

# Annual Report 2006



# TANZANIA



## Preface

### Vision

A Tanzanian society where every individual is free from poverty, injustice, and lives in dignity

### Mission

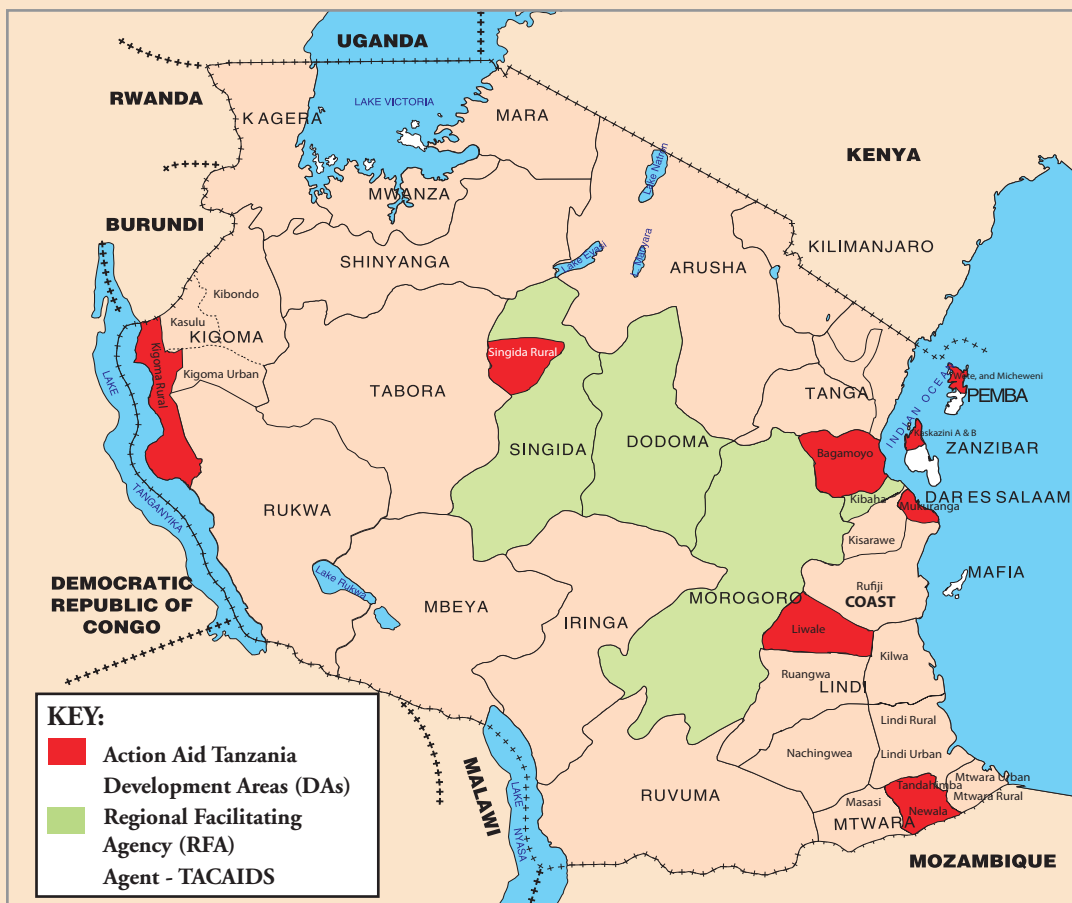
To reduce poverty by empowering the poor and excluded, and their organization to effectively claim for their rights, using Rights Based Approach (RBA).

### Values

- Accountability
- Collective responsibility
- Courage of conviction
- Creativity and innovation
- Professional integrity
- Mutual respect
- Equity and equality
- Solidarity with the poor/like-minded
- Teamwork
- Transparency

### AAITz Geographical Focus

ActionAid International Tanzania works in 9 districts in Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Islands, after adding two new ones – Singida Rural and Pemba. It operates in Kigoma Rural in the west of Tanzania, Liwale, Newala and Tandahimba in the south, Bagamoyo and Mkuranga along the coast zone, Unguja and Pemba in Zanzibar Islands and Singida Rural in central Tanzania. The map below shows the physical location of the areas mentioned.



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## FOREWORD

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On behalf of the Communities that we partner and work with in the Project Districts and on behalf of ActionAid International Tanzanian Staff, I am pleased to share, with all our stakeholders and well-wishers, the Country Programme Progress Report for the year 2006.

Implementing our second five-year Country Strategic Plan, *Mkakati Haki-Wajibu* (2006-2010), has been the major focus of the country programme this year. The second country strategy implementation effectively commenced early this year with its major focus on developing social institutions at grassroots level. The objectives of these institutions are to promote the realization of the basic rights of the poor and marginalized communities as well as promote good governance that is essential for safeguarding these rights. ActionAid International Tanzania has made significant progress in this direction during the year. We have laid the necessary institutional infrastructure that will facilitate the deepening and rooting our work with the primary agents of change – the poor and excluded communities. This has been achieved through mobilizing communities into social organizations of farmers, women and People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) that empower them to influence and advocate for pro-poor policies and programmes as well as provide opportunities for testing models of best practices for service delivery in social and economic sectors.

ActionAid International Tanzania staff and partners will also remember 2006 as one of the remarkable years. This year, ActionAid International Tanzania provided support to thousands of people who experienced food shortages in our project districts in Coast, Lindi and Singida Regions, due to shortage of rains and the consequent food crisis that the country faced. Care was taken to ensure that our policy and institutional development work remained of high quality; we responded to communities' demand for immediate food needs in the affected areas with support of food aid worth Tshs. 200 million benefiting a total of 50,000 people. This is 10% of the total population of 560,000 that faced food insecurity countrywide and had no income to purchase the subsidized rations that were being distributed.

ActionAid International Tanzania upholds and promotes the fundamental rights of the poor and excluded in having a voice on issues that affect them. This year, ActionAid International Tanzania experienced increased engagement of poor and excluded people in policy advocacy and campaign work at local, national and international levels. Notable were the *Get on Board Back on the Road* campaign geared at making poverty history, the *Global Week of Action on Education for All* campaign (GWA) and the campaign on *Access to Treatment and Care for People with HIV/AIDS*. The last campaign was organized internationally to coincide with the fifth United Nations General Assembly Session on HIV/AIDS meeting. The voiceless and allies had an opportunity to launch their advocacy on international policies and practice that promote justice in the global governance system as related to the issues of aid, trade and debt. Significant progress has been made at national and local levels in moving forward the advocacy and campaign agendas as demonstrated in this report

We worked to enhance the quality of the programme through developing the skills and knowledge of our programme staff, as well as rolling out our accountability, learning and

planning system. We expanded our outreach to include two new project districts from the existing seven; these are Singida Region in Mainland Tanzania and North Pemba Region in Zanzibar Island. Our staff increased by 15% from 52 in 2005 to 60 in 2006, and our financial resource base expanded by Tshs. 3,558,972,000 from Tshs. 3,048,180,000 in 2005 to Tshs. 6,071,522,000 in 2006 due to scaling up of new projects in the HIV/AIDS theme.

Despite considerable challenges, our programme and policy work has gained momentum during the year. Making lasting and sustainable changes benefiting millions of Tanzanians is our vision, and we are resolutely committed to pursue this vision. Our challenge now is to maintain this momentum. We look forward to the continued support we have received from our national partners as well as from our international supporters, to maintain the momentum we have so far gained towards achieving our mission – *A Tanzanian Society that is free of Poverty and Lives in Dignity.*



**Mrs. Rose A. Mushi**  
*Country Director*  
*ActionAid International Tanzania*

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

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|          |  |
|----------|--|
| AAITz    | ActionAid International Tanzania   |
| ALPS     | Accountability Learning and Planning System                              |
| ACCESS   | Appropriate Cost Effective Centres of Education within the School System |
| AMREF    | Africa Medical Research Foundation                                       |
| AIDS     | Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome                                      |
| ARVs     | Anti-Retroviral Drugs  |
| BAGAFADA | Bagamoyo Farmers Development Association                                 |
| BAWODEA  | Bagamoyo Women's Development Association                                 |
| CARF     | Community Aids Response Fund   |
| CBO      | Community-Based Organization   |
| CMACs    | Council Multi-Sectoral Aids Committees                                   |
| CGs      | Community Groups   |
| CSP      | Country Strategic Paper  |
| CSO      | Civil Society Organization   |
| DA       | Development Area   |
| DFID     | Department for Foreign and International Development                     |
| DRI      | District and Response Initiative   |
| ESDP     | Education Sector Development Programme                                   |
| EFA      | Education for All  |
| ETP      | Education and Training Policy  |
| ESPER    | Education Sector Public Expenditure Review                               |
| GDP      | Gross Domestic Product   |
| GWA      | Global Week of Action  |
| GCAP     | Global Campaign Against Poverty  |
| GFATM    | Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria                      |
| GOB      | Get On Board   |
| GER      | Gross Enrolment Ratio  |
| HIV      | Human Immune Deficiency Virus  |
| HBS      | Household Budget Survey  |
| HBC      | Home-Based Care  |
| HR/OD    | Human Resource and Organizational Development                            |
| IDA      | International Development Agency   |
| IMF      | International Monetary Fund  |
| LIFA     | Liwale Farmers Association   |
| LGAs     | Local Government Authorities   |
| MDGs     | Millennium Development Goals   |
| MCAFADA  | Mkuranga Cashew Farmers Development Association                          |

|             |   |
|-------------|---|
| MKUWODEA    | Mkuranga Women's Development Association  |
| NEFA        | Newala Farmers Association  |
| NEWORA      | Newala Women Rights Association   |
| NSGRP       | National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty                                 |
| NGO         | Non-Governmental Organization   |
| NMSF        | National Multi-Sectoral Strategic Framework   |
| PRRP        | Participatory Review and Reflection Process   |
| PLHA        | People Living with HIV & AIDS   |
| PS          | Private Sector  |
| PTR         | Pupil Teacher Ratio   |
| PMO-RALG/RS | Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration Local Government/Regional Secretariat |
| PEDP        | Primary Education Development Programme   |
| REFLECT     | Regenerated Frerian Empowered with Community Techniques                               |
| RBA         | Rights-Based Approach   |
| RS          | Regional Secretariat  |
| RFA         | Regional Facilitating Agency  |
| RVA         | Rapid Vulnerability Assessment  |
| SEDP        | Secondary Education Development Programme   |
| TOWORO      | Tandahimba Women's Rights Organization  |
| THIS        | Tanzania HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey  |
| TAYOPA      | Tanzania Young Positive Ambassadors   |
| TANGOs      | Tanzania Non-Governmental Organizations   |
| TAFA        | Tandahimba Farmers Association  |
| TMAP        | Tanzania Multi-Sectoral Aids Programme  |
| TEN/MET     | Tanzania Education Network/Mtandao wa Elimu Tanzania                                  |
| TACAIDS     | Tanzania Commission for AIDS  |
| TB          | Tuberculosis  |
| TCB         | Tanzania Coffee Board   |
| VEO         | Village Executive Officers  |
| VCT         | Voluntary Counselling and Testing   |
| WTO         | World Trade Organization  |
| WFP         | World Food Programme  |
| WB          | World Bank  |
| ZACPO       | Zanzibar Clove Producers Organization   |
| ZAFFIDE     | Zanzibar Association of Farmers and Fishermen Development                             |

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## 1.0 Contextual Analysis

Tanzania has been focusing on growth as a key element in the fight against poverty. The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) known in Kiswahili as MKUKUTA is divided into three clusters. The first addresses the acceleration of economic growth and reduction of income poverty. The second is about improving the quality of life and social wellbeing of Tanzanians. The third addresses good governance and accountability.

