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ACTIONAID TANZANIA
2019 Annual

Report



June 2020

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Acronyms

AAI	ActionAid International	ILO	International Labor Organization
AATZ	ActionAid Tanzania	LRPs	Local Rights Programs
ACDEG	Africa charter on democracy, elections and governance	MVIWATA	Mtandao wa vikundi vya wakulima Tanzania
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme	PRRPs	Participatory Review and Reflection Processes
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations	PRS	Promoting Rights in Schools
CDF	Community Development Facilitator	SAM	Social Accountability Monitoring
CoP	Community of Practice	TACOSODE	Tanzania Consortium for Social Development
CRSA	Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture	TAWLA	Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA)
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations	TCDC	Training Centre for Development Corporation
CSP	Country Strategy Paper	TEN/MET	Tanzania Education Network
DTAs	Double Taxation Agreements	TGNP	Tanzania Gender Network Programming
EAC	East Africa Community	TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
FFS	Farm Field Schools	TTU	Tanzania Teachers Union
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation	TYVA	Tanzania Youth Vision Association
GBV	Gender-Based Violence	VAC	Violence against children
GPRS	Gender Responsive Public Services	VAT	Value Added Tax
HR	Human Resource	VAW	Violence against Women
HR/OD	Human Resources and Organizational Development	WLAC	Women Legal Aid Centre
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach	YPC	Youth Partnership Countrywide
ICT	Information Communication Technology		

Foreword

Dear Readers

On behalf of ActionAid Tanzania (AATZ) I feel privileged and humbled to present the 2019 Annual Report that highlights key achievements attained during the year. The achievements wouldn't have been possible without direct and indirect contributions made by communities we worked with, individual supporters, NGOs, institutional donors partners and other stakeholders. The year 2019 was the second year of the 4th Country Strategy Paper (CSP-IV 2018 - 2022). It observed accelerating momentum in operationalizing the Strategy.

ActionAid Tanzania has continued to contribute significantly towards development of Tanzania. Guided by our vision, mission, and values, and by using HRBA, ActionAid Tanzania has achieved significant and incremental successes in advancing social justice, gender equality and eradication of poverty at local and national levels. People living in poverty and exclusion have benefited through our programs on advancing women's rights by prevention of violence against women's and girls and promoting women economic justice, civic participation and state accountability for democratic governance and redistribution of resources, promoting livelihoods and climate justice and advancing the rights of youth and children.

We have also made remarkable progress toward transforming our ActionAid International Federation membership from an Associate to an Affiliate status which is an advanced level of governance structure. This will broaden and deepen our role and influence within ActionAid International Federation besides strengthening our in-country constituency.

Our highly committed National Board and the General Assembly members played a vital governance and oversight role to ensure the organization delivers commitments made in the Country Strategy Paper. Further, dedicated staffs of ActionAid Tanzania have been working tirelessly across the country in partnership with other civil society organizations, government, supporters, donors and other stakeholders and contributed to the success. All these deserves appreciation.

Despite the recorded success, our journey of securing social justice, gender equality and eradication of poverty still has a long way to go. I call upon all ActionAid Tanzania staff, partners and other stakeholders to continue joining hands in the struggles. Collectively, we shall draw lessons from our performance in 2019, capitalize on what has worked well and address gaps and challenges we encountered in the year so that we can enhance our performance for 2020 and in the future.

I take this opportunity to express my gratitude to all those who provided financial, material, technical and moral support to AATZ. We look forward to further collaboration and solidarity as part of a journey to achieve social justice. And hope you will enjoy reading the report. Wishing you all a safe and healthy future.

Mary Nsemwa



Chairperson of the National Board
ActionAid Tanzania

Who Are We?

ActionAid Aid Tanzania (AATZ) is an associate member of ActionAid International (AAI) federation that is registered and operating in Tanzania. It has a National Board and General Assembly charged with the duty of making key decisions and providing strategic directions to the organization. AATZ envisions Tanzania without poverty, injustice and inequalities in which every person enjoys sustainable development and a right to a life of dignity. It started development programs in the country in 1998 and later transformed into a full-fledged Country Program in 2000. Since then, AATZ has contributed to the development of the country. Currently it is operating in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

OUR VISION Tanzania without poverty, injustice, and inequality in which every person enjoys sustainable development and a right to a life of dignity.

MISSION To eradicate poverty, inequality, and injustices by working with people living in poverty and exclusion and their institutions, partners, alliances, social movements, and supporters

OUR VALUES

- **Mutual Respect :**
Requiring us to recognize the innate worth of all people and the value of diversity

- **Equity and Justice:**
Requiring us to ensure the realization of our vision for everyone, irrespective of gender, sex, and gender identity, race, ethnicity, caste, class, age, HIV status, disability, location, and religion

- **Integrity:**
Requiring us to be honest, transparent, and accountable at all levels for the effectiveness of our actions and our use of resources and open in our judgments and communication with others.

- **Solidarity with People Living in Poverty and Exclusion:**
Will be the only bias in our commitment to the fight against poverty, injustice, and gender inequality.

The courage of conviction: Requiring us to be creative, bold, and innovative – without fear of failure - in pursuit of making the greatest possible impact on the causes of poverty, injustice, and gender inequality.

Independence: From any religious or party-political affiliation

Humility: Recognizing that we are part of a wider alliance against poverty and injustice

Our Approaches

Human Rights Based Approach

The Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) is central in the programming of all AATZ's interventions through transformed commitment to confront unequal power. Our work shall ensure people living in poverty and exclusion are empowered to analyse power dynamics, claim and enjoy their rights using justice and gender analysis lens at all levels. Interventions will aim at shifting unequal powers in favour of those whose rights are violated and ensure fair share of power and resources, promote gender equality and build adaptive capacity of people so that they are able to defend and protect themselves against inequalities, injustices and poverty.

People living in poverty are mobilized to challenge all forms of power (visible, invisible and hidden) and hold the powerful individuals to account including state and other institutions at local, national, regional and global levels. AATZ's development programs are anchored

in AAI's programme framework and will reflect empowerment, solidarity, campaigning and promoting credible alternatives considering minimum standards of HRBA and consistently testing our Theory of Change.

All our approaches employ feminist and gender analysis in understanding power dynamics in any context and designing programs to promote Rights, Redistribution and Resilience as key milestones in all processes.

Working with partners, alliances and social movements

ActionAid works with partners, alliances and social movements that share common objectives and values to build a broad-based alliance locally, nationally and internationally. From the grassroots to the national levels, we mobilize people living in poverty and exclusion and their institutions and movements to strengthen their capacity so that they challenge the status quo and transform the underlying systemic and structural problems that resulting into inequalities in the distribution of power and resources. We also partner with local and national organizations that can effectively promote the empowerment of people living in poverty by establishing and strengthening their institutions and strive to link them with global movements for collective action and solidarity. Systematic processes of partner selection and capacity assessment are undertaken. On one hand we invest more in developing partners' institutional capacity.



