



Community Support Initiatives – Tanzania (COSITA)

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COSITA ANNUAL PROGRESSIVE REPORT JANUARY – DECEMBER 2013



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January, 2014

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ABBREVIATIONS:

TECDEN – Tanzania Early Childhood Development Network

MACSNET – Manyara Region Civil Society Network

BDC – Babati District Council

MDC – Mbulu District Council

CARRE – Donor for COSITA

AFRICARE – Donor for COSITA

MMBNP – Mbulu Mwanzo Bora Nutrition Project

COSITA – Community Support Initiatives - Tanzania

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Community Support Initiatives-Tanzania (abbreviated as COSITA) is a local nonprofit making organization located in Babati Township.

Vision: Community is getting better living standards by receiving high quality and sustainable development services.

Mission: To contribute to the improvement of the quality of life for community while ensuring their participation in development projects, gender balance, good governance and social accountability, and Community Sustainable resource management.

General Objective: To improve the quality of life for pastoralists, peasant and hunter-gatherers communities by contributing to the development opportunities towards poverty alleviation in Tanzania.

During the year 2013 COSITA has succeeded to access grants from two donors that enabled the organization to implement and still implementing two projects titled “Babati Pastoralists’ Land Right” in Babati district funded by CARE International in Tanzania with effect from 1st March 2013 for a grant amount of TZS 70 million. Another project titled “Mbulu Mwanzo Bora Nutrition” in Mbulu district funded by Africare Tanzania with effect from 1st December 2013 for a grant amount of TZS 105 million.

Additionally the organization worked in collaboration with Partners and networks for her capacity building which were TNRF, MACSNET and TECDEN. Also has worked very closely with Babati and Mbulu district councils especially to outsource expertise.

Major activities implemented during the year were:

- Training of Pastoralists’ Communities of on Land Act 4&5 of 1999, land conflict resolution, importance of allocation and management of village rangeland (grazing areas) and sustainability of those grazing areas.
- Preparation of ward level demonstration plots, suck and kitchen garden for promotion of growing nutritious food like various kinds of vegetable, fruits and the like
- Sensitization of community on agriculture for nutrition (agri-nutrition) for the purpose of growing enough and nutritious rich food and source of income for a family.
- Siku 1000 campaign, exclusive breastfeeding for under six months kids and complementary feeding for over six months to two or more years of age children.

A total of 885 direct beneficiaries including 255 females and 630 males have been reached which is about 45% of the expected beneficiaries.

Major achievements during the year were;

- The contents of Land Act No. 4&5, 1999 were clearly understood by the village Pastoralists’ Community and are used in accessing pieces of land legally for grazing;
- Each project village has successfully formed Pastoralists’ Unions which have now prepared good plans of action for opening up of closed livestock routes, allocation of village grazing areas and removal of intruders;

- Increased awareness of Village Land council and Ward Tribunal on/and applying procedures needed for land conflict resolution according to the Land Disputes Courts Act, 2002;
- In some project villages, the invaders were successfully expelled out from the grazing areas, for instance the case of Ayamango, Kisangaji and Ngoley villages; and
- Some families in Mbulu disyriect have changed their attitudes towards exclusive breastfeeding and preparation of dietary complementary food for children over six months of age.

During the year some of the challenges faced were:

- Collision between implementation of COSITA activities and government activities which sometimes caused a bit delay in implementation of activity from planned schedule.
- Interaction between COSITA activity schedule and village economic activities, especially during crop harvesting season that led to poor participation mostly women.
- Inability to meet pre-set timetable, which caused many delays and also wastage of our limited time for re-doing quotations as a result of unreliable own transport during activity implementation.
- Implementation time limit due to delay of funds from donor was also a challenge to project team

Some of the way forwards were: More fundraising from different sources for projects and working facilities; Sensitizing more members pay subscription fee so as to raise own income for sustainability; Continue capacity building of members of the board and management especially on the resource mobilization, control and management of the organization resources.

1.0 ORGANISATION BACKGROUND

Community Support Initiatives – Tanzania (abbreviated as COSITA) is a local non – profit making organization located in Babati Township. It informally started its work since January 2010 and was officially registered under NGO Act, 2002 in December 2010 with the objective to improve the livelihood of poor, marginalized and vulnerable communities in Tanzania Mainland. Due to the scarcity of funds and human resources, the CSO focuses her operation in Babati, Mbulu and Hanang districts.