According to a Government of Tanzania Economic Survey Report (2006), Gross Domestic Product grew by 6.2%. This is lower than the 2005 actual GDP growth rate of 6.7% attributed to a severe drought that hit the country during the 2005/06 rain season, electricity shortage and increase of oil prices in the world market that affected agriculture and industrial output. Agriculture continued to be the main contributor to economic growth, compared to other sectors. Nonetheless, its share in the overall GDP continues to decline, having reached 44.7% in 2006 from 48.1% in 2000, while the contribution of other sectors such as manufacturing, wholesale and retail trade, hotels and restaurants (including tourism), mining and infrastructures continues to rise, reflecting change in the structure of the economy. The annual average inflation rate for 2006 was 7.3%, compared to 5.0% in 2005. The upswing in inflation was caused by increased commodity prices, especially food as a result of drought and petroleum products which also led to higher costs of transportation and generation of thermal electricity.

The country's economic instability and the decline of the national GDP growth affect Tanzania's capacity to address the poverty widening gap between Tanzania and rich countries. Although poverty is widely spread in the country, rural population is highly affected because of limited capacity and technical know how to effectively explore and utilize the available livelihood sources. Over 80% of poor people in Tanzania live in rural areas. The 2000/01 Household Budget Survey (HBS) indicated that 18.7% of the population is living below the food poverty line whereas about 33% ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) of the population falls under the basic needs poverty line. It is estimated that over 12 million Tanzanians are food insecure, and they hardly have any choice of food varieties. Therefore, a major challenge the country is facing is how to sustain this growth rate at the same time ensure that the benefits of growth are broadly shared.

The year 2006 marked the first administrative year of the newly elected country's leadership, following the late 2005 general and local elections. Among the major political responsibilities of the new leadership, was to find out a lasting solution to the political disputes between CUF and CCM parties following the disagreement between the parties on 2005 Zanzibar elections. Under the President's new zeal, new vigour and new energy philosophy, plans were laid down to effectively push forward the process. Invigorating the reconciliation committee has been one among the major political decisions taken and several reconciliation talks have been held. The fact is that these efforts have not cleared the way to political solutions in the islands during this period. This delicate political situation has implications on Civil Society Organizations' capacity to effectively engage in policy advocacy in the island.

Economically, Tanzania was hit by food shortage in 2006. People's livelihoods and household food security continued to be under stress throughout January to August in the



central, southern and other parts of Tanzania. According to government food security surveillance updates through January, May to August 2006, three and half million people (more than 10% of the country's population) were food insecure and needed food assistance. This livelihood threatening scenario necessitated the government and other stakeholders including ActionAid Tanzania to mobilize financial resources for direct food assistance hence affecting government efforts and engagement in other development programmes in agriculture and other sectors.

The social sector has experienced the government's partial shift in policy focus from the Primary Education Development Programme (PEDP) to the Secondary Education Development Programme (SEDP), after substantial progress had been made in the former. Mobilization of both human and financial resources from the communities has been the major approach to meeting the target of having a secondary school in each ward – the 2<sup>nd</sup> level tier of the administrative hierarchy from village level. With the government budget support to community efforts in constructing new schools, government secondary schools have increased by 40.5% from 1202 in 2005 to 1690 in 2006. The increase of secondary schools has resulted to increase of pupils' transition rate to secondary education whereby enrolment has grown by 28.8% in 2006 from 524325 in 2005 to 675,672 in 2006. The government has also laid down strategies to increase staffing in secondary schools, whereby Chang'ombe Teachers College and Mkwawa Secondary School have been converted to education colleges under the University of Dar es Salaam. This has more than doubled the degree level students from 300 in 2004/2005 to 700 in 2005/2006. Despite these efforts, there is a substantial threat to the quality of education delivery as almost all new public secondary schools have inadequate qualified teachers, teaching and learning facilities such as classrooms and teachers houses, books, libraries and laboratories.

The health sector, during the year, continued to experience the same challenges - high infection rate of HIV/AIDS, high maternal and under five mortality and limited health service provision facilities and professional capabilities. The year has marked HIV/AIDS prevalence rate to be above 7 with a differential of 7.3 and 6.7 for females and males respectively. According to the 2006 world health statistics, maternal mortality remained at 578 deaths per every 100,000 mothers and under five child mortality rated at 126 per every 1000 live births despite the fact that policy on services for expectant mothers and children under five continued to be provided freely in all government health facilities including, pre- and postnatal services, vaccination, treatment for children under five and family planning.

The overall context analysis above implies that there is need for increasing budgetary allocation to all sectors and greater public accountability and transparency to stakeholders. ActionAid is determined at both policy and grassroots levels to effectively bring about the desired social economic change in people's lives.

This annual report attempts to highlight some significant experiences, achievements and challenges that ActionAid International Tanzania country programme has come across while contributing to the challenge of delivering quality socio-economic public services to the poor in the struggle against poverty.

The Country Programme geared itself towards an ambitious goal of promoting social organization in all districts of its operations. It also envisaged realizing the potential of

these institutions engaging in policy advocacy issues as the initial steps to developing their long-term capacity needs in these areas. Efforts were also directed towards providing support in provision of critical services to the communities that we work with so closely in raising funds for our programme work. We also planned to strengthen our own institutional capacity by broadening our financial resource base and raising the quality of our staff for effective delivery of our work.

This report concludes with analysis of the organizational development that positively impacted on the programming results achieved for the year 2006.



### 2.0 Policy and Programming Achievements

Country Policy and Programming work for the year focused on three key aspects of our Country Strategic Plan, namely institutional capacity development, policy research and policy advocacy as well as direct intervention in the communities through support for social and economic service delivery. The following analysis is based on the four key thematic areas of our strategic focus, which are Agriculture and Food Security, Women's Rights, HIV/AIDS, Education and Governance

#### 2.1 Agriculture and Food Security

##### 2.1.1 Institutional Capacity Development

The current AAITz strategy based on organizational philosophy for change puts emphasis on empowerment of communities in articulating their basic rights and entitlements through organized social institutions. The rationale of working with Community Based Organizations (CBOs) is seen as part of a process of empowering communities to own and take charge of their own development as opposed to the disempowering effects of working through intermediary organizations that previously planned, designed and implemented projects for communities. We pursued this major shift based on reflections, review and analysis of our previous experiences of working with intermediary organizations at local level and in recognition of the strength of participation, and inclusion in decision-making of the poor and excluded.

This strategic direction is exclusively targeting the empowering of poor farmers to play a leading role in influencing policies and practices at local and national levels. The aim is to achieve the respect, fulfilment and promotion of their rights for improved income, and access to a just and democratic governance based on the principals of equality between men and women. Based on our practical experience, CBOs are defined as:

*Formal or informal membership organizations made of a group of individuals in a defined community who have joined together to further common interests. They often consist of people living near one another, in a given urban neighbourhood or rural village. Community Based Organizations can be stand-alone groups, or they can be linked to other groups at the district, regional or national level. They are membership-based associations/organizations, addressing common felt needs, rooted within communities, have potential for self-sustainability and are above all non-partisan.*

Institutional development targeting these organizations has been the major process and its realization at grass roots and



Figure 1: Village Executive Officers (VEOs) and community members being trained on community mobilization approaches and techniques

national levels has been one of the major tasks that have absorbed the significant proportion of our resources during the year.

Building the organizational capacity of the CBOs has been one of the major preoccupations of the country programme. In this regard, due emphasis was given to facilitation of election of leaders of the CBOs at primary, ward and district level apex structures, training the leaders on organizational management and leadership, developing bylaws, and providing back-up support on their registration with the Local Government Authority.

Currently, AAITz is working directly with 7 district level apex organizations of farmers that have 72,366 members (women 35%) organized into three tier structure (Village, Ward and District) levels. These organizations include Newala Farmers Association (NEFA), Mkuranga Farmers Development Association (MCAFADA), Bagamoyo Farmers Development Association (BAGAFADA), Zanzibar Clove Producers Organization (ZACPO), Tandahimba Farmers Association (TAFA), Liwale Farmers Association (LIFA) and Kanyovu Farmers Cooperative Society.

### 2.1.2 Policy Research and Policy Advocacy

In Tanzania, coffee, cashew nuts and cloves are among the major agricultural export crops. Tanzania produces about 58,000 tons of coffee annually. Coffee is one of the three most important cash crops each of which earns about US\$ 45-55 million per year. The country produces two major types of coffee, namely Arabica and Robusta. The government through the Tanzania Coffee Board (TCB) regulates the marketing of coffee in the country. In principle, it is required that all coffee be auctioned in the country before it is exported except for specialty coffee. Under this marketing system, farmers' cooperatives and other institutions have to sell to the international exporters via the Moshi auction that is conducted once a week. In Kigoma Rural there is also a project that helps farmers grow coffee. Generally, coffee production in the year 2006 grew by 32.6% from 34,334 to 45534 tons (,000) in 2005 and 2006 respectively. Significant growth has been achieved in Kigoma Rural District due to the strong leadership and well-managed Kanyovu Farmers Cooperative Society.

Cashew nuts provide an important source of income to about 250,000 smallholder farmers in Tanzania, and about 50% reside in ActionAid International Tanzania project districts of Mkuranga and Bagamoyo in Coast Region, Liwale in Lindi, and Tandahimba and Newala in Mtwara Region. Cashew nut production is especially important in the southern part of the country, where Mtwara, Lindi, and Ruvuma account for 80-90% of Tanzania's marketed cashew nuts. These are among the poorest regions in Tanzania, and the crop is often the main source of cash income for poor farmers. A survey by Jaffee (1995) found that cashew nuts accounted for more than three-quarters of the total cash income of farmers in Mtwara and Lindi. Cashew nuts are also important to the national economy, providing about 18% of Tanzania's merchandise export earnings. Despite the economic importance of the crop, production trends have shown a decline by 2.4% from 90,385 to 88,213 tons in 2005 and 2006 respectively. Though not promising, price trends have increased by 20% during the years from Tshs. 500/= to Tshs. 600/= in 2005 and 2006 respectively. The decline in production has been caused by inadequate farm inputs and drought, while the full benefits of price increase has been mostly limited by unfair terms of trade practices mostly done by cashew nut buyers.