Using participatory approaches to analyse access, control and ownership of resources

Putting Women at the centre of our work

Recognizing that women have been disadvantaged for generations and their role as drivers of change has been constrained, we are working with women, their organizations and movements across all program priorities to empower them so that they confront unequal power and gender inequalities. The emphasis is more on adapting intersectional feminist analysis in all programming processes to empower women and girls especially those who are more disadvantaged and to enable them act individually and collectively to protect and promote their rights in a way power and resources are redistributed and their resilience is developed. Institutionalization of agencies of women is given most emphasis. Through women agencies, we mobilize, organize and empower women to challenge all forms of discrimination and transform their social and political status and create safer spaces for their active participation in development. We are working with women so that they question and change gender norms around care work, expand their leadership roles and demand and secure economic justice. We will promote feminist transformative leadership at all levels of the organization and work with partners so that feminist analysis of development is adapted widely to challenge inequalities in the distribution of power and resources that perpetuate discrimination and excludes women.

Working with children and youth

The fact that children are the hopes of the next generation but remain as a vulnerable group; AATZ will deliberately work on promoting the rights of children and protect them from any form of violence, exploitation and abuse.

Children are right-holders and we will strive to enable them to be actively engaged in the design, implementation and monitoring of development endeavors that directly or indirectly affect them so that their voices are amplified.

Youth and their agencies are mobilized and empowered to take active roles in development programs and hold the government and corporates accountable in addressing the rights of young people. We are working with youth to promote civic education and empower them to take leadership roles as responsible citizens. We are further working towards strengthening their entrepreneurship skills in order to secure their livelihoods. ActionAid is closely working with youth Activista groups and youth movements so that opportunities are created for youth to play a crucial role as change agents in development, democratic governance and decision-making processes at all levels.

Participatory methodologies and tools

AATZ is building on its experience in employing participatory methodologies in development processes and use more transformed tools as a rights-based process for conscientization and empowerment of people living in poverty and disadvantaged groups especially women, girls and youth to enable them analyze power, confront unjust power and claim their rights. We use Participatory Review and Reflection Processes to promote critical reflection and improve its quality and outcomes thus maximizing accountability and learning.

Executive Summary

The year 2019 marked a second year of the implementation of the commitment made under ActionAid Tanzania Country Strategy Paper IV (2018 – 20220). The organization successfully implemented its 2019 plan and in so doing, it has made a huge step forward in delivering commitments to advance social justice, gender equality and eradication of poverty.

The plan was implemented at national and district levels. At local level programs were implemented in Pemba and Unguja in Zanzibar. In Tanzania mainland, the implementation was done at Mafia, Kilwa, Tandahimba, Newala, Chamwino, Singida, Kilosa and Mbozi. The plan was implemented in partnership with communities, Community based organizations and NGOs. At local level AATZ partnered with MVIWATA, MIIKO, AFNET and MEDO. At the national level, ActionAid has been working with TYVA, Activista, YPC, Policy Forum, Agriculture coalition members (ANSAF, TGNP, Policy Forum and Forum CC, Oxfam, Tanzania Agricultural Journalist Forum and Budget Working Groups) TEN/MET, TACOSODE, and Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition.

In accordance to its strategic direction the organization works focused on its four program priorities:

- 1) Addressing structural causes of violence against women, promote gender equality and secure economic justice to women and girls,
- (2) Enhance civic participation and state accountability for democratic governance and the redistribution of public resources for the delivery of quality, gender responsive public services (education and health),
- (3) Strengthen resilient livelihoods and promote climate justice, and
- (4) Advance the rights of young people (youth and children).

Prevention of violence against women, promote gender equality and secure economic justice to women and girls

The Government of Zanzibar has taken over the management of the safe house (shelter) for VAW survivors which was established and managed by ActionAid. Reflection Action Circles have been very useful and provided a platform for women and youth groups to meet and analyze rights and take actions to demand them. Ward-based plans were developed jointly with community development facilitators and members to monitor water and health sectors. 71 Reflection Action circles with more than 969 (799 Female and 170 Males) members were established in four LRPS. Collaboration with the government authorities has increased in strengthening systems that support the prevention of violence against women.

The single international campaign on Women Labour, Decent work and Gender Responsive Public Services was officially launched on 4th May, 2019. AATZ engaged national TV stations and radios to raise public awareness on the campaign. A multi-stakeholders' dialogue was conducted to raise awareness on the ILO Convention 190 on Violence and Harassment. At the Local Rights Program level awareness and sensitization meetings on Unpaid Care work (UCW) were conducted subsequently, community level forums were organized by Women's rights Associations to discuss provision of Gender Responsive Public services (GRPS) and its linkage to Care work. **Through series of interventions under Priority 1, a total of 14,206 people (10, 822 women and 3,384 men) were reached.**

Enhance civic participation and state accountability and GRPS (education and health)

Young people are taking actions by mobilizing themselves to demand quality infrastructure, materials and quality services delivery in particularly reproductive health services as a result of the increased awareness on obligations of the state in delivering social service and the role of the citizen to participate. AATZ conducted a number of trainings in collaboration with her partners which included; trainings on participatory budgeting, parliamentary budget committee engagements and online advocacy in collaboration with Global Platform Kenya, training on digital media advocacy with focus on GRPS that was provided to social media bloggers and influencers, training on Gender Responsive Public Services (GRPS)L, tax justice, planning and budgeting processes with focus on health and education sectors to women, youth (men & women). ActionAid developed policy briefs and engaged policy-makers and parliamentarians. These initiatives resulted into improved service delivery such as water and health services.

AATZ focused on capacity development to staff, partners and young people to use participatory tools and demand for accountability and right to participation. The organization continued with its engagements to create and enhance awareness of the AGA and African Charter on Democracy Election and Governance (ACDEG at national and regional level. In partnership with Global Platform Kenya conducted 12 trainings to youth in both urban and rural and areas covered in capacity building included young people organizing, social accountability and participatory governance. In addition, Reflection Action circles for young women and men were established to create platforms for young people to analyse and generate advocacy issues.

Thus, number of youth-led groups/networks and coalitions were established or revitalized and are taking actions to demand accountability.

Through series of interventions under Priority 2, a total of 7,001 (3,933 Female and 3,068 males were reached

Promote resilience livelihoods and climate justice

Efforts were exerted in facilitation of local, national, regional and international policy advocacy engagements to advocate for adequate agricultural financing. Women farmers from Tanzania participated in consultative meetings with Department of Rural Economic and Agriculture as well as meetings on Pan-African Program African Union. Other engagement included conducting Biennial Review (BR), meeting with Agricultural Sector Lead Ministry (ASLM) to discuss the CAADP Biennial Review process, capacity development of women and young people on agro-ecology and resilient livelihoods programs.

