

A photograph of three students in a classroom. In the foreground, a young boy with short dark hair, wearing a red t-shirt, looks directly at the camera with a slight smile. Behind him to the left, a girl in a white school uniform and headscarf has her right hand raised. To the right, another girl in a similar white uniform and headscarf has both hands raised. They are sitting at wooden desks. The background is a plain, light-colored wall. The 'act!onaid' logo is in the top right corner.

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ActionAid Tanzania **ANNUAL REPORT**

2018

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Acronyms

AAI	ActionAid International
AATZ	ActionAid Tanzania
ACDEG	African Charter on Democracy, Election and Governance
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CDF	Community Development Facilitator
CoP	Community of Practice
CRSA	Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DTAs	Double Taxation Agreements
EAC	East Africa Community
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FFS	Farm Field Schools
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GPRS	Gender Responsive Public Services
HR	Human Resource
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
HR/OD	Human Resource and Organizational Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation

ICT	Information Communication Technology
LRPs	Local Rights Programs
MVIWATA	Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania
PRRP	Participatory Review and Reflection Process
PRS	Promoting Rights in School
SAM	Social Accountability Monitoring
TACOSODE	Tanzania Consortium for Social Development
TAWLA	Tanzania Women Lawyers Association
TCDC	Training Centre for Development Corporation
TGNP	Tanzania Gender Network Programming
TEN/MET	Tanzania Education Network
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TTU	Tanzania Teachers' Union
TYVA	Tanzania Youth Vision Association
YPC	Youth Partnership Countrywide
VAC	Violence against Children
VAT	Value Added Tax
VAW	Violence against Women
WLAC	Women Legal Aid Centre

Foreword

Dear Readers

ActionAid Tanzania is happy to present this 2018 Annual Report that highlights its achievements in the year to which communities we work with, partners and stakeholders made direct and indirect contribution. The year 2018 was the 1st year towards rolling-out the 4th Country Strategy Paper and hence we gained much more experience on how the strategy can be effectively implemented.

This year too, we have registered incremental gains in advancing social justice, gender equality and eradication of poverty at local and national level. Through our programs under advancing women rights (prevention of violence against women & girls and promoting women economic empowerment), 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, many people who live in poverty have benefited. In doing so, we claim that ActionAid Tanzania has contributed towards holistic development of the country. The staff, the senior management team members, partner organizations and government stakeholders who contributed for the success at all levels deserve appreciation.

The National Board and the General Assembly played proactive role in the year to ensure the organization delivers commitments it made in the Country Strategy Paper. On top of reviewing and approving the annual plan and budget, the Board regularly monitored the progress made in implementing the annual plan and provided support and advise to the management on ways of improving performance efficiency.

Guided by the Country Strategy Paper, we also made bold decision this year to transform our governance system from an Associate to an Affiliate status which is an advanced level of governance structure so as to broaden and deepen our role and influence in ActionAid International Federation besides strengthening our in-country constituency. The General Assembly resolved to start the Affiliation journey and approved the roadmap which was immediately followed by its roll-out.

As our journey of securing social justice, gender equality and eradication of poverty has long way to go, I call upon all staff, partners and stakeholders to come closer and join hands in the struggle. Collectively, we need to draw lessons from our performance in 2018, capitalize on what has worked well and address gaps and challenges we encountered in the year so that our achievement in 2019 is much more advanced and effective.

Thank you so much again for your commitments.

Enjoy reading the annual report.



MARY NSEMWA

CHAIRPERSON OF THE NATIONAL BOARD

ActionAid Tanzania

Executive Summary

In 2018, ActionAid Tanzania started the roll-out of its 4th Country Strategy Paper (CSP IV) which outlines the organization's commitments for the period from 2018 – 2022. The annual plan and budget prepared by the staff in consultation with communities and stakeholders. It was reviewed and approved by the National Board and the General Assembly on November 2017.

The implementation of the plan was facilitated at local and national level. At local level, it was spearheaded by Local Rights Programs at Pemba, Unguja, Mafia, Kilwa, Tandahimba, Newala, Chamwino and Singida directly involving communities, Community-Based Organizations and government sector offices. Partners such as MVIWATA and MIIKO also worked in partnership with AATZ on grassroots programs in Morogoro and Mbeya. At national level, we partnered with TYVA, YPC, Policy Forum, TEN/MET, THRDC and TACOSODE.

Interventions of the year focused on the following four interlinked 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).

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

Prevention of violence against women: Major achievements under the priority include: Increased awareness of women and the community at large on women rights, various forms of violence against women and girls and their implications as well as legal procedures to prevent VAW, integration of violence prevention religious teachings, enhanced capacity of Women Rights Associations in addressing and demanding women rights and increase in number of reported cases.

Promotion of women economic rights: Assessment was conducted on women labour, decent work and gender responsive public services to organize facts on the situation in the country and contextualize the AAI Global Campaign. We were able to build alliance among like minded CSOs in the form of task force to advance the campaign. At community level, dialogue forums were facilitated to enable women to analyze gender division of labour & the burden of unpaid care work on women and girls and its impact towards realization of women's basic human rights. Moreover, analysis was done to explore economic opportunities for women and obstacles on utilization of existing potential. As a result of women's proactive engagement, the government's level of financial support to women's economic projects increased.

Enhance civic participation and state accountability

Progressive taxation for quality Gender Responsive Public Services: Successive trainings were organized to men and women on the concept of Gender Responsive Service Delivery and interface meeting were organized between community representatives and local government decision makers on just tax system and practices. Through Policy Forum, a study was conducted on nexus between informal sector and inequality in Tanzania. As a result of series of community engagements, the knowledge on the link between revenue collection and quality public services delivery increased on one hand and communities are empowered more to demand accountability from local authorities on the other.

Promote quality free and gender responsive public education: Participatory research was conducted using Promotion Rights in Schools (PRS) framework and citizen reports were produced. Moreover, successive advocacy work was conducted to influence decision for increased allocation of resource to advance education quality. We organized advocacy meetings at national and regional level in collaboration with other Civil Society Organizations to lobby on increasing budget for education sector. Through these advocacy interventions, we contributed on the establishment of Tanzania Teachers Professional Board. Following engagements, female MPs picked up the agenda on decent and accessible toilets for girls for debates. As a result of sensitization work, there is increased awareness on children's right to education.

Promote citizens' participation in governance processes: Capacity development training was organized to staff and partners on social movement building. We also mobilized CSOs and selected media houses on the importance of African Charter of Democracy, Election and Governance. As a result, increased involvement of citizens is witnessed with decision making bodies especially at local levels coupled with increase in the number of the young women and youth contesting for leadership positions. Citizens understanding enhanced on the African Charter for Democracy, Election and Governance (ACDEG) and its relevance to Tanzania.

Strengthen resilient livelihoods and promote climate justice

Promote resilience livelihoods and climate justice: Trainings were organized, and exposure visits conducted to smallholder farmers on agro-ecology. Rural Women Farmers Platforms were supported to analyze agriculture budget to track the government's allocation to agriculture sector and demands were framed. This was followed by engagement with local governments, Parliamentary Committees on Agriculture, Livestock and Water and Members of Parliament from East Africa Legislative Assembly (EALA), Agriculture, Natural Resources and Tourism Committee to influence EAC member states to allocate 10% of their budget to agriculture sector as per the Malabo commitments.

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

Youth development (decent work): Baselines survey was conducted on access to decent work and working conditions of youth in formal and informal sectors. Representatives of youth-based organizations were trained on entrepreneurship skills so that they transform social challenges into developing social enterprises. Analysis was also conducted on economic opportunities and challenges as well as government investment into youth development.

Promote the rights of children: Forums were organized with communities, religious leaders/parents and community leaders on how to improve care and support to children.

Teachers, SMC and children were trained on the six child rights principals, VAC and its consequence on children's development. Following the trainings and sensitizations, religious leaders in Mafia decided to demand presentation of Birth Certificate as a requirement before officiating marriage so as to eliminate the practice of child marriage. Schools are increasingly becoming proactive on identifying and monitoring cases of VAC.

Fundraising: Child Sponsorship continued to remain one of the key income streams and hence we strived to improve its performance to maintain existing supporters and attract more. Moreover, we developed 7 concept notes and proposals in the year to raise funds from institutional and individual donors of which one was funded.

