for quality education delivery, particularly the training of teachers. Recently, Tanzania's President, Samia Suluhu Hassan, has allowed teen mothers who left schools due to pregnancy to resume formal education after giving birth. Women and girl's empowerment programmes have been at core of the government's social and economic development efforts.

## The communities under reflection

The communities under reflections in this report are Morogoro (commonly known as Mji kasoro bahari), Arusha Municipal, Mwanza City and Kinondoni Municipal in Dar es Salaam Region. Morogoro and Kinondoni are coastal cities, with Mwanza situated in a lake zone where fishing and businesses make up the majority of

<sup>1</sup> Elinaza, A. (2022). Dar, Nairobi remain largest EAC economies. <https://dailynews.co.tz/dar-nairobi-remain-largest-eac-economies/> RETRIEVED ON 2ND December 2022.

<sup>2</sup> African Development Bank Group. (2019). East Africa Economic Outlook 2019. [https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/2019AEO/REO\\_2019\\_-\\_East\\_Africa\\_.pdf](https://www.afdb.org/fileadmin/uploads/afdb/Documents/Publications/2019AEO/REO_2019_-_East_Africa_.pdf) retrieved on 02/12/2022.

<sup>3</sup> World Bank Group, (2020). Poverty & Equity Brief. [https://databankfiles.worldbank.org/data/download/poverty/33EF03BB-9722-4AE2-ABC7-AA2972D68AFE/Global\\_POVEQ\\_TZA.pdf](https://databankfiles.worldbank.org/data/download/poverty/33EF03BB-9722-4AE2-ABC7-AA2972D68AFE/Global_POVEQ_TZA.pdf) retrived 1/12/2022

<sup>4</sup> World Bank, (2022). The World Bank supports Tanzania's growth through policy analysis, grants, and credits, with a focus on infrastructure and the private sector. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/tanzania/overview> retrieved on 02/12/2022



economic activity. Arusha Municipal is in the northern region of the country where farming and business are major defining features of the city. In all these communities, the majority of the beneficiaries work in the informal sector and therefore require an enabling and empowering environment to ensure they are able to access social and economic opportunities.

## Profile of beneficiaries and respondents

The majority of TCFN's beneficiaries are young and female. Because youths face high levels of unemployment in their communities, they are largely drawn to the informal sector in order to earn the living.

The study's findings were obtained through primary data collection. Questionnaires were administered to TCFN beneficiaries, and interviews held with TCFN leaders, CFs board members, partners and government officials. The data was analysed using descriptive statistics whereas SPSS software was used to facilitate the analysis. Secondary data was obtained through reviewing various CF and TCFN documents, including CF constitutions and TCFN's annual and implementation reports. The findings were then linked to TCFN objectives and the respective SDGs to measure the extent of achievement.

The majority of the study's respondents (67.9%) were youths between the ages 21-38 years of age. The majority were women (51.9%) with 53.1% possessing primary school education, and 80.2% engaging in either business or farming. See Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Socioeconomic characteristics of beneficiaries (n=81)**

PROFILE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
<b>AGE GROUP YEARS</b>		<b>%</b>
21-26	13	16
27-32	25	30.9
33-38	17	21
39 and above	26	32.1
<b>SEX</b>		
Male	39	48.1
Female	42	51.9
<b>EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND</b>		
Primary level	43	53.1
Secondary level	31	38.3
College level	7	8.6
<b>MARITAL STATUS</b>		
Married	39	48.2
Divorced	1	1.2
Widowed	13	16
Single	28	34.6
<b>ECONOMIC ACTIVITY</b>		
Business	38	46.9
Pastoralist	7	8.6
Farming	27	33.3
Transporter	7	8.6
Other occupations	2	2.5

## Projects/programmes implemented by





## community foundations

In order to achieve its objectives, TCFN has been implementing a number of activities through its four CFs.

*Collected garbage ready for sorting and processing*



*Cabbage) garden prepared by the Ukwela*



*and K/Ndege group*

### Garbage Collection and Processing Project

The garbage collection project is implemented by Morogoro Municipal Community Foundation (MMCF), specifically by Ukwela and K/Ndege groups, and focuses mainly on establishing community groups aiming at empowering women and youths. The intervention was the result of community engagement and empowerment initiatives led by the Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA). Through the MMCF, the groups were later linked to the Morogoro Municipality to establish the garbage collection project. The fees paid for garbage collection by respective households are used to pay labourers who collect the garbage. After collection, the garbage is sorted and processed into organic fertilizers and pesticides to be used in tree nursery projects and gardens. The project helps the group members generate income to sustain their families and also generates employment opportunities for community members. Although the project has been in existence since 2016, the tender that facilitated the operations of the intervention was recently won by other entity hence. This limits the CF's procurement of materials needed for the intervention.