VISION, MISSION AND OBJECTIVES

COSITA’s Vision

Community is getting better living standards by receiving high quality and sustainable development services.

COSITA’s Mission

To contribute to the improvement of the quality of life for community while ensuring their participation in development projects, gender balance, social accountability, and Sustainable resource management.

COSITA Philosophy

Philosophy means the values, beliefs, commitments and aspirations of an Individual or an Organization. The values, beliefs, commitments and aspirations of COSITA are as follows:

Values:- Equitable work environment, teamwork, dignity of individual, and ethical behavior.

Beliefs:- respect for the individual, service to the needy underserved community, and pursuit of excellence.

Commitments:- Improving livelihood of poor, marginalized, and vulnerable communities

Aspirations:- Members of the community are accessing opportunities leading to sustainable development and alleviation poverty.

COSITA’s Objective

General Objective:

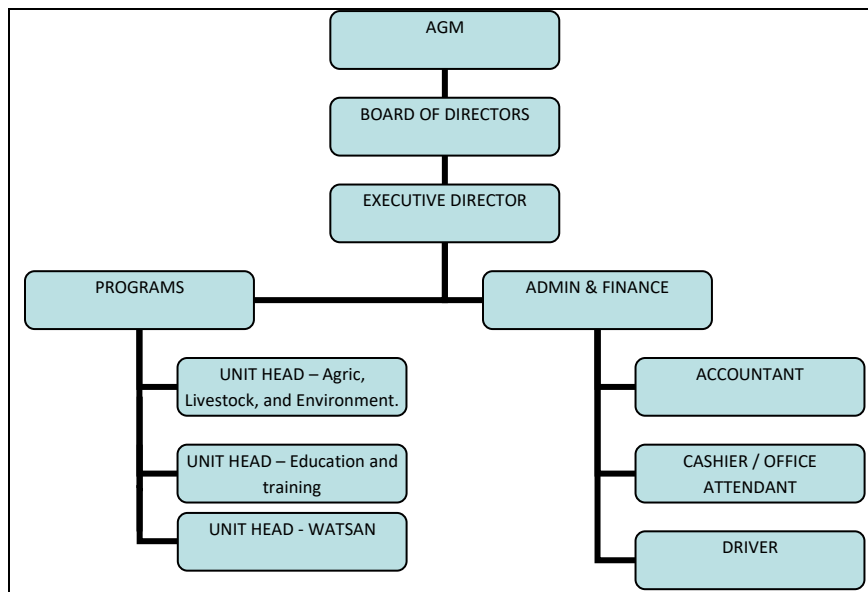
To improve the quality of life for Pastoralists, Peasants and hunter-gatherers communities by contributing to the development opportunities towards poverty alleviation

Specific Objectives:

In order to implement its mission and general objective, COSITA has set priority areas as follows:

- To facilitate community access to formal education, literacy classes, children right and protection.
- To undertake community based livestock and agriculture development initiatives towards poverty alleviation.
- To support community water supply systems and good hygiene and sanitation practices.
- To facilitate natural resources and environmental conservation strategies.
- To support gender mainstreaming, women development and policy advocacy campaigns at district/community level that will bring social changes and encourage participating in the self IGA.
- To enhance COSITA's capacity to effectively achieve her objectives including monitoring and evaluation work.

COSITA Organogram



2.0 COSITA DONORS, OTHER PARTNERS, NETWORKS AND COLLABORATORS.

Principally, COSITA as per its regulation, gains her financial support from member contribution, donor support, and any other support from individual or institution provided that the receipt of the same is genuine and legal.

Since the commencement of COSITA 2010 to the year 2012, the organisation managed to fundraise from her own members' and non member individual support. COSITA gained her initial funding from donor support in the month of March, 2013 from CARE International in Tanzania.

Donors and other partners were as follows:

- **CARE Tanzania**

COSITA entered into an agreement of Tsh 35 million in March 2013 for a phase one implementation of a project titled “Babati Pastoralists’ Land Right”. The project was implemented in four wards of Babati district which were Mwada, Galapo, Mamire and Endakiso. Up to the time of this report, COSITA has successfully implemented phase one of the project and has entered into another agreement of Tshs 35million for the implementation of phase two of the project within the same wards.



