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ACTIONAID TANZANIA
ANNUAL REPORT

..... 2021

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List of Acronyms

AAI	ActionAid International
AATZ	ActionAid Tanzania
ACDEG	Good Governance and Democracy
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CDF	Community Development Facilitator
CoP	Community of Practice
CMR	Country Model Review
CRSA	Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture
CS	Child Sponsorship
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DTAs	Double Taxation Agreements
EAC	East Africa Community
FFS	Farm Field Schools
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FY	Fiscal Year
GBP	Great British Pound
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GRPS	Gender Responsive Public Services
GS	General Secretariat
HR	Human Resource
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
HR/OD	Human Resources and Organizational Development
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LRPs	Local Rights Programme
MEDO	Mtinko Education Development Organization
MVIWAMORO	Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Morogoro

PFA	Public Financing for Agriculture
PRRPs	Participatory Review and Reflection Processes
PRS	Promoting Rights in Schools
SAM	Social Accountability Monitoring
TAYOCE	Tanzania Youth Consortium on Elections
TCDC	Training Centre for Development Corporation
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision (TDV)
TEN/MET	Tanzania Education Network
TGNP	Tanzania Gender Network Programming
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TTU	Tanzania Teachers Union
TYVA	Tanzania Youth Vision Association
TZS	Tanzania Shillings
VAC	Violence Against Children
VAT	Value Added Tax
VAW	Violence Against Women
WLAC	Women Legal Aid Centre
YPC	Youth Partnership Countrywide

FOREWORD

On behalf of ActionAid Tanzania (AATZ), I feel privileged and humbled to present the 2021 Annual Report that highlights key achievements attained during the year. The achievements wouldn't have been possible without direct and indirect contributions made by communities we worked with, individual supporters, NGOs, Institutions, Donors, partners, and other stakeholders. The year 2021 was the fourth year of the 4th Country Strategy Paper (CSP-IV 2018 - 2022). It observed accelerating momentum in operationalizing the Strategy.

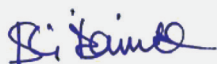
ActionAid Tanzania has continued to contribute significantly towards development of Tanzania. Guided by our vision, mission, and values, and by using Human Rights Based Approach to development; ActionAid Tanzania has achieved significant successes in advancing social justice, gender equality and eradication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

We put together a strong governance system which is filled with more effective and suitable members. The Board took active part in the roll-out of the Country Model Review as per the decision of the International Assembly. According to the results, ActionAid Tanzania fits to light presence model. The light presence model is characterized by having a self-managed and governed board but limited by context, scope, or scale of activities.

Our highly committed National Board and the General Assembly members played a vital governance and oversight role to ensure that the organization delivers commitments made in the Country Strategy Paper. Furthermore, dedicated ActionAid Tanzania staffs have been working tirelessly across the country in collaboration with other civil society organizations, government, supporters, donors, and other stakeholders to ensure success. You all deserve appreciation.

We look forward to further/continued collaboration and solidarity in our pursuit of social justice. As we continue our efforts to eradicate poverty and inequality, I urge all AATZ staff, partners, donors, and other stakeholders to remain committed in the cause. Collectively, we will use the lessons learned from our performance in 2021 to improve our performance for 2022, and in the future.

I wish you all the best as you read through the report.



Deus Kibamba

Chairperson of the National Board, ActionAid Tanzania

WHO ARE WE?

ActionAid Tanzania (AATZ) is an affiliate member of the ActionAid International (AAI) federation registered and operating in Tanzania. It has a National Board and General Assembly charged with making key decisions and providing strategic directions to the organization. AATZ started development interventions in the country in 1998 as cross border and later transformed into a full-fledged country program in 2000. Since then, it has rolled out four Country strategy Papers henceforth has contributed to the overall development of the country. Currently, AATZ is operating in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.

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

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

OUR VALUES

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

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

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

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

The Courage of Conviction: Requiring us to be creative, bold, and innovative – without fear of failure in pursuit of making the most significant 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 more comprehensive alliance against poverty and injustice

OUR APPROACHES

Human Rights-Based Approach

The Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) is central in the programming of all AATZ

interventions, through transformed commitment to confront unequal power. Our work shall ensure people living in poverty and exclusion are empowered to analyze power dynamics, claim, and enjoy their rights using justice and gender analysis lens at all levels. Interventions will aim at shifting unequal powers in favor of those whose rights are violated, and ensure fair share of power and resources, promote gender equality, and build adaptive capacity of people so that they are able to defend and protect themselves against inequalities, injustices, and poverty.

People living in poverty will be mobilized to challenge all forms of power (visible, invisible, and hidden) and hold the powerful individuals accountable, including state and other institutions at local, national, regional, and global levels. AATZ's development programs will be anchored in AAI's program framework and will reflect empowerment, solidarity, campaigning and promoting credible alternatives, considering minimum standards of HRBA and consistently testing our Theory of Change. All our approaches will employ feminist and gender analysis in understanding power dynamics in any context and designing programmes to promote rights, redistribution and resilience, as key milestones in all processes.

Working with partners, alliances, and social movements

ActionAid Tanzania will continue to work with partners, alliances and social movements that share common objectives and values to build broad-based alliance locally, nationally, and internationally. From grassroots to national level, we shall mobilize people living in poverty and exclusion, and their institutions and movements, to strengthen their capacity; so that they challenge the status quo and transform the underlying systemic and structural problems that result into inequalities in the distribution of power and resources.

We will partner with local and national organizations that can effectively promote the empowerment of people living in poverty, by establishing and strengthening their institutions and strive to link them with global movements for collective action and solidarity. Systematic processes of partner selection and capacity assessment will be undertaken. We will invest more in developing partners' institutional capacity. On the other hand, we will hand over the management of some local rights programmes to partner organizations, through a rigorous learning and organizational development process.

Women at the center of our work

Recognizing that women have been disadvantaged for generations and their role as drivers of change has been constrained; we will work with them, their organizations, and movements across all programme priorities to empower them so that they confront unequal power and gender inequalities.

The emphasis will be on incorporating intersectional feminist analysis in all programming processes in order to empower women and girls, particularly those who are more disadvantaged, and to enable them to act individually and collectively so as to protect and promote their rights in a way that redistributes power and resources and builds resilience.

The institutionalization of women's organisations/agencies will be given more emphasis. We will mobilize, organize, and empower women to challenge all forms of discrimination and transform their social and political status. This will create safer spaces for women's active participation in development so that they question and change gender norms, expand their leadership roles and secure economic justice. We will promote feminist transformative leadership at all levels of the organization and work with partners so that feminist analysis of development is widely adapted to challenge inequalities in power and resources distribution.

Working with children and youth

Children are the hope of the next generation, but they remain a vulnerable group; AATZ will, therefore work deliberately to promote children's rights and protect them from all forms of violence, exploitation, and abuse. Children have rights, and we will strive/work to enable them to actively participate in the design, implementation, and monitoring of development initiatives that affect them directly or indirectly, so that their voices are heard.

Youth and their organizations will be mobilized and empowered to take an active role in development programmes and hold the government and corporates accountable in addressing people's rights. We will work with youth to promote civic education and equip them with the tools they need to take on leadership roles as responsible citizens. We will also work improve their entrepreneurship. ActionAid Tanzania will ensure that opportunities are created for the youth to play a crucial role as agents of change in development, democratic governance, and decision-making processes at all levels.

Participatory methodologies and tools

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ActionAid Tanzania has been implementing its country strategy paper four (CSP IV) since 2018. Accordingly, the 2021 implementation plans were informed by priorities outlined in the current strategy and is aligned to the second global strategy implementation framework (SIF2). The report highlights the organizational performance in the period from January to December 2021.

The report is a consolidation of the information from periodic performance reports, findings from field monitoring and Participatory Review and Reflections Processes (PPRP) facilitated at local and national levels. More information was gathered from various engagements, such as forums with stakeholders, as well as engagements with the board in various forms.