It was reported by small holder farmers that Agricultural extension officers spend time with farmers and have established “farmer field schools” to train farmers on better farming methods free of charge. In contrast to the past where they used to request money for transport to go to rural areas

The use of botanical methods for controlling plant pests and for storage of farm produce has reduced production cost for smallholder farmers. Women have reported having higher decision-making power within a household in the participants group compared to the delayed participants group. Farmers reported improved household food security and food diversity that was contributed by the SNAP project. **A total of 3,788 people (2,248 women and 1551 men were reached and influenced under Priority 3**

Advance the rights of young people (children and youth)

AATZ worked with Tanzania Platform Task Force for CSOs to prepare a shadow report focusing on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 and 16.

Also contributed inputs in the government Voluntary National Review report on the implementation of SDGs. In addition, AATZ advanced its engagement to advocate for decent work. National level stakeholders' dialogues were organized in partnership with YPC, TYVA and Actvista to discuss challenges associated with youth employment and access to decent job. Key stakeholders from relevant government officials, youth caucus member of Parliament Secretary, youth-led organizations, activists, trade unions, employers' associations as well as youth from rural areas participated. Deliberations from the dialogue were compiled and presented to the Prime Minister's office for further actions. Initial interventions have laid a foundation for further advocacy engagement. Moreover, knowledge and capacity of young people to demand decent work is enhanced thus young people are taking collective actions to voice in a coordinated manner. Through platforms, youth have organized interactive meetings with training institutions, private sector employers and government to raise concerns associated with access to decent work.

ActionAid has worked with girls and communities to assess right to safe and non-violent environment, and the right to adequate teaching and learning infrastructures based on PRS indicators. Young women organization in Pemba launched campaign on "RUDI SHULE, JENGA MAISHA YAKO" which means, Go back to school for your development, the purpose of this campaign is mainly to encourage girls who dropped out from school to go back and continue with their studies for the better future. **A total of 9,628 people (4933 Female and 4,695 male) were reached and influenced under Priority 4.**

Organization Development major Achievements.

The year 2019 was a remarkable year for ActionAid Tanzania due to significant progress made towards becoming an affiliate member of ActionAid International Federation. AA Tanzania went through number of external reviews and started implementation of all recommendation which meant to strengthen AA Tanzania.

The Board and Management are optimistic to achieve full affiliate membership by 2020. Moreover, AATZ was able to review its registration in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar hence moved a big step in ensuring compliance requirements.

In addition, the organization focused on developing structures, systems, and processes to improve organizational effectiveness. Policies were developed or reviewed and approved by the board include HROD Strategy and OSHA Policy. Staff and partners were also familiarized on key policies. Succession plan was developed to ensure that institutional knowledge is transferred and maintained in case leader leaves the organization for retirement or any other reasons.

AATZ continues to closely monitor the intervention from all levels while enhancing participatory approach that is embedded in its accountability, learning and planning systems. Reflection Process (PRRP) was conducted twice to ensure transparency and accountability to our stakeholders particularly people living in poverty, stories of change were documented, and live testimonies were also shared during the event.

Media engagement (print media, broadcast and social media) was key to disseminate information to stakeholders as well as profiling and increasing the organization visibility. Moreover, publication, documentaries and reports were developed and disseminated widely to share best practices and impact made to the lives of people living in poverty.

During the year ended 31 st December 2019, ActionAid Tanzania raised a total of TZS 6.9 billion, composed of TZS 2.7 billions from Child Sponsorship income, 4.2 billions from institutional income and TZS12.8 million from other incomes. However, the income from Regular Giving declined by 9%. Child Sponsorship continued to remain one of the relevant income streams, with individual giving income funding about one third (1/3) of the organizations long term rights and social justice work that is rooted in communities.

1.0. Background

The year 2019 marked a second year in the implementation of the commitment made under ActionAid Country Strategy Paper IV (CSP IV) (2018 – 2022). The organization successfully implemented its 2019 plan and in so doing, it has moved a step forward in delivering commitments to advance social justice, gender equality and eradication of poverty. This annual report highlights key achievements and results/impacts achieved in the period from January to December 2019. The report summarizes what has been implemented both by AATZ directly and through partners.

During the year under review, the organization operations were guided by the CSP IV whereas efforts were made to deliver commitments made under program and organization development priorities. The report recognizes the contribution made by both ActionAid staff and partners.



Women from Kilwa advocating for Violence against women

3.0

Major Program Achievements.

The CSP IV for ActionAid Tanzania: People Advancing Social Justice was the basis for the program and policy engagements in the year. In accordance with its strategic direction the organization work focused on its four program priorities: **1) Addressing structural causes of violence against women, promoting gender equality and securing economic justice to women and girls, (2) Enhance civic participation and state accountability for democratic governance and the redistribution of public resources for the delivery of quality, gender responsive public services (education and health), (3) Strengthen resilient livelihoods and promote climate justice, and (4) Advance the rights of young people (youth and children).**

3.1.

Program Priority i.

Address structural causes of violence against women, promote gender equality and secure economic justice to women and girls

Focus Area 1:
Prevention of violence against women

After various engagements, the Government has taken over the management of the safe house (shelter) for Violence Against Women survivors which was established and managed by ActionAid.



Since July 2019, all shelter operations are managed by the Ministry of Labor, Empowerment, Elderly, Women and Children. As a result of training on Reflection Action methodology to women and young people, discussions and awareness raising women and young people are currently engaging duty bearers and demanding for their rights. Reflection Action have been very useful as they have provided a platform for women and youth groups to meet and analyze their rights and take actions to demand them from responsible authorities. Ward-based plans were developed jointly with community development facilitators and members to monitor water and health sectors.

This has contributed to improved public services such as water. 71 Reflection Action circles with more than 969 (799 Female and 170 Males) members were established in four LRPs.

Moreover, discussions and awareness raising on women's rights, available policies and practices and legal sanctions pertaining to violence against women has contributed to reduction of number of reported GBV cases. For example, the Police Gender Desk Officer for Newala District, Mr. Derick said "in 2017 we received 83 reports of domestic violence, in 2018 a total of 58 cases were reported and in 2019 there were only 35 cases reported. With continuous community awareness and sensitization and law enforcement, I hope these cases will be minimized or totally eradicated."

Collaboration with the government has strengthened systems that supports prevention of violence against women. This can be evidenced by steps taken by the Prevention and Combating of Corruption Bureau (PCCB) in Mafia LRP that took steps to ensure GBV cases that were initially entertained and resolved at the family level, are treated as corruption cases.

Consequently, 3 cases related to sexual violence were reported to the police and filed to the magistrate court by PCCB while the parents of the violence survivors were in the process of resolving them at family to family level without involving police and the court. All cases were at the court of law pending for/the hearing. This was possible as a result of the Reflection Action Circles engagement with key stakeholders in Mafia.



Members of Miguruwe facilitation circle monitoring the water project which was a result of their follow up and advocacy

Success Case Story One

Miguruwe and Lihimalyao Women and Youth Facilitation Circles

Women and youth facilitation circles from Miguruwe and Lihimalyao villages discussed the water services delivery challenge in their respective villages. In those villages there were no access to public water supply and relied on one water sources which was far from the communities. The other challenge linked with water access issues was domestic violence and child pregnancy incidences caused by the excessive amount of time spent by women and girls to walk long distance looking for water. They decided to follow up with the ward officer and the councillor to demand provision of water in their villages. They called for the meeting with their village and ward leaders and the problems was thoroughly discussed. As a result, the ward officer and the councillor committed to prioritize water in the plans and budget.

