EFFECTIVENESS OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS IN

ADVOCATING CHANGE IN SOCIETY: A CASE OF TANZANIA MEDIA

WOMEN ASSOCIATION (TAMWA)

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A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE

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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania a dissertation titled: *Effectiveness of Civil Society Organizations in advocating Change in the Society: A Case of Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA),* in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Project Management of the Open University of Tanzania.

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Dr. Raphael Gwahula

(Signature)

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Date

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DECLARATION

I, **Kadawi Lucas Limbu**, do hereby declare that this dissertation is my own original work and that it has not and will not be presented to any University or institution for a similar or any other degree award.

…………………………

Signature

……………………

Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my lovely wife Regina Limbu and my beloved children Samuel Limbu, Joshua Limbu, Eunice Limbu and Mary Limbu. Thank you very much for your support.

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First and foremost, I thank the almighty God without whose grace; this dissertation would not have been accomplished. Secondly, I am grateful to TAMWA whose contributions made this work to be in the present shape. It is difficult to list them all. However, the following deserve special mention.

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ABSTRACT

The study was carried out to examine the effectiveness of civil society organizations in advocating change in the society. A case of TAMWA. Specific objectives of the study were to identify areas TAMWA has been successful in advocating change in society, to assess the mechanisms used by TAMWA in advocating change in society and to identify factors limiting TAMWA in advocating change in society. The study used case study research design and 35 respondents were sampled. The data were collected through documentary sources, questionnaires, and observation and it was analyzed using SPSS. The study found that, TAMWA has an impact in advocating change in the society. These include women empowerment in getting their rights, fighting against domestic violence, and change girl right to education, increasing visibility of women in political leadership, increasing the number and performance of girls in school and raising awareness to the community to demand their rights. Despite of the success of TAMWA in advocating change in the society, it faces some limitations. These are operational related limitations which included financial constraint and lack of government support. Also community related limitations which included low level of community awareness and cultural barriers.

The study recommends that, the government should formally recognize the contributions made by civil society organizations and encourage and facilitate an active participation of civil society organizations in the national and international policy formulation and reforms. Moreover, TAMWA should have different sources of income so as not to rely on donor's funds and members.

Key words; TAMWA, CSO, Empowerment, Change, NGOs.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS   -   Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome

CBOs   Community Based Organizations

CIDA   Canadian International Development Agency

CSOs   Civil Society Organizations

FGM   Female Genital Mutilation

HIV   Human Immune Virus

LHRC   Legal Human Rights Centre

NGO's   Non-Governmental Organizations

PETS   Public Expenditure Track System

SOSPA   Sexual Offence Special Provision Act

SPSS   Statistical Package for Social Sciences

TAMWA   Tanzania Media Women Association

TAWLA   Tanzania Women Lawyers Association

TGNP   Tanzania Gender Network Programme

URT   United Republic of Tanzania

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Civil society organizations (CSOs) play an increasing important role in governance and development around the world. In many countries, CSOs have become important actors in the delivery of social services and the implementation of other national development programmes to complement what States sometimes fail to provide to their citizens (Ulanga, 2009).

First, CSOs act at a local and national level. They provide a certain amount of services to the population, public authorities and even businesses. In several countries, they play a key role in the fulfillment of social, cultural and welfare services, be it as a separate self financed organization or in cooperation with national governments and local public authorities. They are thus involved in public missions and public services which are facing new challenges and may experience tremendous changes in the future. To a great extent, the development CSOs and their relationship to the state on governance issues has been a reflection of the prevailing socio-economic and political environment (Kiondo, 2004).

According to Diamond (1999), a vibrant civil society is *sine qua non* to the sustenance of any nation's development. Studies have shown that the role of civil society groups is vital in the political, social and economic development of African countries.

Before independence, there was a dominance of about 51 religious organizations, labour, linguistic and ethnic organizations and dance clubs. However, several studies reveal that even those few organizations which sometime during the struggle for independence were

vocal and autonomous were later on when the country went into single party banned while others were decentralized and fall under the control of the state. For example, the Ruvuma Development Association was banned in 1969 because the regional authorities saw its autonomy and emphasis on democracy as a threat (LHRC, 2011).

In the late 1980s and 1990s Kiondo (2004) says that, Tanzania underwent major social economic and political transformation. In the economic sphere, it moved from a centralized economic system to economic liberalization while in the political sphere the country moved from a single party system to multiparty system. This new orientation created a space for voluntary action in the form of civic associations. As such in the 1980s and 1990s Tanzania witnessed an unprecedented growth of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs).

While some CSOs are doing notable work in the area of advocating the rights of vulnerable groups, especially women and children, other CSOs deal with good governance and poverty reduction strategies (Civicus, 2008). For instance in Tanzania, political parties and a number of other CSOs have been providing opposition to the ruling political party that has wielded the reings of power since independence in 1961. Close to the times of general elections, which are held once after every five years, several CSOs get involved in raising voters' awareness on election matters, and during elections, they help in the monitoring of electoral process (*ibid*). The economic reform programmes have also been an area of interest of CSOs, some of which have been actively involved in ensuring that the benefits of economic reforms reach people at the grassroots level, through such initiatives as public expenditure tracking (PETS) (Civicus, 2011).

The Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA) which was established in 1987 and as one of the civil society organization in Tanzania, has been recognized as an activist organization whose mission is to use the media to sensitize society on gender issues and advocate and lobby for policy and legal changes which favour the promotion of the rights of women and children (TAMWA Annual Report, 1998).

1.2 Statement of the research problem

While many of the civil society organizations in the country strive to influence the government and policy makers on various issues of people's interest, the government continues to mistrust them and even misunderstand their roles. Many CSOs express concerns that although the government has changed its attitude towards the private sector as a partner in development process, it has not changed its attitude towards Civil Society Organisations (Ingelstam and Karlstedt, 2007).

Although several studies have contributed towards exploring the key problems facing CSOs in Tanzania, most of them have not examined the effectiveness of these CSOs in advocating change in the society. It is this reason which has inspired the researcher into carrying out an analytical examination of the effectiveness of civil society organizations (specifically TAMWA) in advocating change in Tanzania.

1.3 Research Objectives

1.3.1   Main Objective

The main objective of the study was to examine the effectiveness of civil society organizations in advocating change in Tanzania.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of the study were:-

(i) To explore areas TAMWA has been successful in advocating change in society

(ii) To assess the mechanisms   used by TAMWA in advocating change in society.

(iii) To examine factors limiting TAMWA in advocating change in society

1.4 Research Questions

The specific research questions of the study were:-

(i) What areas has TAMWA been successful in advocating change in society?

(ii) What are the mechanisms used by TAMWA in advocating change in society?

(iii)   What are the   factors limiting TAMWA in advocating change in society?

1.5 Significance of the Study

After carrying out the study about the effectiveness of civil society organizations in advocating change in Tanzania, the following significances are expected:-

To government:

The government is the main stake holder of Civil Society Organizations in Tanzania, therefore, this study will raise an awareness to the government on the effectiveness of TAMWA in bringing social and political change in the society.

To TAMWA:

The study will be a point of reference to TAMWA organization as it will point out various areas where TAMWA has been successful, challenges and way forward to improve its role in advocating change in the society. Moreover, it is a way of realizing the significant role played by TAMWA which will add courage to this organization and other organizations which strive for change in the society.

To students and researchers:

The study is expected to be useful for new researchers and students who wish to take an analytical study on the effectiveness of Civil Society Organizations in advocating change in Tanzania. But also, the researchers and students will be able to use the research findings as a baseline for future studies relating to the topic just to expand the knowledge.

1.6 Scope of the Study

Specifically this study focused on the assessment of the effectiveness of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in advocating change to the Tanzania Community. a case study was conducted at TAMWA head office at Kinondoni . Participants and other relevant information concerning the study were obtained from the TAMWA offices and various literatures from different sources.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

In this study, a researcher encountered various constraints like encountered delays of returning the questionnaires to some of the respondents. Apart from that, it happened that, some respondents were not able to fill in the questionnaires as it was required. There were some errors.

1.8 Delimitation of the Study

In addressing the above limitations, the researcher used various alternative ways such making frequent calls to some respondents who were seen to make some delays. In addition to that, those who were unable to fill in the questionnaires as required were given another chance whereby the researcher distributed to them the new ones and gave them some guiding instructions.

1.9 Organization of the Dissertation

This research paper is organized into five respective chapters. Chapter one provides a general introduction to the study focusing on background to the study, problem statement, objectives, scope and significance of the study. Chapter Two provides a literature review based on theoretical and empirical approaches. This chapter provides conceptual definitions; scholarly work in supporting the study. Chapter Three describes the research methodology whereby it involves research design, area of the study, target population of the study, sample size and sampling design, data collection methods, data collection tools and data analysis plan. Chapter Four consists of presentation, and discussion of the findings. Lastly is Chapter Five, which provides conclusion, recommendations and a summary of the whole study/ general findings of the study and policy implication.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Chapter Overview

This chapter discusses literature which is associated with the study. This chapter reveals the theoretical, empirical study done by different scholars and authors on matters related to the problems being investigated and conceptual framework.

2.2 Conceptual Definitions of Key Words

Civil society: The concept of civil society goes back many centuries in Western thinking with its roots in Ancient Greece. The modern idea of civil society emerged in the 18th Century, influenced by political theorists from Thomas Paine to George Hegel, who developed the notion of civil society as a domain parallel to but separate from the states. The 90s brought about renewed interest in civil society, as the trend towards democracy opened up space for civil society and the need to cover increasing gaps in social services created by structural adjustment and other reforms in developing countries (Cerothers, 1999). According to Centre for Civil Society of the London School of Economics (2004), civil society commonly embraces a diversity of spaces, actors and institutional forms, varying in their degree of formality, autonomy and power. Civil societies are often populated by organizations such as registered charities, development non-governmental organizations, community groups, women's organizations, faith based organizations, professional associations, trade unions, self-help groups, social movements, business associations, coalitions and advocacy groups.

"Civil society is composed of autonomous associations which develop a dense, diverse and pluralistic network. As it develops, civil society will consist of a range of local

groups, specialized organizations and linkages between them to amplify the corrective voices of civil society as a partner in governance and the market" (Connor, 1999).

According to Civicus (2010), CSOs can be faith-based organizations, trade unions, grant-making foundations, developmental civil society organizations, organization active in education, training and research and literacy, environmental groups, advocacy organizations, and women's associations.

The key features of successful civil societies which emanate from various definitions include the following: separation from the state and the market; formed by people who have common needs, interests and values like tolerance, inclusion, cooperation and equality; and development through a fundamentally endogenous and autonomous process which cannot easily be controlled from outside.

Civil society organization: Foundation for Civil Society in Tanzania (2009) define civil society organization as the wide array of non-governmental and nonprofit Organizations that have a presence in public life, expressing the interests and values of their members or others, based on ethical, cultural, political, scientific, religious or philanthropic considerations. In Tanzania the Concept of Civil Society Organization is a multifaceted concept which carries other concepts such as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Networks/Umbrella organizations, Community Based Organizations (CBOs).

2.3 Theoretical Literature Review

2.3.1 Theory of the Study

2.3.1.1 Theory of Change for Civil Society

According to Dyer (2012), the theory of change should be adapted to the local context based upon a political economy analysis of the drivers for change in that country.

Regular reviews of country context and theory of change are necessary to ensure that support to civil society remains relevant and effective. However, theory of change can be effective if the Civil Society Policy set outs, as part of the overall development cooperation strategy, the role that support to civil society plays in reducing poverty and vulnerability, supporting democracy and good governance; and building a strong, independent civil society and also includes an intervention logic or theory of change that identifies what support to civil society aims to achieve, how it will be achieved, and how success will be measured. However, if an intervention is to be designed not just to deliver a service but to bring about change in its wider environment then there has to be a clear understanding how that intervention will contribute to change.