Monitoring and Evaluation: On top of contributing in the development of the Global MEL Framework, we developed our MEL to CSP IV. Staff capacity was developed on M&E as well as learning and sharing through in-house and external trainings and exposure visits. We are able to document and share impacts of our programs to the public in various ways.

Communication and ICT: Internet connection was upgraded from 5mbps (megabits per second) to 10mbps to allow reliable access to information. This has led to easy interaction on social media platforms and cloud computing for SUN6 and other global systems. The organization further engaged in developing capacity of staff on the use of digital systems and social media to advance its mission work. We intensively engaged media houses to advance advocacy and campaign agendas and at the same time transform visibility. Various channels of communications were used such as social media and dissemination of IEC material both in hard and soft copies.

Human Resource Development and Support Services: Recruitments were made to vacant positions in the course of the year. Series of trainings were conducted, and workshops were attended within the country and abroad by staff to develop their capacities. Staff performance appraisals were reviewed, and recognition system was instituted to appreciate staff who perform better. We also developed HROD strategy to align with the strategy paper.

Governance: In order to transform our governance and advance our role in the federation, we invested in developing the capacity of Board and General Assembly members through organizing training on HRBA, Board Governance and Strategic Leadership. Moreover, the Associate made a bold decision to kick-off the Affiliation process by putting in place a roadmap. Our role in the federation has also enhanced through active participation in International Assembly and Board related tasks, taking active part in International Platforms and providing peer support to other members of the federation.

Financial Management

The Associate is able to generate resources from sponsorship funding and institutional and individual donors. In the year, it has effectively managed income and expenditures as per the plan and improved reserve levels at national level. By the end of the year, the country level reserve is at 3 months which is compliant to the global standards. The good performance was also attributed by increased income on institutional funding, effective implementation of programs and efficient cost recovery practice. Across the year, we observed favorable economic indicators such as good exchange rate that was relatively higher than what we planned with an annual headline inflation of 3.3 %

Generally, we raised GBP 2,363k or TSH 7 billion from sponsorship and institutional sources which is 106% of our plan. On the other hand, we are able to utilize 97% of the income for program and support costs.



Actionaid Tanzania Identity

ActionAid Tanzania (AATZ) is a development agency that is registered in the country and has a vision of seeing Tanzania without poverty, injustice and inequality 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 Programme in 2000. Since then, it has contributed to the development of the country. Currently, it has development programs in the Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar.

It is an Associate member of the ActionAid International (AAI) Federation which is a global justice organization working to achieve social justice, gender equality and eradication of poverty. It has a National Board and General Assembly that is in charge of making key decisions and providing strategic directions to the organization.

Our Vision

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

Our 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.

Core 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 judgements 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

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

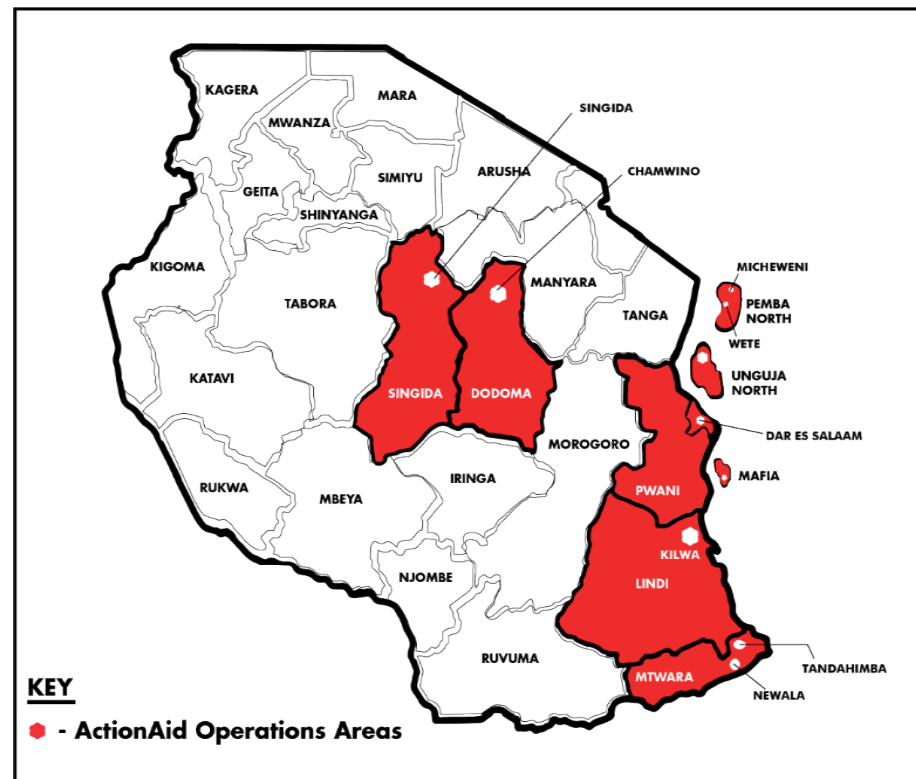
1 Background

The 2018 is the first year of the operationalization of the 4th Country Strategy Paper (CSP IV) which covers the period from 2018 - 2022. The annual plan and budget were prepared by head office departments, Local Rights Programs and partners, reviewed by the National Board and subsequently approved by the General Assembly on November 2019.

Our program interventions focused on the four strategic objectives: (1) Addressing structural causes of violence against women, promote gender equality and secure economic justice to women and girls, (2) Enhancing 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).

This annual report highlights the organizational performance of planned activities across all functions. It also analyses achievements and results/impacts observed in the period between January to December 2018. The report recognizes the contribution made both by AATZ and through partners.

At local level, development programs were implemented at Pemba, Unguja, Mafia, Kilwa, Tandahimba, Newala, Chamwino and Singida directly involving communities, community-based organizations, local partners and stakeholders. At national level, we have been working with partner organizations such as TYVA, YPC, Policy Forum, TEN/MET, TACOSODE and Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition. We also implemented grassroots programs in partnership with MVIWATA (Kilosa) and MIKO (Mbozi).



2 Program Performance

2.1 Priority 1: Addressing structural causes of violence against women & advancing economic justice for women and girls

Focus Area 1: Prevention of violence against women

KEY ACTIONS PLANNED

Conducting participatory baseline survey to establish types of violence, causes and magnitude and impact on women living in poverty and exclusion in selected areas, organizing community level discussions to analyze norms and social practices, legal frame works & procedures, criminal justice systems around violence against women, strengthening Women's Rights Associations and supporting survivors of violence in the shelter. and advocate for change in laws affecting women's rights.

Achievements: Building on previous interventions, awareness raising sessions were organized to men on causes and effects of violence against women so that they recognize their role in prevention of violence against women. Focus group discussions were organized with men and women to analyze power dynamics and factors of power imbalance persisting in the society and how they hinder realization of women's rights. Moreover, participatory reflections were organized on norms such as 'the muhali culture' and we also mobilized support from religious leaders so that they are part of the society's transformation. As a result, Sheikhs made commitments to re-inforce educating the public on human rights, child rights and women rights in Islamic teachings and influence men to become agents of change. Moreover, Women's Rights Associations were trained on lobbying and advocacy skills to enhance their capacity. Women Rights Associations in turn organized community sensitization meeting on prevention of violence against women. Women Rights Committees were also formed in 25 villages to monitor and report VAW cases in their respective areas.



Community members in Kilwa came out to streets holding placards with messages on women rights during 16 Days of Activism

ActionAid continued to support the shelter of survivors of violence in Unguja. As a result, a total of 39 survivors have been accommodated in it in the period between January to June 2018. Survivors of VAW were provided with psychosocial support and counseling service in the shelter.

Furthermore, the organization supported Women's Rights Associations in community sensitization and advocacy to advance women's rights as well as strengthening their internal governance systems. Eventually, the associations were able to mobilize women to engage local government to demand for their rights. The plan to conduct baseline survey was pushed to 2019 due to preparatory works.

In Mafia, AATz has supported SAWAMA (the Women Rights Association) to construct resource center and office premises. The Association intends to lease part of the building for income generation.



