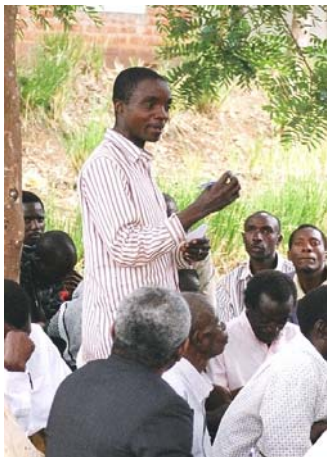


# BONGA! Speak Out!

## From Pact Tanzania Country Director

Welcome to the first edition of *Bonga! Speak Out*, a quarterly newsletter highlighting the activities and achievements of the Millennium Challenge Account – Building Organizational Networks for Good Governance and Advocacy (MCA-BONGA) programme.

With our first edition we would like to express our gratitude to the American People for financing this program through USAID-Tanzania and all our partners who have worked with us since the inception of the programme in 2006.



We are proud to say that, together, we have achieved a great deal these past 18 months and have exceeded our objectives and expectations for this activity. One of the goals of the MCA Threshold programme was to assist the Tanzanian government in qualifying for the larger Millennium Challenge Compact – and this was achieved when Presidents Bush and Kikwete

signed the documents last month. We should all feel good for this achievement.

The MCA-BONGA programme, in collaboration with its key partner, the Media Institute of Southern Africa-Tanzania Chapter continued to build the capacity of journalists to conduct Investigative Journalism and reporting through a series of training workshops and provision of travel grants to conduct in-depth investigation on alleged corrupt practices. More than 230 journalists have been trained on Investigative Journalism and Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS) Skills during this past year.

There is now a definitive increase in the number of reports on corruption in Tanzania and the attention to investigative journalism has succeeded in putting corruption on the national agenda. The Government of Tanzania is taking action to prosecute those accused of corruption and as witnessed in 2008, all levels of leadership can be affected by quality investigative reporting. The media is *speaking out* and challenging old ways of governance and reporting on corrupt practices.

Likewise, our BONGA partners have effectively utilized their training and sub-grant funding to undertake PETS activities in 39 Districts of Tanzania

mainland and in Zanzibar and Pemba. This PETS work has focused on a wide range of sectors from Water, Education, Agriculture, HIV/AIDS and Health to Wildlife Protection funds and will expand to as many as 54 districts in the next few months.

PETS committees involving representatives from many citizen groups have been formed in all districts and more than 1300 people have been trained in PETS skills. At least 150 village notice boards have been erected and this number grows everyday, to provide people with information on local authorities' budgets and expenditures. Communities are *speaking out* and holding government accountable and participating more in decision making relating to their own development.

Inside you will read many inspiring stories including PETS success stories, how journalists are contributing to the campaigns against corruption and the award winning article by Thomas Mosoba that exposes corruption in the transport sector. Thomas was the winner of the MISA Tan Investigative Journalism Award under the MCA-BONGA program. His article, which appeared in *The Citizen* newspaper, is printed within this newsletter beginning on page 6. With this I would like to say Asante Sana for all those who have helped us achieve our successes, and Karibuni Sana in reading the first edition of *Bonga! Speak Out!*



Dan Craun-Selka,  
Pact Tanzania Country Director

March 2008,  
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### Inside this issue:

- Empowering CSOs—2
- Investigative Journalism Training—3
- IJ Award winning Article—4
- Tracking Public Expenditure—6
- Bonga Interview—7
- PETS in Zanzibar—7
- Nola Thank you—8



**KUTOKA KWA WATU WA MAREKANI  
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE**

# Empowering CSOs

## Empowering CSOs, media to fight corruption

By Theo Macha MCA-BONGA Programme Manager

The whole world is talking about corruption as a major obstacle for democratic development and economic growth. As Kofi Annan, former UN Secretary General said, *“Good Governance is perhaps the single most important factor in eradicating poverty and promoting development”*.