There are many ways in which the theory of change can be expressed, for example using logic models, network diagrams, archetypal models, narratives etc. Outcome Mapping uses an actor-centred approach that draws on the context analysis to identify a small number of 'boundary partners' (sometimes referred to as priority stakeholders); which are the actors the intervention works with directly to bring about change. Outcome Mapping provides tools to describe the progressive behavioural changes of the boundary partners from early signs of alignment through to signs of transformative change. It is these 'progress markers' that describe the theory of intended change and provides the team with a mental map of how to recognise success. The progress markers themselves are developed in a participatory way, where possible involving the team members themselves to make sure that the learning is shared by all (ibid).

2.3.2 Civil Society Organizations and Policy Change

One significant area of progress over the past decade has been the growing influence of local, national and global CSOs and networks in driving policy change, as with debt

relief and trading arrangements. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community organizations, professional associations and other civil society groups are regularly called on to help design and implement poverty reduction strategies. Their participation is also built into special initiatives, like the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. These new approaches reflect the three roles of civil society: as participants in the design of strategies, as service providers through community organizations and national NGOs, and as watchdogs to ensure government fulfillment of commitments. But in many countries these roles are taking root only gradually, with governments continuing to dominate decision making and implementation. By insisting on a transparent process for the development national strategies to achieve the MDGs, bilateral and multilateral institutions can help civil society gain a stronger foothold in policy-making and implementation (Pasha, 2004).

2.3.3 Classification of Civil Society Organizations in Tanzania

Generally, majority of CSOs in Tanzania are established for development purposes, serving the marginalised community, promotion of human rights, good governance and complement government roles. Others are professional, education, religious or faith based and community based organizations. Another class include all CSOs specifically dealing with legal and human rights issues. Some of these NGOs are registered in this country while others work as affiliates of regional organizations registered outside Tanzania. Moreover, there are international organizations which have been domesticated. Majority of them are focused on social services, development and human rights.

2.3.4 The Responsibility of Civil Society Organizations in the Society of Tanzania

Civil society has been widely recognized as an essential 'third' sector. Its strength can have a positive influence on the state and the market. Civil society is therefore seen as an

increasingly important agent for promoting good governance like transparency, effectiveness, openness, responsiveness and accountability. Civil society can further good governance, first, by policy analysis and advocacy; second, by regulation and monitoring of state performance and the action and behavior of public officials; third, by building social capital and enabling citizens to identify and articulate their values, beliefs, civic norms and democratic practices; fourth, by mobilizing particular constituencies, particularly the vulnerable and marginalized sections of masses, to participate more fully in politics and public affairs; and fifth, by development work to improve the wellbeing of their own and other communities (Peter, 1999).

Shivji presents powerful arguments for civil society organizations to have a "consistent, principled and committed stand in the interest of the large masses and for human values and causes". The large masses are the working people in villages and towns, often exploited and oppressed, but who are central in the struggle to regain and improve their livelihoods, dignity, and power. Thus true NGOs and other civil society organizations, worth their name, should be broad-based membership organizations of working people, the *wananchi*, not of the elite. The aim of the struggle, through promoting different perspectives and fostering open, protracted public debates, is development of alternate ways of doing things, effective participation in democratic institutions of the state and to bring about "popular livelihoods, popular participation and popular power" (Shivji, 2004a; 2004b in TenMet, 2009). This is, indeed, the essence of democratic governance.

As stated earlier on, CSOs, including NGOs, FBOs and CBOs, were formed with specific objectives. Individual CSOs have also organized themselves into networks and coalitions at local, district, and national levels with common objectives. Reference to civil society in official documents in recent years is an indication of the recognition of Government

that development is a participatory process. Indeed, CSOs articulated their role in development when they formed themselves. It is also through the space provided by Government that CSOs participated in framing the roles appearing in policy documents (Tenmet, 2009).

2.3.5 Political Space for Civil Society in Tanzania

Alongside establishing multi-party democracy in the country, more freedom was given by the state and government to people's organizing. This also meant more space for working on political issues and get involved in the shaping and monitoring of state policies (Toni, 2007).

However, the traditions of liberal democracy are quite short in Tanzania, and the associational realm is still controlled by the state. The state recognizes CSOs as partners in poverty alleviation and creates space for their involvement in policy processes, but at the same time the state creates laws to control civil society. There is a continuous drawing of lines on whether CSOs are involved in too political activities or seeking political power, as expressed in the NGO act. An example of this problem is the case of National Women's Council (BAWATA), which was working for women's inheritance-rights and the right to own land, and advocated for women's unity regardless of their ideological affiliations (Toni, 2007).

BAWATA was de-registered in 1996 on the basis of being too political in its work. It has also been stated that by this punishment of BAWATA the leaders of the ruling party Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM) wanted to protect the position of their own party's women's wing Umoja wa Wanawake Tanzania (UWT) (*ibid*).

Another example of the limited political space is the case of Haki Elimu. This organization participated in promoting, advocating and monitoring the governmental Primary Education Development Programme. Haki Elimu also conducted analytical research, published reports and ran radio and TV spots that addressed the gap between the national education policies and the actual practices in the schools. Haki Elimu asked people to judge for themselves whether or not government officials were implementing the agreed policies. Ruling elites in Tanzania, however, are not accustomed to being questioned in public, and eventually Haki Elimu was forbidden to engage in activities that relate to education. This case has clearly increased fears among other CSOs that their activities would be also considered too political (*ibid*).2.3.6 Related Policy of the Study

The National   Policy on Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), 2011

In Tanzania, the Concept of Civil Society Organization is a multifaceted concept which carries other concepts such as Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Networks/Umbrella organizations, Community Based Organizations (CBOs).

Policy Statement:

"The Government recognizers the signification role and contributions of NGOs in the society and considers them as important partners in the development process. It is, therefore, in the interest of the Government to create a conducive and enabling environment to ensure that NGOs potentials are fully utilized".

Partnership in Delivery of Services:

The Government shall work in partnership with NGOs in the delivery of public services and programmes. That is, the government shall be free to subcontract NGOs to undertake programmes, where NGOs have comparative advantages and have expressed interest.

Policy Objectives:

The overall objective of the Policy (2001) is to create an enabling environment for the NGOs to operate effectively and efficiently in the social and economic transformation of the country. Specific objectives of the NGO policy are:

- To provide an operational definition of NGOs.

- To provide a broad framework for legal and institutional arrangements to facilitate the operations of NGOs of Tanzania.

- To put in place registration procedures which are transparent, decentralized and which will facilitate better coordination of NGOs while safeguarding the freedom of association.

- To strengthen the relationship between the Government and the civil society.

- To enhance mechanisms for collaborative relations between NGOs, the Government, funding agencies and other stakeholders.

- To facilitate mechanisms for Government support to NGOs.

- To promote transparency, accountability and awareness among NGOs themselves, the Government and other stakeholders.

- To facilitate exchange and flow of information on NGOs activities in order to maximize utilization of resource and also share experiences or research findings.

2.4 Empirical Analysis of Relevant Studies

The presented paper by Pasha (2004) in South Korea analysed that, an important factor hindering the growth of the civil society sector is the scarcity of financial resources. Funding constraints limit the scale and functioning of CSOs, significantly impairing their ability to deliver and maintain services. In case of large NGOs, in particular, heavy reliance is frequently placed on funding from foreign donors. This is making CSOs more reflective of donor interests than those of their communities or designated target groups.

Many CSOs have to review their missions or undertake work outside their mandate just to survive. The difficult economic conditions make local fundraising very difficult. Competition for scarce resources is also limiting opportunities for coalition-building, long-term institutional development and other aspects of local capacity building. Their performance in terms of poverty reach and popular participation is also compromised.

The study by Convey (1994) indicated that education strategy/mechanism is one where the CSOs attempt to give the government a lot of information, analysis and policy alternatives. CSOs also educate the government by creating and testing innovative development approaches that could be adopted by the state. Education is done through workshops, conferences, physical visits and initiation of pilot projects. Education strategies may also target other groups besides the government such as the public at large, the media, and CSOs or community members.

The findings by Wendy (2011) unveiled that, civil society organizations play a significant role in the society. The women empowerment is one of the role of the civil society organizations, that is, gender equality and women's rights, in all their dimensions, is essential for realizing sustainable development outcomes. The empowerment of women through gender equity promotes the goal of gender equality equal access for women and girls to opportunity, resources, and decision-making at all levels. Advancing gender equity goes beyond improving practical conditions for women, to redressing strategic inequalities in power among men and women, tackling discriminatory laws, policies and practices. Women's organizations and movements are essential actors in development, and have been particularly important as a force for women's empowerment and democratization.

The study by Camillus (2006) who based on the proper implementation of planning for the success of organization, gives more emphasis that a proper implementation of planning bridges the gap from where we are to where we want to go. It makes it possible for things to occur which would not otherwise happen. Proper implementation planning is very essential for every organisation to achieve their ultimate goals. Proper implementation planning increases the organization's ability to adapt to future eventualities*:* The future is generally uncertain and things are likely to change with the passage of time. The uncertainty is augmented with an increase in the time dimension. With such a rise in uncertainty there is generally a corresponding increase in the alternative courses of action from which a selection must be made. The planning activity provides a systematic approach to the consideration of such future uncertainties and eventualities and the planning of activities in terms of what is likely to happen. Proper implementation planning helps crystallize objectives*:* The first step in planning is to fix objectives which will give direction to the activities to be performed. This step focuses attention on the results desired. A proper definition and integration of overall and departmental objectives would result in more coordinated inter-departmental activities and a greater chance of attaining the overall objectives.

The study by Jolade (2014) on the impact of Civil Society Organizations on sustainable development in developing countries: The Nigerian experience, observed that he relationship between CSOs and the state is largely characterized by suspicion and tension. For the most part, state officials have viewed CSOs as competitors of power, influence, and legitimacy in the public sphere rather than as development partners.

The mapping study by Kilemile, (2006 in TenMet, 2009) on the situational analysis of CSOs in Tanzania, indicated that CSOs were working in different developmental and

social sectors and thematic areas, including: HIV/AIDS; CSOs capacity building and coordination (networks); good governance and democracy; social economic development; poverty alleviation; human rights and litigation; rural development; education; women development; media; science and technology; gender and equity; youth development; social welfare and health.

Lusajo's findings (2012) observed that, civil society activities in Tanzania, have contributed towards positive developments in human rights, such as the institution of the Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act of 1998 (SOSPA). In addition to that, civil society organisations have empowered women especially in leadership position where as the number of women MPs has increased and for the first time in the history of the United Republic of Tanzania, a woman became the speaker of the National Assembly.

Table 2.1 : Summary of the Empirical Study

S/N	Name of study	Method	Findings	Country
1	Pasha (2004)	Case study	Factor hindering the growth of the civil society sector is the scarcity of financial resources.	South Korea
2	Camillus (2006)	Case study	Proper implementation of planning in any NGOs bridges the gap from where we are to where we want to go.	London
3	Jolade (2014)	Case study	State officials have viewed CSOs as competitors of power, influence, and legitimacy in the public sphere rather than as development partners.	Nigeria
4	Convey (1994)	Case study	Education is one of the strategy/mechanism used by the CSOs in advocating change	USA
5	Kilemile (2006)	Case study	Presences of civil society organizations assure the good governance, democracy; social economic development; poverty alleviation and human rights.	Tanzania
6	Lusajo (2012)	Case study	Civil society activities in Tanzania, have contributed towards positive developments in human rights, such as the institution of the Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act of 1998 (SOSPA).	Tanzania
7	Wendy (2011)	Case study	Civil society organization play a significant including gender equality and women's rights	USA

2.5 Research Gap Existence

From the above reviewed literatures, there is no doubt that, the role of civil society organizations is very crucial in advocating change in the society. The reviewed studies have revealed that the presences of civil society organizations assure the good governance, democracy; social economic development; poverty alleviation and human rights.

However, most of the reviewed literatures were not conducted in Tanzania, particularly to the area where this study is going to be conducted. Therefore, this study is going to address the stated gap focused on the effectiveness of TAMWA in.