SAWAMA Resource Center building constructed by the support of AATZ in Mafia Island

Key outcomes/results

- Increased integration of women rights and prevention of VAW in Islamic teachings and speeches: Imams in Unguja for example have a special program twice a week in one of the local community radio stations where they speak on violence against women and children. This indicates transformation of the perception of community members at large.

- Increased number of reported cases of violence:** In Mafia for example, a total of 28 cases were reported to the district police gender desks which is higher as compared to 17 reported cases on the same period in 2017. This indicates that the silence in reporting VAW/G is breaking and violence cases are reported instantly.
- Community leaders involvement in prevention increased:** Village leadership in Mafia stopped marriage arrangements of 4 girls who dropped from school.
- Interest to be organized enhanced:** The membership of Women Rights Associations increased in four districts (Mafia, Kilwa, Singida and Chamwino) for collective voice and action. Many women were attracted to the Associations and the membership has increased from 9,718 on December 2017 to 16,181 by end of 2018 in the four Associations.

*After attending the training organized by ActionAid with my colleagues, we were motivated to incorporate key messages into our Islamic Friday prayers. Some of the messages we incorporated include 'be kind and respectful to women.' I do the same when I teach male madrasa (Islamic evening classes for additional knowledge)', said Salim Mjaka (55) from one of Shehias. He added that, 'change in attitude has started as witnessed by some males performing domestic chores such as fetching water from distance locations. Before the training, we hardly touch domestic chores but now we do them with knowledge as part of our responsibility', **Mbarouk Ali Othman (72)***

Case story: Criminal laws in Zanzibar revised, tightening bail conditions

Now the law imposes strict bail conditions, perpetrators face up to 30 years in jail or life imprisonment

Violence against women and children remained to be a living challenge in Tanzania in general and Zanzibar in particular. Violence, especially sexual harassment negatively affects the rights of girls including their right to education.

Despite this fact, the Zanzibar Criminal Procedure Act No.6 of 2004 and the Penal code Act of 2018 remained loose and persons who were suspected of committing sexual harassment were granted bail in Primary Courts, District Courts and High Courts loosely. Once released from police custody, persons who were granted bail often influence the investigation process and even threaten the victim that usually leads to unfair justice. As a result, cases are settled informally at family levels or by traditional elders which often ends up in creating marriage with the perpetrators or leaving the case with reconciliation. Moreover, the practice encourages others to commit similar crimes. Even those who were convicted received a handsome jail sentence of no more than seven years.

The Unguja LRP identified this issue and took it as an advocacy agenda to influence change in the laws. It brought the agenda to the CSOs coalition in 2017 to collectively advocate. Through the coalition, series of discussion forums were organized among CSOs and advocacy strategy was designed. Evidences were compiled on how the bail practices and penalties fuel sexual harassment. Targets of influence were identified, key demands framed, and successive actions were designed at the onset of the advocacy process. Accordingly, the issue was presented to key government decision makers, law enforcers and law makers. A series of face to face meetings between CSO representatives and government decision makers were also organized for lobbying.

As a result of collective advocacy, in the year 2018 the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar revised The Criminal Procedure Act No.6 of 2004. Now the law imposes strict bail conditions to suspects of sexual harassment while offenders face up to 30 years of jail or life imprisonment under new provisions of the Penal code Act 2018. The right to bail is more restricted in the revised law to the extent that it can only be granted by Chief judge. These changes have set a unique precedent on case management for VAC cases, in the history of the justice system in Zanzibar.

This is a significant success in fighting violence against women and girls. Hopefully, implementation of the amended law will convey strong message to perpetrator of sexual harassment, consequently reduce the incidence. The Unguja LRP and the CSO coalition continues to monitor the implementation of the law and keep up the momentum in advancing the rights of women and girls in the Spice Islands.

Focus Area 2: Promote Women's Economic Justice

KEY ACTIONS PLANNED

Conduct study/assessment and action research on existing policies to examine visibility and sensitivity of care work in policies and perception of women and men regarding gender division of labor, organize community dialogues to analyze gender roles and responsibilities, time used in unpaid care work using reflection-action tools and conscientize the public on unpaid care work burden to women and girls and mechanisms for its recognition and redistribution, use evidences from the study to raise awareness on the policy environment around care work and implications to women and girls' wellbeing and conduct situation analysis on the systems and practices that affect women entrepreneurs to advance in business and support women to transform their livelihoods

Achievements: Analysis on women's labour, decent work and Gender Responsive Public Services (GPRS) was conducted to understand the country situation and contextualize the Single Global Campaign which we promote together with the rest of ActionAid federation. Reflection sessions were organized with representatives of women's rights organizations, trade union, individual feminists, gender analysts and the International Labor Organization on the Campaign. At LRPs, community meetings and debates were organized using participatory tools to analyze power relations between men and women, causes and effects of power resulting from patriarchy and recognition of women's contribution in household economy. Moreover, community sensitizations were conducted on the burden of unpaid care-work with women and girls, community development facilitators and mother groups. Accordingly, an assessment was done on the community perceptions on gender division of labour. Dialogues were also organized between community members and state structures on recognition, reduction and redistribution of unpaid care-work and action plans were developed.

In order to learn more on how women benefit from existing economic schemes, participatory research was conducted to analyze viable economic opportunities and challenges facing women. Workshops were organized to enable women to analyze economic opportunities in their respective areas and how best they can access the opportunities. Challenges identified as bottlenecks to women include; lack of information on available opportunities, insufficient amount of funding provided by district councils. Hence, women are deeply engaging in lobbying for additional budget allocation for women development. As a result, local governments in some districts made commitment to organize trainings to women groups on business management and offer technical support for proper utilization of available funds. Furthermore, women were trained on SACCOS management, business entrepreneurship and financial management with the aim of strengthening women led SACCOS.

Key outcomes/results

- Alliance was established among stakeholders to advance the Single Global Campaign on Women's labor, Decent work and Gender Responsive Public Services. Campaign Taskforce was formed consisting of representatives from ActionAid Tanzania, Oxfam, WILDAF, WLAC, TAWLA, TGNP and TUCTA.
- Awareness raised among stakeholders on women's unpaid care work and the need for recognition and redistribution of women's unpaid care work
- As a result of mobilizing women and youth and developing their advocacy capacity, additional fund was secured from the local government to support women, youth and people living with disabilities. In Mafia District for example, the local Government has allocated Tsh. 300 million to support empowerment of women, youth and people with disabilities in the 2018/2019 financial year which is higher as compared to the amount allocated in 2017/2018 which was Tsh. 293 million. On the other hand, 4 out of 16 registered and trained women economic groups received funding from the district government in Kilwa through TUJIWAKI.
- Nine groups in Tandahimba and Newala developed business plans that have enabled them to access funds and loans from the government and other organizations.

- Two SACCOS groups in Tandahimba & Newala organized reflection sessions on ways of strengthening their association, re-elected their leaders and members started monthly contributions as a result of capacity building trainings organized on SACCOS management.

Through series of interventions under Priority 1, a total of 31,457 people (11,732 men and 19,779 women) were reached and influenced.

Case Story: 'Despite challenges I faced as a woman, my life is transformed'

In many parts of Tanzania, women are subjected to economic dependence. The problem is deeply rooted in social relations and gender norms and values that affect women's access to productive resources.

ActionAid Tanzania's interventions focused towards advancing women's economic rights. Accordingly, dialogue forums and trainings were organized to raise awareness among community members on women's burden of unpaid care work. As a result, women are able to link poor access to basic services such as water, electricity and health that substantiate the burden of unpaid care work for women. In Zanzibar, AATZ has been working to empower women to explore and access economic opportunities, and control over productive resources.