To date, the initiative compliments the government efforts on the attainment of the SDG 1 (*No Poverty*); specifically target 1.4 which entails *"By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance"*. The project also speaks to SDG 11 (*Sustainable Cities and Communities*), specifically target 11.6 - *"By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management."* This initiative aims at reducing the negative environmental impact of pollutions with an intent of creating a



sustainable and resilient human settlement.

## Youth in leadership, democratization and political awareness project

Arusha Municipal Community Foundation (AMCF) and the Foundation for Civil Society Organizations (FCSO) collaboratively established the Youth in Leadership, Democratization and Political Awareness project. The project aimed to create awareness among 1 200 youth in five wards (Themis, Sinoni, Unga Ltd, Lemara and Ngarenaro) around leadership, emphasizing democratization and youth participation in decision making. Overall, the project intended to apply participatory approaches in establishing sustainable youth platforms, enabling youth to fully participate in good governance.

The Lemara youth platform consists of 46 highly motivated youths (42 men and 4 women). Suggestions for the disparity between the number of men and women might be related to the motor cycling business, the primary focus of income generation within the group and a sector that is largely male-dominated. Lemara formed a Community Microfinance Group (CMG) known as VICOBA which has generated a hundred million TSH (USD 42,844.90) and which allows individual members to borrow money and expand their individual projects. The money was generated from the buying of shares, member subscription fees, interest derived from savings and loan. Each group member owns his/her own business, including a general spare parts supply shop and a pig keeping project, among others. AMCF convened training on leadership, development and governance and also facilitated networking among the youth. This resulted in young people seizing leadership opportunities and positions in various local government development committees, village committees and within the Defense and Security Committee of Sokoni 1. These efforts by the AMCF support government efforts to reach SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) specifically target number 16.7 *“Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.”*

*A member of Lemara Youth Platform in his shop*





*Members of CFs youth development programme*

## Land ownership arrangement

Under the land ownership arrangement, the AMCF helped the Upendo group to become part of a Federation, a union of groups with the intent of supporting the group members to own a piece of registered land under the group arrangement. This is important since it is difficult for a single person to own land through his/her personal efforts. The land ownership certificate (title deed), once obtained, allows the group to access loans for construction and home improvement. This remains critical since one criterion for loan acquisition is owning a piece of registered land. The federations comprise of 200 members from several groups in Arusha, including Upendo. Their goal of the federation is to own 100 hectares of land. Currently, the allied members of the Upendo group own 80 hectares of land in Arusha which will be formalized under the land ownership procedures. AMCF plays a strategic role in connecting the groups with other partners in the social development space.




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*We want to be sure that every member of our group owns at least a quarter of a hectare of land, especially women*

***Ms Mahija Rajab, Chairperson, Upendo Group***

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This initiative aligns with SDG 1 (No Poverty); specifically, with target 1.4 *“By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.”*





## Establishment of Community Microfinance Groups

Each group within the four different CFs is encouraged to connect to/grow into a microfinance group (CMG). This facilitates project activities and promotes financial freedom of group members. Currently there are seven CMGs both in Arusha and Morogoro. With this in mind, Upendo group, Lemara Youth Platform, Tushikamane, Twepama, Ukundi, K/ndege and Ukwele groups came together to form a CMG benefiting a total of 210 members. All members have access to loans which enable them to start or expand their micro enterprises. Savings have also helped families build assets, pay school fees, improve homes and install power and running water, among others.

CMGs services have also contributed to bridging the long-existed gender gap in financial inclusion; the study found that 51.9 percent of the beneficiaries of CMGs are women. Financial inclusion of women plays a critical role in reducing poverty and contributes to improving economic and social development of the family and more broadly, society. Therefore, it can be deduced that through these projects/arrangements, CFs contribute to the empowerment of women and therefore compliments efforts towards the attainment of SDG 1 (No Poverty); specifically with target 1.4 *“By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance.”*

Furthermore, the initiative contributes to the attainment of SDG 5 (Gender Equality); specifically target number 5.a *“Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws.”*

## Water reservoir construction project

TCFN facilitated the construction of a water reservoir at Naura Secondary school in Arusha costing 11.5 million Tshs (US\$4 930) to complete. Since this facilitated harvesting water during rainy season, it helped enhance agriculture projects at school. As a result of droughts in the area, ensuring the availability of water for crop cultivation ultimately improves the diet and health of school children. The project also helped students learn about farming as part of their extracurricular activities.