2.6 Conceptual Framework Process

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┌───────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                    ┌──────────────────────┐                         │
│                    │ Moderating variables │                         │
│                    │  ❖ Policy            │                         │
│                    │    framework         │                         │
│                    │  ❖ International     │                         │
│                    │    support           │                         │
│                    │  ❖ Government        │                         │
│                    │    support           │                         │
│                    └──────────┬───────────┘                         │
│  ┌────────────────────────┐   │                                     │
│  │  Independent variable  │   │        ┌──────────────────────┐     │
│  │ Civil Society          │   │        │                      │     │
│  │ Organization           │   │        │  Dependent variable  │     │
│  │ TAMWA                  │   ▼        │                      │     │
│  │ ❖  Women               │───────────▶│  Change in Society   │     │
│  │ empowerment in getting │            │                      │     │
│  │ their rights           │            └──────────────────────┘     │
│  │ ❖  Fighting   against  │                                         │
│  │ domestic violence      │                                         │
│  │ ❖  Change girl rights to│                                        │
│  │ education              │                                         │
│  │ ❖  Campaign      for   │                                         │
│  │ women to participate in │                                        │
│  │ political matters      │                                         │
│  └────────────────────────┘                                         │
└───────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
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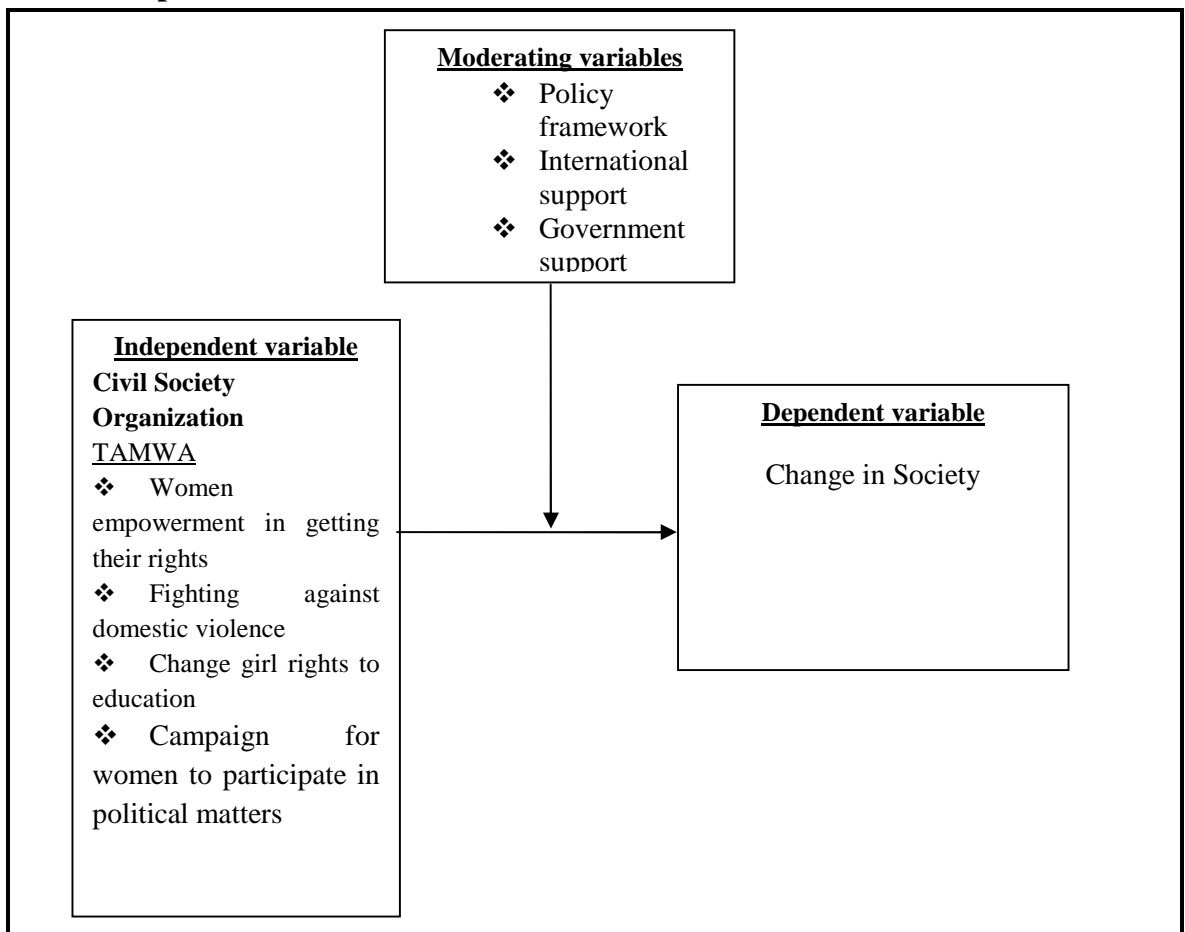
Figure 2.1 : Conceptual Framework
Source: Researcher's Compilation, 2015

In order to advocate change in the society, Tanzania Media Women Association

(TAMWA) performs various roles. Among of them are:- women empowerment in getting their rights, fighting against domestic violence, change girl rights to education and campaign for women to participate in political matters. All these factors fall under the ingredients of **Independent Variable**, which in this study is Civil Society Organizations (TAMWA). However, change in society stands as **Dependent Variable**. Furthermore, the figure also indicates that, in order TAMWA to accomplish its role on women empowerment, there is a need for various factors such as policy framework, international support, government support and legal framework to enhance the task. These are known as **Moderating Variables.**

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Chapter Overview

This chapter focuses on the research methodology that is going used in obtaining necessary data to support the subject under investigation. The research method adopted is one that systematically will provide an answer to the research question. Research method indicates the practical ways in which the whole research project will be organized and reveals the various steps that are to be generally adopted in studying the research problem, along with the logic behind them.

3.2 Research Design

According to Burgess (2000), a research design can therefore be said to be an arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure. Meanwhile, Kothari (2004) defines research design as to a plan, blue print, arrangement of conditions for data collections and analysis. The purpose of research design is to help the researcher to control variations that may be secured in the process of data collection and data interpretation. Therefore, the study employed case study design.

Bergh (2009) defines case study as an in-depth analysis of a single setting. The design frequently is used when little is known about the phenomena being studied and the researcher wants to look at relevant concept intensively and thoroughly. Case study was applied in study due to the fact that case study is flexible hence it was easier to make intensive research, the method was easy to be verified on the spot through observation.

3.3 Area of the Study

The study was conducted at TAMWA Headquarter in Kinondoni Municipality, Dar es Salaam Region, Tanzania. The Tanzania Media Women Association (TAMWA) is an activist's media advocacy organization well known to many Tanzanians and beyond. It is a non-partisan, non-profit sharing professional media membership Association registered in 1987. The vision of TAMWA is to achieve peaceful Tanzanian society which respects human rights from a gender perspective. Where the mission of TAMWA is to advocate for women and children's rights by conducting awareness raising activities for cultural, policy and legal changes/transformations in the society through the use of media.

The researcher opted TAMWA as the area of the study on the ground that, TAMWA has been a front line campaigner in advocating change in the society particularly in women and children. It has been in a frontline against women discrimination and gender violation in Tanzania. Another for opting TAMWA as the area of the study is that, it was easy to access information which facilitated the researcher to accomplish the study on time.

3.4 Target Population of the Study

The target population of the study comprises 165 individuals. According to TAMWA Annual Report 2013, currently they have 15 employees and 150 members. Therefore, the study population was 165 people. The issue of Population of the study is supported by Donald and Delno, (2006) who stated that population is a group of individuals, objects or items from which samples were taken for measurement. Population refers to an entire group of persons or elements that have at least one thing in common. It also refers to a large group from which the sample is taken In short, population is people, object, items or cases used by a researcher to conduct a study. According to Burgess (2000),

population can be defined as a group of people which the researcher is interested in gathering the information from, as well as drawing conclusions on.

3.5 Sampling Size and Sampling Techniques

3.5.1 Sample Size

According to Orodho and Kombo (2002), sample size relates to how many people to pick for the study. The question often asked is: How big a sample is necessary for a good survey? This depends on: factors such as a) the researcher hypotheses or questions; b) level of precision, c) population homogeneity, d) sampling technique used; e) monetary and personal resources; and f) the amount of time available.

Therefore, the study composed of 35 respondents whereby 20 respondents were members and 15 were employees of TAMWA.

Table 3.1 : Sample Size Distribution Table

S/N	Respondents	Sample size	Percentage (%)
1	Employees of TAMWA	15	43
2	Members of TAMWA	20	57
	Total	**35**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Construction, 2015.

In this study the sample size was computed using the following Slovin's sampling formula

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Where; n= number of sample, N= Size of the population, e= Error of tolerance

With confidence level of 85%, 100%-85%=15%

Therefore e=15%=0.15

Since the population size is 165 then

Sample size n=165/ (1+165*0.15*0.15)

 Sample n=35

Therefore sample size is 35 respondents.

3.5.2 Sampling Technique

Bergh (2009) defines sampling, as a process of choosing a representative portion of the entire population an integral part of research methods. It involves selecting a group of people, events, behavior or other elements with which to conduct study. The study therefore, used purposive and convenient sampling techniques.

3.5.2.1 Purposive Sampling

Purposive sampling is a form of non-probability sampling in which decisions concerning the individuals to be included in the sample are taken by the researcher, based upon various criteria. Purposive sampling starts with a purpose in mind and the sample is thus selected to include people of interest and exclude those who do not suit the purpose (Cohen *et al,* 2000).

The researcher employed purposive sampling on the fact that, the respondents had appropriate characteristics such as having information, insight, experiences and understanding concerning effectiveness of TAMWA in advocating change in a society.

3.5.2.2 Convenient Sampling

Orodho and Kombo, (2002) state that, this method is based on using people who are captive audience, people the researcher meets haphazardly or accidental. The respondents

are people who just happen to be walking by, or show a special interest in your research. The use of volunteers is an example of convenience sampling. Therefore, the researcher employed convenient sampling as the only those who showed positive response were picked to make a sample.

3.6 Data Collection Tools

Mugenda (1999), provides that, data collect tools are the techniques or methods used in data collection. However, Deuscombe (2008) provides that, the choice of the research methods depends on the purpose of the research and research questions under investigation. The study used primary data as well as secondary data.

3.6.1 Primary Data

Primary data refers to the data a researcher obtains from the field that is a subject in the sample. It is an information gathered directly from respondents. This is done through questionnaires, interviews, focused group discussions, observation and experimental studies. It involves creating new data. In this study primary data were collected through the use of questionnaires and interview (Mugenda, 1999).

3.6.1.1 Questionnaire

For Kothari (2004), the questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a set of question (items) intended to capture responses from respondents in a standardized manner. The questionnaire is most frequently a very concise, preplanned set of questions designed to yield specific information to meet a particular need for research information about a pertinent topic. The research information is attained from respondents normally from a related interest area. A questionnaire is a written or printed form used in gathering information on some subject or subjects consisting of a list of questions to be submitted to one or more persons.

The study therefore, distributed questionnaires to TAMWA staff so as to get the primary data concerning the effectiveness of TAMWA in advocating change in a society.

This method was employed by visiting the respondents at their working place, and the researcher left the questionnaires to the respondents and picked them after a week.

3.6.1.2 The In- depth Interview

Interview is a process of communication or interaction in which the subject or interviewee gives the needed information verbally in a face to face situation. This interview is of course merely one of the many ways in which two people talk to each other (Lacanster, 2007). Thus, Interview was employed to all respondents who were selected. In the same vein, Kothari (2004) defines interview as the method of collecting data that involves presentation of oral verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral verb responses. This method was used through personal interview.

The researcher used a note book during an interview with the respondents. The researcher employed this method by visiting people at their office situated in Sinza Mori, Kinondoni Municipality, Dar es Salaam. The activity was done in different days.