The 2021 plans were implemented in Chamwino, Singida, Mafia, Kilwa, Tandahimba, Newala, Pemba and Unguja, where ActionAid has long term development commitments. The AATZ also worked in partnership with other organizations including YPC in Kibaha, MIICO in Mbozi, MVIWATA in Kilosa, AFNET in Chamwino and MEDO in Singida rural. At national level, AATZ continued to work in partnership with TYVA, Activista, YPC, Agric coalition members, ANSAF, TGNP, PF, Forum for Climate Change, Tanzania Agricultural Journalists Forum and Budget Working Group, TEN/MET, UMATI, and Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition and WILDFAF.

In accordance to its strategic direction, the strategy, as the basis for the program and policy engagements, the organization works focused on its four program priorities: 1) Addressing structural causes of violence against women, promote gender equality and secure economic justice to women and girls, (2) Enhance civic participation and state accountability for democratic governance and the redistribution of public resources for the delivery of quality, gender-responsive public services (education and health), (3) Strengthen resilient livelihoods and promote climate justice, and (4) Advance the rights of young people (youth and children).

In addressing structural causes of violence against women and advancing economic justice for women and girls, the PRRPs reports show that access to legal and psychosocial support services to GBV survivors has improved through Pro-bono legal aid. Through Reflection Action circles, women and girls increasingly took actions to address violence issues they faced. In Kilwa for example, women advocated for provision of beds to the girls' dormitories to enable all girls to be accommodated at schools and hence reduction of risks to sexual violence. Moreover, community-based data management as well as monitoring system of the legal support and legal actions was enhanced, as well as establishment and strengthening of Violence Against Women and Children (VAWC)s committees in areas where AATZ has programs. At national level, the focus has been capacity building to employer and Trade unions on rights to decent work. Another area of focus was on mobilization of CSOs to join efforts in promoting the ratification of the ILO Convention C-190.

AATZ in partnership with Community Based organizations (CBOs) conducted community dialogues on unpaid care work (UCW) through Reflection Action Circles to understand time spent by men and women in unpaid care work using time diary analysis. Reports show that men are increasingly participating in various domestic chores such as collecting firewood and connecting water pipes in their houses. However, most men are still reluctant to support their wives with domestic chores due to stereotypes and gender norms. LGAs were engaged to ensure improved gender responsive public services and improved technology for redistributing and reduction of UCW burden to women and girls.

LGA in Mafia responded to demands of women, for example, Mafia District council committed to allocate funds to support construction of more fuel efficiency stoves to increase the number of women using the stoves as well committed to increase water coverage networks from 38% to 70%. The Mafia district council increased health sector budget to enhance coverage by constructing more health facilities. In Pemba, the government allocated budget to improve access to water in 4 shehias; 50 families are benefiting by accessing water nearby their homes. Furthermore, Women Rights Association have turned out to support other women in securing Certificate of customary rights of occupancy (CCROs), monitored, and reported land rights violations, and have helped increase of women participation in decision-making bodies.

Using research-based evidence, prominent government officials and members of parliament with high power/influence to make decisions; AATZ continued mobilizing and building alliances to advocate against negative effects of tax incentives focusing on Double Taxation Agreement. According to a study titled “Sealing the Gap: An analysis of revenue forgone within the Tanzania tax system and how it could be used to fund public education”, it uncovered areas where the government is losing significant amount of revenue in the form of internal inefficiencies, tax evasion, harmful tax treaties, double taxation agreements, etc. The report has attracted attention and interest of other like-minded organizations to collaborate with AATZ to advance/push the Domestic Resources Mobilization agenda, and among them are GIZ and Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES). During a meeting with Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF) on 23rd October 2021 the government of Tanzania through Minister of state in the Prime Minister’s office Mr. Geoffrey Mwambe; informed the participants and the public that the outstanding tax appeals lodged by investors amounting to 360 trillion, were resolved amicably. He further stated that many investors who lodged the appeals have already started paying the taxes. Pemba LRP in collaboration with Pemba Youth Voice Organization and Pemba Female Youth Organization, continued with the campaign “MY TAX FOR BETTER EDUCATION” As a result of the campaign, the government in Pemba constructed/build and renovated four toilets in Jojo and Uhondwe Primary Schools.

In 2021 AATZ aimed to strengthen the capacity of poor people to effectively engage duty bearers in advocating for inclusive education for girls and children with disabilities. Communities were engaged in budget analysis and baseline reports analysis through CBOs to generate evidence for advocacy.

A report based on evidence was generated, it highlighted the challenges that public schools face as well as recommendations. The LGAs have increased budgets allocation for school infrastructures such as classrooms and latrines. Moreover, transparency in public funds expenditure has improved.

At local level, young people were organized through Reflection Action sessions to analyze challenges and opportunities for young people to participate in decision-making processes at the village and ward levels. As a results of these interactions, young people are actively assuming more leadership roles.

More importantly, they are actively advocating for improvement of public services such as education, water, and health facilities at the village and ward levels; resulting in village level plans that reflect the voices of youth and women. Global platform Tanzania successfully developed young people's capacity to act, build networks and alliances, thus making positive changes in their communities and ensuring that young people's voices are heard.

To realize the commitment to strengthen resilient livelihoods and climate justice, efforts were made to develop the capacity of women and young people in climate change risks and vulnerability analysis, as well as agro-ecology and resilient farming systems and practices. Subsequently, women and young people engaged the Ministry of Agriculture, and the LGAs to advocate for increased support in agroecological farming practices and climate change adaptation and mitigation interventions. The Zanzibar Revolutionary government established the climate change trust fund in response to the demands of women and young people.

Demonstration farmers field schools' plots have contributed to improvement in provisional of extension services and across the districts. The number of smallholder women/female farmers who have adopted/who use agroecological practices has increased/grown. For example, during the reporting period, 23% (588) households out of 2480 were able to use indigenous seeds, green manure and applied local herbicides in Kilosa and Mbozi districts. The LGAs have increased an investment in agroecological farming/practices.

Furthermore, the emphasis was on analyzing the government's policies, strategies, and agriculture budget to determine the government's commitment to achieving 10% budget allocation to agriculture, as per the Malabo declaration, and the extent to which the budget address Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture (CRSA). A variety of activities were planned, including agricultural budget analysis, national and sub regional forums, and policy dialogues to reinforce policies and practices that promote Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture (CRSA).

There was also a parliamentary engagement, a round table discussion between SWFF representatives and the Minister of Agriculture Hon Hussein Bashe; and another meeting was between SWFF and Ministry of Agriculture Management. Furthermore, small holder women farmers participated/took part in a consultative meeting with the African Union and its member states. Young people were mobilized to join **Earth WALK** campaign in Kilimanjaro to demand actions for climate justice. The event was held around Mt. Kilimanjaro, capturing the melting ice cap of the mountain.

Also, more than 200 people across Mafia Island came together, collectively demanding for climate justice and promoting zero emissions. The theme was **“KISIWA CHETU, URITHI WETU, TUTUNZE MAZINGIRA YETU”** meaning **“OUR ISLAND, OUR HERITAGE, LET’S CONSERVE OUR ENVIRONMENT**

AATZ) continued to implement internal changes such as the Country Modal Review (CMR) and development of new Country Strategy Paper. The organization constitution was approved by the board and presented to the NGO Registrar for approval; however, the authority has not approved it yet. Under Human resource management, ActionAid Tanzania was striving to ensure attainment of its set objectives and goals by ensuring smooth working environment with adequate and skilled human resource.

Security, safety rules and procedures were developed to protect staff so that they can actively contribute to organizational performance in accordance with organization’s goals. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning were given top priority throughout the implementation period to ensure that programs delivered the intended/desired results. This was done through participatory approach which is entrenched in accountability, learning and planning system.

1.0. OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

Political Context

Since the new Sixth Phase administration came into power, it has adjusted its policies and programs to reflect an evolving social and economic context, while the broad policy objectives remain guided by the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 and its supporting five-year development plans. This administration is led by President Samia Suluhu Hassan, the first female President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

She was sworn in on March 19, 2021, as the United Republic of Tanzania's sixth president, following the death of President John Magufuli on March 17, 2021. This government/her government prioritized implementation of a new strategy to contain the COVID-19 pandemic, and in July 2021 it started implementing the COVID-19 National Vaccine Deployment Plan.

This government has also continued to focus on enhancing accountability within the civil service. The government also proactively engaged with multilateral and bilateral partners in the region and worldwide; and it reaffirmed the private sector to be the engine for economic growth, by addressing major private investment constraints.