Furthermore, women and youth organized a meeting with the council chairperson and raised their concerns on water service and demanded water to be prioritized in the district budget. The chairperson committed to consider the demand and as a result water services was prioritized in the government 2019/20 district budget. In Mandawa village, the public water supply source was not functional for some years due to lack of accountability of the Water user Association Committee. Women and youth through Reflection Action circles discussed and decided to engage and understand reasons as to why water supply ceased. They called a meeting with the village chairperson to discuss the matter, one major problem pointed out was ineffectiveness of water user Association committee and it was agreed to dissolve the committee. A new committee was formed/reinstituted which comprised of active young men and women. The water supply source was rehabilitated from the village budget and the community is currently accessing water.

Focus Area 2: Promote women's economic justice

The single international campaign on Women Labour, Decent work and Gender Responsive Public Services was officially launched on 4th May, 2019. The national chairperson of Tanzania Women Judges Association (TAWJA) honourable Joacquine De-Mello attended as the guest of honour for the event. Diverse stakeholders from CSOs, NGOs, INGOs, government departments / institutions, trade union, Women's rights organizations and the wider public attended the event as well. Prior to the launch of the event, a series of activities were organized for awareness raising and for mobilizing support for the campaign. The national campaign Taskforce composed of Oxfam, WILDAF, WLAC, TAWLA, TGNP & TUCTA organized a reflection session to review the draft Campaign Strategy and to learn more about the thematic campaign areas. The session brought together representatives from women's rights organizations, feminists, representatives of trade union, academia, and community representatives. In addition, ActionAid Tanzania engaged two TV stations with national coverage (Azam TV and TBC1 and its sister Radio TBC FM) during the prime morning show to speak about the campaign. Accordingly, the Press Conference was held in collaboration with the Campaign Taskforce.

AATZ organized a multi-stakeholders' dialogue to raise awareness on the ILO Convention 190 on Violence and Harassment. The dialogue also aimed at building a collective bargaining demand that would be tabled to the government through its respective Ministries but also before other stakeholders including The Trade Union Congress of Tanzania (TUCTA) and the Association of Tanzania Employers (ATE). Representatives from the Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender Elderly and Children (MoHCDGEC) and the Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs (MoCLA), the ILO, local, and national CSOs participated in the dialogue meeting whose outcomes would inform advocacy engagements on GBV at workplace.

At the Local Rights Program level awareness and sensitization meetings on Unpaid Care work (UCW) were conducted. For example, in Mafia LRP action research finding on the perception of women and men regarding gender division of labour was helpful tool to stimulate discussions around UCW. Subsequently, community level forums were organized by Women's rights Associations to discuss provision of Gender Responsive Public Services (GRPS) and its linkage to Care work. Women raised their concerns to the local Authorities on health services such as shortage of personnel and ensure access to quality maternal health services to reduce the burden of Care work. These initiatives resulted in improved service delivery in some areas. For example, maternal health service is improved at the Mafia district hospitals whereby X-ray and Ultrasound machines were purchased and installed following demand from Women Associations. Pregnant women are given a priority which is a good practice that has reduced the time spent at the hospital to secure services. In addition, time diary surveys were conducted in Pemba and Mafia districts, and the report will be disseminated in 2020.



Launch of the International campaign on Women Labour, - Decent work and Gender Responsive Public Services

Through series of interventions under Priority 1, a total of 14,206 people (10, 822 women and 3,384 men) were reached

3.2.

Program Priority ii.

Enhance civic participation and state accountability and Gender Responsive Public Services (education and health)

**Focus Area 1:
Progressive taxation for quality
gender-responsive public services**

During the reporting period, AATZ staff and partners were trained on progressive taxation. The training informed the context that will help in developing Tax Justice work strategy. As a result, staff and partners were able to mobilize and educate communities on the link between tax and provision of public services. Youth are taking actions by mobilizing themselves to demand quality infrastructure, materials and quality services delivery particularly in reproductive health services as a result of increased awareness on Gender-Responsive Public Services (GRPS) and tax justice, planning and budgeting processes as well as obligations of the state in delivering social service and the role of the citizen to participate. This change was noted in Kilwa, Mafia, and Tandahimba.

Participatory gender budget analysis was done at district and national levels focusing on education and health to understand the extent to which budgets incorporated youth priorities. Moreover, expenditure tracking and community score cards were conducted to collect community perspectives on public services delivery and areas of concerns.

These initiatives resulted into improved service delivery. For example, in Pemba, 696 young people through their organization (Pemba Youth Voice) conducted public expenditure tracking on education and water projects to understand how public funds were spent and as to why projects were not completed on time. The findings were shared with the government. This has led to the completion of the water projects at Vikunguni village, and an estimate of 350 people are now accessing water supply service.



Online advocacy training to youth

AATZ in collaboration with Global Platform Kenya conducted trainings on participatory budgeting, parliamentary budget committee engagements and online advocacy. Furthermore, training on digital media advocacy with focus on GRPS was provided to social media bloggers and influencers to enhance their capacity in human rights and GRPS. Training was organized on GRPS, tax justice, planning and budgeting processes with focus on health and education sectors to women, youth (men & women).

Focus Area 2: Promote quality, free and gender-responsive public education

ActionAid Tanzania worked in partnership with Policy Forum, TENMET, TTU and other like-minded organizations to advocate for free, quality and inclusive education. Accordingly, evidences were generated such as policy briefs on National Plan of Action to End Violence Against Women and Children (NPA-VAWC) and research on quality of Education Towards Industrialization to support advocacy work. Five hundred (500) copies for each policy brief were disseminated to policy makers and parliamentarians. AATZ participated in the stakeholders meeting which was organized by the government under the President Office-Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) to deliberate on how best the National 2018/2021 Inclusive Education Strategy would be implemented to ensure delivery of intended goals. The meeting was attended by government officials including deputy permanent secretary PO-RALG and NGOs.

At LRP level, series of trainings and advocacy engagement were organized in partnership with local partners such as MEDO, AFNET, Women and Youth Based Organizations. The actions intended to create general awareness on inclusive education financing, solidarity building among education stakeholders for advancing government accountability in delivering inclusive education. This has resulted into the formation of youth, women, and girl's platforms for collective analysis of schools' budget and expenditure.

Women and young people through their organizations analysed district council's education budgets, to understand the proportion of budget allocated to education, actual disbursement and utilization. As a result, youth and women in Singida prepared their shadow education plans indicating what they would want to see in the education budget.