Pili Kashinje is among few successful women entrepreneurs in Zanzibar who benefited from trainings organized by ActionAid on enhancing women's rights through entrepreneurship skills development through which many women benefited socially and economically. Sharing her testimonies, Pili had this to say;



'As women, we are disadvantaged in many respects. Most of the needs of women including myself were left unmet. Because of the social norms, my husband didn't let me do any business as he wished me to stay at home and care for the family. When ActionAid visited my village and introduced the program on women rights, unpaid care work and economic empowerment, my fellow women influenced me to join the training sessions. I attended series of trainings. The knowledge & skills I gained helped me to know possibilities of sharing household chores and gain economic independence at household and community level. After the trainings, I shared the knowledge to my husband and convinced him to share household tasks and release me to start my own business. After series of discussion, he agreed, and I started small businesses. I now produce and sell food products such as maize and sweet potatoes the income I receive from the sale and availability of food for the family slowly changed the recognition I have at the household. Now, I am not afraid of being broke anymore and I do not beg my husband for money to meet household necessities. In 2018, I expanded my business from selling raw produces to processing them into flour, especially sweet potato flour which has high market demands. I also started making soaps from Moringa leaves and cloves which is also medically recommended, and I also dye African fabrics known as batik (like the one I am wearing now). Through struggle, my products are certified by the Tanzania Food and Drugs Authority which has increased market for my products. ActionAid has also linked me with other economic platforms, and I attended Women Entrepreneurship Workshop in Nairobi where I had an opportunity to put my products on exhibition. In my locality, I also observed successful women like me, and we jointly share our success in convincing our husbands to share household burden and give more time to women to engage in productive work' says Pili.

In addition to organizing trainings on women's economic rights, ActionAid, sensitizes women on how economic dependence can increase risks of violence and abuse at household level, particularly towards domestic violence and the way out. Women are now more aware of possibilities of sharing household chores and how economic independence changes the relationship as well as balancing the correlation between power and resources at household level. Although the progress is not even in all societies we reached, we have made tremendous progress in building the momentum to enable proactive engagement of women in economic spheres towards reducing financial dependence and improve women's economic rights.

2.2 Priority 2: Promote civic participation, state accountability and gender responsive public services

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

KEY ACTIONS PLANNED

Developing the capacity of young women and men to analyze tax systems and its linkage to domestic revenue and quality gender responsive public service delivery focusing on education and health, building platforms and forums to advocate for more budget allocation in the education and health sector and engaging in national, regional and international fora to advance progressive taxation are activities planned for the year.

Achievements: Series of trainings were organized that enabled young women and men to link resource mobilization (government revenues) with delivery of quality gender responsive public services (GRPS). Staff and partners were trained on the GRPS concepts so that they can design plans in accordance to the ActionAid GRPS Framework. Moreover, women associations and youth focused organizations were trained on budget tracking and advocacy so that they generate evidence and develop advocacy plans and strategies. Interface meeting was organized with LGA officials representing Education, Health and Agriculture sectors to influence commitments on fair revenue collection and increased budget allocation. Representatives of Women's Rights Associations in Chamwino used the analysis done on access to quality gender responsive public services as evidence to present their demands and concerns to the local government. Advocacy teams and platforms were formed to monitor revenues collection and GRPS provision at LRP level. Good progress is observed on the use of social media positively to advocate for gender responsive public services. The one-month online media advocacy conducted by TYVA (AATZ partner) enabled to reach 4 million people with 21 million impressions through social media, this has contributed to public awareness raising on Gender Responsive Public Services.

Moreover, high level advocacy meeting was organized with members of Parliamentary Committee on HIV/AIDS and drug abuse and the Budget Committee to discuss on accessibility of HIV related services so that the committee can advise the government to increase budget for HIV testing and sexual reproductive health services for adolescents and young people.

Through the partnership AATZ had with Policy Forum, the partner conducted a study on the nexus between informal sector and inequality in Tanzania. The outcome of the study was shared with relevant government institutions particularly Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) to influence the government's understanding on the issue. Recommendations made in the study were appreciated by TRA for next action.

Documentary film was produced on Tax Justice and disseminated through YouTube for public. In Zanzibar, a study was conducted on taxation system to assess the status, challenges and opportunities to improve the taxation system as it applies to peoples' access to basic service.

Through interventions, a total of 325 (200 female; 125 male) were reached.

Key outcomes/results

- The report on GRPS offered opportunity for local leaders to refer evidences during preparing local development plans.
- Understanding of communities enhanced on the link between revenue and quality public services as a result of social accountability exercises. Community members confirmed that they viewed public services as generously provided by the government and not from the taxes they pay. Such view hindered their ability to question their access to services and service quality and challenge the local leaders on the utilization of public funds.
- The social media campaign on Gender Responsive Public Service gained more attention from government officials and members of parliament.

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

KEY ACTIONS PLANNED

Conduct action research using Promoting Rights in Schools (PRS) Framework, develop the capacity of School Management Committees on school governance, produce Citizen's Education Reprot on the rights to adequate education infrastructure at district level, advocate for increased allocation of resources to education, organize training on budget and planning processes, organize training on budget and planning processes, strengthen school clubs and support community initiatives to improve school infrastructure.

Achievements: School Management Committee (SMC) members and Community Development Facilitators were trained on PRS, action research was conducted through PRS framework, and SMCs were supported to develop School Improvement Plans based on the gaps identified on children's rights to education. Forums were organized with LGA and SMCs to advocate for more resources to address shortage of infrastructures such as toilets and privacy rooms for girls. Moreover, school clubs were supported to organize dialogues on safe learning environment and preventing violence against children in and out of schools.

Training was organized to develop the capacity of youth, women and girls on domestic resource mobilization (tax collection) to finance quality public services especially the right to quality inclusive education, and educated them on how to take collective actions to demand for equitable funding to gender responsive public education. At the end of the training, participants developed action plan and formed task forces to advance the resolutions made. During the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, community forums were organized with the purpose of creating opportunities to express their voices on the provision of quality inclusive education in public schools. We closely worked with various media houses such as Mwananchi and the Citizens Newspapers, the Star TV and bloggers to reach the public on inclusive education. Ward leaders (Councilors and Ward Executive Officers) promised to plan for improved inclusive education in all designated inclusive schools.

Building on series of engagement to advance education quality, workshop was organized involving CSOs, TTU and TAMONGOSCO on the need to establish an independent Tanzania Teachers' Professional Board following the enactment of Tanzania Teachers' Professional Board Act. The review made by participants to the Act identified gaps & raised concerns on the Board's autonomy and independence. The attendance of a representative from Solidarity Center that works with Trade Unions in various parts of the world has added value in sharing global experiences. In doing so, ActionAid in collaboration with other CSOs has contributed for the creation of more independent Tanzania Teachers' Professional Board.



Nursery School building in Kijini, Zanzibar constructed with the support of ActionAid



Modern toilet for boys and girls at Potoa Secondary School, Zanzibar constructed with the support of ActionAid

ActionAid Tanzania took part in the 14th Southern Africa Civil Society Forum held in Windhoek Namibia together with Tanzania Teachers Union, Tanzania Education Network, Tanzania Youth Vision Association and advocated for increased budget allocation to education. The advocacy meeting issued communique calling SADC heads of states to adequately finance education as per EFA benchmark.

During the 2018 Global Action Week for Education, ActionAid Tanzania collaborated with other civil society organizations and the rest of global community in organizing series of forums to demand the government to keep its promise in delivering commitments made on SGD4.

Key outcomes/results:

Communities initiated a process of involving parents to plan on how to ensure safe environment to children on their way to and from school and increase student pass rates in the exams.

- Contributed for the establishment of Tanzania Teachers' Professional Board
- Female MP's picked up the agenda on ensuring access to girls' decent toilet
- Awareness among children on their education rights enhanced. They are assertive and courageous more than ever to demand their rights in and out of school including full participation in school matters and accessing quality education.
- School clubs are serving as instruments to raise concerns and propose solutions.

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

KEY ACTIONS PLANNED

Undertake gender budget analysis and Social Accountability Monitoring, advocate for access to basic services involving Parliamentary Committees, support youth clubs and activists to advance changes in civic participation in decision making processes and advocate for signing and adapting the African Charter on Democracy, Election and Governance (ACDEG)

Achievements: Training organized on social movements building which was facilitated by MS-TCDC and attended by staff drawn from AATZ, YPC, TYVA and Policy Forum. The training broadened the knowledge of participants on what a social movement is and how it can be effective. Following the training, participants made commitments to mobilize youth and establish alliances/networks and nurture local movements on development issues.

Youth were trained on advocacy and campaign skills in LRP's which was followed by community dialogues and forums.

Trainings were organized at local and national level and representatives of CSOs, youth and journalists to reflect on the importance of the Charter and how to strengthen advocacy interventions to demand the government for the ratification of the ACDEG through lobbying and using media

In areas of broadening the civic space, ActionAid collaborated with Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition in undertaking legal analysis on the amendment of the NGO Act, its implications and areas that require reconsideration by the government. As a result, wider CSOs were mobilized to debate on the outcome of the assessment and presented demands to the government.