Corruption in all its different shapes is a critical issue in Tanzania. Experts and advocates point to many factors that cause corruption including low public sector salaries, a lack of open and transparent financial practices, mistrust among citizens in the government, a lack of enforcement and a host of others. Whatever the causes, corruption remains a part of everyday life and is a problem that affects the country's development, especially the poor and marginalized communities.

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the media play vital roles in the fight against corruption. Both provide information to public and serve as “watchdogs” of government, private citizens and the private sector

**“People still live in fear...afraid of Speaking Out!”**

to identify corrupt practices. CSOs and the media also are key to tracking, monitoring and even planning how government and donor funds are spent. Without their involvement, investigation on corruption issues and Public Expenditure Tracking (PETs) would not be possible. But what if CSOs lacked resources to work efficiently? What if journalists were poorly trained for the task of reporting on PETs, poorly compensated and facing insufficient legal protection? What if media owners and decision makers limited freedom of information? These are factors which can foster corruption and could possibly cause corruption to persist even within those institutions that were meant to uncover it.

To address the constraints CSO face in the their efforts to fight corruption, Pact Tanzania organized a series of meetings and workshops for CSOs, journalists and the media owners to publicize information about the severity and level of corruption in the country. These events were very important in the building of a network of anticorruption champions across all sectors and to develop CSO and Media anticorruption action plans The outcome of these efforts has been the emergence of two parallel approaches in fighting corruption

The first is that Tanzanian CSOs are emerging and starting to demand public accountability and transparency. MCA-BONGA partner HAKIKAZI Catalyst has been a pioneer in training citizens to demand public sector accountability and transparency to fight

corruption. Recently they implemented a program to fight corruption in the health sector by building the capacity of people who are supposed to be receiving services from the local health facilities. HAKIKAZI raised the awareness of the citizens on the harm done by corruption and the way citizens should utilize their rights as enshrined in the constitution to demand quality health services at the given and appropriate costs. During such trainings some citizens expressed frustration in their individual efforts to fighting corruption. A participant from Endulen village in northern Tanzania stated:

***“Due to our ignorance many people still live in fear of being targeted for exposing corruption activities. They are afraid of speaking out and airing their voices. In a situation like this how can we demand our rights?”***

Citizens were also made aware of various constitutional rights that empower them to exercise their responsibility of enforcing good ethics in society. As Mrs. Esther Daniel, one of the workshop participants in Mto Wa Mbu village in the northern Tanzania observed

***“We are from the grass-root. Due to our ignorance we have been used to bless corruption. We need empowering workshops like this to enable us change our mindset on ways of fighting corruption.”***

It is important that ordinary citizens become aware of how decisions on public expenditure are made. In response to this need, HAKIKAZI conducted a number of trainings to the communities so that they could initiate tracking of budget allocations in different sectors. Now citizens are starting to carry out public hearings in which they demand accountability from the village government leaders.

The second approach in the fight against corruption is the role that the media plays in reporting on corrupt practices, the participation of citizens in government and how good governance benefits all. Journalists are important in assisting citizens in demanding their rights and can also provide government the opportunity to highlight their good works. By working together with CSOs, the media provides a needed voice to those who seek to speak out and a window to the performance and practices of the public and private sector which have influence over the country's development.



***Wananchi are empowered to Speak Out! on developmental issues at all levels***

The projects implemented by MCA-BONGA partners have changed the mindsets of both the public and their local leaders. PETs and the reporting of PETs activities have brought about behavior change in terms of how local authorities relate to their jurisdictions. The PETs projects encourages positive ethics and integrity in the public sector. They enhance community participation in demanding accountability, transparency and responsiveness from the government. And perhaps most importantly, these projects generate information to enable authorities to develop strategies to reduce corruption. This is something all of Tanzania needs, as Kofi Annan stated, to eradicate poverty and promoting development.

# Investigative Journalism Training

## The success of investigative journalism in Tanzania

By Leah Mwainyekule

**“W**hen doing an investigative story, the most important thing of all is to zero-in. You cannot manage to deal with a huge thing because you will never succeed, but if you zero-in and identify the problem, your work will be a success.”