The alternative plans are used to engage duty bearers at Local Government Authority level. Furthermore, Communities are actively taking actions to hold the government accountable for quality service delivery. For instance, Ilongero School Management Committee in Singida engaged the District council consistently demanding the government to address education challenges facing their school such as inadequate classrooms. This has resulted into the construction of two new classrooms and one teacher's office at Ilongero Primary school.

AATZ in collaboration with MEDO facilitated stakeholder's series of advocacy meetings towards the commemoration of the international day of persons with disabilities, and children's forums were organized through which girls and children with disabilities presented their concerns and issues through drama, riddles, poems and theatre to the government.



Commemoration of the International Day of persons with disability in Singida Region

Focus Area 3: Promote participation of citizens in democratization processes and governance.

During the period under review, AATZ focused on capacity development of staff, partners and young people to use participatory tools and demand for accountability and right to participation. Accordingly, in collaboration with MS-TCDC a training on governance and accountability was provided to staff and partners. Awareness-raising training on national initiatives and actions in fighting against corruption was conducted to young people to prepare them become responsible citizens at their early youth-ages. As a result of this, youth were able to link corruption with denial of basic human rights.

AATZ advanced its engagements to create and enhance awareness of the African Governance Architecture (AGA) and African Charter on Democracy Election and Governance (ACDEG) at national and regional levels. Representatives from Tanzania composing AATZ staff, journalists and TYVA staff participated in the side meeting in Addis Ababa to prepare a collective statement which was presented before the Heads of State to demand AU leaders for full ratification and implementation of ACDEG. A comparative legal analysis of the compatibility of the ACDEG of 2007 with the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania of 1977 was conducted in collaboration with East Africa CSOs Forum, and the report was shared with Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs. Additionally, two meetings were conducted for consultation and validation of media advocacy strategy.

Furthermore, series of trainings on leadership skills, political strategies, and campaign techniques were conducted to inspire young people to participate in Local Government election as well as in planning and budgeting processes and other decision-making processes.

TYVA, in collaboration with the National Electoral Commission conducted mass campaign on civic and voters' national registration. The campaign reached about 34,000 youth. As a result of the initiatives a total of 103 young people (43 Female and 60Male) in areas where our partners work and LRPS were elected in various positions of leadership. Moreover, young people began to analyze, attack, and disrupt the prevailing status power patterns. The young people managed to use different multimedia strategies in Mwanza, Songwe and Mbeya, carefully curated to convey messages through democratic questions of the day.



Mitole village youth, with a facilitator in one of their discussion

In partnership with Global Platform Kenya AATZ conducted 12 Trainings to youth in both urban and rural areas covering in capacity building and included young people in organizing social accountability and participatory governance. Forums between young people and LGA authorities were organized to discuss on issues and concerns related to youth participation.

In addition, Reflection Action circles for young women and men were established to create platforms for young people to analyze and generate advocacy issues. Thus, number of youth-led groups/networks and coalitions were established or revitalized and are taking actions to demand accountability. For example, young people in Mitole village in Kilwa district advocated for removal and re-establishment of the natural resource and forestry management committee, which was less effective. As a result, a new committee was formed which comprised of active young men and women, unlike the previous one.

Success Case Story Two

“At the LRP level, the Reflection Action circles, which not only generate issues but also create a space for inspiration and solidarity, played a big role in mobilization of young people to contest for leadership positions. More young people contested for local authority leadership positions, as a result 103 became leaders and representatives of young people in decision making bodies ”

Through series of interventions under Priority 2, a total of 7,001 (3,933 Female and 3,068 males) were reached

3.3.

Program Priority iii.

Promote resilience livelihoods and climate justice

**Focus Area 1:
Food sovereignty and agro-ecological adaptation**

Efforts were exerted in facilitation of local, national, regional and international policy advocacy engagements to advocate for adequate agricultural financing. Accordingly, small holder farmers and ActionAid Tanzania staff participated in advocacy such as 63 Commission of Status of Women (CSW), Gender is My Agenda Campaign (GMAC) and European Commission Pan-African Program African Union summit. During 63 CSW women urged the government to resist austerity policy on privatization, Public-Private Partnership (PPP) that are imposed by the IMF, WB and transnational capital because of the negative impact on provision of social goods and services. Moreover, Women farmers from Tanzania had an opportunity to participate in consultative meetings with Department of Rural Economic and Agriculture as well as meetings on Pan-African Program African Union and CAADP.

The meetings provided an avenue for farmers to collectively voice issues that affect their livelihood. Additionally, the engagements provided opportunities for participants to reflect, share best practices and identify strategies and policies to foster integration, enhanced market access and intra-regional trade in agricultural commodities and services in the quest for achieving economic and food security outcomes

Moreover, East African Community (EAC) agricultural budget Summit was organized in collaboration with Trust Africa and Eastern and Southern African small-scale Farmers Forum (ESSAFF). The meeting brought together farmers from EAC member states countries, media, CSOs. Government officials from the Ministry of Agriculture and finance from Tanzania and other countries were represented as well. The speaker for EALA promised that they would push for the establishment of the East Africa Agriculture and Food Security Commission as an institution that will coordinate agriculture and food security issues in the region. ActionAid Tanzania worked with ANSAF, MVIWATA, OXFAM, and ESSAFF to conduct a pilot



Mentor farmers checking progress in one of the agro-ecology farms in Singida

study on the CAADP the Biennial Review (BR) in six districts namely Kilosa, Mvomero, Mafia, Bagamoyo, Chamwino, and Singida. Aim of the study was to collect qualitative data on the impact of the government agricultural intervention such as DADPs to smallholder farmers. The study findings were shared with government representatives and generated evidence used to engage duty bearers.

Rural women farmers had an opportunity to present their finding on the country performance reporting template reported to AUC. Furthermore, AATZ organized a meeting with the Agricultural Sector Lead Ministry (ASLM) to discuss the CAADP Biennial Review process. This engagement was a platform for mutual accountability building, and peer review that motivates performance on targets set by the Malabo Declaration.

The Rural Women Farmers Platform visibility is increased and their contribution to the agriculture sector is manifested by their involvement in decision making at the local and national levels using evidence generated by the platform to influence changes. Platforms members are recognized and are invited by the local government to participate in the planning and budget process (starting at the village level) to identify farmers' needs and priorities for the next fiscal year.

Additionally, assessment on the impact of the Agricultural Sector Development Program1 (ASDP 1) to smallholder farmers in 8 Districts was conducted in partnership with ANSAF. The information generated is used by small holder farmers to advocate for efficacy in implementation of the publicly financed project during the phase two of ASDP. Women were supported to participate in the Annual Agricultural Policy Conference (AAPC) in Tanzania. The forum aimed at discussing challenges, opportunities, emerging issues, and the potential policy areas for the government to consider in the national macro and micro policy reform processes. National Agriculture budget Summit was organized in partnership with Rural Women Farmers Federation, the event involved 150 participants comprised of Small-holder women Farmers, Agric Coalition, representatives from Ministries (ASLM), MPs-Chairperson/clerk-committee-Agricultures and Budget committee, Councilors, District Executive Directors from selected districts, Research Institutions and media.