Cloves is another important cash crop particularly in Zanzibar where it accounts for almost 60% of agricultural output and 34% of export earnings, and employing about 60% farmers in Zanzibar and Pemba. However, of recent, clove production has registered dismal performance as its production has continued to decline from 12,000 tons in 2005 to 8000 tons in 2006. The underperformance of the crop has been attributed to insufficient rainfall, aged trees, and the smuggling of cloves to neighbouring countries, which is not captured in official statistics due to the current state-controlled marketing policy.

Despite the fact that agriculture which in its broad definition includes cash and food crop farming, and livestock-keeping, there are still some constraints to agriculture productivity. Extension services are inadequate in most places, given price instability and high input costs. This has proven to be a constraint to farmers' capacity to raise incomes as a result of declining productivity.

Availability of inputs is uncertain for both coffee and cashew farmers, and prices are too high to afford. With credit institutions not willing to lend, accessibility becomes a critical constraint. Moreover, producers are not active participants in the distribution of subsidized inputs. The chain of supply of subsidized inputs should be organized from the bottom so that amounts distributed and financing are controlled by the producers themselves.

The existing farmers' associations are still at the formative stage, and this limits their participation in crucial issues affecting their industries, e.g. price setting and marketing of inputs and outputs. Institutional weaknesses have been reflected in almost all the institutions involved in the agricultural sector. The Ministry has not provided clear guidelines to districts so as to enable them to complete the district agricultural development programmes in time, with dire consequences on funding agricultural services and agricultural extension. Crop boards have been weak in their regulatory role, and this has impacted negatively on the price received by producers, while local government authorities still suffer from capacity due to weak administration and governance.

To support farmers address institutional weaknesses, research has been conducted by ActionAid International Tanzania to identify and concretize issues related to policies, institutional frameworks affecting farmers' rights of access to markets, fair price, agricultural inputs and extension services. Ultimately, farmers have been informed about findings of the research and supported to prioritize and strategize their advocacy agendas. The whole process culminated to the participation of farmers at the Global Campaign on Action against Poverty, Get on Board Back on the Road Campaign on Making Poverty History, and the World Social Forum events in a very informed and organized manner. The campaigns and advocacy have had positive outcomes in the project districts. Cashew nut farmers' organizations have been given a leading role by the Local Government Authorities in the decision-making process for strengthening the agricultural institutional framework for input distribution and product marketing. The government committed itself to strengthening extension services by employing more extension workers in the coming year.

The apex structures through their organizations have started playing a major role in terms of providing market-related services to farmers including acting as intermediaries between farmers and traders. For instance the current cashew marketing season has encountered some challenges, but farmers were prepared for the struggle and fought up to the last minute.

We have been able to realize some good outcomes as a result of our engagement with farmers, one being having a common voice and increased capacity to hold government and private traders accountable. Even his Excellency J. Kikwete, the President of Tanzania has intervened and given ultimatum to traders, to buy as per agreed price of Tshs. 600 (with an increase of 20% from 2005 price) per kg. of cashew nuts, otherwise their licenses would be revoked.

We will continue our work to strengthen these infant CBOs and continue to support their leverage policy and institutional reforms. We are collaborating with other partners in identifying alternatives including empowering farmers to start processing cashew nuts so that they can add value to their product, diversify their economic activities, explore external markets and develop safety nets.

The campaigns, farmers' exposure visits and other forms of support given to coffee farmers have helped to improve the provision of extension services and farming inputs (fertilizers) distribution in Kigoma.

The *Global Call Against Poverty* (GCAP) forum organized at the regional level drew the attention of regional and national government leaders who jointly agreed on collective measures to be taken in order to support farmers in Kigoma. This resulted into Kanyovu association of coffee growing farmers for the first time acquiring fertilizers in due time and at subsidized prices.

From year 2000 to 2005 the highest price ever received was Tshs. 1,700 per kg. of coffee. Last year KANYOVU managed to sell coffee at the price of Tshs. 2,200 per kg., a price increase of almost 30%. In Kigoma Region, following the GCAP resolutions and follow up plans, all District Commissioners were advised by the Regional Commissioner to conduct a survey to determine the actual need of extension service officers and address the problem. This exercise is complete and the region is now deploying extension officers. This deployment of extension officers has been declared by Regional Authorities as a priority.

### 2.1.3 Response to Food Crisis

Drought associated with food shortage is a recurrent problem in Tanzania. History testifies that within the intervals of seven to ten years the country encounters food crisis. Although

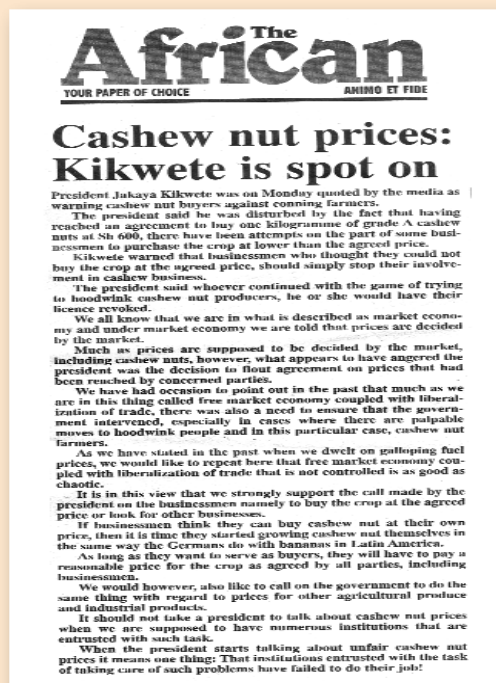


Figure 2: The African Newspaper: Cashew nut prices, Kikwete is spot on



Figure 3: The effect drought on a maize farm

the crisis started late last year, it was not until January 2006 when the government in collaboration with NGOs set out to conduct vulnerability assessment. A total of 77 (67%) districts out of 115 were identified to be acutely affected by food shortage.

Over 3.7 million individuals were adversely affected, and it was estimated this population would require a total of 100,000 mts to curb the situation until the next harvesting season, in May 2006.

Further, the rapid vulnerability assessment (RVA) revealed that out of the said food insecure population, about 564,726 people were destitute and needed emergency food grants estimated at 14,951 mts of cereals. Among the districts affected were Bagamoyo and Liwale, which are AAITz) development districts. Two-month vulnerability assessment identification recommended a total of 1,558 mts for the two districts (1,405 mts and 153 mts for Bagamoyo and Liwale respectively).



*Figure 4: Distribution of relief food to the affected areas*

The government and NGOs responded by distributing subsidized food from strategic grain reserves and other sources. World Food Programme (WFP –Tanzania Office) coordinated other actors in response to drought and hunger. ActionAid International Tanzania in collaboration with local government authorities responded by identifying individuals and households that were food insecure.

Based on funds released following the ActionAid UK appeal, AAITz supported communities with a total of 768 mts in Bagamoyo, Liwale, Dodoma Municipal, Dodoma Rural, Chamwino and Iramba. A total of 49,070 people were assisted, and there was also an urgent need for seeds. Due to delays and uncertainty about rainfall pattern, AAITz supplied cassava cuttings (cultivars) to Bagamoyo District. A total of 9,640 bags (43 mts) were distributed to 63 community groups.

Furthermore, in Liwale District, the support was extended to secondary schools. There are four secondary schools which are government owned, although parents are obliged to provide food. Due to food problems in the villages, parents could not provide/contribute food for these schools and there was a danger that students could be equally affected. Also it should be noted that AAITz had a long-term engagement with the Liwale community (dating back to 1998) and the AAITz felt obliged to support the schools during this critical time of need.

## 2.2 Women's Rights

AAITz acknowledges that denial of women's right is one of the root causes of poverty which must be addressed if the country expects to attain the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). AAITz's role is to empower the poor, excluded and their organizations, to address the formal and informal institutions that promote gender inequality and denial of women's rights.

Women's discrimination is clearly felt in terms of rights of property ownership such as rights to access land, entitlement to inheritance as well as reproductive rights. Such laws subject many women and girls to discriminatory practices, domestic violence, early marriages, rape, widow harassment and denial to own property left by their husbands or parents. Discriminatory customary and religious laws that are recognized parallel with statutory laws, often mean that women's and girls' rights are compromised. Such a legal system promotes gender discrimination, which is contrary to the constitution and government policy on gender equality.

Though some affirmative measures have been taken to increase women's representation in decision-making bodies to 25% or 30% according to the Southern Africa Development Conference (SADC) members' agreement, more has to be done to ensure that such representation achieves the empowerment of all women. Although the government demonstrates its commitment in people empowerment including women as implied in the gender policy, much has to be done to translate policy into practice, to have tangible results on the ground. Practically, there is weak enforcement of existing laws in empowering women access and control of productive resources.

To strengthen the capacity of women and their organizations in order to eliminate all forms of gender discrimination perpetuated by traditional practices and values that are inconsistent with basic rights as enshrined in the constitution, AAITz supports and facilitates these organizations to raise voices against these injustices.

Through the year, AAITz collaborated with poor women, through their organizations and other CSOs, to advocate and campaign for policies and laws that promote women's rights and support women's organizations to participate actively and effectively in decision-making from the community to national level. AAITz also supported women organizations in strengthening advocacy on women's right by supporting women's organizations undertake research related to women rights issues through collaboration with other CSOs.

### **2.2.1 Institutional Capacity Development**

In 2006 the country programme made significant progress in the formation of women organizations and in advocating for women and girls rights in the project districts. These women organizations are involved in advocacy campaigns at the local, national and international level as well as in other development activities focusing on empowering and promoting women's rights. Technical support was provided to the 7 project districts on the establishment of three tiers organizations advocating for the rights of women and girls. Among the seven organizations, two have been supported on the mainstreaming approach due to the fact that the districts have matured. These are Makata DA under Liwale farmers association, (LIFA) for cashew nut farmers, and Ilagala DA under RUMAKO for coffee growers. The other five development areas have been supported in developing stand-alone organizations where women-alone organizations have been formed and engaging in girls' and women's rights advocacy. At least 40,112 women have been mobilized in the respective districts. These project districts are Tandahimba Women's Rights Organization (TAWORO), Newala Women's Rights Association (NEWOLA), Mkuranga Women's Development Association (MKUDIWODEA), Bagamoyo Women's Development Association (BAWODEA), and Association of Women in Zanzibar.



