

Global Financing Facility

Civil Society and Youth-led Organization Landscape Assessment

April 2023

Country Report: Tanzania

Number of respondents: 9

PAI conducted an open consultation in February and March 2023 inviting civil society organizations (CSOs) and youth-led organizations (YLOs) to share their perspectives about civil society and youth engagement in country-level policy processes as well as global health financing fora, including those related to the Global Financing Facility (GFF). The survey, which was publicly available in both English and French, received a total of 150 responses from 33 GFF focus countries. The survey elicited feedback on the CSO/YLO landscape in each GFF partner country, including strengths, gaps and challenges faced by CSO/YLOs in their work and engagement in GFF processes. The findings from the consultation will be used to define opportunities to strengthen multi-sectoral collaboration, including increasing



meaningful CSO/YLO engagement GFF processes at the country level. The survey is also intended to identify priorities and opportunities to strengthen CSO/YLO networks to ensure they are positioned, resourced, and equipped to act as advocates to advance sexual, reproductive, maternal, newborn, child and adolescent health and nutrition (SRMNCAN).

Overview

Nine respondents to the 2023 CSO/YLO Community Survey reported working in Tanzania. Of these organizations, four identified themselves as CSOs, three as YLOs, one as an international NGO (INGO), and one as a social enterprise. Three organizations reported that they currently receive or have received funding from PAI through any of its funding programs, though none were GFF-funded partners. Five of the respondents have not received funding from PAI and one was unsure.

Survey respondents were asked to select all the geographic levels at which they work (e.g., subnational, national, regional, and global). Of the respondents who work in Tanzania, three work at the sub-national, national, regional, and global levels, two at the subnational, national, and regional levels, three at the national level, and one at the regional level. Additionally, some of the respondents that reported working in Tanzania

also work in other countries, including Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ethiopia, Malawi, and others. As a result, some of the findings presented in this report may also reflect the respondents' experience working regionally, nationally, sub-nationally, and/or globally.

All the respondents that work in Tanzania reported working in the health and nutrition sectors and many also work in the gender equality and climate change sectors. Of those that work in health and nutrition, the respondents focus on the following areas: adolescent health, maternal, newborn and child health, and sexual and reproductive health (SRH). Respondents also predominately conduct the following activities: advocacy, youth engagement, accountability and monitoring, and policy development.

Tables 1, 2, and 3 below provide additional information about the respondents' work by sector, areas of focus in health and nutrition, and specific activities. Please note that the respondents selected all answer choices that were relevant.

Table 1. Sectors in which respondents work in Tanzania, 2023 CSO/YLO Community Survey

Sectors	Number of respondents
Health and nutrition, including SRMNCAH-N	9
Climate change	5
Education	3
Human rights	2
Gender equality	6
Humanitarian	1
Governance	3
Water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH)	1
Public health emergencies	1

Table 2. Health and nutrition focus areas of respondents in Tanzania, 2023 CSO/YLO Community Survey

Health and Nutrition Focus Area	Number of respondents
Sexual and reproductive health	7
Maternal health	8
Newborn and child health	7
Adolescent health	9
Nutrition	5
Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs), including malaria	1
Global Health innovations (e.g., vaccines, medicines, devices, diagnostics, and digital tools)	1

Table 3. Activities that responding organizations implement in Tanzania, 2023 CSO/YLO Community Survey

Organizational Activity	Number of respondents
Advocacy	9
Research	6
Accountability and monitoring	7
Civic engagement	5
Youth engagement	9
Health financing	6
Policy development	7
Legal defense	1
Technical assistance	6
Coalition building	5
Service delivery	6

As indicated in Table 4 below, most of the respondents in Tanzania categorized their significant accomplishments or “wins” as the following: mobilized domestic resources for health and/or nutrition; effectively carried out youth engagement; supported policy development; and implemented high-impact programs.

Table 4. Respondents’ accomplishments and “wins” in Tanzania, 2023 CSO/YLO Community Survey

Organizational Accomplishment or “Win”	Number of respondents
Mobilized multilateral or bilateral resources for health and/or nutrition	7
Mobilized domestic resources for health and/or nutrition	9
Supported policy development	8
Supported a specific policy win	6
Implemented high-impact programs	8
Effectively carried out civic engagement	5
Effectively carried out youth engagement	9
Conducted impactful research	6
Convened or assumed a leadership role in coalitions	6
Engagement with country governments and multilateral organizations	1

CSO/YLO Capacity Gaps and Opportunities

The respondents ranked the activity of the broader CSO/YLO community as 6.4 out of 10 where 1 indicates that the CSO/YLO community is not active; 5 indicates that it is moderately active including dynamic coalitions and partnerships; and 10 indicates that it is highly active in a manner that leads to impact. These organizations provided the following additional information about their categorization of the CSO/YLO landscape by reporting that “policymakers and service providers do not match” in their goals or policies, so the CSO/YLO community serves to connect these two stakeholders. Another respondent stated that “complementarity/partnership between international non-government organizations would support CSO/YLO advocacy in a much more beneficial way.” Another respondent reported that “some of the YLOs have limited resources and institutional capacity to participate in platforms,” while another said there is a “growing movement of youth-led organizations, including taking leadership in several sectors.” Finally, another participant said that “engagement is not of high quality in Tanzania.”