The sentence dealing with how to ‘zero-in’ is a prominent phrase among a large number of journalists in this country. It is a phrase that is normally used by renowned journalist Ndimara Isaya Tegambwage during his training sessions. It is also a phrase that has managed to guide journalists in preparing an investigative story concerning corruption and good governance.

The MCA-BONGA programme training for journalists started in December 2006 with the aim of

**234 journalists trained by the  
MCA-BONGA Programme**

training at least 60 journalists countrywide, on how to do investigative journalism in areas of corruption and good governance. However, the number has gone well beyond the target.

Until February this year, the programme implemented by Pact Tanzania, in collaboration with the Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA-Tan), has reached 234 journalists. Additional training sessions are scheduled to take place throughout this year.

“We know that journalism is a powerful tool in any war, including the war against corruption, and that’s why we have seen the need to include journalists if we want to win this fight,” says Theo Macha MCA-BONGA Programme Manager.

In doing this, Macha says, the media has managed to reveal various allegations on corruption concerning people and institutions in the country, including making a follow on how public funds are being spent or misspent.

“Just look on the media reportage nowadays on the issues of corruption and good governance...look at how the government is responding to answers of questions being raised...look at how the people have awoken and started questioning their leaders. All this is because of the good efforts done by the media in informing the public on what is really happening,” Macha explains.

The investigative journalism training workshops have been organised for journalists of all levels and every corner, including Zanzibar. Now the sessions have focused on journalists from the zonal areas. To date trainings have been done in the Lake Zone, the Southern Zone and the Southern Highlands.

Apart from their trainings, the journalists are also being awarded subgrants to enable them conduct investigative stories. This has enabled more corruption-related articles to be published and bring a change in the society.

During the period of April – June 2007, for example, a total of 476 corruption-related articles was published, an increase from 340 articles published in the period of January-March last year, and 90 articles published during the period of October-December 2006. Among those, 109 include corruption court cases.

“It is very encouraging,” says Macha, adding: “We will make sure that we reach every corner of Tanzania so that we provide as many opportunities as possible to journalists in Tanzania. Yes, we will make sure that every journalist benefits from this.”



*Investigative Journalism trainees from the Southern Highland Zone with their facilitators*

## Taxi Industry Flawed

By Tom Mosoba

The next time you are flagging down or calling for a taxicab, be it outside your home, office or even at designated public parking bays, stop and think twice.

Today, the likelihood of getting into serious trouble with taxi crews is alarmingly on the increase, if recent incidences, particularly, in Dar es Salaam, is anything to go by.

Chances that you will get to your destination safely are as high as getting robbed, mugged and even raped or sodomised by criminals who have invaded the taxi business to hide their evil inclinations.

But the disturbing trend, hitherto hushed as petty crime, has sent chilling fear among commuters, mainly single and unaccompanied women, following the greasily murder, late August of one of the taxi crime victims, Neema.

The deceased, a mother of three was found murdered after what family members believe was an encounter with criminals who gave her a ride in a supposed taxicab at night in Mbezi area.

But Neema is not alone, only her sad case was juxtaposed to capture the public's state of panic in an internet warning over intrusion by "robbers and murderers", of Dar es Salaam's taxi operations.

In every corner of the city, residents have a tale to tell, as the frequency of unsuspecting commuters getting terrorised in similar fashion pile up.

From Mbezi, Tegeta, Kimara, Ubungo, Mwenge, Upanga, Kijitonyama, Tabata, Mbagala to Kigamboni, the outcry is the same.

Some of the recent victims interviewed narrated their chilling ordeal in the hands of taxi drivers-turned mean looking and armed and mean beasts.

This week alone, at least two women were raped and robbed in Kimara and Tabata area. In the Kimara incident, the 22 year old victim (name withheld) lost Sh74,500 in cash, two mobile

phones a gold chain and other items values at Sh 800,000.

"They wanted to rape me but they were put off because I had period pads on. One suggested they sodomise me but before that a motorcyclist appeared forcing them to speed off," she narrated.