Training on women leadership, financial management, and advocacy skills has been conducted in the project districts to empower women in management and decision-making capabilities. A total number of 386 women have benefited from the initiative in the Bagamoyo and Mkuranga DAs. Women of Makata and Bagamoyo DAs have been supported to improve their economic activities in processing cashew nuts at small scale.

Women of Makata benefited through provision of simple cashew nut processing machines through AAITz revolving funds so as to improve the quality of their produce which increased the price of their cashew after processing. Forty groups have been given 80 machines on a revolving basis and 40 women from 40 groups have been trained in quality cashew nut processing.

### 2.2.2 Policy Advocacy on Girl Child's Education

The country programme focused on girls' rights to education in the context of the social-cultural and traditional practices that hinder girls' enrolment and retention in schools. Project districts took up the campaigns to sensitize communities and the government to take effective actions to improve the quality of education for girls.

More attention was given to girls' retention in schools; thus, the campaigns focused on the issue of pregnancies and early marriages.

The campaigns aimed at influencing communities and local leaders on the need to give priority to girls' education. In Liwale Project District, 200 commitment signatures were collected from leaders as their pledge to effectively take action against all traditional practices that inhibit girls from attaining education at equal footing with boys.

By supplementing the efforts of the communities and the government in



Figure 5: Girl's dormitory at Liwale secondary school supported by ActionAid in collaboration with the community and government



Figure 6: Campaign on girl child education in Liwale District

improving girls' retention in secondary schools, AAITz took the initiative to support construction of one dormitory for girls at Liwale Secondary School, especially girls from the remotest areas to protect them from being exposed to the immense risks of early pregnancies, and the risks from sexually transmitted diseases especially HIV/AIDS.

Immediate noticeable change has already been marked as all girls living in hostel accommodation managed to pass their

form two examinations which had never happened at Liwale Secondary School, where the majority of girls used to fail in such exams due to the difficult learning environment.

The organizations of women in the DAs were actively engaged on the 16 days of activism – a campaign advocating for women’s and girls’ rights against gender-based violence. In Liwale programme district (Liwale) the message advocated was “girl child rights to education.” We conducted advocacy campaigns in the villages and the district level advocating for the same message.



Figure 7: Sixteen days of activism climax in Newala District

In Tandahimba and Newala Districts, they held the same campaign like Liwale. In Kigoma, the message was related to the HIV/AIDS day and the focus was on safe sexual and reproductive rights. The success of the activism is testified by one of the participants from Newala District, and the Area Commissioner of Zanzibar North, as described in Box 1 below.

**Box 1: Testimonies on the Success of the Campaigns**

*In the past, my husband used to beat me unreasonably, refuse to give me permission to attend important village meetings only because I am a woman, I truly appreciate all initiatives like this. I remember last year the same campaign as this was conducted my husband and I attended and certainly within few months, my husband’s attitude toward me started to change positively unlike in the past. I am now happy that he is a changed man, and I believe that the last year campaign, somehow contributed to his sudden behavior change towards me, so I am proud of this kind of events, they are so important in changing community behavior towards women.*

*Ms Salama Mnali of Mcholi Village in Newala District said on the 16 days of activism*

*Taking the example of our region most of cases that I receive are associated with rape mostly done to young girls by older people .....many are in court but nothing has happened ..... Laws are there but the problem is implementation.*

*Zanzibar North A District Commissioner, during the climax of 16 days of activism in 2006*

In the Coast Region, Mkuranga and Bagamoyo Districts, the main activity was to collect case testimonies on violence against girls, which involved active use of media on the climax day. In Zanzibar, the advocacy campaign focused on early marriages, rape and pregnancies among school girls. The campaign involved decision-makers, legal officers, police officers as well as school headmasters, who also participated in the climax day of the campaign. The campaign has been successful as it has increased the impetus of the decision and policy makers in the fight against violation of girls' and women's rights to freedom from gender-based violence.

Commitment from the government and communities concerning women's/girls' rights protection and promotion will be monitored and evaluated continuously. This is because even the government officials acknowledged the problem and the need to address the violation of women's and girls' rights in the communities.

There is noticeable progress towards changing laws denying girls' rights to education by the policy and law makers in Tanzania. This has been one of the successes of the advocacy campaigns conducted by AAITz in coalition with other CSOs on the need for reviewing the marriage Act of 1971.

For instance there is an ongoing activity of amending the law of Marriage Act of 1971 which allows girls to be married below the age of 18 years, before they become adults. Other laws e.g. the electoral law, defines an adult as an individual of 18 years and above. The Deputy Minister for Justice and Constitutional Affairs acknowledged that the Government of Tanzania has seen the anomaly on this law and was preparing a bill that would amend such law.



## 2.3 HIV/AIDS

HIV/AIDS is considered as one of the most impoverishing social issues facing Tanzanians, mainly affecting individuals at the age of their productive and childbearing years with consequent negative impact on their families, communities and the economy as a whole.

The 2003/04 Tanzania HIV/AIDS Indicator Survey (THIS) was the first attempt to produce reliable national and regional level estimates on the prevalence of HIV/AIDS in Tanzania. In contrast to earlier official national estimates, the recently released national survey estimates that the overall HIV/AIDS prevalence rate is 7% - 7.7% in females and 6.3% in men. For both men and women, HIV prevalence increases with education; adults with secondary or higher education are 50% more likely to be infected with HIV than those with no education. HIV/AIDS prevalence is higher in urban areas with 10% prevalence compared to rural areas prevalence rate of 5%.

A lot of emphasis has been given to integrating HIV/AIDS into the overall programme design and implementation. This process was greatly supported through HIV/AIDS analysis at country level and completion of HIV/AIDS theme strategy based on guiding framework of the second country strategic framework.

This year, AAITz focused on the vulnerability of poor people, especially women, to secure livelihoods, harmful cultural practices, and poor health system. AAITz also worked towards enhancing strong evidence-based advocacy on access to integrated prevention and treatment programmes. Through campaigns, AAITz promoted the rights of people living with HIV/AIDS. AAITz also worked to mobilize and organize people living with HIV/AIDS, strengthening their networks and alliances of organizations working on HIV/AIDS, and learning and building best practices for national and international level advocacy.

### 2.3.1 Institutional Development

Initiatives aimed at bringing long-term systemic change and empowerment of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) has been undertaken. Currently, AAITz is working with a total of 17 PLHA associations: 4 at national level and 13 in the project districts. The organizations have a total of 1500 members. The organizations have been supported through training on community mobilization skills and policy advocacy and campaigns.

Women are more vulnerable to contracting diseases especially HIV/AIDS, and among the reasons, access to information, education and learning opportunity have been the main factors for rural women because for sometimes educational services like HIV/AIDS counselling and testing have been centralized at urban areas.

Figure 8: Testing of youths living with HIV/AIDS

### Jane Matokeo's Experience

*My name is Jane Matokeo, I am 24 years old and I have one child who is in Standard Four. I gave birth to my child when I was 16 years and I had to drop my secondary school when I was in Form Three. The reason I lost my virginity is that I was raped by my brother in 1992, and this happened due to the environment where my family was living.*

*I was the one taking care of the family after my parents had separated, and we were staying with our father. I could not tell my father what happened because my brother told me not to do so. My attendance in school was not good because of the chores I had to perform in the family. In 1997 I got a boyfriend who was also my school mate but he was one class ahead of me, and in that relationship I got pregnant. In 2002, my partner got seriously sick and became very weak, he said he was suffering from chronic Malaria, though gossip in the street was suspecting HIV/AIDS. I could not sustain the gossip, so I decided to go and test. I got shocked to be told I was HIV/AIDS positive. I picked courage and started life anew.*



*I heard about Tanzania Young Positive Ambassadors living with HIV/AIDS (TAYOPA), a CBO which has committed itself to bringing together voices of youths to sensitise, prevent and advocate for better access of treatment to the general public of Tanzania. ActionAid International Tanzania*

*has nurtured our CBO, now leading in the mobilization of PLHA in national and international campaigns like G8 get on Board, Global Week of Action, UNGASS new target setting for 2020, Tanzania and World Social Forum, Global Call to Action Against Poverty (GCAP) and World AIDS Day.*

*All these have given me relief that, my commitment in preventing the spread of HIV/AIDS can go even beyond our Tanzania borders and members of the community from family level can get opportunity to contribute in changing behaviour for a better society. Due to changes in international trade policy of WTO allowing the manufacturing of generic drugs, the Government of Tanzania has initiated a process of manufacturing ARVs through domestic pharmaceutical companies. It is anticipated that this will bring down the price of ARVs by 30%, in the country.*

**Figure 9: Voluntary Counselling and Testing on HIV/AIDS  
Improved Access to Services**

**Farida Shares Her Experience**



*Farida Kipaga is a married woman aged 25 years living in Makata Village with her husband and three children. As other women, for sometimes she has faced difficulties to understand HIV/AIDS and she has lived a worried life since she was married six years ago. "I didn't know whether I had been infected or I was safe. I was not the only woman feeling like this, other women were also unsure," she said.*

This was a bad experience for Farida Kipaga that continued until 2005. In 2006 when ActionAid supported the launching of rural VCT programme she was among the first women who went for VCT service.

*I was scared to go because I was wondering what would happen if I was found to be HIV positive! It took a week to think about it; at last I decided to go for a test. I thank God I was negative; I have gone for the second time I am negative. Now I have courage for going for the third round test. I now hope to stay with my family longer as I have received good training from counsellors. In my family I have been convincing my husband to go for testing and he has promised to do so.*

Women like Farida are increasingly attending counselling and testing services at Makata VCT, especially pregnant mothers and those with new born babies. She is sure of having a free HIV/AIDS child, as she is now four-months pregnant.

**2.3.2 Policy Advocacy – Local and National Level**

Local-level advocacy on HIV/AIDS created awareness and provided communities with access to HIV/AIDS information, voluntary counselling services, access to treatment and care. The advocacy objective was geared at addressing stigma and discrimination as well.

We have supported campaigns organized by associations like PLHA at local and national levels. Thousands of people were mobilized across the country during the world AIDS day, GCAP and Get on Board Back on the Road events. AAITz has played a key role in terms of supporting and organizing these major events. Apart from advocating for their rights, organizations like PLHA have used the events to raise awareness and sensitize the public on the pandemic.