These responding organizations listed the top two areas in which they need the most support related to organizational development:

- Financial management (e.g., Fundraising, business development, procurement, donor relations, grants management) -- *66% of respondents*
- Project performance management (e.g., M&E, SMART metrics) -- *56% of respondents*

The survey respondents listed the top two areas that their organizations need the most support related to technical capacity as follows:

- The latest techniques/competencies/policies/trends in SRMNCAH-N and youth engagement -- *56% of respondents*
- Domestic resource mobilization -- *56% of respondents*

To address the areas where respondents would need support related to organizational development and technical capacity, the respondents listed the following top interventions:

- Funding (e.g., grants) -- *78% of respondents*
- Long-term or short-term coaching or mentorship from a PAI staff (67% of respondents)
- Public/global webinars on a specific topic -- *45% of respondents*
- South-South collaboration -- *45% of respondents*
- In-person retreat -- *45% of respondents*

Most organizations working in Tanzania (78%) preferred that these interventions be offered in a hybrid format, while one organization preferred all in-person interventions. One participant declined to respond.

SRMNCAH-N Policies and Health Financing Priorities and Challenges

Five organizations that work in Tanzania reported being somewhat familiar with their country's government priorities related to SRMNCAH-N, while two reported being very familiar. Seven reported engaging in work related to the development of policies that are supportive of SRMNCAH-N in their country context. Of the organizations that reported engaging in policy development and health financing fora in the past, they selected the following as key entry points to this work:

- Participation in CSO/YLO networks
- Direct advocacy toward country government representatives
- Engagement in-country government policy-level fora
- Key meetings with multilateral and bilateral donors
- GFF processes

The organizations reported that the following are the most pressing opportunities and/or needs to advance or sustain SRMNCAH-N in their country contexts:

- Technical assistance
- Financial support
- Youth Engagement and community-based participatory approaches (CBPA)
- Strengthen multi-stakeholder engagement and platforms
- Build capacity of CSOs/YLOs in advocacy, budget advocacy and tracking, and accountability for health.
- Increase awareness and availability of youth-friendly health services and malnutrition for adolescents
- Collect “real-time responsive data that can be useful for tracking commitments within the communities.”

They also reported the following as the greatest challenges to advancing these opportunities:

- Lack of funding for SRMNACH-N issues
- Lack of funding for civil society and youth engagement
- Limited civic space for civil society and youth engagement
- Limited coordination among SRMNACH-N stakeholders
- Restrictive policy environment

Global Financing Facility (GFF)

Before receiving this survey, three organizations reported that they were already engaged in GFF processes; two had heard of the GFF, and one was not familiar with GFF processes. According to respondents that were at least somewhat aware of the GFF, they described the greatest value add of the GFF as follows:

- Support to YLOs
- “Improved RMNCAH performance indicators and infrastructure” “Increasing dedicated resources for SRMNCAH-N through a multi-stakeholder approach, and opportunity to build up a strong advocacy movement for SRMNCAH-N.”
- “The introduction of results-based financing has been very effective, and its sustainability is important.”

Respondents also reported being engaged in other health-focused platforms, financing mechanisms, and networks globally, regionally, and nationally including: PMNCH, UHC2030's CSEM, ENAP+EPMM, AlighMNH, the International Best Practice for Family Planning and Sexual and Reproductive Health Network (IBP Network), among others. Generally, respondents reported that CSO/YLOs in their networks learn about engagement opportunities or health and development mechanisms through the following avenues:

- Social media
- Peer organizations or coalitions
- WhatsApp and/or e-mail groups or listservs
- Bilateral institutions or mechanisms (i.e., USAID, FCDO, etc.)

Out of the total of nine respondents that work in Tanzania, four were aware of GFF-related activities that were underway in their country at the time of the survey. Two were not aware of GFF-related activities, and three declined to respond. Of those that were aware of GFF-related activities in their country, they listed the following GFF activities:

- GFF Multi-stakeholder Country Platform
- CSO/YLO Country GFF Coalition
- Consultations related to the country's Investment Case
- Other GFF meetings/stakeholder consultations
- Consultations with GFF Liaison Officer

Two respondents reported being very familiar with their country's Investment Case implementation status, while three were somewhat familiar, and one reported that this question was not applicable because they do not work in a GFF partner country. One objective of additional outreach to and information sharing with CSO/YLOs in Tanzania should be to increase awareness of GFF processes that are taking place in Tanzania.