She said she had managed to capture the number of the said taxi and handed it over at the Kimara Mwisho police post where she reported the incident. She said on the material day, she boarded the taxi (Plate no. withheld) outside Tanesco headquarters at 7.30pm and sat in the front seat.

"The driver sped past Kimara corner where I was to alight. When I protested and threatened to jump out, his accomplice who had hid in the back seat removed a sharp knife and threatened to stab me. They drove to an isolated place and frisked me of everything," she said.

In Tabata and Kijitonyama, police are holding two taxis suspected to have been involved. The Tabata vehicle was abandoned by its suspected crew who fled after their raped victim raised alarm, attracting passersby. The latter's driver was involved in a robbery after which he switched the number plates to pass the taxi as a private car.

Early in the year, there was the publicised attack on an IPP media employee who suffered serious knife wounds in an attack executed through help of a taxicab outside her offices while the Kisutu court in March, sentenced to life imprisonment, one Idd Ali who as a taxi driver, sodomised a primary school boy he was entrusted to pick and drop from school.

Late last year, a radio jockey was briefly arrested for questioning when the body of his girl friend, was discovered rotting in a bush, several days after vanishing in a taxi.

Investigation by The Citizen for some time now has revealed shocking details, others boarding on corruption, as reasons why insecurity has crept into the taxi business.

To some extent, the police, but more so Dar es Salaam municipal authorities, are to blame for nurturing a chaotic taxi operation system with loopholes that provided ammunition to suspected criminals.

For instance, a cartel like operation within Ilala municipal council, has for years benefited from a strange hold on the taxi licensing business.

Enjoying sole powers to grant the operating licenses in the whole of Dar es Salaam, well healed officials at Ilala have been colluding to allow illegal taxis to operate in favor of kickbacks. One usually paid Sh 350,000 in fees every year to operate a single taxi unit.

And they are running the cartel behind the backs of their own bosses. Dar es Salaam Regional Commissioner Abbas Kandoro expressed dismay on learning of this licensing arrangement vowing to dismantle it.

"I am shocked to hear that that is the case. Each municipality is however supposed to take charge of its own licensing mechanism," Kandoro said.

The folly of the licensing by one authority is that while Ilala has been spewing out more and more illegal operators using the backdoor, Kinondoni and Temeke municipalities do not cope with the planning for demand of taxi parking bays.

It was for the same reason that last April, Ilala civic leaders resolved to annul all established parking bays and order a mopping exercise from June to weed out those licensed illegally.

Ilala Mayor Abuu Juma confirmed many licenses were issued without approval by the town planning committee, a factor that had contributed



Tom Mosoba receives his award from Mengi as MCA Coordinator and MISA-Tan Chairman.

# Investigative Journalism Award Winning Article

to the rise in crime perpetrated by those not properly in operation.

As at the moment, according to Kandoro, the exercise to demarcate and map out the legal parking bays for all taxis would be underway soon but it has not started yet.

It means therefore all the taxis are currently not supposed to be parked where they are. But the regional commissioner says an exception is allowed for areas that are clearly marked as taxi lots, complete with a sign post.



From MOAT Chairman, Reginald Mwanza, Dr. Aaron Karnell and Ayub Rioba look on.

Some taxi drivers themselves blame police and the municipal authorities for the mess. One of them operating in Mwenge said police have been slow and sometimes not willing to act against information they volunteered in attempt to expose known criminals working amidst them.

“We have no proper parking lots because they are not yet done with demarcation. Those of us who have tries to engage in some sort of groupings are harassed by municipal work-

ers and police. Criminals, those we know are here for ill motives have often walked free from police,” explained the driver who wished his name to remain unanimous.

He said those operating illegal taxis were dangerous people who would not spare him for spilling the beans. The driver admitted that for the last two months, not less than five incidences of robbery have occurred within the radius of his operation.

He says police take unnecessarily long to act, a factor that proves complaints from the Kimara victim. Who despite providing the registration number plate for the suspected car, has given up following the matter. “Police on the case has been demanding payments to allegedly place informers to look for the car, money which I do not have,” the woman narrated.