**2.3.3 Service Delivery**

**2.3.3.1 General Fund Service Delivery**

Support has been rendered to communities in the construction of four model voluntary counselling and testing centres in one of our remotest project districts – Liwale in Lindi Region. The objective was to influence the government to scale-up similar low-cost intensive community VCTs in the rural areas of the country. The government provides testing kits

and has located trained staff in the two centres and the other two centres are attended by staff from the district hospital on a weekly basis. A total of 20,000 people got access to the VCTs. As a result of this best practice model, we have started witnessing increased levels of awareness with an increasing number of community members accessing the services.

Furthermore, we made significant progress in scaling-up mitigation measures through the TACAIDS funded Community Response Project and through Global Fund AIDS Tuberculosis and Malaria Project (GFATM).

### 2.3.3.2 Special Projects

#### i) Global Fund

The objective of GFATM is *scaling-up access to quality VCT as an entry point to comprehensive care and support services for TB and HIV/AIDS in Tanzania Mainland through a coordinated multi-sector partnership.*

In five years, this project aims at covering 45 of the 121 districts of Mainland Tanzania; in the first year the project partnership has been activated and work began in seven districts. ActionAid International Tanzania is working in Kinondoni District focusing on increasing the number of community care and support groups for PLHA and PLHA/TB. AAITz started implementation in June 2005.

Addressing stigma and discrimination, 90 PLHA were reached in the routine visits for home-based care services, and 64 community forums were conducted to discuss the role of the community in addressing the rights of the people living with HIV/AIDS in Kinondoni District. About 5,000 people were *sensitized* on the need and importance of testing to determine their status. The project is using a community participatory tool - *Stepping Stones* – to promote community participation and action. Community forums and support groups for PLHA are facilitated by 32 community facilitators and 40 home-based caretakers trained through the project.

In all 8 wards of the district, participatory planning on HIV/AIDS at the street and ward levels involving informed leaders, community facilitators and home-based carers was undertaken.

Through the project, AAITz trained 40 more community facilitators during the year, in Stepping Stones methodology applied to address stigma and discrimination so that more community members could be reached. Home-based care providers have also increased by 40, and are now reaching out to 310 PLHA patients offering daily support and care.

Community members from these wards have started to advocate for government constructed health centres at their areas. Sensitizing and awareness rising forums are being conducted so as to extend capacity of the centres in providing needed services for PLHAs, opportunistic infections, and knowledge centres on HIV/AIDS related issues. Resulting from the efforts made through the project, there is noticeable attitude change among community members and are now discussing issues around HIV/AIDS and they

are now willing to bring forth their sick relatives with confidence so that they are provided with home-based care services and treatment. Despite these achievements, our coverage is still low and a lot of people have not been reached. In view of these notable achievements

AAITz plans to expand its coverage to reach more than the 31% of the clients attended to, this year. Efforts also shall be made to reach other wards that are not covered by the GFMAT project as identified in Tables 1 and 2 below, and replicate the experience to other districts

My name is Michael Wandi, I am a Stepping Stones Community facilitator to help the community address stigma and discrimination in Kibamba Ward in the outskirt of Dar es Salaam city, along the main road to other regions of Tanzania.



Four years back in my community, stigma and discrimination were very high, then we were informed that ActionAid was looking for volunteers from our community to be trained as community facilitators or home-based care providers. Three people from our centre decided to join this programme and registered our names at our local government office. ActionAid trained two different categories: home-based care providers and community facilitators. I preferred to be trained as a community facilitator since this would help me to continue with the work I was doing before.

We used the skills and tools of Stepping stones to conduct Community Forums in various streets in our ward, the forums inform the HIV/AIDS situation in the Ward, health available facilities, corrective decision in improving relationship and communication among family and community members in addressing the pandemic. Community members got opportunity to analyse the whole situation over HIV/AIDS in their locality and identified risk areas and together planned for the intervention including sensitizing more people especially sexually active groups to check their HIV/AIDS status.

Things now have changed, community members are now demanding frequent community forums, and more now are visiting our ward counselling unit for the demand of testing their status and treatment of opportunistic infections.

Figure 2.4: Testimony from HIV/AIDS Community Facilitator Global Fund Project

**Table 1: 2006 Community Facilitators Achievements Vs Demand**

| Activities  | Achieved | Demand | Task % |
|---|----------|--------|--------|
| Training of Community Facilitators                              | 72       | 100    | 28     |
| Community forums in 8 wards                                     | 156      | 768    | 79.7   |
| Networking meetings at ward level                               | 12       | 16     | 33     |
| PLHAs forums  | 12       | 12     | -      |
| Training of Home-Based Care Givers                              | 60       | 75     | 20     |
| Home-Based Care Personal Visits                                 |          |        |        |
| PLHAs Critically Ill Patients Supported within the Home Setting | 445      | 375    | -      |

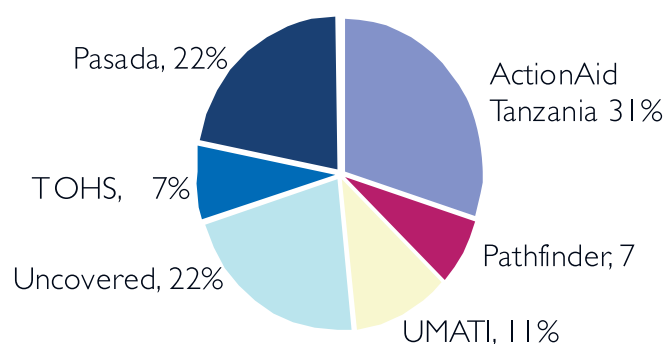
*Assume Technical Coefficient: 1 HBC: 20 PLHAs, and 1 CF: 1500 People*



**Table 2: HBC Partners in Kinondoni District**

| Description                | Wards | Percentage | Population   |
|----------------------------|-------|------------|--------------|
| Kinondoni                  | 27    | 100        | 1,088,867.00 |
| GFATM partner at Kinondoni |       |            |              |
| AAITZ                      | 8     | 31         | 335,920.00   |
| TOHS                       | 2     | 7          | 110,323.00   |
| Umati                      | 3     | 11         | 139,521.00   |
| PASADA                     | 6     | 22         | 185,851.00   |
| <b>Other partners</b>      |       |            |              |
| Pathfinder                 | 2     | 7          | 76,554.00    |
| Uncovered wards            | 6     | 22         | 210,698.00   |

**Figure 11: HBC Partners and their Coverage in Kinondoni**



The performance output indicates a persisting demand of 28 more community facilitators with more funds to support 768 community forums so that 150,000 youth and adults in the 8 wards AAITz can be reached. As far as home-based care for critically ill PLHA patients is concerned, more visits have been made than the demand set; this is due to the fact that families are realizing the support given to PLHA and they now provide more cooperation to the HBC carers than before. So, still more HBC carers need to be recruited so that they can address more patients who are being identified. The information in the tabulation above shows the demand of additional funds so that the remaining 6 wards in Kinondoni Municipality that are not covered by any partner in this project can be reached. Likewise, those reached can strategically be used to share lessons beyond Kinondoni Municipality.

### ii) Community AIDS Response Fund (CARF)

ActionAid International Tanzania is working in partnership with the Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), a government agency coordinating the implementation of CARF. CARF is one of the four components of Tanzania Multi-Sectoral AIDS Project (TMAP) and is implemented with a grant support from the World Bank (WB) through the International Development Agency (IDA) to the government of the Republic of Tanzania.

The primary objective of the project is to reduce the spread of HIV/AIDS by scaling-up and accelerating the national HIV/AIDS response to the epidemic as outlined in the National Multi-Sectoral Strategic Framework (NMSF) that calls for HIV/AIDS prevention, care and support, and impact mitigation. TACAIDS has setup Regional Facilitating Agencies (RFAs) to build capacity of Regional Secretariats (RSs), Local Government Authorities (LGAs), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Private Sector (PS) and Community Groups (CGs) for an intensified, better-coordinated and more effective response to HIV and AIDS.

In this project, AAITz covers four regions: Singida, Dodoma, Morogoro and Coast. The total budget for this project which is ending in 2008 is Tshs. 4.8 billion. The Community AIDS Response Fund (CARF) for four regions is Tshs. 2.5 billion and the capacity building component is around Tshs. 300 million. The remaining balance is meant for administration and management costs

Within the year, the project achieved the following:

- Assessment of 562 CSOs and approval of funding through CARF for year two intervention (2006).
- Provision of funds to CSO assessed in the year one in all the four regions worth Tshs. 694,178,470.
- Training of Ward and Village Executive Officers in monitoring and evaluation of CSO funded projects by CARF.

**Table 3: Number of CSOs with CARF Grants Approved and/or Disbursed for Two Years**

| REGION                                    | DISTRICT    | YEAR 1     | YEAR 2     | TOTAL      |
|---|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>Dodoma</b>                             | Dodoma (M)  | 13         | 22         | 35         |
|   | Dodoma (R)  | 9          | 20         | 29         |
|   | Mpwapwa     | 10         | 12         | 22         |
|   | Kondoa      | 12         | 39         | 51         |
|   | Kongwa      | 5          | 14         | 19         |
| <b>Total CSO for Dodoma</b>               |             | <b>49</b>  | <b>107</b> | <b>156</b> |
| <b>Singida</b>                            | Singida (M) | 16         | 7          | 23         |
|   | Singida (R) | 14         | 21         | 35         |
|   | Iramba      | 12         | 25         | 37         |
|   | Manyoni     | 12         | 28         | 40         |
| <b>Total CSO for Singida</b>              |             | <b>54</b>  | <b>81</b>  | <b>135</b> |
| <b>Total CSO for Dodoma &amp; Singida</b> |             | <b>103</b> | <b>188</b> | <b>291</b> |

| REGION                                   | DISTRICT          | YEAR 1     | YEAR 2     | TOTAL      |
|--|-------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| <b>Morogoro</b>                          | Morogoro District | 6          | 8          | 14         |
|  | Morogoro Muni.    | 12         | 12         | 24         |
|  | Kilombero         | 16         | 5          | 21         |
|  | Ulanga            | 9          | 9          | 18         |
|  | Kilosa            | 11         | 5          | 16         |
|  | Mvomero           | 11         | 12         | 23         |
| <b>Total CSO for Morogoro</b>            |                   | <b>65</b>  | <b>51</b>  | <b>126</b> |
| <b>Coast</b>                             | Kibaha District   | 11         | 15         | 26         |
|  | Kisarawe          | 7          | 8          | 15         |
|  | Rufiji            | 5          | 5          | 10         |
|  | Mkuranga          | 17         | 15         | 32         |
|  | Bagamoyo          | 10         | 8          | 18         |
|  | Kibaha Town       | 11         | 21         | 32         |
|  | Mafia             | 12         | 10         | 22         |
| <b>Total CSOs for Coast</b>              |                   | <b>73</b>  | <b>82</b>  | <b>155</b> |
| <b>Total CSOs for Morogoro and Coast</b> |                   | <b>138</b> | <b>133</b> | <b>271</b> |

A total of 562 CSOs in four regions received CARFs to address either one or more of the HIV/AIDS thematic areas incorporated in the National Multi-Sectoral Strategic Framework (NMSF 2003-2007) which entails prevention, care and support, treatment and cross-cutting issues. The information shows that more groups that are member based have been reached, however, more people could be reached if capacity was built.