We mobilized CSOs to enhance their awareness and understanding on the importance of the African Charter on Democracy, Elections and Governance (ACDEG) and the African Governance Architecture (AGA). Trainings were organized at local and national level and representatives of CSOs, youth and journalists to reflect on the importance of the Charter and how to strengthen advocacy interventions to demand the government for the ratification of the ACDEG through lobbying and using media.

Community score card processes was conducted in Pemba to assess peoples' views on democracy at local level. Legal analysis was also conducted in collaboration with EACSO to review the ACDEG charter against existing laws of the country which was followed by a validation workshop. We also used radio programs in Pemba to inform the role of the community and particularly young people in advancing democratic governance.

Our engagement with media (journalists) enabled not only to raise public awareness about African Charter on Democracy, Election and Governance but also helped to reach the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to share its views on the demand. The initial response from the ministry indicated that the charter contains clauses contrary to the national constitution in areas around independent candidacy and challenging presidential results in court. Through various media outlets (newspaper, radio, you tube, blogs), it was possible to reach wider public after organizing journalists training and there is an improved pace of citizens to understand the ACDEG process.

Furthermore, youth are mobilized and formed youth clubs at local level and currently are demanding councils transparency on the 4% budget commitment for youth development. In Pemba, the mobilization led to the formation of Sauti ya Vijana Pemba (SAVIPE), the youth led group which has been pioneering advocacy for good governance and democracy.

Key outcomes/results

- Increased involvement of citizens in decision making bodies especially at local level: Community appeared massively in contesting for local leadership positions in the society especially young people and women.
- Enhanced understanding of the public on good governance and democracy and the need to demand the government for signing of ACDEG.

A total of 17,054 people (7,314 and 9,740) were reached and influenced under Priority 2.

"For sure, there has been increased involvement of citizen in decision making bodies. In the past, only village leaders were making important decisions that affect the public ignoring the wider people. As a result of empowerment initiatives through ActionAid, youth organizations are able to sensitize communities on decentralization policy and the formation of Ward and Shehia Committees and raised awareness on their roles. As a result, various groups of communities including women, youth, men and disabled people contested for public positions. Almost everyone wanted to contest! This is great achievement as it was hard to see such motivation before ActionAid's interventions in our area" Mbarouk Maalum (29)

2.3 Priority 3: Strengthening resilient livelihood and secure climate justice

The focus under the Resilience Livelihoods was on community empowerment through trainings, exposure visits as well as advocating at national, regional and global forums for increased support to advance the livelihoods of people living in poverty. Farmers who participated in regional and global advocacy shared farmers' concerns and demands to

participants of the forums. Farmers who attended the meetings further shared feedback to more than 600 people through Women Farmers Platforms in Singida, Kishapu, coastal region and Chamwino. National and international media broadcasted the smallholder farmers demands for the public. Smallholder farmers supported to conduct analysis on the agricultural policy to establish facts and evidence for advocacy. Moreover, interface meetings were organized with Members of Parliaments and Councilors where smallholder women farmers presented their findings and demands regarding the budget allocation trend to agriculture sector.

Focus Area 1: Promoting food sovereignty and agroecological adaptation

KEY ACTIONS PLANNED

Advance farmer to farmer learning on agro-ecological adaptation, undertake participatory reflection meetings, organize training and exposure visit to mentor farmers and advocating for increased budget allocation for agro-ecological activities

Achievements: ActionAid Tanzania continued promoting agro-ecological adaptation among smallholder farmers, especially women in Chamwino and Singida. Three quarterly participatory reflection meetings were held between mentor farmers, SNAP Project Team consisting of staff from AATZ, Nelson Mandela University and Ilonga Insitute and local government representatives from departments of agriculture and community development to examine the progress made in the implementation of the Singida Nutrition and Agro-ecology Project actions in light of planned targets and expectations. Farmer to farmer learning sessions were regularly conducted to discuss agro-ecological practices as well as gender issues. Moreover, mentor farmers and extension officers were trained on botanicals and useful insects for controlling plant pests. Exposure visits were also organized for women farmers from Dodoma to learn from their fellow farmers in Singida on agro-ecological practices as a coping mechanism to climate change effects. As a result, farmers who practiced agro-ecological farming reported significant improvement on food security as well as dietary diversity compared to none adaptors.

Furthermore, interface meetings were organized between government officials, councilors and women farmers in Chamwino district for the purpose of influencing the government to increase allocation and release of funds in support of agro-ecological practices.



Training of mentor farmers on botanicals for controlling plant pests

1. KEY ACTIONS PLANNED

Organize training on advocacy skills to women and smallholder farmers to advocate for change in practice and policies, organize advocacy forums/meetings, support dialogue forums between LGA's and agricultural stakeholders to demand for budget improvement, conduct budget analysis and produce fact sheet for advocacy and conduct validation workshop on agricultural fact sheet.

After demonstrating the exercise of growing more than one crop in a plot of land, farmers realized the advantage because if the main crop fails due to moisture shortage, they are assured to harvest from other crops. Through the program, communities managed to increase the number of meals per day from 2 to 3/4 meals because of availability of varieties of food. The number of food-shortage days has decreased compared to the time before the introduction of agro-ecological farming. Communities have been trained on food processing and utilization from legume seeds and hence they are now preparing balanced foods for family especially children. The levels of malnutrition for the children has decreased significantly in the project villages and communities who have adopted agro-ecological practices

Focus area 2: Promote Land Rights for Resilient Livelihood Public financing for Agriculture

Achievements: At LPRs, training to smallholder farmers and fish folks were organized and advocacy forums were organized with local government officials to demand for increased budget allocation to fisheries and agriculture sectors. In Mafia district, key demands presented to the local to the government authorities include subsidies in fishing gears and harmonization of laws that guide fishing such as Marine Park Act and Fisheries Act.

Workshop was organized to validate the Public Agriculture Financing Fact Sheet which was produced in partnership with Agri-coalition members. The workshop was attended by representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Ministry of Finance and Planning, research institutions (REPOA & ESRF), members of Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Water, National Bureau of Statistics, FAO, IFAD, members of agriculture coalition, media and Smallholder Women Farmers Platforms. The

Fact Sheet assesses budget allocation in regards to smallholder women farmers priorities and it is found as useful instrument for planning and advocacy.

Representatives of Rural Women Farmer Forums were supported to participate in EAC Budget Summit in Nairobi, UN CSW CAADP and AU- GIMAC meetings in Mauritania, where they presented demands on increased agricultural financing & women's land rights. ActionAid joined other CSOs in the Review and Strategy Meeting on Enhancing Non-State Actors involvement in the CAADP Biennial Review Process in countries.

Advocacy meeting was organized with EALA Committee with Agriculture, Tourism and Natural resources and the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture. During the meeting, experience was shared from EAC member states on the performance status of agriculture budget allocation as per the countries' commitment to the Malabo declaration of 10% budget allocation to agriculture sector that has helped to influence Committees to hold EAC member states accountable in fulfilling the commitment. AATZ staff and 10 representatives of Rural Women Farmers Forums participated in the 2018 EAC Peoples' Budget Summit in Nairobi on **'Promoting an inclusive, people centered EAC Agriculture Budget Incentives for prudent public and private investment'**. Using the opportunity, women farmers shared their concerns on the budget planning process which is not inclusive and does not take into account the needs/priorities of local communities.



Women farmers in one of capacity building session

Key outcomes/results

- Adaptation of agro-ecological practices has contributed to improved nutrition and food security at household level with observed reduction of malnutrition among children. Testimonies from community members indicated reduction of stunting among children in target households, increased food diversity and reduced cost of farm production. Average dietary diversity score index for children was 3.29 among communities that adopted the agroecological practices compared to 2.76 among non-adopters.
- There is an increase in number of people who have adopted the agroecological practices among target communities. So far, a total of 1,238 farmers adopted and using agroecological practices in their farming system.
- Local government authorities have shown commitment to allocate and release resources to promote agroecology.
- The Community Score Card reports produced by Women Farmers' Platforms indicated the increase of women participating in the village meeting from 50% to 80%.
- Testimonies from farmers indicated that there are improvements in the reach of the extension services.
- Series of engagements with law makers brought the issue of increased budget allocation to agricultural sector to their attention to act during budget hearings and subsequent approvals.

