

TANZANIA

Community foundations

History¹

The World Bank targeted Tanzania for the development of pilot community foundations as part of its own Community Foundations Initiative. It works there through its grantee, the Tanzanian Social Action Fund (TASAF). TASAF was established in 2000 and in the first phase of its operations, 2000-2004, it focused primarily on rural areas and districts. In its second phase, 2005-2009, it expanded its programs to include all areas. Its projects benefit communities with poor access to basic social and market services, households that are food insecure, and vulnerable individuals.

Rapid urbanization in Tanzania created the urgent need for new mechanisms to extend community-driven development (CDD) into urban areas. Urban areas present a challenge due to their diverse and mobile populations, and the mix of rich and poor, educated and uneducated, large and small businesses, and varying political agendas and ideologies.

Community foundations offer a number of advantages in urban areas. They are independent organizations that can:

- provide grants for local projects selected by local residents;
- mobilize local resources;
- empower local communities;
- encourage citizen participation in development work;
- help meet the challenge of sustainability;
- tap external resources;
- increase capacity utilization; and
- improve governance of local non-profit institutions.

TASAF selected four areas to promote the community foundation concept: Kinondoni Municipality; Mwanza City; Morogoro Municipality; and Arusha Municipality. These four areas are representative of urban areas in Tanzania and can serve as models for the development of community foundations in other parts of the country. They were selected because of their local wealth, vibrant economies, numerous businesses, skilled individuals able to develop community foundations, and the support of municipal and city councils. The first round of community foundation workshops was held from late 2006 through mid-2007. These workshops resulted in the formation of four Steering Committees in these areas. TASAF continued to provide technical support to the Steering Committees, including sample governing documents and policies, help with budgeting, facilitating links to community foundation practitioners and networks in other countries, organizing and financing training sessions to enhance capacity of trustees and staff and workshops to share the experiences as well as providing technical advice at steering committee and board meetings. Each of the four Steering Committees established their community foundations in 2007. Individual reports from the four community foundations follow.

¹ The History section of the Tanzania Country Report was compiled by Eleanor W. Sacks. The source for much of this discussion is: The World Bank, *Social Funds: Innovations Notes*, Vol. 5, No. 1, February 2008. The full report is available on the web at: <http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTSF/Resources/395669-1124228277650/SFIInnotesV5No1.pdf>

Arusha Municipal Community Foundation

History

The first meeting was a one-day sensitization workshop in preparation for the formation of a community foundation in Arusha in May 2007. It was jointly convened by the Municipal Council of Arusha and TASAF. The workshop was officially opened by the Regional Commissioner of Arusha region with a word of welcome to the guest speakers, moderators and participants and he indicated that Arusha Municipality was privileged to be considered as the fourth pilot project in the country on community foundations.

Arusha Municipality has a population of about 300,000 residents and participants were invited from a cross-section of the population. Seventy participants attended the workshop.

The workshop was facilitated by Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF). The Executive Director of TASAF, Dr. Servacius Likwelile made remarks. The first presentation by Mr. Amadeus Kamagenge, Training, Research and Participation Specialist at TASAF (Coordinator of CF Initiatives) gave an overview on the activities of TASAF, underscored the empowerment of communities to access opportunities, so that they can request, implement and monitor projects that improve the quality of life of members of the communities.

The second presentation was made by Dr. Juraj Mesik, a World Bank Senior Community Foundations expert in which he clearly described the basic characteristics of a community foundation.

The participants elected a chairman who then moderated the meeting in the choice of criteria for the election of a steering committee for the formation of Arusha Municipal Community Foundation. They indicated they needed a broad spectrum of community representatives as well as professional experience in the steering committee:

Originally, ten Steering Committee members were elected, but only nine saw the process through to the launching of the foundation.