Water reservoir constructed at Naura Secondary School

This project supports SDG 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), specifically target 6.a *“By 2030, expand international cooperation and capacity-building support to developing countries in water- and sanitation-related activities and programmes, including water harvesting, desalination, water efficiency, wastewater treatment, recycling and reuse technologies.”* It also supports SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), specifically target 2.2 *“By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons.”*



## Educational support programme

Under this programme, AMCF mobilized bursary funds from various stakeholders to assist school programmes, with a focus of supporting children with disabilities. 40 children in Arusha and five in Kinondoni Municipality are supplied with school uniforms, school bags, stationeries and food, with some also receiving support for school fees. Among the partners who collaborated with AMCF and KMCF include the Tanfoam Ltd Company, Banana Investment Company, the Arusha District Commissioner and the Regional Commissioner in Arusha and Ms. Fatuma Ngoma of Kinondoni Municipal, among others.

The educational support programme compliments the achievement of SDG 4 (Quality Education), specifically target 4.5 *“By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations.”*



*Beneficiaries of school programme in Arusha and Kinondoni*

## Energy efficient firewood cook stoves

This project was carried out in several schools in Arusha Municipal through support from AMCF. The five schools that benefitted were - Kaloleni Primary and Vocation Training School; Sombetini Secondary School; Arusha Day Secondary School; Unga Limited Secondary School; and Naura Secondary School. Prior to this project, the schools were using more fire wood, and more energy-consuming stoves. With the use of environmentally-efficient stoves, it is clear that TCFN is helping communities and by extension, Tanzania on the whole, make progress towards:

- SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) specifically target 7.3 *“By 2030, double the global rate of improvement in energy efficiency”* and target 7.b which state *“By 2030, expand infrastructure and upgrade technology for supplying modern and sustainable energy services for all in developing countries, in particular least developed countries and Small Island developing States”*.
- SDG 15, (Life on Land) specifically target 15.1, *“By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and dry lands, in line with obligations under international agreements.”*





*Energy efficient stove*

## Empowering vulnerable groups

AMCF also initiated the Okoa Maisha project in Arusha region which took place from February 2019 to February 2020. This project was aimed at supporting vulnerable street children by providing them with food. The AMCF mobilized resources through community events which involved traditional dances with street children. Partners and individual donors included Adia Teales, Beatrice Gerard (Star TV media), Danny Sanga (Artist), Samless Adventures, Twende Porini Tours, Maisha Camp, Cape 2 Cairo Café, Fifis Hotel, Andrews Hotel and Jaribu Africa Adventures.

MCCF also supports vulnerable individuals in need of healthcare and with treatment costs. Among them was Ms. Tubu Ifuge, who was assisted with the fitting of an artificial leg to support her movement.



Furthermore, the MCCF assisted two men suffering from an undiagnosed swelling; both received a CT scan and were helped to access health insurance.





This initiative supports SDG 3 (Good Health and Well-Being) specifically target 3.8 *“Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all.”*

## Youth Empowerment Programme

Under the programme Youth Empowerment, MMCF supports small traders through provision of funds, entrepreneurial education, mentorship and coaching services. The overall purpose of the programme is to empower youth through entrepreneurial initiatives to improve their livelihood. This project has expanded to cover three centres at Morogoro region. The Makoroboi project empowers community members to create employment and self-employment and ultimately reduce poverty. With such a focus the programme is contributing to SDG 1 (No poverty) and specific target 1.2, *“by 2030, reduce at least half the proportion of men and women and children at all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions according to national definitions.”*

One of the beneficiaries of the initiative is Mr Ali Ramadhan (nicknamed Makoroboi) who received support fund from MMCF to run his own makoroboi project. The latter produces local wick lamps, watering cans and charcoal stoves using recycled/used metals. Makoroboi currently employs seven people in his workshop.



Metal wick lamps by Makorobo



## Meet Sarah:

*Sarah is living proof of the success of AMCF; she is an excellent salonist who uses her skills to capacitate other girls in her community. Sarah joined the youth development platform within the Arusha Municipal Community Foundation (AMCF), where she made the most of various training and leadership programmes. Thanks to the support from TCFN and AMCF, Sarah, going from a beneficiary to an AMCF board member, demonstrates the true meaning of empowerment.*





## Rating the Relevance of the Interventions

TCFN programme/projects beneficiaries were consulted to determine which CF interventions offer the most benefit. The variables were rated “not at all”, “to a lesser extent”, “moderate” and “to a large extent”.