**Table 4: RFA Project Area: Dodoma and Singida Population**

| Region         | District          | Total Population | Project Outreach % |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Dodoma</b>  | Dodoma Urban      | 322811           | 1                  |
|                | Mpwapwa           | 253602           | 14                 |
|                | Kongwa            | 248656           | 1.5                |
|                | Kondoa            | 428090           | 14                 |
|                | Dodoma Rural      | 438866           | 4                  |
| <b>Total</b>   |                   | <b>1,692,025</b> | <b>12</b>          |
| <b>Singida</b> | Iramba            | 367036           | 11                 |
|                | Manyoni           | 204482           | 44                 |
|                | Singida Rural     | 400377           | 22                 |
|                | Singida Municipal | 114853           | 6                  |
| <b>Total</b>   |                   | <b>1,086,748</b> | <b>21</b>          |

*Source: Region Socio-economic Profile*

**Table 5: RFA Project Area: Morogoro and Coast Population**

| Region          | District          | Total Population | Project Outreach % |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| <b>Morogoro</b> | Morogoro District | 263,920          | 23                 |
|                 | Morogoro Muni.    | 228,863          | 33                 |
|                 | Kilombero         | 322,779          | 47                 |
|                 | Ulanga            | 194,209          | 28                 |
|                 | Kilosa            | 489,513          | 21                 |
|                 | Mvomero           | 260,525          | 28                 |
| <b>Total</b>    |                   | <b>1,530,946</b> | <b>30</b>          |
| <b>Coast</b>    | Kibaha District   | 53,754           | 48                 |
|                 | Kisarawe          | 95,614           | 38                 |
|                 | Rufiji            | 203,000          | 39                 |
|                 | Mkuranga          | 187,428          | 42                 |
|                 | Bagamoyo          | 230,164          | 35                 |
|                 | Kibaha Town       | 78,294           | 100                |
|                 | Mafia             | 40,801           | 79                 |
| <b>Total</b>    |                   | <b>889,154</b>   | <b>46</b>          |

*Source: RFA7 Annual Report*

In the two years of implementation, both RFA 6 and 7 have reached people by 26% on average. An average of 74% of the people who have not yet been reached will need more time and funds so that they could be reached. This calls for strategic engagement to ensure that the project reaches more people before it is phased out.

**Table 5: RFA Performance Analysis**

**Analysis on Disbursements from TACAIDS by Activity Singida and Dodoma Regions**

| Cost Item                             | Region           | Y2005 | Y 2006                | Cumulative            |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| <b>Capacity Building (CB)</b>         | Dodoma           | -     | 36,851,150.00         | 36,851,150.00         |
|                                       | Singida          | -     | 59,999,700.00         | 59,999,700.00         |
|                                       | <b>Sub Total</b> | -     | <b>96,850,850.00</b>  | <b>96,850,850.00</b>  |
| <b>Community Response Fund (CARF)</b> | Dodoma CARF      | -     | 103,319,990.00        | 103,319,990.00        |
|                                       | Big Scots        | -     | 73,959,600.00         | 73,959,600.00         |
|                                       | <b>Sub Total</b> | -     | <b>177,279,590.00</b> | <b>177,279,590.00</b> |
|                                       | Singida CARF     | -     | 98,693,950.00         | 98,693,950.00         |
|                                       | <b>BIG CSOs</b>  | -     | 50,974,330.00         | 50,974,330.00         |
|                                       | <b>Sub Total</b> | -     | <b>149,668,280.00</b> | <b>149,668,280.00</b> |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>                    |                  | -     | <b>423,798,726.00</b> | <b>423,798,726.00</b> |

### Analysis on Disbursements from TACAIDS by Activity Morogoro and Coast Regions

| Cost Item                      | Region               | Y2005             | 2006               | Cumulative         |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Capacity Building (CB)         | Coast                | 17,890,253        | 41,813,995         | 59,704,248         |
|                                | <b>Morogoro</b>      | 20,871,962        | 52,267,495         | 73,139,460         |
|                                | <b>Sub Total</b>     | <b>38,762,215</b> | <b>94,081,490</b>  | <b>94,081,490</b>  |
| Community Response Fund (CARF) | Coast CARF           | -                 | 205,200,000        | 205,200,000        |
|                                | <b>Sub Total</b>     | <b>-</b>          | <b>205,200,000</b> | <b>205,200,000</b> |
|                                | <b>Morogoro CARF</b> | <b>-</b>          | <b>162,030,600</b> | <b>162,030,600</b> |
|                                | <b>Sub Total</b>     | <b>-</b>          | <b>162,030,600</b> | <b>162,030,600</b> |
| <b>GRAND TOTAL</b>             |                      | <b>38,762,215</b> | <b>461,312,090</b> | <b>500,074,305</b> |

In the first year of the project, a lot has been done in setting up the project itself and carrying out Technical Needs Assessment (TNA) for capacity building before disbursement of CARF. The data exhibit minimal intervention in both CARF and capacity building and there is clear implementation in the same components in the second year, 2006.

## 2.4 Education Theme

The Government of Tanzania has made a lot of effort to increase and improve education delivery in both rural and urban areas. The number of schools, teaching and learning materials have increased; however, with an increase in the number of children in schools such facilities are not enough. In this year 2006, the number of primary schools has increased from 14,257 in 2005 to 14,700. Government schools increased to 14,440 in 2006, from 14,053 in 2005. Primary education enrolment increased by 5.3% from 7,541,208 in 2005 to 7,959,884 pupils in 2006. Despite this increase, the issue of quality remains a concern. The ratio of teachers to pupils has not kept pace with the increased enrolment; while pupils gross and net enrolment have grown by 2.8% and 1.3% respectively, teacher-pupil ratio has decreased by only 0.4 from 1.56 in 2005 to 1.52 in 2006. Though there is improved trend in budget allocation, the factors above show that it is still inadequate to address needs and rights to quality education. There is also the challenge of increasing illiteracy amongst youths and adults, as adult education is yet to be adequately funded.

Low rate of transition from primary to secondary school is still a challenge. Despite the fact that the year 2006 has experienced an increase in the number of pupils who joined form one by 25.9% from 180,239 in 2005 to 243,399, the statistics indicate an absorption capacity of only 10.3% primary school leavers out of 48.7% who were eligible.

The high rate of dropout is still one of the stumbling blocks among Tanzania's school pupils and this remained at 3.4 in 2006, while girls are more disadvantaged. While other factors are shared among boys and girls, pregnancy has mostly affected girls. Though statistics show a decrease of pregnancies by 0.4% in 2006, still 5.6% of total dropout is attributed to pregnancies, influenced by socio-cultural norms and values. Truancy is yet another factor that contributes to high dropout rate indicating an increase of 0.3% from 77.3% of the total

dropout in 2005 to 77.6% of the total dropout in 2006. Poverty is noted to be another contributing factor, where lack school needs has caused a dropout increase by 1.1% from 7.6% of total dropout in 2005 to 8.7% in 2006.

AAITz's experience on the ground shows that limited participation amongst the poor and excluded in influencing decisions made at the local and national levels despite the ongoing devolution process is a factor contributing to the education sector performance challenges. Limited access to policies and other policy-related information is another problem, and such lack of transparency negatively affects educational endeavours.

The country programme's education activities for the year remained focused on enabling the poor and excluded people and their organizations to advocate for quality education for all including increase in both quality and quantity of public funding on education.

AAITz worked with the poor and excluded people and their organizations/networks and coalitions to influence pro-poor policies in financing education and to advocate/campaign for more and fairer aid for realization of universal basic education for all. The following subsections describe three of the major programme activities for the year 2006.

### 2.4.1 Supporting Community Initiative in Improving Access to Education

Cases of early marriages, early pregnancies, and negative parental attitudes towards education for girls are among the many factors that have led to dropout, low retention of girls in schools and low level of early childhood education and adult learning. All these factors have contributed to poor performance in school. Poor quality education is mainly attributed to limited number of qualified teachers and unequal distribution and lack of teaching and learning materials.



Figure 12: Advocacy for women and girl child's rights

At local level we worked with women organizations, farmers' organizations and education rights groups and campaigned for the right to girl child education.

### 2.4.2 Campaign on Global Week of Action

The campaign in Bagamoyo DA was inaugurated by women rights activist and President of Africa's Parliament, Honorable Getrude Mongella. As a result, the number of girls in school has increased substantially. For this year, enrolment has reached 115% as a result of sensitization through local campaigns.

Through critical policy engagement, district councils have employed additional teachers. The equivalent of \$ 4 of the total \$10 capitation grant per pupil was allocated by the government to each school for the purchase textbooks and other learning materials. We

continued our support to communities in sponsoring villages in the construction of new schools, additional classrooms and through provision of desks and other teaching materials.

This has increased access to quality learning among 2000 children for this year.

Apart from the construction of classrooms, the government was also to provide funds for construction of teachers' houses and for purchasing desks.

With the transformation of ACCESS centres into formal public schools, the government has taken over the overall management and administration of the schools for sustainability. The construction and renovation of school structures has improved the quality and level of education, proved by improved performance of both boys and girls in Standard IV and VII exams. Nearly all headteachers in the AAITz supported schools have reported improved performance for Standard IV and VII pupils.



Figure 13: One of the ACCESS Centers before and after rehabilitation

Table 7: AATz Cumulative Support to Basic Education in Project Districts

| Districts    | AATz Access Centres |             | Transformed Access |             | Total Primary Schools in Districts |
|--------------|---------------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
|              | Number              | Pupil       | Number             | Pupil       | Number                             |
| 1 Bagamoyo   | 4                   | 1100        | 4                  | 1100        | 121                                |
| 2 Mkuranga   | 7                   | 1400        | 2                  | 652         | 97                                 |
| 3 Tandahimba | 13                  | 1470        | 7                  | 738         | 111                                |
| 5 Newala     | 3                   | 240         | 0                  | 0           | 113                                |
| 6 Ilagala    | 26                  | 1826        | 22                 | 7017        | 35                                 |
| <b>Total</b> | <b>53</b>           | <b>6036</b> | <b>35</b>          | <b>9507</b> | <b>477</b>                         |

Proportional of AAITZ ACCESS centers and Public Schools in our DAs

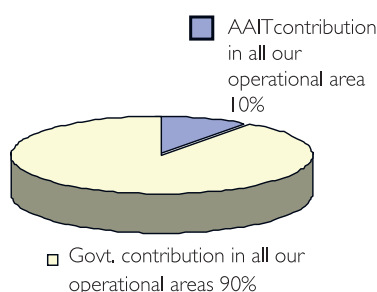


Figure 14: Proportion of AATz Access Centres in Project Districts

### 2.4.3 Policy Research Advocacy and Campaigns

This year's International Education Advocacy Campaign was on *Every Child Needs a Teacher*. Owing to its comparative advantage, AAITz collaborated with the Teachers Trade Union in the implementation of the *Global Week of Action on Education* that was nationally commemorated in Dodoma. Research on adequacy of teachers and its effect on quality education was done in seven districts. Rights bearers, namely teachers, pupils and parents used the preliminary findings of the research to demand government accountability in the delivery of free quality education for all.