Focus Area 2: Land rights for resilient livelihoods

KEY ACTIONS PLANNED

Organize training to farmers on regulatory framework (Land Laws and Village Land Act) and how to address challenges through available mechanisms, production & dissemination of training handbook and conduct participatory research on land issues.

Achievements: Across the year, series of trainings were organized in LRP's to orient farmers (women and men) on regulatory framework (Land laws and Village Land Act) with the aim of raising their awareness on laws and legal entitlements. Participants recognized that legal frameworks provide right to land for men and women equally but traditions and culture deny women the rights to land. Following the training, actions were drawn on how to address existing challenges. As a result, legal support provided by lawyers to affected women increased.

Participatory research was conducted in Mafia on land conflict between communities and an investor. Based on the outcome of the research, communities presented their concerns to the local government over the land deals. Currently, the matter is in court and AATZ is supporting communities and monitoring closely the case.

In Tandahimba and Newala, a forum was organized between LGA's and community representatives on acquisition of Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy by villagers, with specific focus on women. Training was also conducted on women rights to natural resources, land in particular in Rukwa and Katavi land scape. Training hand book was produced and disseminated among peer educators and local CSOs so that they can use for local trainings. Currently, local trainings are going on to communities on women rights to land so as to challenge traditions and culture which denies women's right to land.

Key outcomes/results

- Women's knowledge on legal entitlements enhanced and their capacity to demand land rights and properties as well as challenging tradition and culture that deny their enshrined rights increased.

A total of 7,208 people (3,316 men and 3,890) women were reached and influenced under Priority 3.

- Women's ownership to land increased. In 2018 alone, 37 women received land titles which they were denied for long in Singida and Chamwino.
- Local Government Authorities made commitment to support the development of Village Land Use Plans in areas where we intervened. This will make women and vulnerable groups to access land titles.

2.4 Priority 4: Advancing the rights of young people (children and youth)

Focus Area 1: Youth development (decent work)

KEY ACTIONS PLANNED

Conduct analysis on youth related policies, advocate on youth policies through social media, develop capacity of youth to explore and engage in income generating activities, organize district level meeting with stakeholders on rights and responsibilities of youth and undertake study to assess youth employment and establish evidence for advocacy on decent work to youth.

Achievements: Baseline survey was conducted on access to decent work through YPC (partner organization) that focuses on processing and transportation industries. The two areas are among the informal/formal sector where youth are largely employed or likely to be employed. Dialogue forum was organized about youth employment and decent works in Tanzania which was attended by Youth Parliamentarians Forum, government officials from the Youth Development and Employment Departments, youth from Universities, CSOs, political parties, and media. Study was conducted to examine the working conditions in fishing and tourism sector and identified untapped opportunities as a basis to advocate for decent work.

As part of enhancing skills and innovation among youth, a total of 24 youth drawn from Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar were trained on social entrepreneurship model skills to transform social challenges into opportunities. At local level, series of workshops were organized to youth to analyze economic opportunities, challenges and developed actions on how to benefit from available opportunities. Through the partnership we have, Policy Forum conducted an analysis on the national budget to establish the level of investment by the government on youth development to generate evidence for advocacy.

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

KEY ACTION PLANNED

Organize forums with communities, religious leaders/parents and community representatives on how to improve care and support to children, train teachers, School Management Committees and children on the Six Child Rights Principles, Violence Against Children (VAC) and its consequence on children's development, support selected schools in developing of code of conduct and VAC prevention strategy.

Achievements: Sensitization sessions and dialogue forums were organized among communities we work with on protection of children's rights and the role of all community members to prevent violence against children. In community discussions, participants raised concerns around 'Muhali' child marriage, open bail to perpetrators of sexual violence against children, bureaucratic court procedures in handling cases related to VAC, poor sanitation facilities for girls at schools and poor commitment of men in addressing VAC cases. Causes and consequences of these challenges were discussed and local actions were agreed to mitigate prevent them.

Following series of sensitizations, men made commitments to act as change agents to advance the rights of children. Men and women agreed to work together to challenge open bail to perpetrators and advocate for effective court system in handling cases related to violence against children.

- Forty-six (46) clubs were trained on causes and consequences of violence against children and mechanisms to protect children from abuse. Moreover, trainings were organized to teachers and School Management Committee members on facilitation skills, life skills, child rights principles, and Promoting Rights in Schools framework. Teachers were also trained on the basics of counselling and psychosocial support so that they are well positioned to support children survivors in schools. Power analysis and gender training was conducted to build girls confidence, increase their self-realization and take bold action to prevent any form of violence.

- Promotional materials were produced in order to raise awareness on violence against children and prevention actions for various stakeholders. We involved media during the Day of the African Child where TV talk-show was conducted as a platform to discuss violence against children reaching the wider public on how children are affected by VAC. The forum also helped to inform the public to hold duty bearers accountable to fulfil their responsibility in protecting children from exploitation.

Key outcomes/results

- Religious leaders agreed in Mafia to consider birth certificates as a requirement before officiating marriage as a measure to eliminate child marriages. This action was further agreed during the community meetings. Councilors promised to propose this action as by-law in the district to ensure it is enforced by legal procedures.
- Proactiveness of school communities increased in protection of children's rights. Target schools are now ready to act on identifying and monitoring cases of VAC.
- Teachers in Unguja established platform for peer support and experience sharing on VAC issues.

A total of 25,744 people (12,566 men and 13,178 women were reached and influenced under Priority 4. four

Case Story: Community facilitator prevents child neglect to education

Maimuna is a community development facilitator working with ActionAid Tanzania in Unguja LRP. She supports the work in schools where there is child sponsorship program. During her visit to a school one day, she came to know a standard 4 female student who dropped from school because she was exposed to sexual violence. When her colleagues knew about what happened, they started bullying her and she felt a sense of rejection as a result of which she started dodging school. When Maimuna heard about the case, she decided to help the girl.

'I reported the matter to club teacher and agreed to report the case to the head teacher and the School Management Committee. Subsequently, they shared the information confidentially. Members of the School Management Committee met the girl's parents, the girl herself, head teacher and the club teachers. Both the girl and her mother had given up with school as they lost hope because of the trauma the girls faced. Her mother wished her daughter to continue education, but she could not do so because her daughter was stigmatized by her fellow students at school. For the mother, it was a double pain. Her daughter was sexually abused on one hand and she was stigmatized on the other'.



Maimuna Jecha Community facilitator in North Unguja

Maimuna went on explaining further on how she and the committee supported the girl to continue schooling. 'After realizing that the school environment was no longer safe for this girl, I and the committee agreed to write a letter to North A District Education Officer, requesting the girls transfer to another school to ensure the girls continues education in another environment. The letter was then written and the girls was transferred to a nearby school. We discussed the matter with the head teacher so that he closely observes the security of the girl. Sessions were organized with students of the school to stop stigmatizing their fellow students who ever experience any form of abuse. Since she joined the new school, the girls' morale was boosted and she was able to regularly attend school.

Maimuna sums up by saying, 'I am so happy that all actions we initiated to rescue the girl were successful. She is no longer facing any discrimination and stigma. She is expecting to sit for her standard IV National Exam in November 2018'.

'I urged the committee to investigate the case in a way the safety of the girls is maintained so that appropriate actions are taken on the perpetrator. Now, I am so encouraged to continue making follow up on this case and fight for girls rights. Her mother is thankful to the committee for all the efforts they made to bring back her daughter to school. Her dream for her daughter to continue education has finally come true and there is another hope for the family to live a happy life! Since that incidence, sensitization continued in schools on protection of girls rights'

'As a community child rights facilitator, I feel responsible to ensure the rights of children we are serving are maintained and they are not vulnerable for abuse and exploitation. I thank ActionAid for its empowerment' said Maimuna Jecha.

3. FUNDRAISING

A ATZ solicits funding from two sources: Sponsorship Income generated from supporters in UK, Italy, Greece and Sweden and funding from institutional and individual donors through projects.