Simple analysis was made to establish the percentages as shown in the table below. The findings in Table 2 reveal that the majority of beneficiaries (84%) found the formation of economic groups the most relevant intervention. The respondents also affirmed that the CFs projects related to sustainable agriculture and ensuring availability of food (75.3% and 71.6% respectively) were also very relevant to the community.

**Table 2: Relevance of CFs interventions to the community (n=81)**

	Benefits	Percentage
1	Establishment of economic groups	84
2	Agriculture projects	75.3
3	Eradication of harmful traditional beliefs	72.8
4	Food security	71.6
5	Availability of food	71.6
6	Economic growth interventions	69.1
7	Women entrepreneurship	67.9
8	Nutrition improving projects	67.9
9	Food production interventions	67.9
10	Eradication of GBV	65.4
11	Involving women in decision making	61.7
12	Provision with needs to girls and disabled	54.3
13	Promotion of women in leadership	54.3
14	Environmental conservation	30.8



*The establishment of economic empowerment groups contributes to increased incomes since members are able to access loans to expand their micro enterprises and also establish new business ventures.*

*Community Foundation Director*

To assess the community perception towards the CFs projects and interventions towards the attainment of the SDGs, the study tested 14 prior identified roles from SDG 2 and 5 indicators. The findings are presented in Table 2 below.



**Table 3: Roles played by the community Foundations to the implementations of the SDGs (n=81)**

s/n	Description	None	Slight	Moderate	Large	Extreme
1	CF role in establishing economic groups	6.5	3.2	16.1	14.5	59.7
2	CF role in facilitating women in entrepreneurship	6.5	6.4	12.9	22.6	51.6
3	CF role in eradicating harmful traditional beliefs	3.2	11.3	3.2	32.3	48.4
4	CF role in involving women in decision making process	8.1	1.6	24.2	19.4	46.8
5	CF role in environmental conservation	4.8	4.8	24.2	29.0	37.1
6	CF role in enabling women in leadership	4.8	6.4	27.4	25.8	35.5
7	CF role in economic growth	8.1	3.2	33.9	21.0	33.9
8	CF role in eradication of GBV	4.8	14.5	17.7	29.0	33.9
9	CF role in production of food	9.7	4.8	25.8	27.4	32.3
10	CF role in availability of food	11.3	1.6	29.0	29.0	29.0
11	CF role in food security	9.7	8.1	24.2	33.9	24.2
12	CF role in providing girls the necessary needs	6.5	8.1	29.0	33.9	22.6
13	CF role in sustainable agriculture	3.2	9.7	27.4	40.3	19.4
14	CF role in nutrition	9.7	1.6	35.5	33.9	19.4

The findings in Table 3 show that all the identified roles are significant to attainment of the SDG 2 and 5 as they fall above moderate. On ranking the variables, it was established that the CF role in “establishing economic groups” scored the highest, followed by the CFs role in “facilitating women entrepreneurship”, thirdly “eradicating harmful traditional beliefs”, and fourthly “involving women in decision making process”. The results prove the contribution of the CF activities largely on SDG 1 and SDG 5.



## Partnerships with TCFN

In aiming to meet its objectives, TCFN collaborates with a number of partners including but not limited to City councils/Municipals, the Global Fund, Slovakia Aid, Tanfoam Ltd Company and Banana Investment Company. There are also strategic relationships with individuals such as the Arusha District Commissioner, the Regional Commissioner in Arusha and Ms. Fatuma Ngoma of Kinondoni Municipal. See Table 4.

This kind of working together and collaboration is responding to SDG.17 (Partnerships for the goals) specifically target 17.16 *“enhance global partnership for sustainable development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilise and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the sustainable development goals in all countries, in particular developing countries.”*

**Table 4: Tanzania Community Foundation Partners**

S/NO	NAME OF PARTNER	NATURE OF RELATIONSHIP
1.	African Philanthropy Network (APN)	TCFN is a member of the APN. The latter has facilitated TCFN's documentation of its activities
2.	East Africa Philanthropy Network	
3.	Tanzania Social Action Fund FUND	TASAF funds the CFs in collaboration with the World Bank. TASAF funds Annual General Meetings and trainings
4.	Sokoine University of Agriculture	Part of its community engagement and community service programs are a potential resource and the CFs can tap into these programs to reap the benefit
5.	Slovak Aid	Supported the construction of efficient stoves
6.	City Council	Supports the CFs with office space and equipment
7.	Municipality	Supports provision of the office space
8.	Desk & Chair Foundation	Provide assistance to vulnerable members of the community including people with disabilities including wheel chairs, crutches, and artificial body parts like legs.
9.	Global Fund	Funded the programmes which aimed at developing and provide equipment for garbage collection and the gardening project
10.	Banana Investment Samless Adventures, Adia Tales, Twende Porini, Cairo Cae, Fifis Hotel, Andrews Hotel, Jaribu Africa Adventure Tours, Maisha Camp	Supported the OKOA MAISHA project for street children in collaboration with the AMCF
11.	Individuals (Prof. Warioba, Kaleish Raberou, Fatuma, Danny Sanga)	Supported the OKOA MAISHA project for street children
12.	Star TVs, clouds media, TBC, Imani Radio	Broadcasting CF activities/event