The Steering Committee's work plan included:

- Preparation of the constitution
- Formation of the Board
- Preparation of policy documents on: conflict of interest; grantmaking; transparency; grant agreements
- List of potential donors
- Fund raising plan
- Indicative budget

The foundation was launched on 29th November 2007 and was registered in 2008. The following members were elected by stakeholders as the first founding board members:

Mr. James Kangalu – Chairman, TCCIA Arusha
Mrs. Praise G. Ngowi – BEST Arusha
Mrs. Lydia M. Joachim – WODSTA – Arusha
Mrs. Susan Mnafe – Lawyer, Regional Commissioner's office
Mrs. Chiku A. Issa – Zonal Director – CRDB – Arusha
Mrs. Mwachia Chogga – Councilor, Arusha Municipality

Mr. Aggrey Mushi – Councilor, Arusha Municipality
Sheikh Ally Mzee – Regional Secretary, BAKWATA, Arusha
Dr. Efraim C. Njau - Independent Pharmaceutical Consultant
Mr. Elishilia D. Kaaya –Managing Director, AICC
Mr. Adolf R. Olomi, MD – Banana Investments Ltd
Rev. Ambele Mwaipopo –KKKT– Arusha.
Mr. Bradesh Pandit – Chairman of Tanzania Federation of Industries.
Mr. Anup Modha - Secretary, Chairman, Confederation of Tanzania Industries (CTI) Arusha/Moshi

Current situation: Facts and figures

Geographic area served:	93 sq km, with a potential to reach 500 sq km when it gets city status.
Population size of service area:	300,000
Total sum of grants made in 2007:	none
Total number of grants made in 2007:	none
Total sum of the income/donations in 2007:	8,000,000 Tanzania shillings (approximately US \$6,720)
Single largest source of income in 2007:	Donations from the Arusha business community
Is there an endowment? Yes/No.	Yes, it has plans to build an endowment
If Yes, the size of the endowment:	About 30% of total collections

Note: Conversion to US dollars is as of 28 April 2008.

Activities and impact

The community foundation is too new to have had much impact as yet.

Operations and staffing

The community foundation has not as yet recruited professional (paid) staff. The chairperson and secretary currently do most of the administrative work as volunteers.

Community foundation income

Income categories

Donors – Individual contributions during the launching.

Purposes

Unrestricted grants. We are currently not using any collected funds for operating costs.

Permanent funds/Sustainability

We believe in endowment building as part of our strategy to ensure sustainability, but the decision on the proposed proportion of 30 percent to be put aside annually has yet to be decided.

Environment for philanthropy

Local attitudes

People in the community like to give for a good cause.

Legal and tax environment

We hope to know precisely after getting registration.

Changing attitudes and the national or regional environment

Over the past 50 years Tanzania has evolved from the colonial era through a phase of socialism to a present day as a budding democracy walking on a tight rope economy plagued with abject poverty and the egalitarian spin-offs of globalisation. The advent of community foundations in Tanzania is akin to a renaissance of socialism and that is probably the reason one can use to explain why the central and local governments look upon establishment of foundations with favour. This attitude will undoubtedly create an enabling environment for philanthropy.

Arusha Municipal Community Foundation aims at mobilising resources, building and managing a permanent endowment fund, and providing grants to individuals and groups in Arusha Municipality in order to improve the quality of life of its people.

Current challenges and future developments

The war currently being fought against corruption in the country is likely to bear fruits in the medium and long term. The spin off effects of this may result in more equitable distribution of the national wealth and create an enabling environment for those willing to give more.

Meeting organizational support needs

We hope to organize ourselves to approach support organizations inside and outside the country when we have got registration.

International links

We have been involved in a networking conference held at Liverpool in September 2007 to which we were invited and were funded by WINGS Global Fund for Community Foundations. These contacts are useful, as we are a very young foundation, and we would appreciate being more involved to achieve a good degree of international collaboration.

Additional resources

Our website: www.arushamcf.org is currently under construction.