Three respondents reported that CSO/YLOs have been invited to engage in GFF processes in their country, including:

- GFF Multi-stakeholder Country Platform
- Contributions to the country's Investment Case
- CSO/YLO Country GFF Coalition
- GFF meetings/stakeholder consultations
- Engagement with GFF Liaison Officer
- Joint Learning Agenda by GFF Secretariat

Two respondents said CSO/YLOs have not been invited to engage in GFF processes, and one provided this reason, "the government and WB [World Bank] work in closed doors, and we received no invitation to engage, despite the promise." This respondent also shared that "the government and WB don't consider CSO/YLO as key partners and GFF has not made it mandatory that the government must demonstrate engagement of CSOs." Three respondents reported that there is a CSO/YLO Country GFF Coalition in their country, while two said there isn't, and one was unsure. These respondents also ranked their relationship with the GFF Liaison Officer as 5 out of 10, where 1 indicates no relationship between CSO/YLOs and the GFF Liaison Officer, 5 indicates some engagement and communication between the two, and 10 indicates active engagement and collaboration between CSO/YLOs and the GFF Liaison Officer.

Four respondents reported that their organization has engaged in GFF processes, while one said they had not, and one was unsure. Respondents reported engaging in the following GFF processes in their country:

- Civil Society Coordinating Group (CSCG)
- GFF Multi-stakeholder Country Platform
- CSO/YLO Country GFF Coalition
- GFF meetings/stakeholder consultations
- Development efforts related to the country's Investment Case

Two respondents described their engagement in GFF processes as very impactful, two said it has been somewhat impactful, one reported that their organization has never engaged with GFF while four declined to answer. When asked to describe their organization's contributions to these GFF processes that led to impact, one participant reported connecting to the GFF Liaison Officer and building capacity of local organizations on the GFF process. Another reported leading the social accountability activities through community scorecards that have influenced the funding and programmatic shifts in SRMNCAH-N.

Respondents reported that the following top five factors enable meaningful CSO/YLO participation in GFF processes:

- Open communication with GFF stakeholders (e.g., GFF Liaison Officer, GFF NGO Host)
- Invitations to attend GFF meetings and stakeholder consultations
- Opportunities to engage in the GFF Multi-stakeholder Country Platform
- Strong CSO/YLO Country GFF Coalition
- Opportunities to engage in the development of the Investment Case

According to the respondents, the top four barriers that hinder meaningful CSO/YLO engagement in GFF processes are:

- Lack of coordination among CSO/YLO stakeholders
- Inability to engage in the GFF Multi-stakeholder Country Platform
- Inability to participate in GFF meetings and stakeholder consultations
- Inability to engage in the development of the Investment Case

Respondents also said that CSO/YLOs need the following information to engage effectively in GFF processes in their country:

- Basic information about the GFF
- Information about how to apply for grant funding through the GFF NGO host
- Regular information about health financing mechanisms (e.g., country, multilateral, and bilateral)
- Information about country government targets related to SRMNCAH-N
- Data resources for SRMNCAH-N advocacy and accountability
- Capacity building for domestic resource mobilization
- Best practices on civil and youth engagement in GFF processes

Respondents also mentioned the following when asked to provide additional information about what is needed to support meaningful civil society and youth engagement in GFF and country-led SRMNCAH-N processes:

- “Supportive and accessible GFF Liaison Officers that also support CSOs/YLOs, especially with information on the GFF processes in-country.”
- “GFF should promote branding to the local countries.”
- “Increase CSO’s involvement in policymaking at all levels for SRMNCAH-N”
- “Increase CSOs’ participation in forums so that they may consider the ideas taken for implementation.”

Respondents listed the following future opportunities to strengthen CSO/YLO engagement with GFF processes at the global, regional, and country levels:

- Support CSO/YLO participation in World Bank Investors Group Meetings.
- Share more “information on what PAI does and its engagements.”
- “Capacity building on key issues such as advocacy and accountability, as well as increase their understanding of government policymaking and budgeting processes.”
- “Invite CSO/YLOs to regional and country meetings by mapping the relevant and active ones and offering small grants to the active and capable local CSOs/YLOs to promote partnership and sustainability plans.”
- Support “institutional strengthening and engagement to enhance participation of organizations.”
- “Strengthen coalitions at the country level and Global North and South-South partnerships that have been established through the GFF past processes.”