Charles Chembe, is the founder and national chairman of an association called “Tunawajali” Group, literally meaning we

care, that is trying to bring some semblance of sanity in the business. He is however almost without members as drivers prefer to operate in the back-ground.

“There is no proper taxi management system in Dar es Salaam,” he says and points out that because of the easy come and easy go approach, it would be easy for people with criminal records to pass for taxi drivers.

Chembe said an attempt by the association with help from the police to have all drivers file their particulars, including issuing their photographs has hit a dead end. By the time of this interview, only 70 drivers had filed the special clearance forms with police in their areas of work.

This is despite the fact that there are an estimated 3000 registered taxis and the numerous illegal ones in the city. They are served with close to 200 parking yards that have been banned.

“For the others, it is easy for them to disappear after committing felony and nobody would know where they come from.” Car owners he said are also to blame. With stiff competition, they are said to be giving their cars to people with questionable backgrounds and demanding a lot of money from them.

The Citizen established too, that some tour operators, have licenses for which they charge some unofficial fees to allow people use their own private cars as tour vans or special taxis outside the main operating procedures.

“There are those drivers who come to make quick bucks by stealing. These ones you will find at night and at parking bays in daylight. They are also the majority of those that pry on people stranded for lack of enough daladadas or mostly women who would rather pay a little bit more to catch a smooth ride that could however end anywhere,” Chembe said.

The official says most drivers today masquerading as taxi drivers do not meet basic qualifications. A discreet survey carried out early in the year, found out that 70 percent of them in Dar es Salaam alone hold class D and E driving licenses, meaning they are

not supposed to be driving passengers. Their cars held no insurance nor PSV approvals, a risk that could cost commuters their lives incase of fatal accidents.

Chembe says his association was ready to work with the government to ensure the operators obeyed the laws but first wanted the government and municipal authorities to hasten the demarcation of parking lots.

He also urges that taxis that do not meet full requirements be removed immediately in an operation. “It will surprise you that people do not know that taxis in Ilala are fore example suppose to spot green stickers, those in Kinondoni yellow and Temeke one need to have blue stickers all the time,” he said.

Chembe, who is himself a former taxi driver before a nasty accident ended his career, is on a drive to make the business user friendly and save clean drivers keen to only eke a living.

By joining the association, he believes some of the problems and challenges facing the sector would be addressed. But for now, he is facing stiff opposition from some operators whom he said because of lack of adequate education and sensitisation, fell to a ploy by those wanting to live in a state of anarchy where their illegal activities thrived.

Kandoro said he was receptive to Chembe’s association and has held talks with them to try to move things. “I cannot however force them to join an association that they were not ready to build.

The Regional Commissioner said however that the crime rate among the taxis was not a wave and urged commuter to be extra careful when boarding any of the taxis. “They should not use the illegal ones and should demand to know from the driver the necessary provisions,” Kandoro advised.

*Tom Mosoba writes for The Citizen. This article was published by the paper on October 5, 2007, and won the first prize of the Investigative Journalism awards.*

# Tracking Public Expenditure Successes

Pact Tanzania's Public Expenditure Tracking Systems project is being implemented in 39 districts, three of these in collaboration with the Netherlands NGO SNV.

Millennium Challenge Account threshold managers from around Africa came to see first hand what was happening in Tanzania and Pact was asked to present our model and results. Below are some of examples of how citizens are now participating more in local government and becoming empowered:

The PETS committee in Mwaniko village in Arusha conducted tracking for their water project and discovered leakages of funds. The committees reported the finding to the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau branch of Arusha. A court case has been opened against the people accused of embezzlement of funds and the case is still on going.



*PETS Notice board in Moshi*

The Muleba PETS committee found that the leadership of the Rwagate Troupe (Traditional dance group) was accused of misusing funds meant for creating awareness on HIV/AIDS. The Deputy District Council Chairperson, who accompanied the PETS Committee in the tracking exercise, directed the arrest of accused leaders on charges of embezzlement of funds.