Socio-Economic Overview

According to the World Bank report 2021, Tanzania poverty rate was estimated to have declined marginally from 27.1% in 2020 to 27.0% in 2021, driven by the recovery of employment and non-farm business revenue. Tanzania's large and persistent gender gaps in agricultural productivity, wage rates, the business environment, access to land, home ownership and financial services; continue to slow economic growth.

Bridging the gender gap in agricultural productivity in Tanzania could lift approximately 80,000 citizens out of poverty every year, while increasing annual agricultural output by 2.7% and boosting annual gross domestic product growth by 0.86%. Eliminating the gender wage gap could have significant effects on household welfare. (www.worldbank.org/en/country/tanzania)

COVID -19 associated risks to Tanzania's economic outlook have weakened, but the recovery continues to hinge on external developments and domestic health policies, as well as continued support to the private sector. The evolution of the pandemic and the pace of vaccination, both globally and domestically, are the most crucial factors driving Tanzania's outlook. An accelerated domestic vaccination program; increased regional trade and cooperation; and policy reforms designed to improve the business environment and support the growth of the private sector have somewhat mitigated downside risks.

At an estimated 61,272,570 million people in 2021, and with an annual growth rate at 2.8%, Tanzania's population is expected to grow to 129 million by 2050 (The UN medium variant projections). This rapid population growth increases the need for investments in health, education, and protection services in urban centres, and more significantly in the rural areas where 70 per cent of the country's population lives. High fertility rate is associated with low levels of education among female and limited participation of women in the formal labour market, thereby causing high dependency ratio which increases the care burden and lower workforce participation, particularly by women and girls.

2.0. BACKGROUND

In the year 2021 ActionAid Country Strategic Paper IV (2018 – 2022) entered its fourth year of implementation. The annual workplan was successfully implemented towards delivering the organization commitments to advance social justice, gender equality and eradication of poverty. 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) Strengthening resilient livelihoods and promote climate justice and (4) Advancing 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 2021. The report recognises the contribution made both by AATZ and also through partners. Grassroot programs were implemented in eight (8) selected districts namely: Chamwino, Singida, Mafia, Kilwa, Pemba, Unguja, Tandahimba and Newala, where ActionAid Tanzania has long term development commitments. Other projects were implemented through partner organizations including YPC in Kibaha, MIICO in Mbozi, MVIWATA in Kilosa, AFNET in Chamwino and MEDO in Singida rural.

At national level, AATZ continued to work in partnership with national CSOs, coalitions, forums, networks and social movements and other national and international organizations that promote social justice, gender equality and poverty eradication. Such organisations included TYVA, Activista, YPC, Agric coalition members (ANSAF, TGNP, PF, Forum for Climate Change, Tanzania Agricultural Journalists Forum and Budget Working Group, TEN/MET, UMATI, Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition and WILDAF.

3.0 MAJOR PROGRAMME AND POLICY ACHIEVEMENTS

3.1. ADDRESSING STRUCTURAL CAUSES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & ADVANCING ECONOMIC JUSTICE FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

3.1.1. Prevention of violence against women

ActionAid Tanzania efforts have been focusing on capacity building for Women's Rights Organizations' (WRO) members to analyze gaps existing within the legal framework for addressing Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG), as well as develop action plan for policy engagement. As a result of the interventions, the communities we worked with reported improved access to legal and psychosocial support services to GBV survivors.

More than 10,000 persons within 14 wards in Kilwa district received pro bono legal aid services, ensuring that survivors of GBV in rural areas have greater access to justice.

This wasn't the case in the past due to illiteracy on legal mechanisms and lack of legal representation, as well as higher costs.

Case story: Women's Actions to end violence

Violence against women and girls is still a significant problem in Kiliwa District, like most other parts of Tanzania. The communities can hardly access legal support and services due to their limited access to legal literacy and legal procedures. Thus, the amount of violence against women is neither reported nor effectively addressed.

The case management process is taking a very long time due to distance from one level to another level of authority (village to ward level), poor infrastructure to support GBV survivors and poor coordination among respective authorities.

AATZ trained 14 (6 females and 8 males) community members by training them in basic legal matters to provide legal aid and literacy in the communities. The trained are paralegals who primarily raise community awareness of legal issues, advise on legal processes and options for pursuing remedies, mediate disputes, and organize collective action for advocacy. Paralegals were able to provide training to more than 4700 people, including 4110 children.

As a result of training and the existence of paralegals at community level, women are aware of legal matters, reporting procedures, and services. In support of this, Pili Omary Mziwanda (51) from Singino village, "I was divorced by my husband after knowing that he had an affair with another woman. At a time of separation, my husband did not consider my wellbeing. He remained with all properties. When the legal awareness education program started, I approached Joseph, the paralegal who guided me to file a court case to claim part of the properties we generated together.

The judgement was in my favour, which ruled out that we should divide our properties, and I secured ten (10) hectares of land as my share. I encourage other women having the same problems to report their cases to paralegals so that they can guide them on legal procedures." Currently, there are 31 paralegals across the district who are in 17 wards out of 23 wards in Kilwa District.

AATZ worked with other CSOs in developing the National Plan of Action towards achieving political will on ending GBV in workplaces and promoting the ratification of the ILO Convention C-190. In light of this, a working session of CSOs was organized to strategize advocacy engagements aimed to influence the political will of the government to ratify the ILO C-190. A total of 16 CSOs took part in the event and shared lessons and best practices for promoting legal protection for workers in the informal sector. As a result, women workers documented charter of demands, urging employer's commitment in creating and guaranteeing safer working environment for women in the informal sector, particularly by putting in place anti-sexual harassment policies, guidelines, and procedures. Moreover, Trade unions committed to initiate collaborative efforts across sectors, to monitor the government political will in employing legal measures that will safeguard International Labour standards within informal workplace settings.

In collaboration with CBOs, ActionAid conducted community dialogues on unpaid care work (UCW) through Reflection Action Circles. The dialogues used time diary analysis to understand time spent by men and women in unpaid care work. The generated information was used to challenge the existing gender norms and advocate for redistribution of UCW. Men and women developed joint action plans as a modal to improve distribution of UCW between men/boys and women/girls, in fulfilling care-work activities at household level. These commitments at community level shaped the perspectives of existing inequalities, and enlightened considerable bridging of gender gaps. Women reported that men are increasingly participating in various domestic chores, such as collecting firewood and connecting water pipes in their houses. However, most men were said to be still reluctant to support their wives/spouses with domestic chores due to stereotypes and social gender norms.

In order to ensure that district plans and budgets consider public financing for gender-responsive public services and improved technology to lessen women's burden of care-work; advocacy engagement with LGAs was organized. During the period under review, awareness meeting for LGAs and capacity development sessions were organized at shehia, village and district levels in Pemba and Mafia.

The focus was on the relationship between provision/availability of affordable energy, high- quality public services, and the reduction and redistribution of women’s burden of unpaid care-work. Consequently, LGAs responded to the demands of women, for example, the Mafia District council committed to allocate funds to support construction of more fuel-efficient stoves in order to increase the number/proportion of women using the stoves and committing to expand water coverage networks from 38% to 70%.

The district increased budget on health sector and improved coverage by constructing health facilities at Chemchem and Kirongwe villages. In Pemba the government allocated budget to improve access to water in 4 shehias of Shumbamjini, Gando, Kinyasini and Maziwa ng’ombe, to reduce time spent by women to fetch water. 50 families in Jojo and Mchangamdogo areas are now accessing water nearby their homes.

In order to increase access and utilization of economic opportunities and control over resources by women; ActionAid supported 42 women with seed capital to start income-generating activities. Moreover, women attended training on entrepreneurship and management of income generating projects. They are now engaging in poultry keeping, horticulture farming and soap making. The aim of this support is to strengthen women’s economic capacity and reduce economic dependence, hence minimize chances of violence vulnerability.

In addition, community level reflection sessions were held in Chamwino and Singida districts to raise awareness to men and women on the rights to equal participation, access, ownership, and control of natural resources, especially/particularly those related to land and agriculture. Much emphasis was placed on joint ownership and control over land resources, where men were encouraged to ensure that women are fully participating in decision making on how the resources should be utilized, including the harvested produces. As a result, Women Rights Association have turned out to be champions in their villages and have raised awareness to community members in Singida and Chamwino districts. They supported women in accessing

land rights, monitored, and reported land rights violations, and have helped increase of women participation in decision-making bodies.