3.6.2 Secondary Data

Secondary data is the data that have been already collected by and readily available from other sources. Such data are cheaper and more quickly obtainable than the primary data and also may be available when primary data cannot be obtained at all. Secondary data is very crucial because it is economical, it saves efforts and expenses, it is time saving, it helps to make primary data collection more specific since with the help of secondary data, we are able to make out what are the gaps and deficiencies and what additional

information needs to be collected. It helps to improve the understanding of the problem and it provides a basis for comparison for the data that is collected by the researcher (Lacanster, 2007).

Secondary data in this study, was extracted from various sources such as reports, journals, relevant official reports and text books.

3.7 Data Analysis Plan

Data analysis is a process used to transform, remodel and revise certain information (data) with a view to reach to a certain conclusion for a given situation or problem. Data analysis can be done by different methods as according to the needs and requirements of different domains like science, business and social science dissertation. Data analysis, in a research supports the researcher to reach to a conclusion. Therefore, simply stating that data analysis is important for a research will be an understatement rather no research can survive without data analysis (Riemer *et al*, 2011).

The data that were collected, were analyzed using descriptive statistics. This was represented in percentages, tables, chart and graphs. The data were first edited to get relevant data to address the research questions under the study. The data were presented through report writing, graphs, tables and pie-charts. The data were analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively. Qualitative data were analyzed using cases and examples, whereas quantitative data were analyzed through Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) and presented in percentages, frequency and tables.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS ANALYSIS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Chapter Overview

This chapter presents the study findings and analysis of data collected in the field. The results of the findings were presented in texts, tables and figures. In order to realize the objectives of the study, the researcher assessed the effectiveness of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in advocating change in a society: a case of TAMWA. The chapter provides a step by step presentation of data collected and their implications to the objectives of the study.

4.1.1 Data Cleaning

Poor data quality is a well-known problem in data warehouses that arises for a variety of reasons such as data entry errors and differences in data representation among data sources. This is the process of detecting and correcting inaccurate records from a record set, table, or database (Riemer *et al*., 2011).

In this study, the sample size was 35 respondents. This was a representative target population. However, the researcher prepared 50 questionnaires for 50 respondents with the marginal of error of 15 people. During the process of data cleaning, it was found that, 10 questionnaires were left due to some errors and 3 questionnaires were not returned. Out of remaining questionnaires (37 questionnaires), the researcher chose to take 35 questionnaires for data analysis as it was the sample size of the study.

4.1.2 Measurement of Validity and Reliability

Validity refers to how well a test measures what it is purported to measure. It is the extent to which the measurements obtained become correct. It assesses the degree to which correct conclusion can be made based on results from an instrument, depending not only on instrument itself, but also, on the process and the characteristics of the group studied (Reimer *et al*, 2011).

While reliability refers to the trustworthiness of the data to measure what is intended to. Therefore, validity and reliability were employed by putting much emphasis during development of the data collection tool. However, for the purpose of ensuring data collected is free from measurement errors, the systematic approach in developing questionnaires was observed, whereby the contents, design and format of it, considered very much the background of the respondents.

The use of cronbach alpha in this study, was at levels between 0.7- 1 in order to measure the reliability of the instrument. However, it should be considered that, the reliability test was done using SPSS package.

Table 4.1 : Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
0.734	12

Source*:* Research Survey (2015)

It is provided that, a Cronbach alpha of 0.734. This tends to state that, the degree of internal consistency of variable used in this study is high. Hence, this Cronbach alpha of 0.734 is above 0.7

4.2 Key Characteristics of the Respondents

This section presents key characteristics of the respondents. In order to establish influence of respondents' demographic characteristics, the study obtained the respondents responses on sex, age, duration of being in organization and education qualification as discussed below.

4.2.1 Respondents' Sex

Sex of the respondents was considered to be important in assessing the effectiveness of TAMWA in advocating change in the society. Male and female were involved in this study as shown below:-

Table 4.2 : Respondents' Sex

S/N	Sex	Frequency	Percentage
1	Male	14	40
2	Female	21	60
	Total	**35**	**100**

Source: Research Survey, 2015.

About 40% of the respondents who participated in the study were male, while 60% of the respondents who were involved in the study were female. This tends to conclude that, majority of the respondents were female compared to their counterpart male. The implication and justification of this phenomenon is that, majority of workers at TAMWA are female.

4.2.2 Respondents' Age

The researcher needed to know the age distribution of respondents to help categorizing the employees of TAMWA who were involved in the study. Furthermore, it was the interest of the researcher to examine the age of respondents, in order to determine the

influence of age on the effectiveness of TAMWA in advocating change in the society.

Table 4.3 below summarizes the data obtained on the age of respondents:-

Table 4.3   :   Respondents' Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
21-30	10	28.6
31-40	16	45.7
41-50	6	17.1
51-60	3	8.6
Total	**35**	**100**

Source: Research Survey, 2015

As pointed out above, it is indicated that, 28.6% of the respondents were aged between 21 to 30 years, 45.7% of the respondents were aged between 31 to 40. However, the study also noted that, 17.1% of the respondents were aged between 41 to 50 and 8.6 % were aged between 51 to 60.

Considering the above data, the age distribution of the respondents favoured the group between 31-40 years, which comprised 16 (45.7%) of the total respondents. This gives a meaning that, TAMWA has a good number of workers whose age does allow them to work for many years compared to the minority one of the age between 41-50 and 51-60, in the course of advocating change in the society.

4.2.3 Respondents' Education Qualifications

Again, education qualification was considered as an important attribute when addressing the effectiveness of TAMWA in advocating change in the society. Perhaps, education was assumed to have a crucial role in enabling respondents to understand different questions on the challenges with regarded to the areas where TAWA has achieved in advocating change in the society, mechanisms used by TAMWA and challenges as well.

Table 4.4   :   Respondents' Education Qualifications

Qualification	Frequency	Percentage
Diploma	7	20
Degree	24	68.6
Post graduate	4	11.4
Total	**35**	**100**

Source: Research Survey, 2015

Table 4.4 reveals that, 20 % of all the respondents had attained diploma while 68.6 % and 11.4 % had attained degree and post-graduate education respectively. These findings suggest that, most employees in TAMWA attained high levels of education. With this education status of employees, it can be said that, most of the CSOs have employees who are competent in performing their tasks in relation to the findings. These data show that, TAMWA has the power for advocating changes in the society simply because, its employees have enough education for them to be able to advocate change.

4.3.4 Respondents by Work Experience

The researcher thought it is necessary to know working experience of the employees in order to determine the extent they are capable in advocating change in the society. As the Table 4.5 indicates below:-

Table 4.5   :   Respondents by Work Experience

Years	Frequency	Percentage
Below 2 years	6	17.1
2 to 5 years	19	54.3
5 years and above	10	28.6
Total	**35**	**100**

Source: Research Survey, 2015

Figure 4.4 shows that 54.3% of the employees have 2 to 5 years working experience with the TAMWA. On the other hand, 17.1% of the respondents worked with CSOs for less than 2 years and about 28.6 % of employees worked with TAMWA for more than 5 years. These data reflect that, a large proportion of TAMWAs' employees have enough

working experience in such a way that 54.3% and 28.6 % of employees can manage to make up for the small portion of 17.1% employees who seem to have less experience and thus covering their activities and achieve their intended goals of advocating change in the society.

4.4 Areas TAMWA has been Successful in Advocating Change in Society

The aim of this objective was to identify the areas where TAMWA has been successful in advocating change in the society. Seven questions were used to capture the views of the respondents on the particular issues. The following are the discussion of the findings:-

4.4.1Areas where TAMWA has achieved

Various areas were reported to have been achieved by TAMWA in advocating change in the society, especially in women empowerment. About five respondents, equivalent to 14.3% of the respondents, said TAMWA has achieved in women empowerment in getting their rights while eight respondents(equivalent to 22.9 %) of the total respondents, said TAMWA has achieved in fighting against domestic violence in Tanzania. Three respondents, equivalent to 8.6 % of the total respondents reported that, TAMWA has been successful in changing girl right to education, two respondents, equivalent to 5.7 % of the total respondents admitted that TAMWA has achieved in increasing visibility of women in political leadership, three respondents, equivalent to 8.6 % of the total respondents said TAMWA has been successful in increasing the number and performance of girls in school. It was also revealed that, one respondent, equivalent to 2.9 % of the total respondents, was in a position that TAMWA has achieved in raising awareness to the community to demand their rights and thirteen respondents, equivalent to 37.1 % of the total respondents pointed all the stated achievements as the TAMWA's success in advocating change in the society of Tanzania.

Table 4.6 : Areas of the achievements of TAMWA

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Women empowerment in getting their rights	5	14.3	14.3	14.3
	Fighting against domestic violence	8	22.9	22.9	37.1
	Promoting girls rights to education	3	8.6	8.6	45.7
	Increase visibility of women in political leadership	2	5.7	5.7	51.4
	Raising awareness to the community to demand their rights	3	8.6	8.6	60.0
	Increase number of performance of girls in school	1	2.9	2.9	62.9
	All of the above	13	37.1	37.1	100.0
	Total	35	100.0	100.0	
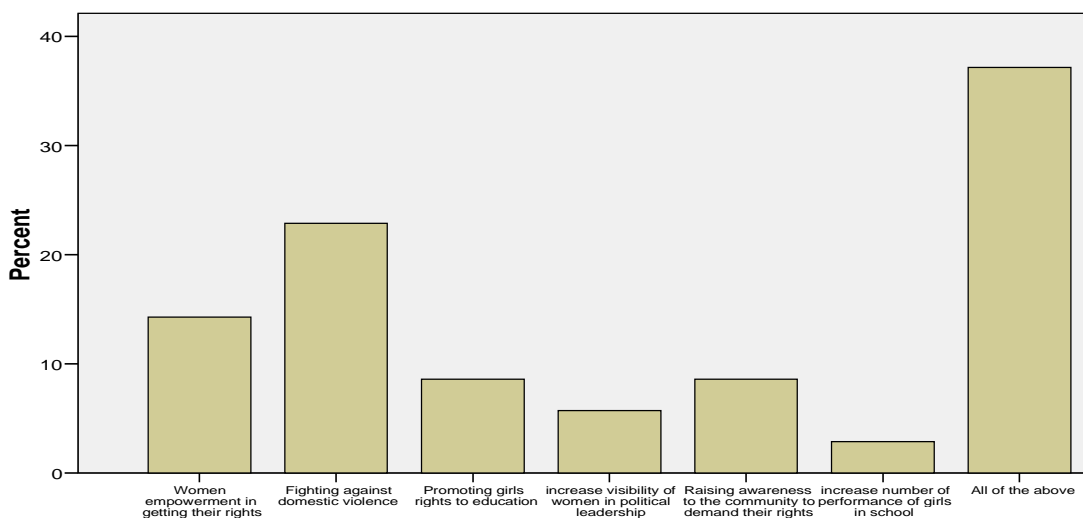
Figure 4.1 : Areas where tamwa has been successful in advocating change
Source: Research Survey, 2015

The findings provide that, TAMWA has been successful in advocating change in the society as the large portion of the respondents (37.1%) indicated to have been aware with the TAMWA's success in advocating change in the society. This gives an implication that, TAMWA as one of the Civil Society Organization in Tanzania has positively affected the society in empowering women and supporting girl children in the level of political and social spheres.

The findings presented above, motivated the researcher to see the need of conducting interviews with employees from TAMWA for more elaborations on these achievements and the following were the key issues cited by some staff:-

> *"We have managed to bring changes on girls' rights to education, we have pushed the SOSPA (Sexual Offence Special Provision Act) of 1998 whereby one is liable for prosecution if found to have relationship with a girl student. And through NGO policy, we are able to push changes in the existing laws for instance currently we are pushing changes on marriage law especially the customary law".*

On the other hand, one of the key informants from TAMWA had the following remarks;

> *"TAMWA's has had a huge impact on political decision making positions following 2010 election, whereby for the first time in the history of the United Republic of Tanzania, a woman became the speaker of National Assembly and a big number of young women from both ruling and opposition parties were elected to the August House".*

Various literatures were incorporated in this study to support primary source. For instance, the findings by Wendy (2011) unveiled that, civil society organizations play a significant role in the society. The women empowerment is one of the role of the civil society organizations, that is, gender equality and women's rights, in all their dimensions, is essential for realizing sustainable development outcomes. The empowerment of women through gender equity promotes the goal of gender equality equal access for women and girls to opportunity, resources, and decision-making at all levels. Advancing gender equity goes beyond improving practical conditions for women, to redressing strategic inequalities in power among men and women, tackling discriminatory laws, policies and practices. Women's organizations and movements are essential actors in development, and have been particularly important as a force for women's empowerment and democratization.