Correspondent: Efraim Changare Njau, Chairperson, Arusha Municipal Community Foundation

Kinondoni Community Foundation

History

Kinondoni Community Foundation (KCF) was launched in April 2007, five months after the Tanzanian Social Action Fund (TASAF) presented the community foundation concept to the Kinondoni community. The reason behind its launch was the need to complement the Government efforts through philanthropic involvement thus improving the quality of life of the community. That is, within the community there are various needs that remain unsolved for relatively long periods of time. Thus it was felt that unless the community itself takes some steps to address the situation, some of the problems are likely to have serious repercussion on the well-being of the community members.

The Community Foundation founders included members from the civil society, from the local government and from the business community who are residents of Kinondoni district. Just to mention those who were elected to the Board of Trustees of the Community Foundation, they are: Mr. Felix G. N. Mosha (Chairperson), Ambassador Alfred C. Tandau (Vice Chairperson), Mr. Iddi Simba, Mr. Omar Malima, Dr. Servacius B. Likwelile, Dr. Marina Njelekela, Hon. Mayor Salum Londa, Mr. Noel Mahyenga, Hon. Fatma M. Ngoma, Mr. Yogesh Manek, Hon. Ritha Mlaki, Hon. Charles Keenja, Hon. Iddi Azzan and Hon. Tarimba Abbas.

The registration of the Kinondoni Community Foundation was delayed until 4th March 2008 despite the application for registration being submitted in the second quarter of the year 2007. Therefore the time of active existence of KCF is too short to have already made assessment of any special factors that may inhibit or propel the Foundation.

Current situation: Facts and figures

Geographic area served:	Essentially, it is the Kinondoni Municipality located in the northern part of Dar es Salaam city, covering about 531 sq km, with a population density of 1,179 people per square km
Population size of service area:	1.3 million
Total sum of grants made in 2007:	None
Total number of grants made in 2007:	None
Total sum of the income/ donations in 2007:	US \$30,000
Single largest source of income in 2007:	Local Government
Is there an endowment ? Yes/No.	No, we are looking at possibilities of establishing one after we receive enough information on the process
If Yes, the size of the endowment:	N/A

Activities and impact

We are preparing a fundraising activity in August 2008 and three community service activities in May 2008, as a way of promoting the new foundation to the community.

Operations and staffing

Currently, there is one paid staff member, employed soon after the community received some funds from local donors, who made pledges/contributions during the launching of the Foundation. In future there are plans to recruit the grant-making manager and the Foundation's accountant. However, this will take place after the Community Foundation has grown significantly, especially in terms of financial capabilities to cater to employed staff members.

Community foundation income

Income categories

As the Community Foundation has just started, the largest source of the funds has come from the local government contribution.

Purposes

About 25 percent was restricted for the treatment of patients suffering from fistula, whereas the rest was unrestricted.

Permanent funds/Sustainability

In the future, endowment building will be a part of our strategy to ensure sustainability.

Environment for philanthropy

Local attitudes

Community philanthropy is receiving much attention as it has proven to help in solving community problems. The attitudes developed through cultural tendencies in the communities whereby most of community events are handled in collaboration among villagers and they contribute to the success of completion of the task. Thus there are no obstacles to giving as already people have been giving for various reasons. We are to undertake a fundraising event in August. That is when we will be able to practically assess the attitudes. However, they are already high.

Legal and tax environment

Since the concept of a community foundation is slowly filtering in the government system, we are not sure of the extent to which community foundations will be given legal and tax incentives. If community foundations are categorized as part of NGOs or community-based organizations (CBOs), there are some tax exemptions granted.

Changing attitudes and the national or regional environment

We need to promote the benefits to the community as this is likely to reap support for the Foundation. Our foundation is taking an active role in this, as we will have activities promoting the Kinondoni Community Foundation in the coming months.

Current challenges and future developments

A current challenge is the newness of the idea of community foundations. This will be overcome through promotion of the benefits as indicated above.