The Deputy Minister for agriculture pledged to work on the recommendations and improve advisory services, market, post-harvest management, and prioritizing the value addition for rural farmers' benefits. Two (2) live TV programs, two local radio programs were organized on the importance of agriculture investments to address smallholder' farmers' challenges and drive the country's economy towards industrialization and middle-income. 14 newspapers published the same messages.

The government authorities in Singida and Chamwino promised to use 10% of local revenues to provide loans without interest to small holder farmers. Accordingly, Singida District council in 2018/19 fiscal year disbursed a total of TSH 197 Million to 15 youth groups, 17 women's groups and three groups of people with disabilities. More than 70% members of these groups invested the funds in agricultural processing. For instance, Mshikamano Group in Ntonge Village purchased a maize mill grinding machine.

ActionAid also focused on promotion of agro-ecological adaption to small holder farmers. During the review period, the number of farmers who had adopted agro-ecological practices has increased to 1280 from 1200 who have directly benefited from the project. The use of botanical methods for controlling plant pests and for storage of farm produce has reduced production cost for smallholder farmers. Women have reported having higher decision-making power within a household in the participants group compared to the delayed participants group. Farmers reported improved household food security and food diversity that was contributed by the SNAP project.

AATZ organized training sessions (on ago-ecology and resilient livelihoods programs to women and youth. Moreover, reflection meetings were organized with mentor farmers, farmers and local government staffs.

The meetings aimed at reflecting on the progress of the implementation of the agroecology project and the lessons learned from the project implementation. Stakeholders' workshop was organized for joint reflection on lessons and best practices from Singida Nutrition and Agroecology Project (SNAP).

The meeting was attended by representatives from AATZ, Nelson Mandela University, Cornell University, Representative from McKnight Foundation, LGAs from Singida District Council, councilors, other organizations from MVIWATA, TABIO, PELUM, and RECODA and 20 mentor farmers. Exhibition day of indigenous seeds was organized in Chamwino District; it was attended by a diverse of agriculture stakeholders such as NGOs, members of parliament, extension officers, councilors, and farmers representatives from different places of the country.

Whilst, the project has phased out, extension officers continued to collaborate closely with Mentor Farmers (MFs) to educate the public about the use of the agroecology practices, including the intercropping, application of organic methods, use of indigenous knowledge like composite manure to preserve the soil and to improve soil carbon.

Government accountability and responsiveness is improved. It was reported by small holder farmers that Agricultural extension officers spends time with farmers and have established "farmer field schools to train farmers on better farming methods free of charge. In contrast to the past where they used to request money for transport to go to rural areas. In certain areas of Chamwino, such as Mlowa Barabarani and Iringa Mvumi, extension officers never visited communities at all, now officers are placed at the community level by the government which has improved accessibility.

Singida District council linked the Mtinko Sunflower cooperative group (“Cluster”) with the Tanzania Agriculture Development Bank (TADB) to access a loan for sunflower processing. In the fiscal year 2019/2020, Chamwino district, allocated budget to construct a grape processing factory in Chinangali II, and more efforts are made to improve the grape farm irrigation system.

**Focus Area 2:
Promote land rights for enhanced
resilience of livelihoods**

This focus area is centered on transforming traditions and cultural norms that restrict the right of women to use and control natural resources and land. Women village resource governance monitors were trained on rights to participation in natural resources management. Through Reflection Action Circles, women were able to analyze power and control over natural resources and realized that men have more power and control over natural resources due to rooted cultural norms and practices.



As a result, women’s consciousness on their rights to land is improved and they are actively engaging the most powerful actors to challenge practices that perpetuate violation of their rights. Subsequently, engagement meetings were organized between women and leaders (village leaders, religious leaders and traditional leaders) where women raised their concerns and recommendations for change. Resource governance monitors have developed indicators which are used to track changes of attitudes and practices at community level. Additionally, reflection meetings were organized to analyze challenges faced by smallholder women farmers in accessing available natural resources for economic activities.

Womens’ charter of demands was developed and presented to stakeholders meeting which brought together communities representatives, local government officials, and councillors. The charter of demands is also used for influencing decision-makers, government officials, and other development partners. In partnership with Kalambo district council Village Land Use Plans (VLUP) were developed in four villages surrounding lake Sundu to ensure protecting and conservation of the lake.

A total of 3,788 people (2,248 women and 1551 men were reached and influenced under Priority 3

3.4.

Program Priority iv.

**Advance the rights of young people
(children and youth)**

**Focus Area 1:
Promote youth development
(Decent work)**

Focus area one is centered around enhancing youth economic empowerment and decent employment to youth in rural and urban areas. AATZ worked with Tanzania Platform Task Force for CSOs to prepare a shadow report focusing on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 and 16. Also contributed inputs in the government Voluntary National Review (VRNs) report on the implementation of SDGs. A stakeholder's dialogue was organized in partnership with YPC to discuss challenges associated with youth employment and access to decent jobs. The dialogue was attended by members of parliament, trade unions, media, and local government authorities. Key demands raised included:



National youth dialogue on Decent work

Policies to recognize the contribution of informal sector and ensure protection of workers' rights in the sector, improvement of council budget management for impactful youth economic activities, employment policies that will facilitate job creation and ensure access to decent work in the informal sector and demand for establishment of market information centers for young people.

Moreover, a national youth dialogue on decent work was organized whereby key stakeholders from relevant government officials, youth caucus Members of Parliament Secretary, youth-led organizations, activists, trade unions, employers' associations as well as youth from rural areas participated. Deliberations from the dialogue were compiled and presented to the Prime Minister's office for further actions. In Mafia district, stakeholders' meetings were organized to discuss on working conditions in hotels and fishing industries.

The meetings involved LGA officials, CDFs, young people, SAWAMA leaders, women workers from hospitality industry (hotels, guest houses, restaurants, and Bar), fishing industry and transportation. Based on the experience of participants, access to decent work is still critical in all three sectors where young people are predominantly employed. Most of the workers reported denial of their basic entitlements such as contracts, annual leaves, maternal leaves and Social protections.

Initial interventions have laid a foundation for further advocacy engagement. Moreover, knowledge and capacity of young people to demand decent work is enhanced thus young people are taking collective actions to voice in a coordinated manner. This has facilitated the platforms and networks that were formed to mobilize and organize young people. Through these platforms youths have organized interactive meetings with training institutions, private sector employers and government to raise concerns associated with access to decent work.

Young people's awareness on their rights and existing opportunities for economic empowerment increased as a result of the training sessions and dialogue meetings organized by AATZ. Among activities carried out include baseline surveys and awareness-raising sessions on the availability and criteria for accessing the funds from youth development fund generated from 4% of LGA local revenue.

Another capacity development activity is digital entrepreneurship training which was conducted by TYVA to enable youths to use digital technology through electronic business (e-business/e-commerce). Young people are increasingly demanding accountability and government responsiveness to young people's demands is also improved. For example, young people in Unguja were invited by the Council Chairperson at North A district to discuss on youth economic empowerment and promised that the proposed 5% of the district revenue will be considered and directed to youth economic development activities.