For the case of Tanzania, Mushi (2012) provides that the numbers and percentage of women elected as Members of Parliament increased from 21.5% in 2000 elections to 30.3% in the 2005 elections and 35% in 2010. In 2005, out of the 323 seats, 97 were held by women, of whom 17 were elected from the constituencies (an increase from 12 in 2000, and only 8 in 1995), while a further 75 women were elected to the special seats (an increase from 48 in 2000) and 3 women were appointed by the President (an increase from 2 in the 2000 elections). In the current parliament we have a total number of 339 Members of Parliament, out of which 125 are women, of whom 20 were elected from constituencies. It is clear that the high level of women in parliament achieved mainly through the special seats programme.

The study by Chigundu (2005) observed that, TAMWA report shows that there were 1,922 cases of domestic violence and 2,432 rape cases. The study further found that TAMWA has been using journalist survey to collect facts and information where the information collected enables TAMWA to know the situation of women in Tanzania which enables to provide more report and expose to the society the level of domestic violence against women in Tanzania.

The mapping study by Kilemile, (2006 in TenMet, 2009) on the situational analysis of CSOs in Tanzania, indicated that CSOs were working in different developmental and social sectors and thematic areas, including: HIV/AIDS; CSOs capacity building and coordination (networks); good governance and democracy; social economic development; poverty alleviation; human rights and litigation; rural development; education; women development; media; science and technology; gender and equity; youth development; social welfare and health.

4.4.2 Level of TAMWA's success in the mentioned Areas

According to the above findings, there is no doubt that TAMWA has significant impact in the society. The researcher found it was wise to seek the respondents' views on the extent TAMWA has been successful in advocating change in the society.

About five respondents, equivalent to 14.3% of the total respondents, stated that to a very great extent, TAMWA has been successful in advocating change in the society, nineteen respondents, equivalent to 54.3% of the total respondents were not left behind, as they said, to a great extent, TAMWA has been successful in advocating change in the society and eleven respondents, equivalent to 31.4% of the total respondent said to a moderate extent, TAMWA has been successful in advocating change in the society.

Table 4.7   :   Level of TAMWA's success for change in the society

|		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very high	5	14.3	14.3	14.3
	High	19	54.3	54.3	68.6
	Moderate	11	31.4	31.4	100.0
	Total	35	100.0	100.0	
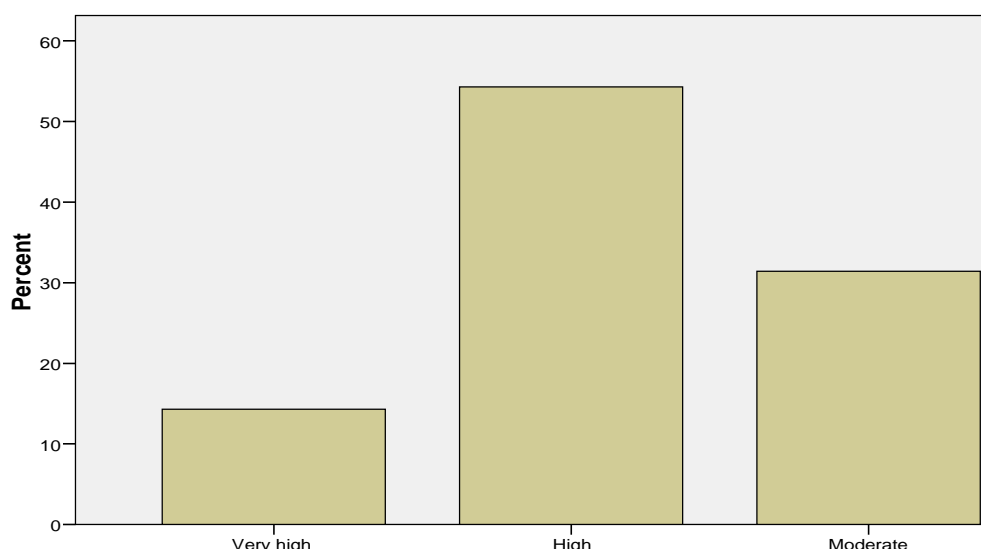
Figure 4.2   :   level to which those successful areas has attained
Source: Research Survey, 2015

Since a good number of the respondents (54.3%) stated that, to a high extent TAMWA has been successful in advocating change in the society, it implies to comment that, TAMWA has positive impact towards women achievement in Tanzania.

One of the key informants said the following on this issue:-

> *TAMWA has made several milestones in advocating change in Tanzania. For example in political arena:- the number of women in various decision making levels has increased. For example Members of parliament increased from 22 percent 2000 to 30 percent in 2005. Indeed, some women MPs have proved to be active in voicing in Parliament issues which affect poor and marginalized groups, majority being women".*

In supporting the above argument, the study by Lusajo (2012) observed that, civil society activities in Tanzania, have contributed towards positive developments in human rights, such as the institution of the Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act of 1998 (SOSPA). In addition to that, civil society organisations have empowered women especially in leadership position where as the number of women MPs has increased and for the first time in the history of the United Republic of Tanzania, a woman became the speaker of the National Assembly.

In the same vein, the respondents were asked on whether they are satisfied with the TAMWA involvement in advocating change in Tanzania. The findings reveal that, about thirty five respondents, equivalent to 100% of the total respondents reported to have been satisfied with the TAMWA involvement in advocating change in the society. This gives a meaning that, if TAMWA could not engage in bringing change in the society, there could be no various identified issues such as SOSPA Act, 1998, the

increased number of women in political matters and various reports on the domestic violence.

Moreover, the respondents were questioned to provide their views on the extent they are satisfied with the TAMWA involvement in advocating change in Tanzania. The findings show that, twenty six respondents, equivalent to 74.3% of the total respondents stood on the position that, they are very satisfied with the TAMWA involvement in advocating change in Tanzania and nine respondents, equivalent to 25.7% of the total respondents said TAMWA involvement in advocating change in the society is satisfactory. No one was found to be in the position that, at a moderate level, they are satisfied with the TAMWA involvement in advocating change in the society.

Table 4.8 : Level of satisfaction on TAMWA's involvement in advocating change in society

|		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very satisfied	26	74.3	74.3	74.3
	Satisfied	9	25.7	25.7	100.0
	Total	35	100.0	100.0	
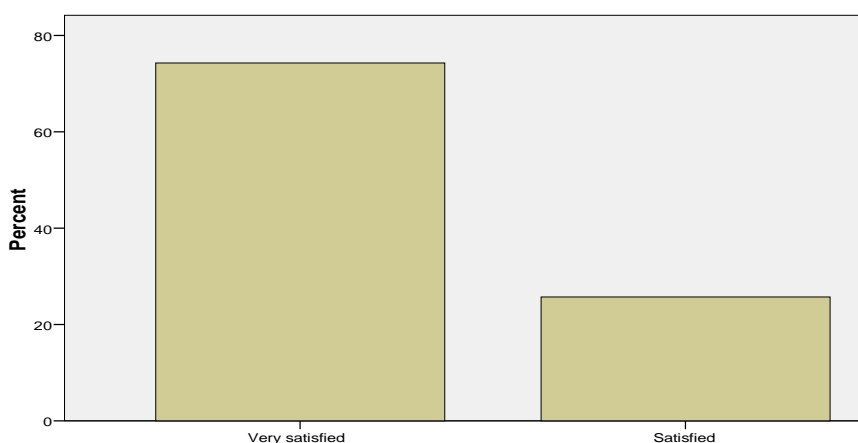
Figure 4.3 : Extents to which TAMWA involvement an advocating change satisfies
Source: Research Survey, 2015

Large number of the respondents, (74.3%) stated that, they are very satisfied with the TAMWA involvement in advocating change in Tanzania. This implies that TAMWA has a great value in the eyes of the society as it has changed the society's perception concerning women empowerment. This is also corroborated with the study of TGNP (2004) which observed that, TAMWA have been fighting violence against women in one way or another. Cases of violence against women include wife battery, rape, sexual harassment, sexual corruption, FGM, killings of old women under the pretext of witchcraft etc. The enactment of the Sexual Offence Special Provision Act commonly known as SOSPA in 1998 is the results of gender activists fighting violence against women and children. TAMWA have been engaged in different campaigns for stopping FGM – a worst violence done to women in many Tanzania societies and in Africa as a whole. TAMWA stand boldly to date fighting old women killings in Shinyanga and Mwanza regions. In the same line, Chigundu (2005) provided that, TAMWA's intervention/involvement in the society, served number of advantages including:- awareness about human rights especially women and children's rights has increased, people talk about women and children's rights every day.

It has been able to reach the actors of domestic violence and gender based violence and educates them about the rights of women and children in Tanzania, the negative effects of their acts to their children and toward the society. Some of the actors of domestic violence have agreed to transform thus to change their behavior of being violent to their women or children. Moreover, TAMWA has been able to protect the lives of several survivors of domestic violence most especially children/girls who wanted to be circumcised. TAMWA has been able to fight and accomplish for women rights particularly girls who were forced to marry but they ran away, women who were chased

out of their matrimonial home due to divorce or death of her husband, it has stand for

girls' education.

4.4.3 Ways used to measure Success of TAMWA Intervention in a Society

The aim of this question was to find out ways used by TAMWA to measure its success in

advocating change in the society. The findings indicate that, about seventeen

respondents, equivalent to 48.6 % of the total respondents, mentioned that, they use field

work survey to measure the success of TAMWA intervention in society. Five

respondents, equivalent to 14.3% of the total respondents showed that, they use public

debates to observe changes in the society and thirteen respondents, equivalent to 37.1%

of the total respondents said, they use views of the community through media to measure

the success of TAMWA intervention in the society.

Table 4.9 :   Ways used to measure the success of TAMWA intervention

Ways	Frequency	Percentage
Field work survey	17	48.6
Public debates	5	14.3
Views of the community through media	13	37.1
Total	**35**	**100**

Source: Research Survey, 2015

As spilled out above, different ways are used to measure the success of TAMWA

intervention in advocating change in the society. Some mentioned public debates, others

said views of the community through media. However, large portion of the respondents,

(48.6%) said they use field work survey to measure the success of TAMWA intervention

in advocating change in the society. To conclude on this, this implies to state that,

TAMWA as an activist organization does not measure their performance in their offices

rather they conduct simple research and surveys to the community as a site where the impact of their activities is expected to be realized.

Moreover, the study was interested in finding out on whether the mentioned ways are effective in measuring the success of TAMWA's intervention or involvement in advocating change in the society. It was exposed that, about thirty five respondents, equivalent to 100% of the total respondents reported that, the identified ways are effective in measuring the success of TAMWA's intervention or involvement in advocating change in the society. This implies that, the staff of TAMWA are assured with the ways they are used to measure the effectiveness of TAMWA intervention in advocating change in the society since they have indicated positive outcome.

Also, the respondents were asked to provide their views on the extent the stated ways have been effective in measuring the success of TAMWA's intervention or involvement in advocating change in the society. The findings provide that, eight respondents, equivalent to 22.9% of the total respondents stated that, to a very great extent, the stated ways have been effective in measuring the success of TAMWA's intervention or involvement in advocating change in the society. Fourteen respondents, equivalent to 40% of the total respondents stated that, to a great extent, the stated ways have been effective in measuring the success of TAMWA's intervention or involvement in advocating change in the society. About thirteen respondents, equivalent to 37.1% of the total respondents, stated that, at a moderate extent level, the stated ways have been effective in measuring the success of TAMWA's intervention or involvement in advocating change in the society.