Meeting organizational support needs

One of the most important supports for the Kinondoni Community Foundation is the Kinondoni Municipal Council, but there are other potential institutions that could support Kinondoni Community Foundation. Of course this is apart from the support we are receiving from TASAF like advice and a donation of some office equipment.

International links

One member of KCF's Board of Trustees attended the Council on Foundations Fall Conference for Community Foundations in San Francisco, California in September 2007.

Additional resources

No website currently exists.

Correspondent: Bernard H.C. Kalinga, Administrator, Kinondoni Community Foundation

Morogoro Municipal Community Foundation

History

The history of the Morogoro Municipal Community Foundation (MMCF) dates back to December 2006 when the World Bank funded a project of the Tanzanian Social Action Fund (TASAF), which, in collaboration with the World Bank's Community Foundation Initiative (CFI), organized a workshop for stakeholders of the community foundation in Morogoro Municipality. Dr. Juraj Mesik, the Senior Community Foundations Specialist from World Bank, Washington, DC, and resource persons from the TASAF project, made presentations on the community foundation concept and operations, as well as the linkage with the TASAF project.

Stakeholders discussed the presentations and finally resolved to establish a community foundation in the municipality. Additionally, stakeholders appointed a Steering Committee to carry out initial preparatory activities, namely to:

- prepare a draft constitution,
- propose members of the Board of Trustees,
- draft policies on Conflicts of Interest, Transparency, and Simple Grantmaking.

Other functions of the Steering Committee included:

- preparing a draft grant agreement,
- drawing up a list of potential donors,
- preparing an outline for a fund-raising plan and an estimated budget for 2007-2011, and
- organizing a stakeholders' workshop at a date proposed by the Steering Committee.

The Steering Committee started working on the assigned activities immediately. Members of the Committee formed groups which were then assigned tasks to accomplish. Each month the Steering Committee meets once or twice to deliberate on the tasks as presented by the groups. The TASAF Management Unit is always invited to attend Steering Committee meetings so as to provide technical support.

Current situation: Facts and figures

Geographic area served:	Morogoro Municipality, of 260 square kilometres and the head-quarter of Morogoro Region, one of the oldest towns in the history of Tanzania. The Municipal Council is divided into 19 administrative wards and 274 mitaa. Morogoro Region is the third largest region in the country with an area of 73,039 square kilometres covering 8.2% of the Tanzania mainland area with the population of 1,759,809 (2002 census).
Population size of service area:	Morogoro Municipality has a total population size of about 228,863 (2002).
Total sum of grants made in 2007:	During the year 2007, no grants made. MMCF officially launched in August 2007, so the last period of the year was spent for official take off of the foundation.
Total number of grants made in 2007:	Not any. Too new.
Total sum of the income/ donations in 2007:	US \$20,800 (Grants received plus local contributions.)
Single largest source of income in 2007:	Voluntary local contributions from local donors/ individuals during and after launching of the foundation.
Is there an endowment ? Yes/No.	No. Very young yet.
If Yes, the size of the endowment:	N/A

Activities and impact

In December (2006) the first mobilization meeting was held, and 41 members who attended declared their intention to form a Steering Committee of 8 members. The Steering Committee performed their expected roles and presented to the first stakeholders and launching meeting that was associated with local fund-raising. This was done on August 28th, 2007 of which 420 community stakeholders were involved and pledged to contribute US \$17,000, of which 50 percent had been paid by end of 2007.

Types and numbers of attendees are as follows:

- Councilors – 25
- Heads of departments – 13
- Ward executive officers – 19
- Chairmen – 30
- Army – Tanzania People’s Defense Force; Prisons; Security etc. – 4
- Education Institutions – 31
- Religious institutions – 8
- Media – 15
- Political parties – 6
- NGOs – 16
- Community-based organizations 12

- Business communities – 111
- Islamic leaders – 16
- Councilors – 4
- TASAF – 13
- Community foundations 3
- Trustees – 18
- Patrons – 3
- Communication networks – 14

Operations and staffing

The community foundation is run primarily by unpaid volunteers who are also Trustees. Trustees contribute to the Foundation through cash and in-kind gifts. At the start, each trustee paid US \$100 in cash and some contributed materials including: software, support for broadcasting and communication activities, office premises, etc. The Executive Director position is still vacant and the post is currently under the acting director.