Members of Pemba Female youth organisation speaking to girls in one of the schools in Pemba.

Focus Area 2: Promote the rights of children and protect them from various forms of exploitation and abuse

Promotion of rights in Schools (PRS) practice has contributed to improved safety and protection of children from violence and abuse.

ActionAid has worked with girls and communities to assess right to safe and non-violent environment, and the right to adequate infrastructure based on PRS indicators. In Tandahimba district insufficient school-accommodations was identified as practices that subject girls to sexual violence. Thus, the district commissioner initiated a charity campaign for donation of mattresses for girls in secondary schools. As a result, 100 mattresses were donated and distributed to 48 girls at Luagala Secondary School who were renting houses outside the school compound. Moreover, children's safety and protection knowledge in schools was improved among teachers, community members and SMCs. For example, the School management committee of Chaani Masingini in collaboration with parents have successfully built a fence for protecting children.

Young women organization in Pemba launched campaign on **“RUDI SHULE, JENGA MAISHA YAKO”** which means, Go back to school for your development, the purpose of this campaign is mainly to encourage girls who dropped out from school to go back and continue with their studies for the better future. As a result of the campaign 2 girls from Tumbwe Shehia re-joined school and are currently progressing well with their studies.

A total of 9,628 people (4933 Female and 4,695 male) were reached and influenced under Priority 4.

NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY REACHED DURING 2019

Program Priorities & Focus Areas	Female	Male	Total
Program priority one - Focus area one			14,206
	7243	1503	8,746
	3579	1881	5,460
Program Priority two - Focus Area One - Focus Area two			7,001
	1911	1507	3,418
	727	663	1,390
	1295	898	2,193
Program Priorities & Focus Areas	Female	Male	Total
Program priority three - Focus area one			3,799
	1459	998	2,457
	789	553	1,342
Program Priority four - Focus Area One - Focus Area two			9,628
	2482	2212	4,694
	2451	2483	4,934
GRAND TOTAL	21,936	12,698	34,634

4.0 Organization Development major Achievements.

4.1. **Priority One: Governance**

AATZ is committed to transform its governance and leadership systems and practices and uphold democratic governance, transparency and accountability in its internal and external processes. Moreover, it is aspired to strengthen its internal constituency on one hand and its dual citizenship as member of the federation on the other hand. Most importantly AATZ is determined to transform its governance into full Affiliate membership of ActionAid International federation.

2019 was a remarkable year for ActionAid Tanzania due to significant progress made towards become an affiliate member of ActionAid International Federation. A step by step process was deployed starting from self-review (Health check) of organizational capability to becoming an affiliate member, that was conducted by the Board and Senior Management Team whereby the outcomes of the review were shared to the Global Secretariat Governance Team .Based on the assessment results, Membership development plan was developed and was approved by the Board and shared to the Global Secretariat.

Based on the report, AA Tanzania went through number of external reviews and started implementation of all review recommendation which meant to strengthen AA Tanzania. The Management and Board of AA Tanzania is satisfied with progress made and are optimistic to achieve full affiliate membership status by 2020.

Following change in NGO Act in Tanzania mainland, AA Tanzania was able to comply with new NGO Act by changing its registration from Limited Company by guarantee to an NGO.

Further, in ensuring AA Tanzania is remodelled to have an effective structure and operational modal which aligns with the context, a participatory Self-Assessment involving staff representatives, Senior Management Team and The Board was conducted. The assessment helped to define the operational model that AA Tanzania should adopt. The actual implementation of the new model is expected to commence in the second half of year 2020.

4.2. **Priority two: Human Resource and Change Management**

The purpose of human resource management is to improve organizational performance through people management. ActionAid Tanzania is striving to ensure attainment of its set objectives and goals by ensuring smooth working environment with adequate and skilled human resource. The department has a duty of aligning the organization with the rapidly changing and complex environment through organizational learning, knowledge management, talent management and transformation of organizational norms and values.

This includes organizational climate which entails attitudes and beliefs that influence teams' collective behaviour, organizational culture and organizational strategies.

During the year 2019 the organization mainly focused on developing structures, systems, and processes to improve organizational effectiveness. Policies and Guides developed or reviewed and approved by the board include HROD Strategy and Occupational Safety and Health Authority (OSHA) Policy. Moreover, familiarization on policies to staff and partners on top of the organization business include Child Protection Policy, Open Information Policy, Work-Life Balance Policy, Staff Safety and Security Policy and Procurement Policies and Procedures Manual.

In order to improve performance management and assessment, performance standards were established to enable the organization to reward staff equitably and motivate them accordingly. Staff performance appraisals were done as per organizational requirements.

Succession plan strategy was developed to ensure that institutional knowledge is transferred and maintained in case leaders leave the organization for retirement or any other reasons. Physical and Online Human Resource Audit was concluded to assess compliance of current HR and people management systems, policies and practices in order to identify areas of strengths / weaknesses of the HR function and the priority actions to improve. The succession plan is designed to assist current managers to identify talented individuals who are capable to take over their positions at a time manager leave the organization.

Staff development needs were compiled, analyzed and Staff Development plan was developed. 18 staff attended trainings and conferences in the year 2019. Among the training conducted include training on management principles conducted during a retreat in May 2019, and training on Human resource management and Tanzania Labor law. The two trainings were attended by all staff including Senior Management members. The table below shows a mix of employees by gender.

Staff size data

Gender	31 Dec 2019	%	31 Dec 2018	%
Male	20	59	21	60
Female	14	41	14	40
Total	34	100	35	100

4.3.

Priority three: Monitoring, Evaluation

Monitoring Evaluation and Learning forms an integral part of the program, therefore throughout this reporting period of January through to December, AATZ continued to closely monitor the intervention from all levels while enhancing participatory approach as embedded in its Accountability and learning and Planning Systems. Accordingly, Participatory Review and Reflection Process (PRRP) was conducted twice to ensure transparency and accountability to our stakeholders particularly people living in poverty, Stories of change were documented, and live testimonies were also shared during this event.

Through this we were able to learn and reflect on our programming, processes and systems as well as behavior and generated lessons which has informed 2020 planning. Regular monitoring was also conducted to document learning and changes that are observed in terms of power shift, accountability and social movement building. Reports are used for management decision on the areas for improvement in a timely manner. Researchers and baseline studies were also conducted to inform projects and evaluate the progress made while at the same time inform new opportunities as well as generating evidence for advocacy work.



Participatory monitoring and reflection process at village level

4.4.

Priority four: Communications

Communication in ActionAid Tanzania plays a key role in promoting the organisation mission work. In the year 2019, several activities were planned and implemented at LRP and national levels to ensure consolidation, documentation and dissemination of information.