Table 4.10 : Level of impact of stated measures

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very effective	8	22.9	22.9	22.9
	Effective	14	40.0	40.0	62.9
	Moderate	13	37.1	37.1	100.0
	Total	35	100.0	100.0	
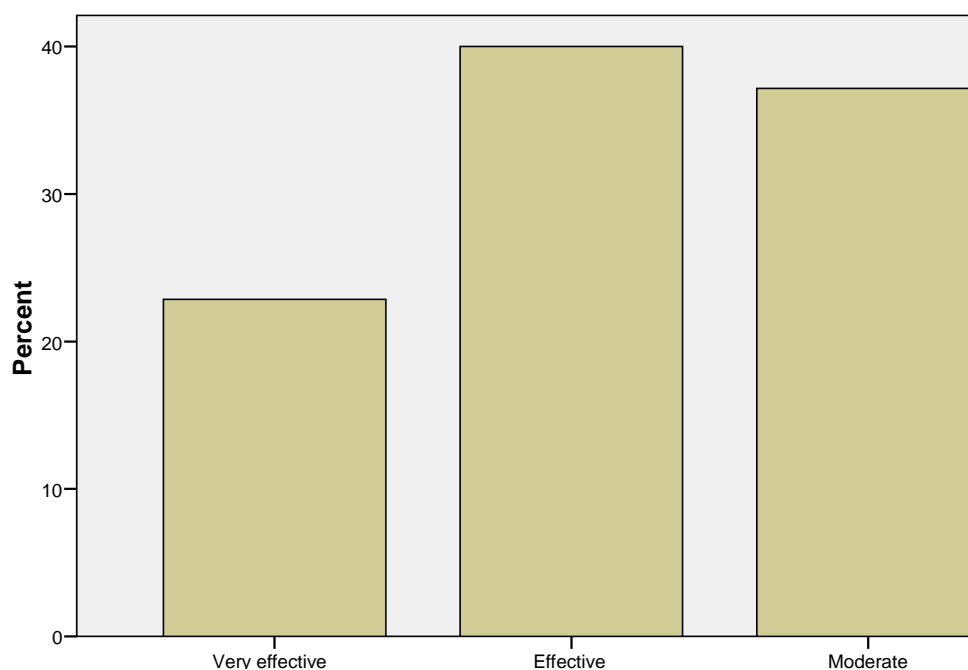
Figure 4.4 : Effectiveness of Success Measures

Source: Research Survey, 2015

Majority of the respondents, (40%) stated that, the stated ways have been effective in measuring the success of TAMWA's intervention or involvement in advocating change in the society. This implies that, the staff of TAMWA are assured with the ways they are used to measure the effectiveness of TAMWA intervention in advocating change in the society since they have indicated positive outcome.

4.5 Mechanisms   used by TAMWA in advocating Change in Society

Under the second objective, the study aimed at assessing the mechanisms used by TAMWA in advocating change in the society. TAMWA uses various mechanisms in advocating change in the society. This objective is carried by different questions as addressed below:-

4.5.1 TAMWA mechanisms

As stated above, TAMWA uses various mechanism in advocating change in the society. These mechanisms as pointed by the respondents are planning, journalist survey, training, strategic information and engaging with other activist organizations. Each mechanism has been discussed below:-

Planning: It was revealed that, about thirty five respondents, equivalent to 100% of the total respondents said that TAMWA uses planning as one of the mechanism in achieving its goals of advocating change in the society. The implication and justification of this fact is that, planning is given high priority at TAMWA on the ground that plan provides a framework of how the goals and objectives of organization should be taken so as to achieve the desired goals set by TAMWA in advocating change in the society.

One of the key informants made the following remarks with regard to the planning as one of the TAMWA mechanisms:-

> *The participatory planning by TMAWA is done through various seminars, meetings and workshop conducted by TAMWA. Through participatory planning, TAMWA has been achieving in various goals since it makes the participants to be aware with the goals to be implemented. For example, one of the strategic planning of TAMWA was to ensure Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) is prevented. In 1998, their efforts led to the enactment of SOSPA Act which*

prohibits FGM and imposed for men who rape to be jailed for 30 years.

The above discussion is also connected with the Nkya's repot (2012) on TAMWA that, planning as one of the strategy used by TAMWA in advocating change in the society particularly in promoting women rights and empowerment, has been useful on the ground that, through planning, TAMWA has been implementing various activities such as training, raising awareness to the women in the society. TAMWA implements various activities through Long term plans (Strategic Plans), Annual Plans, quarterly plans and even activity plan. To TAMWA, even a story is planned to set focus, what is the objective of the story and what kind of information it should contain and where to source the information.

The study by Camillus (2006) who based on the proper implementation of planning for the success of organization in achieving its goals, gives more emphasis that a proper implementation of planning bridges the gap from where we are to where we want to go. It makes it possible for things to occur which would not otherwise happen. Proper implementation planning is very essential for every organisation to achieve their ultimate goals. Proper implementation planning increases the organization's ability to adapt to future eventualities*:* The future is generally uncertain and things are likely to change with the passage of time. The uncertainty is augmented with an increase in the time dimension. With such a rise in uncertainty there is generally a corresponding increase in the alternative courses of action from which a selection must be made. The planning activity provides a systematic approach to the consideration of such future uncertainties and eventualities and the planning of activities in terms of what is likely to happen. Proper implementation planning helps crystallize objectives*:* The first step in planning is to fix objectives which will give direction to the activities to be performed. This step

focuses attention on the results desired. A proper definition and integration of overall and departmental objectives would result in more coordinated inter-departmental activities and a greater chance of attaining the overall objectives.

Journalist survey: This was pointed out by twenty five respondents, equivalent to 71.4% of the total respondents, leaving ten respondents, equivalent to 28.6% of the total respondents who did not identify this mechanism. The implication of this finding is that, large portion of the respondents were in the position that, journalist survey is one of the mechanism used by TAMWA in achieving its goals of advocating change in the society. It was observed by the researcher that, journalist survey has been used by TAMWA frequently to know the difficult women face in the community.

In supporting this argument, Nkya's repot (2012) on TAMWA asserted that, TAMWA media advocacy work has become effective because our advocacy is evidence based. TAMWA collect facts and information through journalistic field surveys to establish problems on the ground, its causes, magnitude, impact and solutions from marginalized people's perspective. TAMWA also collects data and information through policy analysis for example what laws/policies say.

This is also accredited by Kiondo (2004) who said that, TAMWA media advocacy work has become effective because their advocacy is evidence based. Facts and information are selected through journalist field survey to establish problems on the grounds, its causes, magnitude impact and solution from marginalized people's perspective. Also data and information are collected through policy analysis.

Training: About nineteen respondents, equivalent to 54.3 % of the total respondents said that TAMWA uses training in achieving its goals of advocating change in the society and the rest of them, sixteen respondents, equivalent to 45.7% of the total respondents did not state training when addressing mechanisms used by TAMWA in achieving its goals. The justification of this fact is that, through training, TAMWA has been coaching number of people who are engaged with TAMWA to empower women. These are journalist men and women. The journalist's men and women on how best to cover issues affecting the lives of women and children based on their campaign.

On arguing on this, one of the key respondents gave full details with regard to this strategy:-

> *The training has been conducted through various training workshops for journalists and editors sessions at the beginning of TAMWA projects/campaigns. The aim is to ensure that as key actors they understand why the project and what role as journalists/editors and media in general need to play to make the projects or campaigns a success.*

It was also observed that, in advocating change in the society, particularly in political aspect, it was found that, TAMWA trains women politician on how best to deal with media. For example, Nkya's report (2012) on TAMWA indicated that, in 2004-2005 were trained 150 potential candidates for that year election. TAMWA also has strategically designed programmes meant to improve skills and academic excellence of TAMWA members. The programmes include Exchange programme such as Media Women Associations (MWAs) of Eastern and Southern Africa running effective 2003 which by 2010 had benefited 18 and Scholarship fund initiated in September 2005 and by 2010 had benefited 14 members to pursue Bachelor and Master Degrees from various local universities. Also training women politician on how best to deal with media. In 2004-2005 were trained 150 potential candidates for that year election. Also invest in

training TAMWA members and secretariat team to improve their skills and professional excellence. This is done through TAMWA Scholarships and Exchange Programmes.

Strategic information: This is another mechanism as pointed out by the respondents. About nineteen respondents, equivalent to 54.3% of the total respondents stated that TAMWA uses strategic information in achieving its goals of advocating change in the society. However, sixteen respondents, which is equivalent to 45.7% of the total respondents did not state strategic information as mechanism used by TAMWA in achieving its goals. TAMWA uses strategic information through media in order to reach the majority concerning the women rights and empowerment in the society. The information that has been publicized by TAMWA including the gender equality, domestic violence and women awareness on their rights. It was observed that, through strategic information, TAMWA has been conducting various program which are broadcasted through TV and Radio stations.

Engaging with other activist organizations: It was observed that, about thirty five respondents, equivalent to 100% of the total respondents said that, TAMWA tends to corporate with other activist organizations in advocating change in the society. This justifies that, TAMWA realises the importance of involving other civil society organizations to bring change in the society. This is also agreed by one of the key informants that:-

> *TAMWA has been incorporating with different civil society organizations in various matters like health, policy advocacy, gender issues, political issues and economic issues as well. There are different organisations that keep in touch with TAMWA such as HAKI ELIMU, TAWLA, LHRC SIKIKA, TWAWEZA etc*

The study was also interested in finding out other strategies that were not mentioned by respondents from TAMWA. These strategies are used by various civil society organizations in advocating change in various areas. For instance, the study by Peter (1999), stated that, in using persuasion as a strategy, a CSO acts like a pressure group to press for various changes like policy changes and show public support. The idea here is to convince the government that the CSO supported policy or policy change needs to be recognized and enacted into legislation. Persuasion is done through various means, which cover meetings, workshops, conferences, invitations to the site, lobbying, demonstrations and even strikes. The main aim is to pressurize the government into changing its policy direction.

The collaboration strategy is one where a CSO works hand-in-hand harmoniously with the government. Relations are usually good and amicable between the government and the CSO that is collaborating with it. Collaboration calls for mutual trust between the government and the CSO it is dealing with. It also calls for transparency within the collaborating bodies. That is, both sides need to show all their intentions, interests, needs, goals, agendas, etc. to each other. This is the basis of building trust and relationships (Convey, 1994).

In the litigation strategy, Sibanda (1996 in Pasha, 2004) stated that, the civil society organizations used the courts to press for policy change. When a CSO believes that the law is being broken or misapplied it can take the government or other offending parties to court for the issue to be legally dealt with. In Zimbabwe the Commercial Farmers Union took the government to court over the new land policy by which the government aimed at redistributing land. The government intended to repossess land that it regarded as lying idle and to resettle people from the communal areas there. On the other side, the

commercial farmers were arguing that their land is private property. So the union took the government to court for embarking on the resettlement policy and legislating it by the 1992 Land Acquisition Act.

Another strategy as provided by Sibanda (1996 in Pasha, 2004) as well is confrontation which involves protesting in various forms for policy issues. The protests usually involve radical tactics such as violent demonstrations, destroying property, etc. In most cases, relationships between the government and the CSOs become sour and there is a lot of animosity between the two parties.

The study by Convey (1994) indicated that education strategy/mechanism is one where the CSOs attempt to give the government a lot of information, analysis and policy alternatives. CSOs also educate the government by creating and testing innovative development approaches that could be adopted by the state. Education is done through workshops, conferences, physical visits and initiation of pilot projects. Education strategies may also target other groups besides the government such as the public at large, the media, and CSOs or community members.