Present at the rally in Dodoma, were the Minister for Education and Vocational Training, Chairperson of Parliamentary Social Services Committee and other key government and political officials. The climax day was marked in one of the marginalized regions in the southern part of Tanzania – Mtwara. Teachers were privileged to have His Excellency President of the United Republic of Tanzania, Mr. Jakaya Kikwete as the guest of honour.

To make the maximum use of this opportunity and space, the teachers delivered a keynote speech to reiterate how teachers living and working conditions were making it difficult for them to fulfil their role of providing good quality education for all children. Such hardships included poor housing conditions, very low living wage coupled with delayed payment of salaries, non-payment for newly recruited teachers, inadequate number of qualified teachers, delayed promotions, etc. In this occasion, the teachers stressed that children were being denied of their right to a quality teachers, resonating this year's campaign theme: *Every Child Needs a Qualified Teacher*.

Communities in Tandahimba, Kigoma and Liwale through REFLECT circles managed to engage with their local councils and successfully influenced them to own and manage 23 ACCESS centres with 5,268 pupils (2,676 girls and 2,592 boys) out of 50 centres with 7,039 pupils (3,484 girls and 3,554 boys). Resources in terms of grants and professional teachers were allocated accordingly.

AAITz worked with TEN/MET to influence the national Education Sector Development Programme. This was done by providing inputs into the ESDP Review together with recommending strategic interventions for a ten-year education plan worth Tshs. 13 trillion to be funded by World Bank Education Fast Tracking Initiatives. The Government of Tanzania submitted the plan in September to IMF. ActionAid International Tanzania is an active member of TEN/MET, a national umbrella education network comprised of more than 200 registered NGOs, CBOs, NGOs and district networks throughout Tanzania. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) has increased from 109.9 % in 2005 to 112.7% in 2006. This is a result of the re-invigoration of universal primary education. Simultaneously, net enrolment jumped from 58.8% in 2000 to 80.7% in 2002 and further to 96.1% in 2006. The 2003 PRSP target was 90% whereas the Primary Education Development Programme target was set at 100% for 2006. Clearly, the formal removal of school fees in 2002 was a prime trigger to these spectacular results related to enrolment in Tanzania.

The national standard pupil-teacher ratio (PTR) of 45:1 has deteriorated during the PEDP period (2002- 2006); it stood at 58:1 in 2004 and it is 52:1 in 2006. According to the Poverty and Human Development Report 2005, the PTR in most regions worsened in the last few years due to high enrolment. The situation was reported to be particularly acute in



Mtwara region one of our country programme focused areas. The interim target pupil-textbook ratio of 3:1 at the school or subject level is yet to be achieved.

According to the Education Sector Public Expenditure Review (ESPER) Report 2004, considerable quantities of books have been distributed to schools resulting to marginal improvement of the pupil-book ratio. The overall ratio was in the region of 4:1 and 7:1. It was also observed that the quality of procured books left a lot to be desired.

The transition rate from primary to secondary school is another important indicator of the quality of basic education. Recent data on transition from Class VII to secondary school is not yet available; however, data collected from 1995 to 2005 had indicated slow growth from 14.6% in 1995 to 19.1% in 1998 but this rose to 40% in 2005 and close to 60% in 2006 (Ministry of Education Statistics, and Minister's Budget Speech in 2006). Nonetheless, this level was attained by Uganda back in 2000 and is still far below that of Kenya (73%) for year of 2000. The increase in recent years is a result mainly of political commitment and support from community initiatives. Despite this progress, most secondary schools are ill-equipped and have in many districts, low numbers of teachers. The absence of focus on secondary education in PEDP, which in principle should have been included as part of basic education, was one of the weakest link. Nonetheless, one can still applaud the recent initiative to boost secondary school enrolment as kick starting the system so that Tanzania can catch up in this area with neighbouring as well as other African countries.

With GDP growing satisfactorily in recent years, the ratio of the education sector spending to GDP has improved from around 2% in the latter half of the 1990s to more than double in the last five years of this decade. Though there was a discernible slow down from 2004, this trend is being corrected in the current financial year from 4.2% (05/06) to 6.5 (06/07).

## 2.5 Governance Theme

In its efforts to ensure economic growth and reduction of poverty, the Government of Tanzania has been working towards promoting good governance. This is supported by the fact that since 1980s there have been ongoing government reforms including Local Government and Public Sector Reform Programmes. These efforts have been aiming at creating good governance based on transparency, accountability, and democratic and public participation. ActionAid Tanzania conducted research on the progress made by the government in implementing its policy of decentralization by devolution, aimed at developing strong democratic transparent and accountable local government institutions. The research findings indicated that significant progress has been made in strengthening local government institutions particularly in developing institutional framework, the policy and legislation that guide the process.

Progress to implement the Local Government Reform Policy through the Local Government Reform Programme has been made in strengthening administrative capacity through increased allocation of financial and human resources. There is great opportunity in strengthening the governance aspects, particularly in enhancing capacity of the people to participate actively in influencing decision-making at the local level, which will address their needs for better public services.

Despite the said efforts, the following remain as silent governance issues:

- Inadequate community participation in influencing decision-making processes due to weak capacity of the poor and excluded people's organizations leading to the denial of their rights; and
- Low level of transparency, and hence accountability, in policy implementation by the government and specifically local government authorities.

To promote accountability, transparency and community participation at all levels of government, partner community-based organizations and other CSOs, and to enhance equitable budgetary allocation on social services with more focus on rural areas, ActionAid country strategic direction aims to:

- Build and strengthen capacities of the poor and excluded and their organizations to participate in decision-making, to engage with the government in monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of public policies, i.e. implementation of the policy of free primary education, cost sharing in health care, and water services;
- Promote and empower the poor and excluded to engage in advocacy, and lobby for transparency and accountability of the government to its people;
- Promote civic education among the poor and excluded; and
- Build capacity for the poor to lobby and advocate for policy making and review.

Governance issues were addressed by mainstreaming them into specific themes. Through capacity building of the community-based organizations, their governance structures and advocacy skills were enhanced thereby supporting them to advocate for their rights and lobby for a transparent and accountable government at local level.

## 2.6 International Level Advocacy and Campaigns

### 2.6.1 Get on Board Back on the Road Campaign

*Get on Board* campaign in 2005 was an epic journey of a small African bus from Johannesburg through Mozambique, Malawi, Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda and Italy to Gleneagles, Scotland where the world's richest nations, the G8, were meeting. The Get on Board bus returned on another campaign – *Get on Board: Back on the Road*.

Its main objective was to disseminate the results of the Get on Board 2005 to the communities, continue collecting messages and tell the communities to continue pressing their respective leaders and the G8 to honour their commitments of 2005.

In Tanzania, the Get on Board: Back on the Road campaign was marked nationally at two levels – a dissemination rally at the Mnazi Mmoja grounds in Dar es Salaam, and a dissemination session at the parliament seat in Dodoma. The event at Mnazi Mmoja was jointly organized by our partners, Tanzania Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (TANGOs) and Tanzania Young Positive Ambassadors Living with HIV/AIDS (TAYOPA).

ActionAid Tanzania's partners in the fight against poverty were involved and gave their testimonies and concretized the issues raised by AAITz. At the parliament in Dodoma, the bus was received by the Minister in charge of Privatization, Economic Empowerment and Planning, Dr. Juma Ngasongwa, who also rode with the bus and supported the campaign and AAITz's call on poverty, debt, aid and trade issues and supported ActionAid's call for democratization of the multilateral institutions, namely World Bank and IMF.

The bus was handed over to ActionAid International Uganda in a very colourful handing over ceremony at the border, in the side of Uganda. At the Mnazi Mmoja grounds rally, the Get on Board: Back on the Road campaign attracted more than 2000 people. The campaign was successful in sensitizing policy makers on the need to sustain efforts to address international policies on trade and aid that impact on the capacity of poor countries to address the poverty challenges.

### 2.6.2 Campaign on Global Call to Action against Poverty

The Global Call to Action against Poverty (GCAP) is a massive global coalition of more than 100 countries and is made up of a diverse range of community organizations, faith-based organizations, trade unions, individuals, campaigners, who are all committed to the fight against poverty. This has formed country-based coalitions, who use the symbol of the white band to promote GCAP's demands and enable concerned citizens to put pressure on world leaders and decision-makers to work seriously to eradicate poverty.

AAITz and partners through the national GCAP coalition joined the campaign to influence policy change towards multilateral institutions, debt, aid and trade policy in favour of poor countries. The campaign involved the public and decision-makers, in placing pressure both on national and northern governments, on the issue.



Figure 15: Campaigners for Get on Board Back on the Road

### 3.0 Enabling Organizational Environment

While working on programme and policy work, ActionAid during the year invested also on creating enabling organizational environment staff effectiveness and efficiency. Staff development and performance review, and organization systems development that encompassed rolling out the HIV/AIDS policy, were among the major interventional areas of the year.

#### 3.1 Staff Recruitment

During the year there were 20 staff commencements – 10 for the programme and 10 for support functions. A total of 9 staff left the organization for various reasons. The recruitment was mainly in response to both vacancies that were created as well as due to the expansion of the country programme. The country programme expanded into to 2 new project districts (Singida and Pemba). The Singida DA has been partly supported by the team from Dodoma/ Singida RFA; and Pemba DA has been coordinated under the existing Zanzibar development area.

Following the organization’s growth and expansion, two new job positions were also created and filled; these are the positions of Internal Auditor, and Communication and Fundraising Coordinator. As a result, at the end of the year our staff numbers stood at 60 (22 females and 38 males), an increase of 15%.