The District Executive Director (DED) put 31 public expenditure notice boards in 31 wards of Moshi rural district. The DED took

this initiative after learning from PETS activities in the district. These notice boards are extremely effective in sharing information in villages with few IT facilities

Chato district health workers became worried and stopped bad practices like demanding bribes and use of abusive languages to patients and pregnant mothers during the Chato District PETS Committee visits in various dispensaries and hospital to track public funds allocated for health services.

Questions and demands for transparency on use of public funds occurred in several districts and wards in Dodoma, the capital of Tanzania.

**In Nzali ward community members raised the question of misappropriation of water project funds**

In Sagara ward, during the community meeting on PETS, villagers demanded to know how much was collected for construction of secondary school classes and how this money was used. The law requires that offices in districts, wards and villages have notice boards on which they must post incomes and expenditure on services they provide. The leaders were compelled to give details to satisfy the gathering.

During the PETS meeting in the same ward with ward officials, ward development committee and other civil servants, school teachers of Sagara Primary School confronted their head teacher demanding to know where he got the money to purchase a new solar power machine and TV. The head teacher accounted for the use of the school funds to the meeting and assured the teachers that he had acquired a loan from a local SACCOs to purchase the equipment.

In Nzali ward community members raised the question of misappropriation of water project funds. They demanded to know why the village leadership disbanded the water committee and was not providing sufficient accounting of the water funds collected.

# BONGA! Speak Out! : INTERVIEW

## MCA-BONGA in the centre of fighting corruption

By Leah Mwainyekule

The MCA-BONGA program is the centre of the success of the fight against corruption in Tanzania, it has been learnt.

In a recent interview with *Bonga! Speak Out!* the MCA Threshold Programme Coordinator in Tanzania, **Dr. Aaron Karnell** explained how the program has helped make Tanzania eligible for the Compact that channels its funding for roads, energy system and water.

“When we started, Tanzania was in the threshold stage where it had to make efforts that would enable it to move to the compact stage. The country has achieved that, and that’s why President Bush agreed to sign the US\$700bn/- aid for the program,” he said, adding: “As President Bush said, ‘We don’t give this kind of money to a government that steals from its people.’”

Two forms of the MCA-BONGA programme are hailed for making it a success, the first one being the establish-

ment of Public Expenditure Tracking (PETS) committees that part of a larger effort to generate demand of anti-corruption reforms in the society.

PETS is exciting, Dr. Karnell said, because it is really aimed to make government accountable to people and their funds. “And right now people seem to care about how the funds are used and keep an eye on them,” Dr.

**As President Bush said, ‘We don’t give this kind of money to a government that steals from its people’**

Karnell said.

The second one is the Investigative Journalism training workshops that has reached more than 200 journalists countrywide and saw an increase in corruption articles that are also getting better, and more in-depth.

“We would like to see more journalists trainings and journalists starting investigative series in the newspapers. Having a long, researched piece that appears in publication from day to day is something that could benefit the country, instead of the few lines that sometimes don’t go into much detail,” explained the MCA-Coordinator.

Speaking about the Compact, Dr. Karnell explained how it was amazing that Tanzania has qualified to that stage in such a short time, as there are some countries that have failed to move out of the Threshold stage.

“It’s wonderful how President Kikwete has determined to fight corruption. Yes, Tanzania has moved a big step ahead, but the war against corruption is not won yet. A lot more has to be done,” he explained, adding: “I would like to see more investigative journalism trainings and more PETS committees.”

## PETS in Zanzibar

In June 2007, no one in Zanzibar had heard of PETS. By September, ZANGOC had released the results of its first round of surveys. ZANGOC and the PETS Committees have tracked public funds on health, water and education in South and Central districts in Unguja and Wete district in Pemba.

ZANGOC began by conducting a first familiarization meeting with key stakeholders. During this meeting, the CSO’s staff explained the purpose and objectives of PETS to sixty stakeholders. As ZANGOC planned to do PETS in three districts in Zanzibar, it had twenty people from each district attend and elected ten from each district delegation to serve on the PETS Committee.