3.2. ENHANCE CIVIC PARTICIPATION AND STATE ACCOUNTABILITY AND GENDER RESPONSIVE PUBLIC SERVICES (Education and Health)

3.2.1: Progressive taxation for quality gender-responsive public services

With the help of evidence-based research reports and partnerships with government decision-makers, AATZ continued to mobilise and build alliances to advocate against negative impacts of tax incentives with a particular focus on double taxation agreements, using evidence research reports with government decision makers.

According to a study titled “Sealing the Gap: An analysis of revenue forgone within the Tanzania tax system and how it could be used to fund public education”, it revealed areas where the government is losing significant amount of revenue, in the form of internal inefficiencies, tax evasion, harmful tax treaties, and double taxation agreements. The report was disseminated and discussed through various avenues/platforms:

Two sessions were organized by Policy Forum in collaboration with AATZ to disseminate the study findings and recommendations. In the first session, which involved participants from CSOs and the media, AATZ shared the research findings to these stakeholders to explain how the government is losing tax revenues.

Recommendations were made so as to improve government’s ability to mobilize domestic resources and finance provision of gender responsive public services, including basic social services, like education and health. The second validation session involved government officials from Ministry of Finance & Planning, Tanzania Investment Centre, Bank of Tanzania, National Audit Office of Tanzania, and the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), where AATZ presented the research findings and the recommendations as well.

Moreover, 100 copies of the report were distributed to various stakeholders and duty bearers, including the President of the United Republic of Tanzania (URT), the president's Economic Advisor, the Minister and Permanent Secretary-Ministry of Finance and Planning (MoFP), the Director of Budget (MoFP), the Minister of Trade and Investment, the Speaker of the National Assembly, the chairperson/s of the Parliamentary Budget Committee and all of its members.

The report was further shared to the Parliamentary Committee on Social Services and Community Development and all its members, the Governor of Central Bank of Tanzania, the chairperson of Tanzania Revenue Authority board, to various embassies including Denmark, Norway, and European Union, and also to international organizations like UN Women.

The report was also published by print media outlets like the Citizens, the Guardians, and Mwananchi. The research findings and recommendations were also covered by some cartoonists. The report has drawn the attention and interest of other like-minded organizations like GIZ and Friedrich Ebert Stiftung (FES), to work/to join forces with AATZ in pushing/advancing the Domestic Resource Mobilization agenda.

Our engagement with the government has resulted in the following positive developments, following advocacy engagements on 23rd October 2021, during a meeting with Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF), the government of Tanzania, through the Minister of state in the Prime Minister's office, Mr. Geoffrey Mwambe informed the participants and the public that the outstanding tax appeals lodged by investors amounting to 360 trillion, were resolved amicably. He further stated that many investors who lodged the appeals have already started paying the taxes.

Action Reflection circles were used as platforms for community dialogues, focusing on challenging norms, culture and beliefs that influence/accelerate VAWG. As a result, more women are taking action to address the problems/issues with violence against women and girls. Women in Kilwa, for instance, advocated for the provision of more beds to the girls' dormitories so that all girls are accommodated at schools and hence lower the risks of sexual violence/assault.

Women's Rights Association in Mafia (SAWAMA) in collaboration with the Department of Community Development, initiated a system of documenting reported cases for effective data management, as well as monitoring the legal support system and measures taken to resolve the reported cases. Advocacy initiatives by community members have led to revitalization/revival of VAWCs committees, which were not operating, in 10 wards both in Singida and Chamwino. Also the initiatives have led to establishment of new VAWC committees in two wards; Msanga in Chamwino and Mrama in Singida.

Additionally, dialogues/discussions on women's access to decent work were organized/held between WROs and Young people networks with employers, trade unions and LGAs representatives. The aim was to increase public awareness of the obstacles women face in finding decent work. The dialogues brought women representative from Mafia, Kilwa, Newala, Tandahimba, Singida, Chamwino and Pemba; youth networks and associations at community- YPC, TYVA, Activista; and national level partners (**PHLI, CHODAWU, WATED, TAYEDO, Tree of Hope, WILDAF, WLAC and TAWLA**).

Furthermore, national level engagement with key stakeholders was organized involving members of parliament, government officials, research institutions and others; to advocate for open contract so as to enhance transparency and increased mobilization of domestic resources. The stakeholders meeting refined the issues and recommendations and advised the tax justice working group to widen the scope of engagement by meeting with government officials and key actors like mining/industries investors.

On the same effort to promote domestic resource mobilization and public services financing through progressive taxation; the Pemba LRP, in collaboration with Pemba Youth Voice Organization and Pemba Female Youth Organization, continued with a campaign titled **"MY TAX FOR BETTER EDUCATION"**.

The campaign engaged government officials, councilors, school management committee, members of House of Representatives, and teachers, to discuss school infrastructures issues, focusing on toilets and water supply. The meeting was attended by the Regional Commissioner, Wete District Commissioner, Ward Councilors, education officers, schools management committees members, teachers, and members of the house of representatives.

As a result of the campaign, the Revolutionary government of Zanzibar has improved schools' hygiene in Pemba by constructing and renovating four toilets in Jojo Primary School and Uhondwe Primary School. Approximately 2487(1186 Male and 1341 female) pupils were enabled/aided to access improved hygiene services while in schools. In addition, two schools, Shumba and Mchangamdogo Primary schools were supplied with water pipes.

Community level dialogues were conducted through reflection action circles on tax justice, to generate evidence on public services financing for collective actions. Issues generated were shared during interface meetings with/between communities and government officials. In collaboration with Tanzania Revenue Authority and Zanzibar Revenue Bureau, young people in Pemba were familiarized on the fundamental sources of revenue, and the regulations that administer/guide revenue collection in Zanzibar.

Case story: The government of Tanzania win a court battle on Tax avoidance through unresolved tax appeals. Provision of quality public services in education among others in Tanzania is still a challenge due to inadequate government resources allocation.



Poor infrastructures in schools including inadequate classrooms, sanitation facilities, privacy rooms for girls in schools, as well as inconducive working environment for teachers, are the hindrances for provision of quality and inclusive education in Tanzania/in the country. School toilets and privacy rooms for girls in school are important to enable girls attend the classes throughout the year, even when they are in their menstrual period.

For Tanzania to achieve Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 on inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all by 2030; it requires the government to ensure that adequate funding is allocated to the education sector. Raising funds to finance the education sector sufficiently needs the government of Tanzania not only to increase the share of the education sector budget (stood at 13.6% of budget or 3.7% of GDP in 2020), but also to take rapid measures/actions to increase the overall size of the national budget by steadily raising its tax-to-GDP ratio.

From the year 2020 to 2021, AATZ conducted research with support from GS to analyze revenues forgone within the Tanzania tax system and how it could be used to fund public education services. The research report titled “Sealing the Gaps” was disseminated/shared for the purpose of influencing the government of Tanzania to curb revenue losses from tax, and to invest the same in education sector.

AATZ and partners such as policy forum organized series of meetings with the media and CSOs, for the purpose of disseminating the research findings and create awareness to the public on how the government of Tanzania is losing taxes through various ways. Representative of media houses who participated in the dissemination workshops were availed with copies of the report, and they started publishing the findings, recommendations and demands for improvement through both print and electronic media. Also, young people through GP Tanzania organized meetings with members of youth hubs at local level for awareness creation on how the government is losing tax and suggest measures to curb the problem.

Additionally, government technocrats from Tanzania Investment Centre, the Ministry of Finance & Planning - MoFP, Bank of Tanzania - BoT, National Audit Office of Tanzania, and the Tanzania Revenue Authority – TRA, were engaged by Tax Justice Working Group under Policy Forum where the P4C Advisor presented the findings on the tax loss, and the potential ways for sealing the gaps.

On 23rd October 2021, the government of Tanzania, through the Minister of state in the Prime Minister's office, during stakeholders' forum with Tanzania Private Sector Foundation (TPSF); informed the participants and the public that the outstanding tax appeals lodged by investors amounting to 360 trillion, were resolved amicably. He further stated that many investors who lodged the appeals have already started paying the taxes.