Media engagement (print media, broadcast and social media) was key to disseminate information to stakeholders as well as profiling and increasing the organization visibility. Collaboration and relationship between ActionAid Tanzania and media are improved hence wider coverage. AATZ worked with Tanzania Journalist Governance Network (TGJN) in awareness building to journalists on governance concerns, processes and institutions advancing governance norms at local and international levels. At (LRPs) level community members and partners were encouraged to engage and use community radios to share their stories and concerns. Moreover, publication, documentaries and reports were developed and disseminated widely to share best practices and impact made to the lives of people living in poverty.

Total of 75 articles were featured in local newspapers such as the Guardian, Citizen, Nipashe, Uhuru, Habari Leo and Mwananchi. 23 radio programs and 18 television programs were organized. Throughout the year, digital platforms were predominantly used, for example presence on twitter was increased and we were able to reach 1575 followers (946 new followers), 92.3K impressions (October- December) and 1.3K likes.



Journalist listening to women explaining progress of their work with AATZ in Newala District



4.5.

Priority five: Financial Management

During the year ended 31st December 2019, ActionAid Tanzania raised a total of TZS 6.9 billion, out of which income from Child Sponsorship is amounting to TZS 2.7 billion, institutional donor income of TZS 4.2 billion and other income of TZS 12.8 million. Accordingly, there was a slight increase of 1% compared to the overall income in 2018.

The income from Regular Giving decreased by 9% when compared to the income of the corresponding period in 2018. Income from the regular sources generally constitutes 39% of the total income of the period.

During the year, partnership income (non-sponsorship income) was TZS 4.2 billion, which was 8% higher compared to the 2018. The reason for the increase was due to improved implementation from NORAD and DANIDA projects that commenced on 1st January of 2018.

The total expenditure incurred for the year ended 31 December 2019 was TZS 7.2 billion which is higher by 10% compared to the same period in 2018. This is due to increased effectiveness in implementation of projects as explained above.

The use of these funds in the year ended 31 December 2019 and the state of financial position as at that date is shown in the Statement of Income and Expenditure. There were enough funds to implement the 2019 work plans and the organization remained financially stable throughout the year.

The organization had secured enough funding to cover its Annual Work Plan for 2019. Detailed results for the year are presented on page 14 of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2019

	2019	2018
INCOME	TZS'000	TZS'000
Grants from Action Aid International	2,714,703	2,972,618
Projects sponsorship income	4,183,990	3,873,917
	6,898,693	6,846,535
Other income	12,838	16,232
TOTAL	6,911,531	6,862,767
EXPENDITURE		
Direct programme expenditure	-5,114,463	-4,638,013
Country office cost	-1,325,207	-1,287,118
Other cost	-789,670	-663,822
Foreign currency exchange loss	-25,216	-14,791
	-7,254,556	-6,603,744
Surplus/(deficit) for the year	-343,025	259,023

4.6.

Priority Six: Fundraising

ActionAid Tanzania (AATZ) solicits funds from two major sources which are regular giving (Child Sponsorship Program) and Partnership funding (including institutional donor funding). AATZ made a commitment in its current CSP to resource its programs from the two mentioned sources at the ratio of 49/51 between regular giving and partnership (institutional) funding respectively.

4.6.1. Regular Giving Source of Funding.

Regular giving income generated from Child Sponsorship continues to remain as one of the relevant income streams. Regular giving income finances one third of the organizations long term rights and social justice work that is rooted in communities. The organization is striving to retain and transform this source of income so that it remains relevant to our strategy. As of January 2019, AATZ started with the total of 7,797 child sponsorship links from Italy, UK, Sweden and Greece. At the end of year 2019, there was a slight decline of supporters to 7,787. Communications to supporters were done through child message, photo updates and welcome pack for new supporters. Total of 6706 (91%) supporters were serviced. Additionally, eight community voice reports with photos and soft stories were prepared and shared with our supporters. 1277 new profiles were collected and submitted. The Sponsorship manager worked closely with the District Based Local Right Program staffs to ensure timely response to queries welcome requests, and any other supporters' correspondences in respect to sponsored children.

During this reporting period we hosted two supporters from Italy and one supporter from Greece, accordingly community visits were organized in Zanzibar, Singida and Chamwino. The supporters appreciated the work and provided positive feedback at the LRP as well as at Funding Affiliate level. The supporter who visited Singida LRP donated about 3,000 euro to support community initiative on the ongoing classroom construction. And the one who visited Chamwino promised to support the construction of volleyball playgrounds for three schools namely Chilonwa, Mahama and Msanga B.

The Child Sponsorship Manager continued attending webinar meetings for regular updates on child sponsor modernization project and provided data requested by the Global Secretariat project team to support in the project. Moreover, compliance to child safeguarding policy has been observed during data collection, children engagement, child message collection and photo updates.

4.6.2. Institutional funding

AATZ engaged in mobilizing institutional donor funded projects through establishment of relationship with potential donors and responding to funding calls through proposal/concept notes development. For example, during year 2019 we organized in country Donor visit to Norwegian embassy and Swiss Development Cooperation country office.

All program staff and other members from Finance and HR were involved in this process. Training on fundraising was organized and 19 staff which including two staff from partners attended the training. The training covered various fundraising techniques i.e. Business development cycle and at the end of the training Fundraising Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) were developed and are in place.

Mechanism for developing and dissemination key selling point and periodic tracking of fundraising performance was developed and are in place. AA Tanzania fundraising team continued to work with fundraising team from other ActionAid countries in developing joint proposals/concept notes and making follow-up on the project proposals submitted in previous years.

During the reporting period AATZ managed to secure some funds from institutional source. The total amount of GBP 69,327 was raised from one new project and GBP 640,033.00 for renewed SDC funded PSA project. By December 2019, we managed to develop eleven expressions of interest, eight (8) concept notes and four (4) full proposals.



5.0 Challenges and Lesson learnt

5.1 Challenges encountered

- The new government system of funds approval channelled to district accounts has delayed the implementation of construction projects of which AA Tanzania is co-financing. Approval is centralized and it involves two ministries (President's office Regional Administration and Local Government and Ministry of finance as well as central Bank Of Tanzania.
- The revised NGO Act have added number of compliance requirements to NGOs and this has increased accountability requirements. The compliance requirements include but not limited informing the Government in writing for every activity implemented for our operation in Zanzibar, seeking approval for any new donor signed contracts, filling performance reports and period publishing of financial information in public media.
- Raising funds from donors is becoming extremely competitive that requiring extra investment in fundraising. However, opportunities for ActionAid Tanzania to successfully excel in fundraising is very promising due to support from Global Secretariat in fundraising, experience sharing among the AA countries through regular workshops and Tanzania being one among donor priority country.

5.2 Lessons learned

- In a turbulent political climate, strategic collaboration with relevant authorities in our operational areas is very important whilst maintaining the organization values and principles. This has helped us to continue with our programs in the changed political climate.



**ActionAid Tanzania
Plot No.79, Makuyuni Street
Mikocheni B Area
P.O. Box 21496
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Telephone
+255 754 744 443**

**Email:
admin.tanzania@actionaid.org**