Community foundation income

Income categories

Last year's contributions sourced from:

- Individual business community US \$5,000,
- Morogoro Municipal Council US \$10,000,
- Financial and parastatal organizations, including CRDB Bank, Ltd (a private commercial bank in Tanzania) US \$2,000, and
- WINGS Global Fund, as a foreign donor, supported a total of US \$15,800 (the grants extended to MMCF through Umbrella of Non-Governmental Organizations – UNGO)

By December 31, 2007 a total of US \$20,800 were received by MMCF.

Purposes

The first grant of US \$4,445 was extended to MMCF for Learning and Sharing Skills workshop that involved participants from all 4 community foundations in Tanzania, 2 from South Africa (Uthungulu Community Foundation and Greater Rustenburg Community Foundation), and the Kenya Community Development Foundation.

The second grant of US \$15,800 was to enable 7 participants from the four community foundations (Mwanza, Arusha, Kinondoni and Morogoro) and TASAF to participate in the CFN Conference in Liverpool, UK and the Council on Foundation 2007 Fall Conference for Community Foundations in San Francisco, California, USA.

Both grants were supported by the WINGS Global Fund for Community Foundations. Local funds were used for internal office expenses, publications, communication etc.

Permanent funds/Sustainability

Although endowment funds are included in the MMCF fund-raising plan (US \$100,000 yearly), actual implementation is foreseen in 2008.

The plan is sustainable because endowment funds are raised from multiple sources and internally-generated funds, as spelled out in Section 8.4 of the community foundation's constitution below. See also the link to the detailed fund-raising plan under Additional Resources.

8.4 Permanent Investment Fund /Endowment Fund

- i. The foundation shall establish and maintain a permanent investment fund (endowment fund). The fund shall not be used for provision of grants, investment in a risky business, neither be used as a guarantee for the foundation's obligations nor obligations of the third party.
- ii. The foundation is obliged to deposit finances that comprise a part of the endowment into a bank account.
- iii. Finances that comprise a part of the endowment can be used only to purchase:
 - a) Government bonds and treasury bills;
 - b) Securities quoted on a stock exchange and of the shares in the open mutual funds mortgage bond;
 - c) Deposit funds and deposit certificates;
 - d) Real estate
- iv. For support of its public benefit purpose, the foundation shall create funds by the decision of the Board of Trustees or by the written contract with physical or legal person

Environment for philanthropy

Local attitudes

The idea of establishing community foundations in Tanzania goes back to December 2006 and the Tanzanian Social Action Fund (TASAF) workshop, which generated great interest and discussed the relevance of establishing a community foundation in the municipality. These efforts were fully backed by the Government of Tanzania through the Prime Minister's Office. Through a series of meetings held by the newly-formed Steering Committee, the local community was fully involved and finally approved the work of the Steering Committee at a broad community forum on 28th August 2007. The positive local attitude was demonstrated that day when they voluntarily committed to support the fund-raising plan of their community foundation. The community statutory representative (Member of Parliament) was among the potential contributors during the launching day of MMCF. The community foundation idea is supported also by district (legal support) and regional authorities (involvement of Regional Commissioner through letter sharing, implementation reports, etc.). The local media is playing an active role, as well as the local radio station which has committed to air a free 30-minute weekly programme.

Legal and tax environment

MMCF is a registered non-profit non-governmental organization, which automatically is accepted for different legal taxes such as income tax, corporate tax, etc. Although it is allowed to raise funds from profit interventions, such as banking transactions, income raised from such initiatives should be used

strictly for supporting community activities or increasing the size of the endowment fund, be used in line with its public beneficial purpose, and for covering expenses resulting from the foundation's administration, as well as making some financial deposit into a bank account, etc.