On March 22, 2022, it was reported in the Citizen newspaper that the Court of Appeal has nullified decision of the Tax Revenue Appeals Board (TRAB) and the Tax Revenue Appeals Tribunal (TRAT), which had initially sided with a UK based firm (African Barrick Gold Plc). The firm (African Barrick Gold Plc) was supposed to pay the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) \$21.3 million after losing a court battle to resist tax liability.

3.2. 2: Promote quality, free and gender-responsive public education.

The focus has been on capacity development/building to community/CSOs/CBOs through workshops/trainings enabling them engage duty bearers to demand inclusive education for girls and children with disability. In this regard, community groups in Singida and Chamwino were supported by AATZ and MEDO to analyze the baseline report and develop an action plan to mobilize the community; to raise awareness and engage local authorities to advocate for improvement of school infrastructure and increase enrolment of children with disability. Subsequently, a deep analysis of the situation was done by community groups in 17 wards of Singida, and in 10 wards of Chamwino.

An evidence-based report was generated, it exposed the challenges facing public schools and made recommendations on low/poor enrolments of children with disability in schools. Upon the field visit, the Ward Development Committee and Musanga Village authority fixed six doors for the toilet, a concern which was raised by community groups. Reflection Action sessions continued as key machinery for communities to review government actions toward achieving quality, free and gender responsive public education.

During the period under review, communities appreciated governments actions to respond towards citizen needs. For example, in Mafia district the government disbursed a total of 1.8 billion Tanzania Shillings for improvement of school infrastructures; construction of classrooms in 22 Primary schools and three Secondary schools, building pit latrines in 20 Primary schools, and



Gender Responsive Public Services (GRPS) based improvements on school infrastructure. The insert showing the school toilets before the made improvements

Installing water supply in 12 schools. It is estimated that this action will reduce the shortage of latrines in schools by 70%. This achievement is an outcome of various initiatives done by AATZ, through a campaign titled “SHULE NI CHOO” conducted from 2019 - 2021.

In Pemba, transparency in public funds has improved in schools and municipal councils, where they have started using notes boards to display budgets and expenditures of funds allocated for improving school infrastructures. This is done both in Wete and Micheweni districts.



Husna and Nadya in the girls' room



In the left-hand photo, Nadya-student (Left), Halima-teacher (middle) and Husna-student (right) are happy that the 270 girls in their school now have access to girls' room/s with sanitary products and private toilet/s in school.

My name is Husna, I am 16 years old. The toilet at my school is shared with all pupils of different ages. Some toilet rooms have no locks on the doors, so anyone can interrupt you while you are inside. This means that during my menstruation period, I chose to stay at home. Because of this, I sometimes miss four to seven days of lessons every month.

I am a member of the girls' club in my school, which ActionAid supports. This is a safe space/platform/forum where as girls, we can discuss the challenges we face. During one of our weekly meetings, we discussed the toilets and how many lessons we were missing because of staying at home. We then raised this issue to the School Management Committee.

With the support of ActionAid Tanzania, we now have a girl's changing room and new toilets. It has changed us! No girl wants to miss school because of her period. Some of us experience abdominal pain during our periods, so having a room where we can rest for a few hours instead of going home is a good thing.

The room has sanitary pads available; it also supports resting for girls who start their menstrual cycles while at school. I feel very happy that we now have this menstrual health facility, thanks to the support from ActionAid Tanzania. Without this organization, girls like me would continue missing school during menstruation periods.

3.2.3: Promote participation of citizens in democratization processes and governance

In December 2021, a CSOs forum named Uhuru, was organized, by AATZ in partnership with MS-Training Centre for Development Cooperation (MS-TCDC); Freedom House, though its DDA project was hosted by Pact Tanzania; Tanganyika Law Society; and other like-minded partners.

The conference brought together civil society organizations to reflect, discuss, dialogue, and deliberate on challenges facing the sector, and prospective future interventions for reclaiming the civic space, creating new spaces and/or utilizing the alternative spaces available across the East Africa Region. The Uhuru forum was attended by over 200 participants physically and virtually from EAC. After the forum, a communique was produced and shared widely to the governments of EAC.

Moreover, a national level engagement meeting with Members of parliament and young people was organized in Dodoma, whereby young people presented their priorities/agenda for 2020-2025. The call was for the government to increase support to young people. At local level, young people were organized through Reflection Action sessions to analyze their challenges and opportunities to participate in decision making processes at village and ward levels.

As a result of these engagements, young people are now actively taking up more leadership roles; for example, in Kilwa district a total of 85 young people hold different leadership positions from village, wards to district level. The key issues focused on the extent which the national and LGAs plans have incorporated concerns from youth manifesto and budget process cycle.

The number of young people attending meetings at village level has increased from 50 in 2018, to 570 in 2021. More importantly, young people are actively taking leadership role in advocating for improvement of public services i.e., education, water, and health facilities, from the village and ward level, hence village level plans and are reflecting youth and women voices.

In addition, there is a linkage between young activist from the village, ward, district up to national level, in demanding policy provisions to the decision makers. For example, young people network in Kilwa through Kilwa Youth development Initiatives, has been engaging with Tanzania Youth Vision association (TYVA) in advocating key issues of policy provision as manifesto request from the government. Global platforms (GP) Tanzania in collaboration with GP Kenya, GP Uganda, and GP Zimbabwe jointly organized the 2021 African liberation day under the theme “TWENDE AFRIKA”. This brought together young people from four different countries to reflect on their role in building a unified and decolonized Africa. GP Tanzania successfully developed capacity of young people to take actions, build networks and alliances, thus making changes in their communities and ensuring that the voice/s of young people is/are heard.

Following engagement meetings with Pemba district authorities/officials to create an enabling environment that plays a role to the shift of visible power - decreasing invisible power - decreasing hidden power at the community level; more than 10 female youth and women were elected/appointed to hold leadership positions, which was not the practice before. women are now actively engaged in leadership like She has positions, and they are even starting to establish/form economic/development groups.

Case story: Women in Leadership

There are great initiatives taken by communities and government to create an enabling environment (intermediate changes) that playing a role to the shift of visible power - decrease invisible power - decrease hidden power at the communities. In election 2020, more than 10 Female Youth were elected to hold leadership positions which was not practiced before. Women are now engaged in leadership position like Shehas and even starting to establish economic groups.

Khadija is a member of women group reflection cycle which we established in her community with the support of ActionAid. These groups provide women, like Khadija, with an opportunity to come together, discuss the issues they face and access training and support other women in the community to resolve the issues, as she continue to explain: *“My name is Khadija, I am 42 years old, and I live with my husband, having 7 children and 5 children live with us in a village Northern Pemba but the two already have their own family. Women in Pemba including myself when growing up, we were told that my role as a woman would be to look after my children, cook, clean, and take care of the house and only my husband is there for earning an income. Joining the women’s group opened my eyes to possibilities that I never thought of it. In my group we are 20 members from one village/shehia. I learned about my rights as a woman and that I participate in development discussion in my community also I can engage in business that help to earn my own income to support the family. Am now, a Sheha of my shehia”*



Bi Khadija Abdi Khaji in one of the village meetings



Bi Khadija Abdi Khaji elected to be a Sheha of Michewani Shehia - Pemba

3.3. STRENGTHENING RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS AND CLIMATE JUSTICE

3.3.1. Food sovereignty and agroecological adaptation



Abubakari & Musa showing pumping harvested from Abubakar's farm

AATZ developed women and young people's capacity through Reflection Action Circles, to analyze climate change risks and vulnerability, agro-ecology and resilient farming system and practices, through farmers field schools (FFS).

The focus was on analysis of local government's agriculture budgets and plans. Accordingly, AATZ through LRPs in Singida, Chamwino and Pemba supported smallholder women farmers to analyze impact of climate change on agriculture production and productivity; for the purpose of mobilizing smallholder women farmers to sensitize communities and help them to adopt and mitigate climate risks/impacts. In Pemba, the analysis was shared to the Ministry of Agriculture representative, North Pemba Regional representatives, District Agriculture officers and members from seaweed and women agriculture networks.