Child Sponsorship remained to be significant income streams. In the year, income from sponsorship constituted 56% of the overall income while funding from institutional and individual donors was 44%. During the reporting period, around 8,003 supporters were serviced in areas of message collection and delivery. Photo updates were also performed and queries were responded. We are able to roll out the use of new Global Child Message format to all LRPs. The experience of LRP staff improved on NK system management. We also developed the capacity on child sponsorship management to AFNET, the partner organization that is currently managing the Chamwino and Singida LRPs.

As regards to raising fund from institutional and individual donors, funding plan was made part of annual plans at all levels. In the year, 13 concept notes were developed on the basis of call for proposal/expression of interest. Unfortunately, we are able to win only one project and 10 are pending for response from donors. We recognize that this is an areas we need to make breakthrough.

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4. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

We took active part in providing comments on the Global MEL framework and also contextualized MEL Framework to our CSP IV. A checklist was prepared to regularly test our Theory of Change and guide planning and reporting processes. PRRPs were conducted twice in LRPs and once at national level to ensure our accountability to all stakeholders. Moreover, stories of change were documented and shared while live testimonies were also shared during celebration of the 20th Year Anniversary of ActionAid Tanzania attended by stakeholders and staff.

Monitoring visits were conducted to all LRPs and partners for quality assurance and better programing. The Impact Assessment and Shared Learning Unit also effectively participated in annual review and planning processes as well as supporting projects. As a result, capacity among partners and staff on MEL enhanced, program quality improved and donor compliance maintained.

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5. COMMUNICATION

ActionAid highly values the role of communication in advancing its mission work. Accordingly, various media channels were used to promote information exchange with communities, partners and stakeholders. Among others, communication plan was developed compiling all communication activities at head office and Local Rights Programs and its implementation was facilitated. The Communications Unit played active role in facilitating campaign initiatives, engagement of media houses in workshops and trainings and visit to community-based programs.

Journalists from the Citizen and Guardian Newspapers visited our development programs in Singida and Chamwino LRPs and shared articles widely to the public. Special TV Live Talk Show programs were broadcasted straight from Mafia LRP by Clouds TV through the clouds 360 TV program. The centre of the discussion during talk shows was on ending violence against women and children, particularly young school aged girls.

Capacity building training was organized for journalists drawn from various media houses through the Africa We Want Project which is funded by EC that is aimed at increasing public understanding on the Africa Governance Architecture and the role of the media on advocating for ACDEG acceptance by the government. Accordingly, 17 journalists participated the training that has led to strengthening the Tanzania Journalist Governance Network (TJGN).

Moreover, capacity building orientation was organized to staffs on the use of social media for development in advancing the organization work.

- A total of 99 newspaper articles were produced & disseminated in English and Swahili while 23 radio programmes and 8 TV programmes were broadcasted in the year.
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Journalist in a discussion during capacity building training

while 23 radio programmes and 8 TV programmes were broadcasted in the year.

- Documentation and sharing of project success stories have increased the organization's visibility among the public and donors. (e.g The Story on women empowerment which was compiled from SRJS project interventions was published by IUCN Netherlands. (see link <http://bit.ly/2DZsWD0>).
- The reach to public through social networks such as Twitter, Facebook and YouTube increased. We received feedback from the public through our Facebook account that indicates people are interested to learn more about our work.
- Nine Monthly Newsletters were produced and disseminated on organizational achievements and processes. This has helped much to showcase our success and build the organization's image.

6. HUMAN RESOURCE, ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT & SUPPORT SERVICES

The Human Resource, Organizational Development & Support Service (HROD&SS) functions strive to align ActionAid Tanzania with rapidly changing environment through putting in place effective human resource systems, organizational learning, knowledge management and transformation of values.

Key actions implemented

Staff recruited for vacant positions, induction organized to new staff, exit interviews conducted with staff leaving the organization, staff meetings organized monthly at the head office, policy familiarization organized on Child Protection Policy, Whistle Blowing Policy and IT Policy, staff trainings organized on OSHA Policy and Security and Safety Policies, job evaluation conducted, HROD Strategy and OSHA Policy developed, support services facilitated in areas of procurement, transportation and other logistics.

As a result;

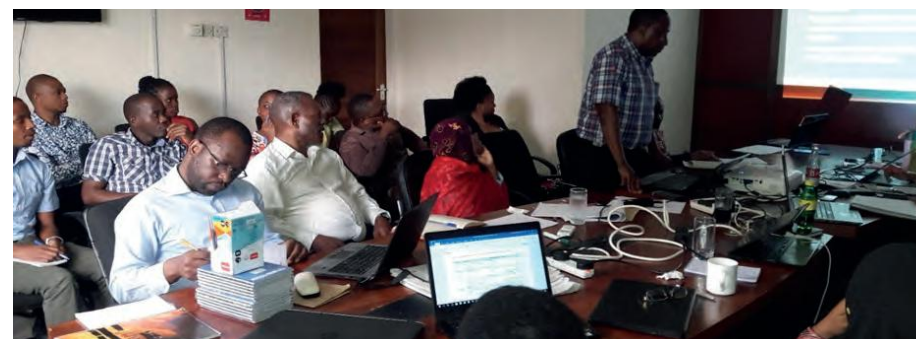
- Staff understanding on policies and safety measures increased
- Staff performance relatively improved
- Teamwork and socialization promoted
- Security systems strengthened
- Internet connectivity improved

Staff attendance in trainings and workshops

Staff development action	In-country			International		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Trainings	16	8	22	8	3	11
Workshop	5	2	7	3	2	5
Meetings	10	6	16	12	6	18

Staff statistics and movements in 2018

Item	Head Office			LRPs			Overall Total		
	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total	Male	Fe-male	Total
Existing staff as at Dec 31, 2018	13	10	23	8	4	12	21	14	35
Recruitment	3	3	6	3	0	3	6	3	9
Resignation	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	1	2
Non-renewal of contracts	1	0	1	1	2	3	2	2	4
Promotion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



Staff training on Organizational Safety and Health Policy

7. GOVERNANCE

ActionAid Tanzania is an Associate member of ActionAid International Federation that has National Board and general Assembly. It is also represented in the International Assembly with a voting power. The National Board has three Committees: Programs Committee, Finance and Audit Committee and Governance & HR Committee. The Board plays an oversight role to ensure the organization operates as per the CSP and guiding policies and procedures. It meets three times a year while the General Assembly meets once a year.



Board members during their annual community visit at Singida LRP

In 2018, the Board performance was guided by its Board Governance annual plan. Accordingly, major activities performed by the Board include conducting three regular meetings (Board and Committees) as planned, facilitating the Annual General Assembly and one extraordinary meeting of the General Assembly, played active role in federation wide and international engagements including attending meetings and nominating for

vacant positions, joining AA Malawi Board as international representative, reviewing and approving the Affiliation Road map, monitoring the organization's overall performance quarterly & providing advice, reviewing and approving the organization's 2019 annual plan and budget, conducting community visit to Local Rights Program, taking part in capacity building training on Board Governance, HRBA and strategic leadership, familiarizing itself with core organizational policies and procedures, managing organizational risks (regularly analyzing risks and setting mitigation/management measures) and monitoring and evaluating the Country Director's performance among others.

As a result of the Board's proactive engagement, its oversight role has been strengthened significantly, the organization's overall performance efficiency and compliance to policies and procedures has generally improved and AATZ's role in the federation advanced.

The National Board has three Committees: Programs Committee, Finance and Audit Committee and Governance & HR Committee. The Board plays an oversight role to ensure the organization operates as per the CSP and guiding policies and procedures. It meets three times a year while the General Assembly meets once a year.

8. FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

INCOME CATEGORIES	2018		2017	Actual income as % of	
	Actual YTD	Plan YTD	Actual YTD	2018 plan (%)	2017 Actual (%)
Individual Marketing - Regular	1,056	1,210	1,103	87	96
Institutional	1,334	1,026	774	130	172
Flexible Income	(68)	(74)	(58)	93	118
Other Income	41	-	299	0	14
Total Income	2,363	2,162	2,118	109	112

8.1 Income performance

In the year, the organization financial performance was relatively good as compared to 2017. The total income exceeded that of 2017 by 12 percent which was mainly attributed to increased institutional income. The actual income was greater than the plan by 9% because of increased income from projects some of which were not considered during the planning period.