Changing attitudes and the national or regional environment

We encourage the government to consider a certain percentage (X %) of community-collected cess (i.e. tax or charge from crops' sales) or revenue by the local authorities to be returned to them through their community foundation for the purpose of supporting running expenses. The community needs to be informed by the government on how it conceives of the special qualities of community foundations – how they differ from other organizations in the country – through supporting its grant-making mechanism. The concept of voluntarism in supporting community foundation's activities should be done through joint action programmes through government programmes.

Current challenges and future developments

- How to provide first grants to the community that will demonstrate the real nature of the foundation and catalyse the process of winning the concept to the community
- How to effectively realize potential collection from its poor local community
- How to get appropriate and practical fund-raising and grant-making skills to MMCF committees and the Board for effective performance
- Recruitment of key personnel (Executive Director, Grant Manager, Fundraising Manager) with appropriate qualifications on community foundations, as this idea is quite new in Tanzania
- How to get donors who can support us with endowment money to raise MMCF integrity and guarantee our work. US \$100,000 is required.
- Establishment of office space (office building) with modern office equipment and facilitation tools – computers, printers, scanners, fax machine and other information and communications technological tools.

Meeting organizational support needs

Global Fund for Community Foundation – GFCF

Already supported MMCF for two grants as already mentioned. Still more supports will be requested from GFCF to attain the targets set by Morogoro Municipal Community Foundation.

Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF)

The TASAF Management Unit of TASAF was used continuously to advise on the formation of community foundations in Tanzania and its involvement is still needed as our future technical advisory centre for Tanzania Community Foundation Network (TCFN). It has been successful in setting up four community foundations in Tanzania through Steering Committees, and currently is providing technical advisory supports to the same foundations.

Tanzanian Community Foundations – Kinondoni, Mwanza and Arusha:

These are newer and infant community foundations in Tanzania. We started at the same time and all initiatives made by MMCF were also fully supported by these three foundations. Application of funds for Learning and Sharing Skills in May 2007 and application of funds for Liverpool CFN Conference as well as the US community foundations conference in San Francisco last year, although pioneered by MMCF, it was a cross-grant and fully benefited by the rest. Through this experience, a decision to form a national community foundation network has been reached, which will work on joint fund-raising and

implementation plans in the future. Common fund-raising strategies will be set by the group to allow for fair allocation of resources

Learning and Sharing network:

At the regional level, the Learning Sharing Network (informal) involves all 4 community foundations in Tanzania and 2 from South Africa (Greater Rustenburg and Uthungulu). Since May 2007, this informal network has proved very successful in terms of information sharing and skills linking.

Community Foundation Initiative Advisory Committee (CFI-AC):

We came together this year to share and learn from each other, our work being evaluated and solutions to several challenges, such as problems in registering community foundations globally, arose jointly. Being a good network, we met with different community foundations globally and set an entry point for strong future technical and financial collaboration

International links

1. **Learning and Sharing event** – 16-18 May 2007, Tanzania. Four community foundations from Tanzania, 2 community foundations from South Africa, the Senior Community Foundation Specialist, World Bank, Washington, DC (Juraj Mesik), the Greater Rustenburg and Uthungulu community foundation of South Africa, as well as the Kenya Community Development Foundation were involved.
2. **Community Foundation Network Conference** at Liverpool, UK (September 17-19, 2007). Together with the results from **Council on Foundations Conference** in San Francisco, USA, we managed to create a link with CFI-AC conference held in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania in March 11, 2008
3. **WINGS Global Fund for Community Foundation** – Financially supported MMCF during its inception stage through the two events above. MMCF will consider seeking further support in the future.