Smallholder seaweed farmers called the government to support farmers with agroecological farming practices and climate change adaptation, and mitigation interventions.

In response to the women and young people demands, the government established the climate change trust fund. The trust fund is managed by municipalities, and it is expected to address related cross-cutting issues including climate finance flows. In North Pemba, the fund enabled the government to set climate change adaptation and mitigation priorities.

In Wete and Micheweni districts, 4 women seaweed farmers groups of 80 people each, at Mjinikiuyu, Chwale, Kiuyu, Mbuyuni and Shumbamjini; have been provided with working facilities (boats, swimming costume, water glasses, and tangled nests.)

Moreover, AATZ in partnership with MIICO and MVIWATA, conducted training on agroecological and resilient farming system to women farmers, as well as extension officers and other LGA officials.

Thereafter, the two partner organizations established demonstrations plots for farmer field schools in Kilosa and Mbozi, under the leadership of small holder women farmers, to enable more farmers learn practically about agroecological and resilient farming methods.

The same modal was applied in Chamwino and Singida districts to demonstrate agroecological practices, and to advocate for government support and financing of agroecology farming practices. This has led to improvement in provision of extension services and coverage of Farmer Field schools across the districts.

More than 1000 small holder farmers and government officials participated in the process. The number of smallholder women farmers who have adopted agroecological practices has increased. For example, during the reporting period; 23% (588) households out of 2,480 households were able to use indigenous seeds,

green manure and apply local herbicides in Kilosa and Mbozi districts. The LGAs in three districts have increased investment in agroecological farming/practices, this is evidenced in plans for Financial Year 2021/2022.

The implementation of programs also focused on analyzing government's policies, strategies, and agriculture budget to identify government commitment in achieving 10% budget allocation to agriculture, as per the Malabo declaration. The analysis also checked the extent to which the government budget addresses Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture (CRSA).

In this regard, AATZ in collaboration with Agric-Coalition members analyzed the agriculture budget to understand how the government is responding to the root causes of hunger. The analysis generated evidence on the extent to which the government allocate budget to finance climate change adaptation and interventions, such as agroecology, sustainable farm inputs, and extension services.

A brief analysis of Zanzibar agriculture policy and budgets was conducted to determine how the government is committed to climate adaptation and agro-ecology practices. Subsequently, women farmers forum representatives conducted village level reflection to collect evidence to be presented to decision makers.

Also, ActionAid facilitated the interface meetings between smallholder women farmers with the Ministry of Agriculture, the Parliamentary standing committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Fishery/Water; to present key small holder farmers' priorities to be integrated in the budget for the financial year 2021/2022.

The agriculture budget analysis report developed was titled, Mahitaji na Vipaumbele vya Wakulima wadogo wadogo kuelekea Bajeti ya 2021/2022, wasilisho kwa Kamati ya Bunge na wizara ya Kilimo), it was presented by members of women farmers platform. Additionally, in June 2021/22, AATZ in partnership with Policy Forum published the Pre-Budget Position statement both in Kiswahili and English versions, it was titled "The State of the 2021/2022 Budget: Towards a Competitive and Industrialized Nation for Human Development.

As a result, the government increased agricultural research budget from TZS 7 billion to 11 billion for the financial Year 2022/23. During the 2021/22 financial year, the government has also budgeted 7,000 motorcycles, 143 soil test kit, 327 smart phones, and 3,500 extension kits, to the kits are expected to improve extension services and support to farmers.

The government has also improved financial services to smallholder farmers by regulating conditions of access to loans through Agricultural input trust fund. The interest rate has been lowered from 10% to 6% through groups, and 7% for individuals, for two years. In addition, the Tumaini group in Singida district council, who are also members of the SWFF platform; were given a loan of TZS 141,120,000 from Tanzania Agricultural Bank (TADB) in 2021, for the current planting season. Previously the same group was given a loan of TZS 102,525,000/= in the 2019/2020 planting season.

For the purpose of reinforcing policies and practices that support climate resilient sustainable agriculture (CRSA, and 10% budget allocation to agriculture as per the Malabo declaration, national and sub-regional forums and policy dialogues were organized. Non – State Actors (NSAs) comprising Small Holder Women Farmers Federation, CSOs, and the media were trained on value addition toolkit and developed appropriate methodologies and tools for tracking progress made by the Tanzanian government in implementing the CAADP Malabo targets.

Data were collected in six districts namely; Singida, Chamwino, Bagamoyo, Kilosa, Mafia and Kilwa. before submitting the report to AUC/NEPAD, NSA participated in a joint validation workshop for third Biannual Review (BR) country report. The workshop was an opportunity for NSAs to present the value addition Biennial Report (VABR), which indicated priority areas for improvement in response to the smallholder women farmers' priorities.

The report stressed the need of improving data collection for evidence-based planning and implementation of activities that reflect the reality on ground, enhancement of accessibility of BR to create awareness at the grassroot, hence achieve maximum impact.

Two meetings were organized with the Parliamentary standing committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Water. The meetings intended to advocate for integration of recommendations for addressing issues facing Smallholder Women Farmer Forum (SWFF) into the FY 2021/22, and to brief the Members of Parliament on the 3rd BR Tanzania report.

Similarly, a round table discussion was conducted between representatives of small holder women farmers' federation, and the Minister of Agriculture Hon Hussein Bashe. another meeting was organized between SWFF and the Ministry of Agriculture management Team, where SWFF representatives participated in the virtual pre-summit CSOs consultative meeting in the African Union and member states.

The network consolidated a common position on the effectiveness and efficiency of the AU, Regional Economic Communities, and Member States, in mainstreaming gender issues. The communique was presented at the 34th ordinary session of the AU Assembly.

14 out of the 33 champion MPs who participated in that meeting, shared their contribution during the tabling of the budget for ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Livestock and Fishery, and also, the PO RALG. Their discussions reflected key areas of concern and priorities shared by small holder farmers.

During a round table meeting, the government promised to invest in strengthening national data systems and capacities, so as to enable adequate and quality data generation, on all the CAADP indicators to sustain generating high-quality biennial review reports.

3.3.2 Climate Justice Campaign

Through Global Platform Tanzania, young people were mobilized to join Earth WALK campaign. The event was organized in Kilimanjaro on 13th November 2021 to demand for actions for climate justice. The event was held around Mt Kilimanjaro capturing the melting ice cap of the mountain, and young people were marched to demand the developed world who are the most



Young people Synergies in climate justice campaigns



Women participating one of the climate justice campaigns.

contributors to climate change to take actions to mitigate climate impact
 On 5th of December 2021, more than 200 people across/from Mafia Island, including young people, elders, and government officials, came together and walked from Chiko grounds to Mkunguni. This event was given a theme **“KISIWA CHETU, URITHI WETU, TUTUNZE MAZINGIRA YETU”** meaning **“OUR ISLAND, OUR HERITAGE, LET’S CONSERVE IT”**. The event aimed at raising awareness on climate change realities, mobilizing community in demanding climate justice collectively, motivating people to go on zero emission, and emphasize on climate protection.

Case story: The energy efficient stoves reduced the time spent on firewood collection in Mafia

Most of families in Mafia District depend on wood fuel as a main source of energy for cooking and running other domestic activities that depend on require heat energy. Collection of firewood was highlighted by time diary analysis as one of the domestic activities which consume significant time of women and girls. ActionAid provided training to fifty (50) families from seven villages on energy efficient stoves making to reduce burden of firewood collection to women and girls.

The new technology has reduced the frequency and time spent by women in a week to collect firewood as it is witnessed by Amina.

Amina Bakar, a residence of Mafia district says " Collection of firewood collection of firewood consumes much time due to long distance from our home to where bushes and forests are located. It takes about 2 to 3 hours per day which is a tedious and makes impossible to attend other families' domestic chores. The bushes are not safe because can easily be attacked by snakes and bees and for girls might sometimes attempt to engage in sexual offences. In other hand some of areas are restricted by government which li its accessibility of that source of energy.