Both pictures indicate participants listening to facilitators during training on land right in Mwada and Kisangaji villages.



Pict. On the left COSITA E/Director giving a welcome note to CARE visitor – Mr Alex Soko (at the centre) during project monitoring visit and to the right is a consultant (Mr John Laffa) talking with the participants during project phase one review meeting.

- **AFRICARE Tanzania**

In the month of December 2013, COSITA entered into agreement of Tshs 105 million for the implementation of a project titled “Mbulu Mwanzo Bora Nutrition”. This is a three year project 2013/2014- 2015/2016 but the agreement is in annual basis. Up to the time of this report COSITA has managed to implement project for quarter one October – December 2013.



Pict. OCOSITA capacity assessment for Mbulu Mwanzo Bora Nutrition Project (MMBNP), from the left is Mr Prosper Msuya (Africare regional Coordinator – Manyara), to his left hand side are Margareth Darma, Rogath Massay, Francis Edward, Patrice Gwasma and Gladness Mgweni (the COSITA team) and the last two are Tuzie Edwin and Gervas Lufingo (Africare team from country office DSM).

➤ **Tanzania Natural Resource Forum (TNRF)**

TNRF is a partner with CARE International in Tanzania in the implementation of Pastoralists’ Program. As a partner in the program, engaged with COSITA in the capacity building of staff in the areas of pastoralism as a livelihood, Pastoralism policy advocacy and analysis, cross cutting issues of gender and climate change.

COSITA also networked with Networks in the year 2013 (both national and local) as follows:

➤ **Manyara Regional Civil Society Network (MACSNET)**

COSITA has been a member of MACSNET since 2011 to date mainly for the case of organisation capacity building in different areas including proposal writing, financial management and strategic planning just few to mention.

➤ **Tanzania Early Childhood Development Network (TECDEN)**

This is the network of which COSITA is a member and benefited by building her capacity on matters related to child rights and protection issues, child policy etc.



Pict. TECDEN National Steering Committee members shaking hands with each other after their normal meeting on April 2013, at the right is Patrice Gwasma the member of TECDEN Steering Committee.

➤ **Tanzania Forum for Climate Change (FORUM CC)**

In the year 2013, COSITA applied for membership to FORUM CC, though we have not yet confirmed for registration but we have been invited to attend their meetings and workshops concerning the ways to mitigate the effect of climate change in our activities.

Again in the year 2013, COSITA worked in collaboration with Babati and Mbulu development actors as follows:

➤ **Babati and Mbulu District Councils**

COSITA throughout the year worked in collaboration with the councils mainly to outsource expertise in the areas where the organisation lacks the required knowledge and experience. Also, working with the councils seemed to be mandatory since working with their expert indicated the presence of government in the specific area of intervention and recognition of organisation work as part and parcel of district development strategy.



Pict. Mr Hassan Lugendo (BDC head of department for livestock and fisheries) talking with project beneficiaries during regular monitoring visits at Ayamamango village.

3.0 ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED ALONG WITH SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

3.1 COSITA Objective 1. To facilitate community access to formal education, literacy classes, children right and protection.

- COSITA participated in the siku 1000 campaign in the sense that, required food for pregnant and lactating women, exclusive breastfeeding for under six months kids and complementary feeding for over six months to two or more years of age children.

3.2 COSITA Objective 2. To undertake community based livestock and agriculture development initiatives towards poverty alleviation.

- COSITA implemented the following activities:
 - Training of Pastoralists' Communities of on Land Act 4&5 of 1999, land conflict resolution, importance of allocation and management of village rangeland (grazing areas) and sustainability of those grazing areas.
 - Sensitization of community on the keeping of small livestock manageable near home like symblis (sili), chickens, hare and the like.
 - Formation of village Pastoralists' Unions for the proper management of village grazing areas.
 - Preparation of ward level demonstration plots, suck and kitchen garden for promotion of growing nutritious food like various kinds of vegetable, fruits and the like
 - Sensitization of community on agriculture for nutrition (agri-nutrition) for the pupose of growing enough and nutritious rich food for a family.
 - Training on agriculture as a source of income generating activity for a family.