4.5.2 Level of Effectiveness of the Mechanisms used by TAMWA in advocating Change in the Society

About twenty respondents, equivalent to 57.1% of the total respondents, stated that mechanisms used by TAMWA in advocating change in the society are very effective, fourteen respondents, equivalent to 40% of the total respondents showed that, the mechanisms used by TAMWA in advocating change in the society are effective. Only one respondent, equivalent to 2.9 % of the total respondents had in a position that the mechanisms used by TAMWA in advocating change in the society are less effective.

Table 4.11 :   Level of effectiveness of the stated mechanisms used by TAMWA

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very effective	20	57.1	57.1	57.1
	Effective	14	40.0	40.0	97.1
	Less effective	1	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	35	100.0	100.0	
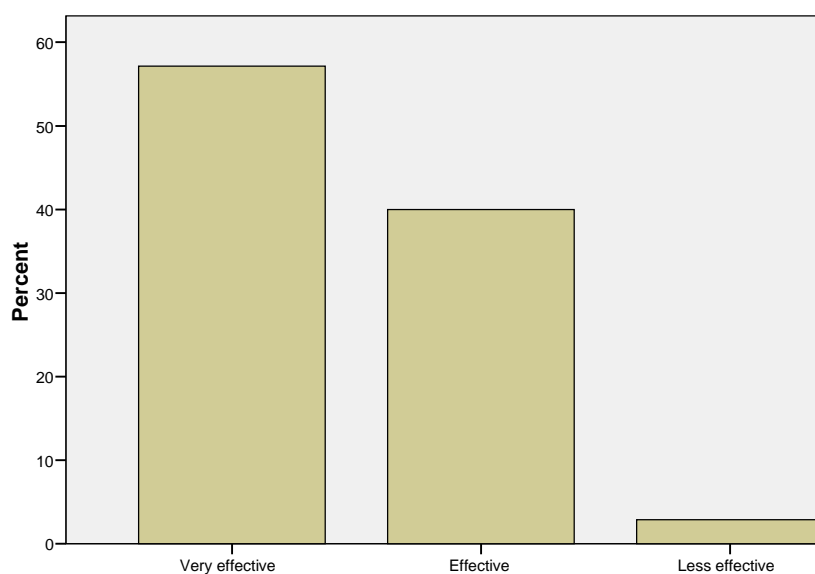
Figure 4.5 : Effectiveness of the Mechanism used by Tamwa in advocating change
Source: Research Survey, 2015

Majority   of the respondents (57.1%) had the views that, the mechanisms used by TAMWA in advocating change in the society are very effective. This tends to argue that, the mechanisms used by TAMWA are potentials and vital in guiding TAMWA to bring change in the society of Tanzania in the political and social aspects. These changes including girl child education, whereby the aspects focused on under this issue include school pregnancy, child marriage, rape, abandonment of women and children, denial of widow inheritance rights, female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and HIV and AIDS. On the aspect of governance is corruption in all forms. Other aspects include gender equality, poverty that is reducing poverty in women especially in areas where TAMWA is running a project –Women Empowerment (WEZA) in collaboration with Care Tanzania and lastly is health based on maternal health and HIV and AIDS.

4.3.3 Formulation of the Strategies

As discussed above, TAMWA uses various mechanisms (strategies) in advocating change in the society. However, the researcher went further by asking the respondents who formulate these strategies or mechanisms. It was exposed that, thirty five respondents, which is equivalent to 100% of the total respondents, responded that, the management of the organization does formulate the strategies used in advocating change in the society. This implies to argue that, the management of TAMWA is the heart of organization as it is the one which ensures that strategies are aligned with the goals and objectives of the organization.

4.5 Factors Limiting TAMWA in advocating Change in Society

The aim of this objective was to identify factors limiting TAMWA in advocating change in society. Respondents were requested to rate each statement using five point Likert Scale (1= Agree, 2 = Strongly agree, 3 = Neutral, 4= Disagree, 5 = Strongly disagree) and the frequency of their responses are provided in percentages (%)

Table 4.12 : Factors limiting TAMWA in advocating change in society

Factors Limiting TAMWA in advocating change in society	1	2	3	4	5
OPERATIONAL RELATED LIMITATIONS					
• Financial constraint	13	22	0	0	0
• Lack of government support	16	19	0	0	0
COMMUNITY RELATED LIMITATIONS					
• Low level of community awareness	11	24	0	0	0
• Cultural barriers	5	30	0	0	0

4.5.1 Factors Limiting TAMWA's interventions

Operational Related Limitations:

In operational related limitations, two factors were identified. These are financial constraint and lack of government support. The respondents were asked to provide their views concerning the stated issues.

Financial constraint: About thirteen respondents, equivalent to 37.1% of the total respondents, agreed that financial constraint limits TAMWA in advocating change in the society and twenty two respondents, which is equivalent to 62.9% of the total respondents, strongly agreed that financial constraint limit TAMWA in advocating change in the society.

Large portion of the respondents (62.9%) strongly agreed that financial constraint limit TAMWA in advocating change in the society. This gives a meaning to argue that, TAMWA does not have enough resources to run its activities which sometimes limit to perform some other duties in the community. This is not to TAMWA alone, as the many civil society organizations in Tanzania, run their activities under the mercy of donors.

One of the staff members had this to say:-

> *"The problem of funding and fund raising poses a real challenge. TAMWA is well aware of the reality that donor funds are dwindling and, unlike in the past say 20 years ago, they now came with a lot of conditionalities. Government agencies like NORAD, USAID, CIDA, for example, categorically state that their funds come from taxpayers, and thus they do have an interest in how the money is used. It is therefore becoming more obvious that dependency on donor funding is not a sustainable option".*

The paper presented by Olengurumwa (2012) in Tanzania, addressed that, financial constraint is a major challenge undermining the competence, visibility, strength and sustainability of CSOs in Tanzania. NGOS receives 100% of funds from international organizations, foundations and donor agencies. Majority of CSOs in Tanzania almost 75% of the CSOs in Tanzania are not sustainable because of insufficient resources. Most of them do not have permanent development partners and those few available, they only fund specific projects and forget about project administration and management.

This is similar to the paper presented by Pasha (2004) in South Korea who analysed that, an important factor hindering the growth of the civil society sector is the scarcity of financial resources. Funding constraints limit the scale and functioning of CSOs, significantly impairing their ability to deliver and maintain services. In case of large NGOs, in particular, heavy reliance is frequently placed on funding from foreign donors. This is making CSOs more reflective of donor interests than those of their communities or designated target groups. Many CSOs have to review their missions or undertake work outside their mandate just to survive. The difficult economic conditions make local fundraising very difficult. Competition for scarce resources is also limiting opportunities for coalition-building, long-term institutional development and other aspects of local capacity building. Their performance in terms of poverty reach and popular participation is also compromised.

Lack of government support: About sixteen respondents, equivalent to 45.7% of the total respondents, agreed that lack of government support limits TAMWA in advocating change in the society and nineteen respondents, which is equivalent to 54.3% of the total respondents, strongly agreed that, lack of government support limits TAMWA in advocating change in the society.

Majority of the respondents (54.3%) strongly agreed that, lack of government support limits TAMWA in advocating change in the society. This justifies arguing that, government does not play its role to support the organizations including TAMWA. This tends to affect the relationship between the government and civil society organizations. This is also connected with the Nkya's report (2012) on TAMWA that, the government has failed to support TAMWA in different areas financially, politically which affect TAMWA in one way or another.

Also, the study by Jolade (2014) on the impact of Civil Society Organizations on sustainable development in developing countries: The Nigerian experience, observed that he relationship between CSOs and the state is largely characterized by suspicion and tension. For the most part, state officials have viewed CSOs as competitors of power, influence, and legitimacy in the public sphere rather than as development partners.

Community Related Limitations

In community related limitations, two factors were outlined. These are low level of community awareness and cultural barrier. The respondents were asked to provide their views concerning the stated factors.

Low level of community awareness: The findings indicate that, about eleven respondents, equivalent to 31.4 % of the total respondents, agreed that low level of community awareness on their rights particularly on women rights limit TAMWA in advocating change in the society, and twenty four respondents, which is equivalent to 68.6% of the total respondents, strongly agreed that, low level of community awareness

on their rights particularly on women rights limit TAMWA in advocating change in the society.

Majority of the respondents (68.6%) strongly agreed that, low level of community awareness on their rights particularly on women rights limit TAMWA in advocating change in the society. This justifies commenting that, community believes women have no rights like men they have. This includes the right to own properties such as land. Therefore, it leads to gender discrimination. This affects TAMWA efforts in advocating change in the society since some community members do not allow to accept the changes due to customary beliefs.

This is also verified by Rutazaa (2005) who argued that, customary law is highly patriarchal and its main feature is gender discrimination. Religious law is firmly based on obedience and submissiveness of the women. The written statutory law incorporates components of customary and religious laws which create inconsistence for women to access the law equally.

Marjolein (2009) in her study revealed that, 60% of women interviewed did not know that they had right to own property in their names. Indeed this was reflected with very few women knowing basic Constitutional provisions that provide for equality in land and property ownership. In addition, some of the women respondents interviewed hold the view that land rights among women are a taboo and therefore unacceptable.

Cultural barriers: It was unveiled that, about five respondents, equivalent to 14.3% of the total respondents, agreed that cultural barriers limits TAMWA in advocating change in the society, while thirty respondents, which is equivalent to 85.7% of the total

respondents, strongly agreed that, cultural barriers limit TAMWA in advocating change in the society.

Large portion of the respondents (85.7%) strongly agreed that, cultural barriers limit TAMWA in advocating change in the society. This implies that, cultural barriers have been major constraint particularly in the rural areas where majority of the population is available. Cultural practices like patrilineal system which dominates large community in Tanzania, does not favour women especially in inheritance. This therefore tends to create the rigidity in the community.

The above argument is verified by TAWLA report (2013) which concluded that, 80% of the Tanzanian societies are patrilineal. According to Customary Law Declaration Order No. 4 of 1963, governing patrilineal society, women have no right of inheriting the estate of the deceased husbands as general rule. This somehow affects women land rights.

In the same line, Mwagae (2013) found that, cultural practices continue to impede efforts to realize women land rights. The need to engage communities in a quest to shun away retrogressive cultural practices that hinder women for realizing their land rights are among efforts that need to accompany legal Provisions Formal education has an indirect impact to women land rights. Women with higher levels of education are less victims of violation of their land rights as compared to women with low or no formal education.

4.5.2 Level of Effect/impact of the Stated Limitations to TAMWA's Interventions

About one respondent, which is equivalent to 2.9% of the total respondents pointed that, the level of impact of the stated limitation to TAMWA's interventions are very great, four respondents, which is equivalent to 11.4% of the total respondents pointed that, the

level of impact of the stated limitations to TAMWA's interventions are great. About eleven respondents, which is equivalent to 31.4% of the total respondents pointed that, the level of impact of the stated limitations to TAMWA's interventions are moderate, sixteen respondents, which is equivalent to 45.7% of the total respondents pointed that, the level of impact of the stated limitations to TAMWA's interventions are low and three respondents, which is equivalent to 8.6% of the total respondents pointed that, the level of impact of the stated limitations to TAMWA's interventions are very low.