Before ActionAid support, we used to collect 4 to 6 bundles of firewood per week which consumed our time and energy regardless other domestic work such as taking care of children at home, cleaning houses, and washing clothes. In average I used to approximately 8 to 12 hours per day to collect firewood. Since I started using new types of cooking stoves, the frequency of collecting firewood is reduced because new stoves use four to five pieces of firewood contract to the previous which used about eight (8) to twelve



(12) pieces of firewood of the same size". Narrated by Amina.

She continues to say; The new technology reduced the time we are spending in firewood collection and the served time is not used to other domestic chores Most important now we have time to rest, prepare our children with homework and attending other societal issues such burial ceremonies, wedding and women's credit and saving groups meetings"

The energy efficient cooking stoves has lessened the demand of firewood by 50 percent and drastically shorten the time of cooking compared to traditional cooking methods.

3.4. ADVANCE THE RIGHTS OF YOUNG PEOPLE (Children and Youth)

3.4.1: Promote Youth Development (Decent work)

AATZ is developing capacity of youth networks to coordinate joint campaigns on promoting youth/their access to decent work in accordance with ILO standards. A national reflection dialogue on decent work was organized and brought together various actors to reflect on previous decent work engagements, document lessons learned and come up with a joint way forward in addressing the decent work agenda in the coming period, with a focus on public education and green economy. The Dialogue was attended by strategic stakeholders from private sector, trade unions, associations, government agencies, and youth networks.

A stake holders' workshop to disseminate the report on "The Impact of Covid-19 measures to Income and Employment of young people in Tanzania" was also organised. The workshop was attended by Youth organizations representatives, the media, LGA officials from Kilwa, Mafia, Pemba and Coast region, and officials from the Prime Minister's Office.

Another workshop was organized for young employees and employers, to raise their awareness on the national employment policy standards, and how employers are supposed to comply with the set guidelines. It was noted that despite having the standards set out by the government, some employers are still not complying with the guidelines. After these workshops, the government, employers' associations, trade unions, and employees agreed to work on the issues raised regarding decent work.

At LRP level, quarterly reflection meetings for the youth working in hotels/tourism and fishing industries, were organized in Mafia and Unguja LRPs, to advance efforts in demanding decent and conducive working environment, for youths working in tourism and fishing industries.

In Zanzibar, young people miss some important opportunities due to low competitive capabilities in the job market. Hence, the Director from the Ministry of Youth, Information, Culture and Sports called upon young people to improve their skills and confidence, so that they can compete for decent work in the job market.

The director also added that the Ministry will establish youth hubs training centers in each district of Zanzibar, to prepare nurturing programs for young people to become competent on employability skills. As a result, we have realized that the labour officer from Coast (Pwani) regional level, continues to address the highlighted challenges by young people of Mafia in 2020.

So far, most people working in the tourism industry and hotels specifically, acknowledge being given employment contracts but still the workload is heavy compared to the meagre wages being paid. It has been noted that young people are now actively seeking decent jobs far away from Zanzibar, breaking their traditional barriers to work far from home.

Another area of focus was on monitoring and holding district councils accountable on the allocation of 4% of the council income to young people. On this/as a result, through reflection

action sessions, young people in Kilwa, Unguja and Mafia were able to identify/mention the challenges they face in accessing the funds from LGAs for income generating activities. The reflection sessions provided opportunity for young people to raise their concerns, and also to learn legal procedures and processes in applying and accessing the funds.

The main concern raised by young people was lack of transparency in the selection of groups to be supported, which has contributed to loan defaulters. In the case of Unguja, it was not clear as to how much funds were provided to young people for the year 2021.

Furthermore, a follow-up meeting was organized in Mafia with representatives from Youth Reflection Circles to strategize the best mechanism for issuing the 4% youth development fund in a transparent manner. As a result of this meeting, the district community development officer committed that from the fiscal year 2021/2022, requests for the youth development fund will start at the village level.

Young people will be able to monitor and participate in the process from the village to the district level through RA circles, ensuring compliance. Local government Authorities in Pemba, Unguja, Mafia and Kibaha have also acquiesced/agreed to young people's demands for transparency and accountability in the management of the 4% youth development funds. The local authorities have now increased funds allocation to young people, and are embracing a participatory approach, by involving them in the planning and budgeting of development funds.

3.4.2. Promote the rights of children and protect them from various forms of exploitation and abuse



In Kilwa, a baseline survey was conducted to assess the magnitude of child abandonment and its impacts on children’s welfare. Community members in Kilwa are now aware of the legal procedures and processes pertaining to child abandonment, and they are highly motivated to address issues about child rights and protection.

Apart from the available Community development facilitators, the participants of the feedback session joined their hands in empowering community members on the same, as a result the reporting rate of child abandonment acts among community members has increased.

Through RA, young people are actively engaged with communities and school management committees, to ensure a safe and healthy environment for children in schools, as well as the general protection of children rights.

Number of people directly reached in 2021			
AATZ Program priorities	Female	Male	Total
Program priority One (total)	8003	2956	10959
Focus area one	6330	2269	8599
Focus area two	1673	687	2360
Program priority Two (total)	3641	3957	7598
Focus area one	2104	1957	4061
Focus area two	944	1305	2249
Focus area three	593	695	1288
Program priority Three (total)	1677	866	2543
Focus area one	1135	609	1744
Focus area two	542	257	799
Program priority Four (total)	5445	4180	9625
Focus area one	545	690	1235
Focus area two	4900	3490	8390
Grand total	18,766	11,959	30,725

4.0: ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

4.1. GOVERNANCE

AATZ is committed to efficient and effective governance through the National Board and General Assembly providing strategic leadership through various governance-led processes. During the year 2021, two general Meetings were conducted whereby the audited financial statements were approved, and the external auditor for 2021 financial statement was appointed.

During the same meeting, five (5) new board members were elected to replace board members whose membership had ceased. The meeting also approved the 2021 board performance report, 2022 annual Plan and Budget, the 5th country strategy paper and new organization structure, designed to fit the new operational modal.

Three board meetings were organized subsequently after the three active board committees' meetings, to ensure that the board was updated, and that it performed its oversight role effectively. The year 2021 also saw active representation of the board in international governance processes, through its Board Chairperson Mr. Deus Kibamba - AATZ representative to the international assembly, and Dr. Azaveli Lwaitama - member of the AATZ general assembly and serves as a member of the International Board.

4.2. Improve Human resource and change management capabilities

AATZ continues to uphold a high degree of responsibility and accountability to our staff to ensure that we deliver on our goals. In this regard, we have continued to conduct regular monthly staff meetings, where issues concerning staff welfare are discussed; and monthly senior management meetings were/are held, where among other issues, matters coming from staff meetings are discussed, and decision are made in response to staffs' suggestions.

In 2021, AATZ implemented organizational restructuring to have a "fit for the purpose" structure that is aligned to the operation modal and financial capacity to achieve efficiency. The process employed adequate consultative and informative process to ensure staffs' participation and information sharing throughout. 2022 will see further orientation of the remaining staff on the new organizational structure.

Further, we have continued to exude a duty of care by ensuring health, security, and safety of staff at work. We have been implementing security and safety rules and procedures developed to protect staff, so that they can actively and productively contribute to the organizational performance. Staff were provided with on-job training for relevant knowledge and skills, reliable working tools and logistical services.

Moreover, a staff retreat was organized to provide space for staff to look back, celebrate the achievements, learn from the challenges, and re-energize for better future performance.

4.3. Improve monitoring, evaluation and learning Systems.

We monitored and guided the implementation of our programs in our operational areas to assess progress, opportunities, and challenges in the reporting year. This was done through participatory approach which is entrenched in accountability, learning and planning system.

A participatory review and reflection process was conducted to ensure our accountability to people living in poverty, partners and stakeholders at various levels, our supporters, and donors. The process brought together target communities, partners, and stakeholders to jointly review achievements and challenges, and reflect on lessons going forward.

To draw learnings, stakeholder's workshop was organized where AATZ presented the findings and recommendations from the mid-term review of our 4th country strategy paper and the proposed priorities for the next four years. The forum allowed participating stakeholders to give their views to shape the proposed priorities, taking into account the changing country and global context which supported the development of the 5th country strategy paper.

4.4. Communications

The organisation engaged media in order to communicate key program and campaign messages to a wider public. This was done using mainstream media like newspapers, Television, radio programmes, and also different social media forums.