3.3 COSITA Objective 3. To support community water supply systems and good hygiene and sanitation practices.

- Fundraising for the objective and attending Uhakika wa maji workshop facilitated by DFID and led by Water Witness International in partnership with Shahidi wa Maji and TAWASANET, NEMC, and the Ministry of Water on 26 – 27/3/2014 in Morogoro.

3.4 COSITA Objective 4. To facilitate natural resources and environmental conservation strategies.

- During implementation of all our activities, the component of environmental conservation as the measures to climate change was mainstreamed.

3.5 COSITA Objective 5. To support gender mainstreaming, women development and policy advocacy campaigns at district/community level that will bring social changes and encourage participating in the self IGA.

- As per 3.4 above, the issue of gender, women development and IGA were also taken into consideration and mainstreamed cross cutting issues during project implementation.

3.6 COSITA Objective 6. To enhance COSITA's capacity to effectively achieve her objectives including monitoring and evaluation work.

- COSITA staff capacity building is a key objective for the achievement of other objectives. In fact COSITA has been very lucky in this area since our donors, other partners and networks supported both financially and technically. Our staff have been capacitated in the areas of project proposal development and writing (design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting– DIMER), financial management, Pastoralism policy analysis and advocacy, agriculture for nutrition and mainstreaming cross cutting issues of gender and climate change.

Disaggregated data of direct beneficiaries reached in the year 2013:

PLACE	FEMALE	MALE	TOTAL
MWADA	122	277	399
MAMIRE	42	122	164
GALAPO	67	190	257
ENDAKISO	24	41	65
Total	255	630	885

4.0 GENERAL ACHIEVEMENTS

As results of COSITA interventions in the year 2013, below are some of the general achievements;

- The contents of Land Act No. 4&5, 1999 were clearly understood by the village Pastoralists' Community and are used in accessing pieces of land legally for grazing.
- Increased pastoralist awareness on/and applying the existing land legislative frameworks and legal rights towards allocation and managing village grazing areas.
- Each project village has successfully formed Pastoralists' Unions which have now prepared good plans of action for opening up of closed livestock routes, allocation of village grazing areas and removal of intruders.
- Pastoralists' Unions became aware of the procedures of formulating by-laws, and have started formulating of their own for protecting village resources and grazing areas.
- The village Pastoralists' Unions are conversant with their roles and responsibilities with regards to allocation and sustaining village grazing areas as they have opened some livestock routes.
- Increased awareness of Village Land council and Ward Tribunal on/and applying procedures needed for land conflict resolution according to the Land Disputes Courts Act, 2002
- In some project villages, the invaders were successfully expelled out from the grazing areas, for instance the case of Ayamango, Kisangaji and Ngoley villages as a result of project intervention by COSITA.
- Additionally the project seemed to have replication effect to other neighboring non project villages as some nearby villages have formed Pastoralists' Unions for instance Hallu and Endagile.
- Some families is changing their attitudes towards exclusive breastfeeding and preparation of dietary complementary food for children over six months of age.
- Families in Mbulu are aware on the agri-nutrition and promise to use agri-nutrition technology of farming from next season.
- COSITA staff capacity was built to the desired level and is used in fundraising, project implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

5.0 GENERAL CHALLENGES:

- Collision between implementation of COSITA activities and government activities which sometimes caused a bit delay in implementation of activity from planned schedule.
- Interaction between COSITA activity schedule and village economic activities, especially during the agricultural season namely a crop harvesting season that led to poor participation especially women.
- Inability to meet pre-set timetable, which caused many delays and also wastage of our limited time for re-doing quotations as a result of unreliable own transport during activity implementation.
- Implementation time limit due to delay of funds from donor is also a challenge to project team

6.0 WAYS FORWARD

- More fundraising from different sources for projects and working facilities
- Sensitize more members pay subscription fee so as to raise own income for sustainability
- Continue capacity building of members of the board and management especially on the resource mobilization, control and management of the organization resources and project/organization sustainability.
- Continue improving management team skills on the project design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and reporting (DIMER).

7.0 FINANCIAL REPORT

DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT (TSHS)
A. Beginning balance	194,000.00
B. Income during the year	100,696,344.00
C. Total (A+B)	100,890,344.00
D. Expenditure	36,749,926.40
E. Balance remaining (C-D)	64,140,417.60

The details of the financial report are seen in the attached excel sheet.