Table 4.13 : Level of impact of the stated limitations to TAMWA

|		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very high	1	2.9	2.9	2.9
	High	4	11.4	11.4	14.3
	Moderate	11	31.4	31.4	45.7
	Low	16	45.7	45.7	91.4
	Very Low	3	8.6	8.6	100.0
	Total	35	100.0	100.0	
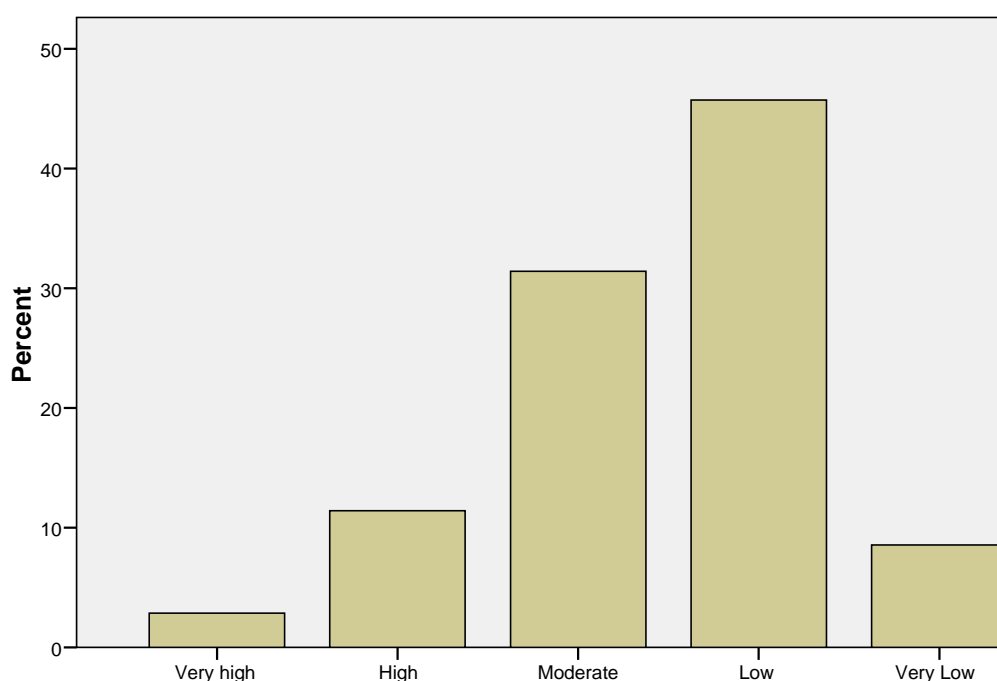
Figure 4.6 :   Extent to which Limitations that TAMWA faces negatively affects their efforts

Source: Research Survey, 2015

Large portion of the respondents (45.7%) had the views that, the level of impact of the stated limitations to TAMWA's interventions are low. This provides a meaning that, the stated challenges have not largely affected TAMWA to intervene advocating change in the society of Tanzania. This tends to stick on point that, TAMWA still performs its role despite the stated challenges.

4.5.3 Ways to overcome the Factors Limiting TAMWA in advocating Changes in the Society

As discussed earlier, that there are various factors limiting TAMWA to perform its role of advocating change in the society. However, the study found, it was necessary to find ways to overcome the factors limiting TAMWA in advocating changes in the society. The respondents had different views as disused below:-

It was revealed that, sixteen respondents, which is equivalent to 45.7% of the total respondents, suggested that, civil society organizations should be capable to have more than one source of income so as to run its activities. They should not rely on the donor's fund and members' contributions only. They should be able to create other means that can generate income so as to reduce much dependency from donors. Also twelve respondents, which is equivalent to 34.3% of the total respondents, commented that, the government should be willing to work with the civil society organizations and support them. This will create a good relationship between the government and the organizations, and also will facilitate the change in the society in every area where these organizations intervene. As pointed by   Kilemile, (2006 in T that CSOs are working in different developmental and social sectors and thematic areas, including: HIV/AIDS; CSOs capacity building and coordination (networks); good governance and democracy; social economic development; poverty alleviation; human rights and litigation; rural

development; education; women development; media; science and technology; gender and equity; youth development; social welfare and health. Therefore, if the government will intervene to support them, these organizations including TAMWA will be capable to intervene fully in the stated areas mentioned by Kilemile (2006) in his findings.

Other respondents, who were seven respondents, equivalent to 20% of the total respondents, stated that, awareness creation to the community is very important so as to ensure that TAMWA advocates the change effectively without any barrier or constraint. Various organizations like TAMWA and other stakeholders such as government, human rights activists and legal activists should come together and provide education through media, visit and other means so as the society to understand their rights particularly in rural areas where there is high level of ignorance.

Table 4.14   :   Ways to overcome the stated limitations

Level of impact	Frequency	Percentage
Multiple sources of income	16	45.7
Willingness of government to work with CSOs	12	34.3
Creation awareness to the community	7	20
Total	**35**	**100**

Source: Research Survey, 2015

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter briefly explores the findings of the study based on the research objectives. The chapter involves four sections. While section one presents summary of the key findings, section two presents conclusion of the study based on the findings. Section three presents the policy implication and section four comes out with the recommendations.

5.2 Summary of Key Findings

The study was conducted to examine the effectiveness of civil society organizations in advocating change in the society. The case of the study was TAMWA. The study was conducted based on the following specific objectives which are:- to identify areas TAMWA has been successful in advocating change in society, to assess the mechanisms used by TAMWA in advocating change in society and to identify factors limiting TAMWA in advocating change in society.

It was observed that, TAMWA has an impact in advocating change in the society. Various areas where TAMWA has achieved were identified. These include women empowerment in getting their rights, fighting against domestic violence, and change girl right to education, increasing visibility of women in political leadership, increasing the number and performance of girls in school and raising awareness to the community to demand their rights. It was observed that, TAMWA uses various ways to measure the success of TAMWA's intervention in advocating change in the society. The identified ways are field work survey, public debates and views of the community through media.

It was observed that, TAMWA uses different mechanisms in advocating change in the society. These are planning, journalist survey, training, strategic information and engaging with other activist organizations.

The research findings confirmed that, despite of the success of TAMWA in advocating change in the society, it faces some limitations. These are operational related limitations which included financial constraint and lack of government support. Also community related limitations which included low level of community awareness and cultural barriers.

5.3 Conclusion

In conclusion, this study has recognized that, the civil society organizations in Tanzania have reached a hallmark of being an important sector with the potential of contributing to development of this country. Civil society organizations shortcomings notwithstanding, the prevalence of civil society organizations should not be treated as a threat, rather a healthy phenomenal for political, social and economic change in the society.

TAMWA activities have contributed towards positive developments in human rights, such as the institution of the Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act of 1998 (SOSPA). In addition to that, TAMWA has empowered women especially in leadership position where as the number of women MPs has increased and for the first time in the history of the United Republic of Tanzania, a woman became the speaker of the National Assembly.

Basing to the findings discussed above, it can be concluded that, Civil Society Organizations have been widely recognized as an essential "third" sector. The study has

shown that CSOs' strengths can have a positive influence on the state and the market as well.

5.4 Policy Implication

All civil society organizations are covered in Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) policy of 2001. The policy statement provides that:-

"The Government recognizes the signification role and contributions of NGOs in the society and considers them as important partners in the development process. It is, therefore, in the interest of the Government to create a conducive and enabling environment to ensure that NGOs potentials are fully utilized".

Despite the role and contributions of Civil Society Organizations are recognized by the government as the policy provides, but the government does give them much attention including support. This affects the civil society organizations in Tanzania. The findings of this research paper should be taken as a stepping stone to raise the awareness of the government with regard to the empowering these organisations so as to go beyond the miles in advocating change in the society. The government should conduct trainings on sustainable manner for the purpose of building capacities among the CSOs.

5.5 Recommendations

The following are the recommendations to be considered to improve the effectiveness of civil society organizations to advocate change in Tanzania. These are:-

(a) The government should formally recognize the contributions made by civil society organizations and encourage and facilitate an active participation of civil society organizations in the national and international policy formulation and reforms.

(b) The government should strive to encourage and promote public awareness, advocacy and other support the existence of civil society organizations.

(c) If the government recognizes the civil society organizations as cooperating partners in development endeavours, then the government should not leave them as orphans, to be adopted by the donor community; instead, the government should establish a mechanism of financing civil society organizations in order to promote this partnership in development.

(d) TAMWA should strive to improve their financial capabilities by considering other alternatives for fundraising like the establishment of business ventures and thus overcome severe dependencies to donors.

(e) TAMWA should building capacities through coalitions and networking and employment of lobbying and advocacy strategies that will be the foundations upon which TAMWA will build their future role in influencing policy change for good governance.

(f) The community should provide support to civil society organizations by shunning cultural practices that have been seen as a hindrance to the achievements of the civil society organizations objectives.

5.6 Area for further studies

After assessing the effectiveness of CSOs in advocating change to the community, researcher have identified areas for further studies and recommend to include "the involvement of CSOs in promoting gender equality.

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APPENDICES

Dear respondent

This questionnaire is about to collect data for purely academic purposes. The study seeks to assess **the Effectiveness of Civil Society Organizations in Advocating Change in Tanzania: A Case of TAMWA.** All information will be treated with strict confidence. Please, you are required not to disclose your name or identification on this questionnaire.

Appendix I Questionnaires

PART A

    1. Sex   Male   (   )

               Female (   )

    2. Age   21-30 (   )   31-40 (   )   41-above (   )

3.   Level of education Certificate (   )   Diploma   (   ) Degree   (   )
Postgraduate ( )

4.   Your work experience

Below 2 years ( )   2 to 5 years ( ) 5 years and above (   )

PART B: QUESTIONS

1. What are the areas TAMWA has been successful in advocating change in the society of Tanzania?
   (a) Women empowerment in getting their rights   ( )
   (b) Fighting against domestic violence   ( )
   (c) Change girl right to education   ( )

(d) increasing visibility of women in political leadership　　(　)

(e) Increase the number and performance of girls in school　　(　)

(f) Raising awareness to the community to demand their rights (　)

(g) All above　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　　(　)

2.　What are the levels of TAMWA's success in the mentioned areas?

   A. Very high　　　　　　　(　　)

   B. high　　　　　　　　　(　　)

   C.　Moderate　　　　　　　(　　)

   D. Low　　　　　　　　　(　　)

   E. Very low　　　　　　　(　　)

3.　Are you satisfied with the TAMWA involvement in advocating change in Tanzania?

YES　(　　)

NO　　(　　)

4.　At what extent are you satisfied with the TAMWA involvement in advocating change

in Tanzania?

A.　Very satisfied　　　　　　(　　)

B.　satisfied　　　　　　　　　(　　)

C.　Moderate　　　　　　　　(　　)

D.　Not satisfied　　　　　　　(　　)

5.　What ways are used to measure success of TAMWA intervention in a society?

…………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………...

6.　Are they effective

YES　　　　　　　　　(　)

NO　　　　　　　　　(　)

7. At what extent have been effective?

      A. Very effective   (   )

      B. effective   (   )

      C. Moderate   (   )

      D. Low   (   )

      E. Very low   (   )

8. What mechanisms are used by TAMWA in advocating change in the society?

      …………………………………………………………………………………….

      …………………………………………………………………………………….

      …………………………………………………………………………………

9. How effective are   they?

    A. Very effective   (   )

    B. Effective   (   )

    C. Less effective   (   )

    D. Not effective   (   )

10. Who formulate the strategies in your organization?

    A. Chairman   (   )

    B. Management   (   )

    C. Management and staff   (   )

    D. All staff   (   )

    E. All above   (   )

11. What are the limitations facing TAMWA in advocating change in the society?

Respondents are requested to rate each statement using five point Likert Scale (1= Agree, 2 = Strongly agree, 3 = Neutral, 4= Disagree, 5 = Strongly disagree) and the frequency of their responses are provided in percentages (%)

Factors limiting TAMWA in advocating change in society

Factors	1	2	3	4	5
OPERATIONAL RELATED LIMITATIONS					
• Financial constraint					
• Lack of government support					
COMMUNITY RELATED LIMITATIONS					
• Low level of community awareness					
• Cultural barriers					

12. What are the level of effect/impact of stated limitations facing TAMWA in advocating change in the society?

        A. Very great   (   )

        B. Great   (   )

        C.   Moderate   (   )

        D. Low   (   )

        E. Very low   (   )

13. Suggested ways to overcome factors limiting TAMWA in advocating change in the society?

………………………………………………………………………………..

………………………………………………………………………………..

…………………………………………………………………………………

Appendix II: **Interview Guide**

1. Are you satisfied with the TAMWA intervention in advocating change in Tanzania?

2. What mechanims are used by TAMWA in advocating change in the society?

3. How effective are   they?

4. Who formulate the strategies in your organization?

5. What do you suggest to improve the performance of TAMWA in advocating change in the society?

"THANK YOU VERY MUCH"