A total number of 60 articles were published by both Swahili and English newspapers in Tanzania. The published articles were related to climate resilient agriculture, violence against women and children, civic participation and state accountability for democratic governance and redistribution of public resources for the delivery of quality, gender responsive and public services. ActionAid worked with national and community-based media stations including ITV, Channel 10, TBC, Nagas TV, radio one, Magic FM, East Africa radio, Mashujaa radio.

In the year 2021, the number of publications that were done by AATZ, including the annual report and research studies such as sealing the gap, bedrock of inclusion and trends in public sector wage bill in Tanzania; were disseminated. A number of video documentaries on projects achievements and learning were made and disseminated through our social media pages such as YouTube, Facebook, and Instagram.

To ensure our program agendas reaches a wider heterogeneous audience the organization promoted our social media pages to increase the number of viewers, likes and subscribers. As a result, our twitter page reached 23,278,655 viewers and impression 57,931,698. The number of likes in other social media pages also increased enormously.

4.5. Financial Performance

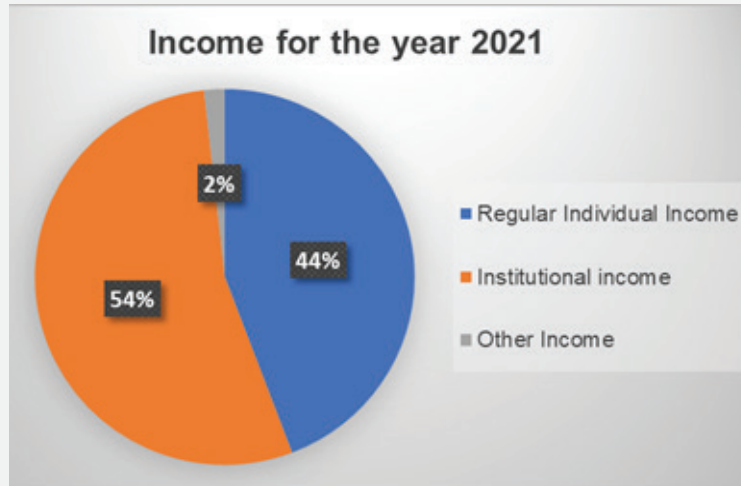
The focus for 2021 was to grow income from local donors, while maintaining the funding relationship with funding affiliates in the north. During this period, we raised £2.4 million equivalent to TZS 7.6 billion which is 7% increase compared to the previous year. These incomes were raised through the following strands: From Regular Supporters: AATZ has 8,679 individual supporters from Greece, Italy, Sweden, and United Kingdom and had maintained a high retention of the supporters, leading to an income of £1.074 million equivalent to TZS 2.7 billion. In collaboration with fundraising affiliates, the organization has continued to improve internal accountability to supporters by sending timely updates and reports, including community voice reports, facts and figures, and children soft stories reports.

We were able also to respond to new supporters, by collecting and processing 2,425 first-time child messages which were dispatched to Funding Affiliates for linking to supporters.

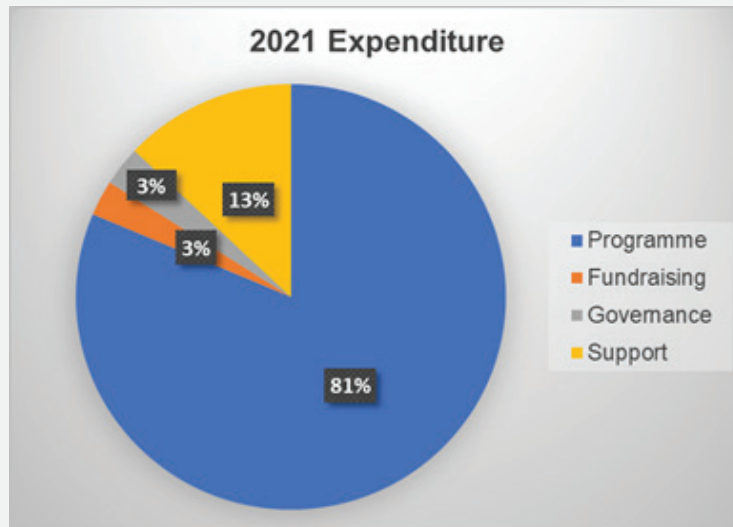
During the year 2021, AATZ has continued to improve mobilization of resources to increase and diversify funding by working in partnership with local partners such as Forum CC, SAT and ANSAF. The organisation also worked with ActionAid Federation fundraising affiliate members, and also resource mobilization and innovation team from ActionAid Global Secretariat.

We have continued to build relationship with local donors by organising meetings with embassies of France, Swiss Embassy and Finland.

Therefore, the income from institutional donors for the year 2021 amounted to £1.324 million equivalent to TZS 4 billion.



During the year the expenditure was £2.4 million equivalent to TZS 7.5 billion.



5.0 CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT

5.1 Challenges encountered

- Advocacy strategies and studies were mostly focusing on the Tanzania mainland context. Therefore, it has not been possible to influence Zanzibar government through the same strategies. Advocacy work in Zanzibar was not effective due to generalization of Tanzania mainland context in the Zanzibar context. This is a missed opportunity.
- ...?

ACTIONAID TANZANIA

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

	Note	<u>2021</u> TZS'000	<u>2020</u> TZS'000
INCOME			
Grants from Action Aid International	6	3,367,050	2,747,796
Projects grant income	7	<u>3,968,745</u>	<u>4,000,350</u>
		7,335,795	6,748,146
Other income	8	207,182	26,871
Foreign currency exchange gain	12	<u>5,909</u>	<u>59,880</u>
		<u>7,548,886</u>	<u>6,834,897</u>
EXPENDITURE			
Direct programme expenditure	9	(5,864,161)	(5,163,575)
Country office cost	10	(1,179,113)	(1,171,913)
Other cost	11	<u>(466,420)</u>	<u>(488,370)</u>
		<u>(7,509,694)</u>	<u>(6,823,858)</u>
Surplus for the year		39,192	11,039
Income tax expense	13	<u>(11,960)</u>	<u>(450)</u>
Net surplus for the year		<u>27,232</u>	<u>10,589</u>


ACTIONAID TANZANIA

**FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2021**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

	Note	As at 31 December	
		2021 TZS'000	2020 TZS'000
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property and equipment	14	123,697	38,312
Current assets			
Grant and other receivables	15	613,140	777,651
Amount due from related parties	20	907,311	1,176,061
Cash and bank balances	16	279,373	455,861
		<u>1,799,824</u>	<u>2,409,573</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>1,923,521</u>	<u>2,447,885</u>
GENERAL RESERVES AND LIABILITIES			
Accumulated funds		<u>1,006,302</u>	<u>967,110</u>
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	17	424,724	552,589
Income tax payable	13	450	450
Deferred revenue grant	19	492,045	927,736
		<u>917,219</u>	<u>1,480,775</u>
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS AND LIABILITIES		<u>1,923,521</u>	<u>2,447,885</u>

The financial statements on pages 19 to 44 were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 10 JUNE 2022 and signed on its behalf by:



 Deus Kibamba
 Board Chairperson



 Bavon Christopher
 Country Director

Independent auditor's report

To the board members of ActionAid Tanzania

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Our opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of ActionAid Tanzania (the "Organisation") as at 31 December 2021, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

What we have audited

The financial statements of ActionAid Tanzania as set out on pages 19 to 44 comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2021;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended.
- the statement of changes in general reserves for the year then ended.
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, which include significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Independence

We are independent of the Organization in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants (IESBA Code) and the ethical requirements of the National Board of Accountants and Auditors (NBAA) that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Tanzania. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the ethical requirements of the NBAA.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the organisation information, list of acronyms and abbreviations, report by those charged with governance, statement of directors' responsibilities, and declaration of the head of finance but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above 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 on the other information, 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 board members of ActionAid Tanzania

Report on the audit of the financial statements (Continued)

Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and for such internal control as the directors determine 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 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 Organisation or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The directors are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process.


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 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 organization 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 Organisation to cease to continue as a going concern.

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.



Delvina Libent, ACPA-PP
For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers
Certified Public Accountants
Dar es Salaam

Date 10 JUNE 2022



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