## Conclusion and Recommendations

Based on the analysis, to a large extent, the programmes, projects and activities implemented by the CFs contribute to progress towards the SDGs. It also highlighted gaps and areas in need of improvement with regard to SDG consciousness and alignment.

Recommendations for TCFN include:

- Ensuring the organisation develops and implement a strategic plan which will help sharpen the focus of their interventions and form the base for evaluation of their performance. This will also identify relevant resources and partners in a timely manner, allowing the organisation to be proactive, rather than reactive.
- Identifying pathways of meaningful engagement with the government, increasing opportunities for greater government buy-in, appreciation and support of TCFN's work and eventual expansion of their reach.
- Documenting programmes and experiences for institutional reflection and learning.
- Building the capacity of newly-appointed leaders in regards to reporting and documenting projects and programmes.
- Development of project indicators by individual CFs. This will position them well to assess and report performance in a more scientific and systematic way. Through this study, and in the absence of programme indicators, the researcher developed initial indicators to measure project and programme impact. These can be used as a useful starting point for TCFN's strengthening of its monitoring and evaluation framework.

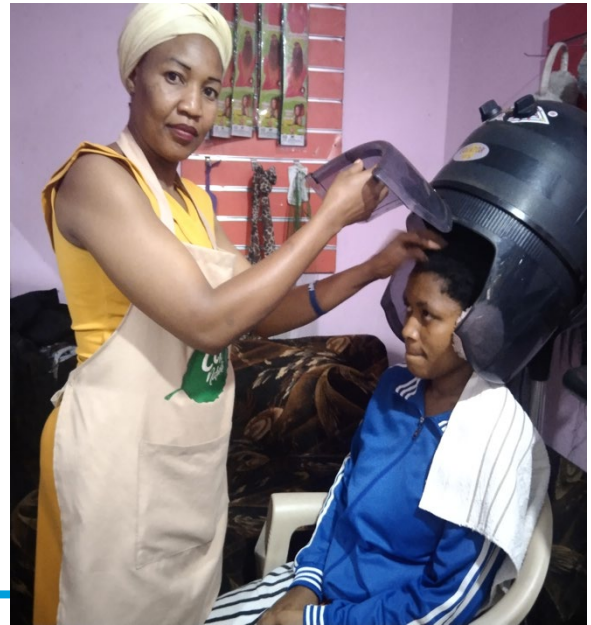


## APPENDIX: Summary of the Interventions

INTERVENTION	BENEFICIARY	WHEN	WHY THIS TARGET	HOW	Corresponding SDGs
<b>Garbage collection and processing</b>	Women and youth	2016	To empower women and youth also promote environmental preservation	SUA community engagement strategy/global fund support	SDG 1 ,5, 11 &13
<b>Youth Development program</b>	Youth	2016	Youth Economic empowerment	AMCF and the FCSSO collaborative Project to empower youth	SDG 1 &16
<b>Land ownership, Tree nursery and vegetable garden</b>	Women/youth	2015	Improve ownership of productive resources, nutrition and income of members	Extension of garbage collection project	SDG 1 , 2 & 5
<b>Establishment of Community Microfinance Groups (CMGs)</b>	Women/youth	2017	Promote financial empowerment of women and youth	Economic empowerment of women and youth	SDG 1
<b>Water tank construction project.</b>	Schools	2014	Improve the learning environment in schools	Challenge of water	SDG 2,6
<b>Educational support programs</b>	School children	2012-todate	Assist children with disability and from poor families	Philanthropy programs	SDG 4
<b>Energy efficient firewood cook stoves in schools</b>	Schools	2013,2014,2015,	Lack of water		SDG 7,15
<b>Empowering vulnerable groups</b>	People with disability, street children and orphans	2018	Ensure quality education to all, free from diseases and promote good health	Philanthropy programs	SDG 3



THANK  
YOU



Tanzania Community Foundation Network supports the Sustainable Development Goals