Additional resources

MMCF does not have a website as yet. See attached documents:

1. Annual Report 2007 (Annex 10)
2. Income and Expenditure statement as at 31st December 2007 (Annex 11)
3. List of Board members (Annex 12)
4. Strategic and Development Plan 2007-2011 and Fund-raising Plan 2007/8-2011/12 (Annex 13)

Correspondent: Mwadhini O. Myanza, President, Morogoro Municipal Community Foundation

Mwanza City Community Foundation

History

The idea was introduced by Tanzanian Social Action Fund (TASAF) with the support from the World Bank through an organized workshop in December 2006. The workshop was to sensitize our community on community foundations in different parts of the world especially the USA. The workshop participants were highly impressed and decided to form a steering committee of 15 people to lead in the preparation of the community foundation. This is how the Mwanza City Community Foundation began, which is now 1 year and 4 months old. We are still at the infant stage of preparation and are involving the community-at-large. Launching of the Mwanza City Community Foundation is planned on August 9, 2008.

So far all Terms of Reference assigned to the steering Committee have been prepared. These are:

- Constitution
- Key policy documents – conflict of interest, transparency and accountability policy, grantmaking and nominating policy.
- Preparations for stakeholders workshop is in place, but very slow.

Special factors:

The idea of community foundations is quite new in our region, as well as the whole country. People know only of NGOs and CBOs, which in some cases have been “briefcase”, not operating in a transparent and accountable manner, leaving the communities to be suspicious and not believing!! The private sectors, especially the business community, has never been involved in community or philanthropy work. This is the sector which is well-off and could contribute to community foundations. They are very slow in responding and it takes time before they are convinced to take part or contribute. This is the same with our local authority. The positive side is that the Government system is in place from top to bottom and vice versa for reaching the grassroots and is very conducive. Once everything will be in place it will be easy to reach the communities at the lowest level.

Current situation: Facts and figures

Geographic area served:	1435 sq km; approximately 554 sq mi
Population size of service area:	700,000
Total sum of grants made in 2007:	Not yet
Total number of grants made in 2007:	-
Total sum of the income/ donations in 2007:	-
Single largest source of income in 2007:	-
Is there an endowment? Yes/No.	No
If Yes, the size of the endowment:	-

Activities and impact

N/A. We have not yet started grant making.

Operations and staffing

The Community Foundation is currently being run by volunteer board members.

Community foundation income

Income categories

N/A. Too early.

Purposes

N/A. Too early.

Permanent funds/Sustainability

Endowment is part of our strategy, but not yet applied.

Environment for philanthropy

Local attitudes

It is not easy to assess now. But it is still a new idea. We have to do a lot of awareness raising in the proper manner.

Legal and tax environment

We are still looking at this and learning more of our laws.

Changing attitudes and the national or regional environment

Yes, we have been trying to get closer to our local and regional authorities, in order to make them understand the whole concept of philanthropy and community foundations. We need to have resources to do this and reach out to people in a proper manner. We are still at a struggling stage. We do need a lot of support to reach there!!

Current challenges and future developments

Resource mobilization – funds – for everything – office, overhead costs, office equipment and stationeries. It is not easy for board members to always volunteer.

Meeting organizational support needs

The first one who comes to mind is our local authority, i.e. the City Council who have already promised us space for our office, as well as putting aside some funds for the MCCF. But the problem is they are too slow in implementing. But we are doing follow-up, which takes a lot of time!! We are also using the City

Council Legal Officer (City Solicitor) to do all our legal work. We feel the private sector could do a lot without feeling the pinch!!

International links

The attendance of our Chairperson at the Council on Foundations Fall Conference for Community Foundation in San Francisco, September 2007, was useful for the board as well as for networking. The Community Foundation Initiative's Advisory Committee's visit was very fruitful, as we received a number of advices verbally, as well as a written report, which will be useful for improving issues for our community foundation. The Council on Foundation's website is also very useful for accessing different subjects on community foundations.

Additional resources

There is no website, as yet.

Correspondent: Noor Meghji Mbakile, Chairperson, Mwanza City Community Foundation