Regular Giving Income: Income from regular giving source declined by 4% from 2017 to 2018. Moreover, the income from the source was less than the plan by 13%. However, efforts were made to ensure that sponsorship performance remains satisfactory to reduce the trend of supporters' withdrawal and at the same time attract more sponsors.

Institutional Income: The performance under institutional income was relatively good which was attributed to good fundraising work during the preceding year and cost recovery measures put in place. We commenced the implementation of DANIDA SPA project with income which is more than double as compared to that of the income 2017 from the same

source. Moreover, we were able to win FGM project through AA Sweden that has also contributed for increased income. Improvement in the implementation of program activities especially donor funded projects has helped much as income from donors is treated on deferred income basis.

8.2 Expenditure Performance

The level of overall expenditure in 2018 was higher by 5% as compared to 2017 basically because of increased utilization of income from projects. However, the overall spending was less than the plan by 9% mainly because of delays in commencement of project implementation.

STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	2018 YTD		2017	Actual Expenditure as % of	
	Actual £ '000	Budget £ '000	Actual £'000	2018 Budget (%)	2017 Actual (%)
Programme	1,759	1,766	1,539	100	114
Fundraising	65	111	193	58	34
Governance	59	79	56	74	105
Support	321	324	338	99	95
Total Expenditure	2,203	2,279	2,126	97	104

Program: Spending under program in the year was more than in 2017 by 14% because of increased funding from donors and effective implementation of projects.

Fundraising: Spending under fundraising was very small which is less than prior year by 66% and less than the plan by 42% mainly because the Fundraising Manager position remained vacant for some months and most of planned costs were not incurred. The costs under this stream consist of salaries, fundraising engagements and other related costs.

Governance: Spending under governance was slightly more than the prior year by 5% and less than the plan by 26% mainly because of cost containment measures taken and less legal costs.

Support cost: Spending under support cost was slightly less than the prior year by 5% but less than the plan by 1%. The variance is not as such significant and is a result of continuous budget monitoring.

8.3 Performance Indicators

SECTION 3: RAF KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS	2018		2017
	Actual YTD (%)	Plan YTD (%)	Actual (%)
Programme target > 65% of total spend on programme, policy advocacy, campaigns & communications	80	77	72
Fundraising target 22%-27% of total income invested in Fundraising, Voluntary + Institutional	3	5	9
Efficiency Target < 15% of total spend will be on Support costs	15	14	16

During the year, AATZ has fully complied to RAF indicators. Accordingly, expenditure for program implementation amounted to 80% which is more than the plan of 77% and this

is more than prior year which was 72%. This expenditure is generally above RAF indicator that requires at least 65% of program expenditure. The amount spent for support cost was 15% which is also compliant to RAF indicator of not spending more than 15%. This achievement was attributed to improvement in raising funds and efficiency in program activities implementation.

8.4 Reserves

SECTION 4: RESERVES	2018		2017	Variance	
	Actual YTD	Plan YTD	Actual YTD	Actual vs Plan (%)	Actual vs 2017 (%)
Reserves restricted at LRP level	249	314	291	29	20
Reserves restricted at national level	194	122	13	-43	-94
Unrestricted reserves				0	0
Total Country Reserves	443	436	304	-4	-33

We made remarkable progress on reserve management in the year. At national level, the opening reserve balance as of January 2018 was only GBP 13K but closing reserve as at 31 Dec 2018 was GBP 194K which is more than the plan of GBP 122K. This is the result of the Management's regular monitoring reserve levels as well as the progress we made in advancing the organization's financial sustainability. This was also contributed by effective cost recovery practice and fundraising efforts. Moreover, we made efforts to comply with RAF indicators. By the end of the year, the national reserves level was at 3 months while the LPR reserves accumulation reduced from GBP 291K to GBP 249K.

8.5 Support to partners

At the beginning of the year, AATZ handed over the full management of Chamwino & Singida LRP to AFNET after a one-year transition period. Close supports were made to ensure smooth management of the LRP by the partner which was substantiated by monitoring visits and capacity building initiatives in areas of financial management processes. On top of distance support, finance staff regularly visited the partner for on-the-job coaching and monitoring compliance.

Finance team has also undertaken regular monitoring and support visits to Local Rights Programs and partners and provided on the job-coaching on financial management.

Updating the SUN system into SUN 6 is expected to improve financial management efficiency especially in areas of posting expenses while accountants are on fields as it is cloud based system. It will also help in automating the procurement process which is currently managed manually and poses challenges since procurement process is centralized. We are also optimistic that the system will help the realization of work-life balance as it is possible to work from home.

Close supports were made to ensure smooth management of the LRP by the partner which was substantiated by monitoring visits and capacity building initiatives in areas of financial management processes. On top of distance support, finance staff regularly visited the partner for on-the-job coaching and monitoring compliance.

9 CHALLENGES AND LESSONS

9.1 Challenges encountered

In the year, we encountered few challenges that had impact on our performance. These include the following among others:

- Delays in start-up of some projects due to delays in fund disbursement from some donors. The management engaged with donors for early release of funds and supported partners closely so that they engage in the implementation process on time.
- The low pace of some partners in program implementation has delayed completion of planned activities. Our staff provided backstopping support to partners to address the gap.
- Efforts to raise fund from potential donors did not go well in the year due to internal and external factors. Internally, we encountered staff turnover in fundraising manager position. We tried our level best to bridge the gap by sharing roles among existing staff.

9.2 Lessons learnt

- Strategic planning (e.g integration of activities) is very crucial to ensure smooth implementation and achieving expected outcomes.
- Involving media/journalist during planning process and initiating alliance among media people is found crucial to advance advocacy work.
- Reviewing existing practices and strengthening internal controls in procurement processes and property management was found important.

Profile of donor funded projects implemented in 2018

NO	NAME OF THE PROJECT	IMPLEMENTATION AREA	NAME OF DONOR
1	Breaking Barriers, Tax Justice and Gender Responsive Public Education Gender	National level and Singida & Chamwino LRP	NORAD
2	Strengthening Social Accountability and Oversight Capacity for Rights-based Public Resources Management in Health and Agriculture in Southern Africa (PRM)	National level, Mbeya & Morogoro	Swiss Development Cooperation
3	Stop Violence Against Girls in School (SVAGS) in Tanzania	Mafia LRP	Wellspring
4	Prevention of Violence against School Children	Unguja LRP	Oak Foundation
5	Mobilizing Civil Society Support for Implementation of the African Governance Architecture (Africa We Want)	National Level & Pemba LRP	European Union
6	Strategic Partnership Agreement	National level, four LRPs, Dar, Kibaha & other places	DANIDA
7	Shared Resource Joint Solutions (SRJS)	National level and Katavi/Rukwa	IUCN Netherlands
8	Public Financing for Agriculture (PFA)	National level, Singida & Chamwino	Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
9	Singida Nutrition and Agro Ecology Project (SNAP)	Singida LRP	McKnight Foundation
10	Female Genital Mutilation	Singida and Chamwino LRPs	Radiohjalpen



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of ACTIONAID TANZANIA

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of ACTIONAID TANZANIA ('the Company') set out on pages 14 to 34, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018, and the statement of income and expenditure, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of ACTIONAID TANZANIA as at 31 December 2018, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2002 of Tanzania.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Independent International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Tanzania, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information included in the Company's 2018 Annual Report

The other information comprises the General Information, Director's Report, Statement of Directors' Responsibilities and the Declaration by the Head of Finance. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

To the Members of ACTIONAID TANZANIA

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act, 2002 of Tanzania, and for such internal control as the Directors determination is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.



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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (Continued)

To the Members of
ACTIONAID TANZANIA

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements (Continued)

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.


We communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for, and only for, the Company's members as a body in accordance with the Companies Act, 2002 of Tanzania and for no other purposes.

As required by the Companies Act 2002 of Tanzania, we report to you, based on our audit, that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- In our opinion, proper books of account have been kept by the Company, so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- The Directors' Report is consistent with the financial statements;
- Information specified by law regarding Directors' remuneration and transactions with the Company is disclosed; and
- The Company's statement of financial position and statement of income and expenditure are in agreement with the books of account.

Signed by: Neema Kiure Mssusa ACPA 1227 (Partner) 

For and on behalf of Ernst & Young
Certified Public Accountants
Dar es Salaam

Date: 25-07-2019





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