The next step for ZANGOC and the PETS Committees was developing the surveys that they would use to track public funds. Ten committee members participated in the development of the tool itself. They decided to track government expendi-

tures on health, water and education in all three districts. ZANGOC tested the surveys on district authorities to ensure that they were clear, comprehensive and easy to use, and then revised and refined them to until they were perfect.

Once it had developed its survey, ZANGOC was ready to train the enumerators who would actually go into the field and collect information. ZANGOC trained twenty-nine people in the purpose and objectives of PETS, details on government budgets, legal right to information from the government, and logistics of implementing PETS using questionnaires.

Finally, it was time to begin collecting information. Twenty-two enumerators were sent out into three districts to interview government officials at

many different levels of government. After the first round of questionnaires, enumerators went back to get more information and clarification. ZANGOC used a strategy of “triangulation,” or asking multiple people for the same information, to increase the accuracy of their results. In total, 265 people were surveyed to collect information about public expenditures in the three districts.



*Zanzibari women discuss PETS*

Soon, ZANGOC will release their findings to the general public. From there, they will focus on monitoring and evaluating PETS in Zanzibar. Ulti-

mately, they will focus on making the PETS Committees sustainable so PETS in Zanzibar can benefit Zanzibaris for many years to come.

## NOLA thanks MCA-BONGA Programme

### Lawyer's Organisation Appreciates MCA-BONGA Capacity Building Support

The National Organisation for Legal Assistance (NOLA) of Dar-es-Salaam has expressed its heartfelt appreciation for the MCA-BONGA Programme capacity building support.

In a statement to Pact Tanzania, James Marenga, NOLA's Programme Manager for Media and Advocacy pointed out that the organizational development support provided by the MCA-BONGA programme has made great impact to NOLA as it has strengthened their capacity to provide legal support to poor people in the nine regions which they have legal assistance centres.

During 2007 and early 2008, NOLA received several organizational capacity building support from the MCA-BONGA programme. These included developing a five-year Strategic Plan which has made them more focused and strategic in their activities, and a training in Monitoring and Evaluation skills that made NOLA develop a Monitoring plan for their Strategic Plan.

Two of NOLA's staff were also trained in Public Expenditure Tracking Survey (PETS) skills in Korogwe last year. Soon after the training NOLA developed a proposal for a project to create awareness to people on their rights to do PETS. Currently, NOLA is implementing a project to popularize the new anti-corruption law.

This project, like the MCA-BONGA, is also supported by the MCA Threshold Programme and USAID. Discussion continues with the MCA-BONGA to see how the same popularization can be done to CSOs.

## MCA-BONGA Partners

1. Anti-Female Genital Mutilation Network (AFNET)
2. The Association of NGO in Zanzibar (ANGOZA)
3. Campaign for Good Governance (CGG)
4. Forum For Grassroot Organizations—Tanzania (FOGOTA)
5. Kigoma Kasulu NGO Network (KIKANGONET)
6. Kilimanjaro NGO Cluster on HIV/AIDS and Reproductive Health Interventions (KINSHAI)
7. Media Institute of Southern Africa (MISA)
8. Network of Farmer's Groups in Tanzania (MVIWATA)
9. Pastoralists Indegenious NGOs Forum (PINGOS)
10. PAMOJA Trust
11. Southern Africa Human Rights NGO Network (SAHRiNGON)
12. Lawyers Environmental Action Team (LEAT)
13. Zanzibar NGO Cluster (ZANGOC)
14. HAKIKAZI Catalyst
15. Journalists Environmental Association of Tanzania (JET)
16. National Organization for Legal Assistance (NOLA)
17. TACOSODE
18. Union of Non-Governmental Organizations UNGO)
19. Tanzania Federation of Disabled Peoples Organization (SHIVYAWATA)
20. Christian Council of Tanzania (CCT)

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**The contents are the responsibility of Pact Tanzania and do not necessarily reflect the views of the government of the United States**



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