**Table 8: Staffing Position 2006**

| Staff categories | Female    | Male      | % of female | % of male |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| Managerial       | 2         | 3         | 40          | 60        |
| Professionals    | 3         | 8         | 27          | 73        |
| Support          | 17        | 27        | 38          | 62        |
| <b>Total</b>     | <b>22</b> | <b>38</b> | <b>36</b>   | <b>64</b> |

#### 3.2 Enabling Organizational Systems

This year we made a significant move in terms of rolling out ActionAid’s Accountability, Learning and Planning System (ALPS). We have supported project districts to conduct Participatory Review and Reflection Process (PRRP) to improve on participatory planning monitoring and evaluation within the country programme. PRRPs were conducted at two different levels: district level between AAITz and partner CBOs, and at national level between project districts staff and head office as well as for programme staff at the national level. Dissemination of ALPS to AAITz staff was done and a six-member team to carry forward the rolling out of ALPS was established to specifically assess progress made in organizational change, in attitude and behaviour.

#### 3.3 Information Technology

Installation of Internet facilities at all the project districts offices was a success this year, although distance, among other factors, led to a delay of implementation. These facilities are made of Satellite Dishes 1.8m type C-Band, direct modems, Cisco Router and Voice of

IP terminal device. This set of equipment facilitates access to Internet, access to official email server and intercom dial phone namely Voice of Internet Protocol (VoIP), which enables calls to be made internally within the organization without extra charges. This has improved internal communications, encouraging increased two-way dialogue between the project district office and head office at affordable cost.

Installation of Outlook over Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) on our email network was noticeably great achievement as it is a set-up that allows users with mobile computers to access their e-mails not only from field offices but around the world. This process also made it possible for all field staff to access the official mail server using MS Outlook on their Computers.

### **3.4 Staff Development and Staff Welfare**

During the 2006 programme staff from all projects districts had training on community mobilization and organization. They were trained on participatory methodologies and tools in community mobilization and organization.

Our objective this year was to continue to invest in building our organizational capacity in campaigning. Overall, we have increased our capacity to mobilize rights holders, to develop a popular support base, influence media, lobby policy-makers and work with our major partners at national level, responding to a national and international level policy influencing. The GWA, Get on Board, and Back on the Road ended the year with mobilization of thousands of people across the country. We need to build into our future the lessons learnt from this experience with our partners at local and national levels.

A fundraising training workshop was conducted to 14 staff from both fundraising and programme unit. Staff were imparted with knowledge and skills on fund-raising.

Training of a trainer on monitoring and evaluation was also provided; one staff member from impact assessment was supported to undergo the training that was organized and facilitated by MS Training Centre for Development Co-operation in Arusha.

Two members of staff from administration department in the DAs were supported to attend training in Basic Computer, English Language and Advance Driving courses. Two staff members from the finance department were also supported to attend training in Finance Management and Sun System Management.

As a socially responsible employer, the organization has expanded its response to the prevention of HIV/AIDS in the workplace. The rolling out of the national HIV/AIDS policy was done including training various staff on AAITz HIV/AIDS policy, which promotes a working place which is more tolerant, compassionate and supportive of PLHA. Comprehensive training on HIV/AIDS prevention facilitated by AMREF was also provided to all staff members with the aim to increase staff awareness and impart relevant skills. As of January 2006, distribution of both female and male condoms had been ongoing at all duty stations.

During the year the Country Programme has reviewed Staff Remuneration Policy to address staff turnover and retain committed and competent staff.

The department organized and coordinated staff annual retreat as a forum to enable the organization review its way of working, with the aim of improving it for organizational learning and efficiency. Experiences, best practices and challenges encountered in programme management and organizational policy implementation were shared and areas for improvement identified.

The retreat was also used to train staff members on performance appraisal, team building and AAI's change management plan. In the discussions, staff had the understanding of the benefits of performance management system, skills in team building and importance of change management at the workplace.

In view of strengthening the existing AAITz staff loan scheme, staff have been informed about the importance of establishing staff saving and credit society (SACCO). Members of staff decided to transform the existing Staff Welfare Scheme into a SACCO and the process of transformations is ongoing. It is anticipated that SACCOs shall be in full operation by the end of year 2007 with membership of not less than 75% of total staff.



### 4.0 Financial Performance

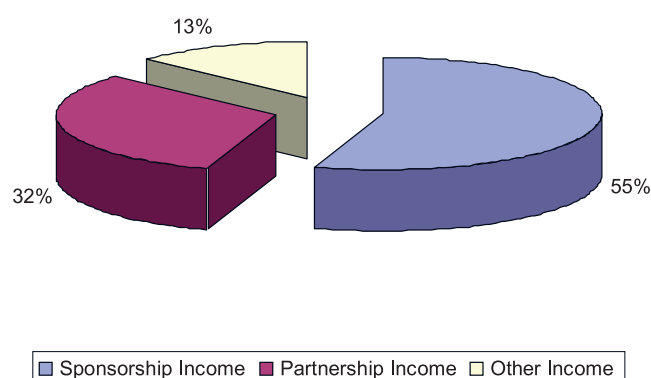
#### 4.1 Income

Total income earned and realized during the year was Tshs. 6,067,352,000 against a plan of Tshs. 4,118,336,000. This was 47% over and above the planned income. It is worth noting that the total income for last year was Tshs. 3,394,480,000; thus the income has risen by 79% compared to last year, because of an emergency fund for food crisis and funding for East Africa Sub-Regional work initiatives including the scaling up of the HIV/AIDS Projects.

Our main sources of income include the following:

- Sponsorship Income and related Products has earned Tshs. 3,331,536,000 against Tshs. 2,825,736,000/= forecasted. This is 18% over and above the forecasted figure and 24% increase above the planned figure. However, Greece income did not meet the target by 3% this year.
- Partnership income from Global Fund and RFA projects has been Tshs. 1,949,016,000 against Tshs. 1,422,984,000 of the planned income, which is 37% over and above the plans and 34% below partnership forecasted income.
- Another source of income (local) included sale of books, management fees from the RFA project, Gain/loss on exchange on foreign currency and profit on sale of capital assets. This was Tshs. 13,488,000.
- The foreign sources have included interest earned from the investment done by AAI, i.e. which realized Tshs. 99,811,200.
- Net transfers have been Tshs. 773,312,000 composed of SIPAA (Tshs. 403,715,982.08), Emergency fund for food (Tshs. 254,024,000, and sub-regional work initiatives funds (Tshs. 112, 400,00, research on IMF conditional ties on education (Tshs. 2,248,00). Therefore, the income percentage per category is as in the following figure.

**Figure 16: Source of Income Analysis AAI -TZ Jan-Dec  
Income Tshs. 6,071,522,000**



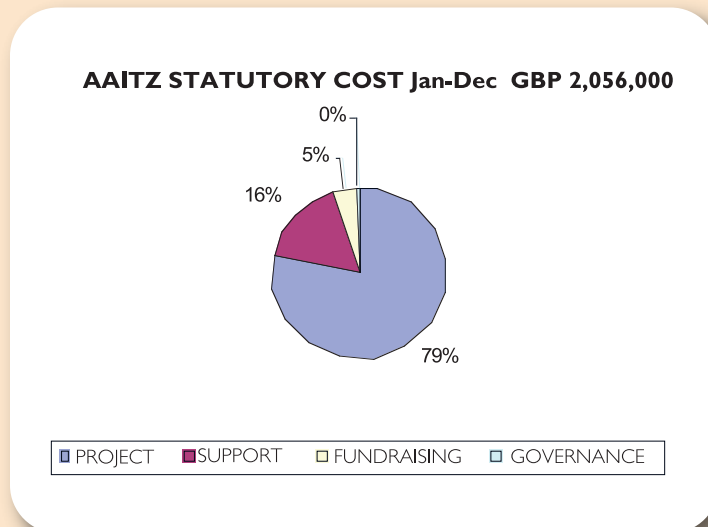
## 4.2 Expenditure

Total Expenditure has been Tshs. 4,621,888,000 against the income of Tshs. 6,071,522,000. Expenditures as per statutory cost categories has been as shown in the table below.

**Table 9: Analysis by Statutory Cost Classification**

| All Figs. In TSHS-000 | Actual              | Percentage of total utilization |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| PROJECT               | 3,635,016.00        | 79%                             |
| SUPPORT               | 753,080.00          | 16%                             |
| FUNDRAISING           | 215,808.00          | 5%                              |
| GOVERNANCE            | 17,984.00           | -                               |
| <b>TOTAL</b>          | <b>4,621,880.00</b> | <b>100%</b>                     |

**Figure 17: AAITz Statuory Cost Jan - Dec GBP 2,056,000**



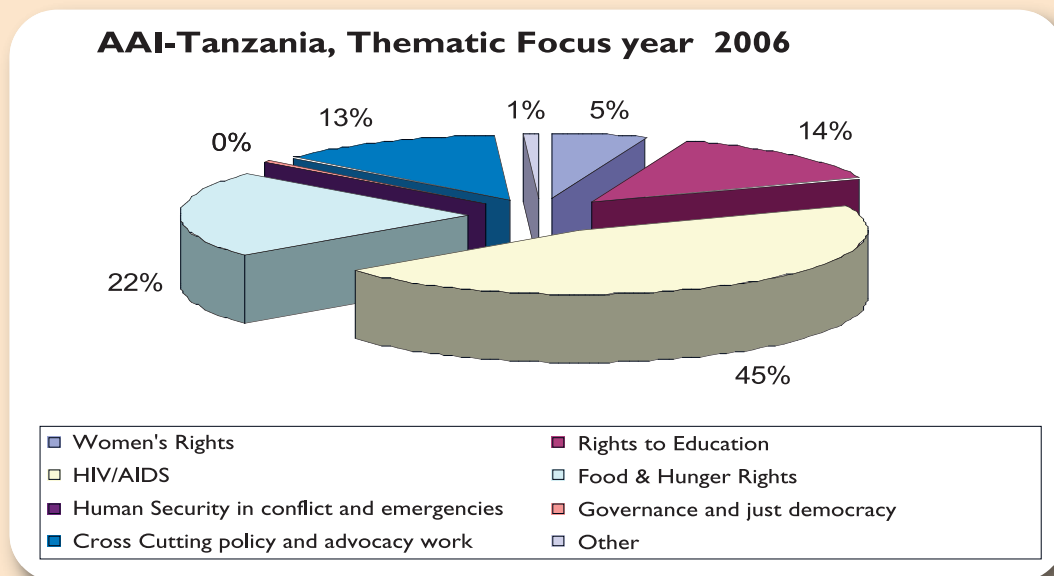
From the figure, support costs to total costs have been 16%; this is a great improvement comparing to year 2005 which was 28%.

**Table 4.3: Analysis by Natural Cost Classification by %**

|                                       | Actual Costs 2006 TSHS-000 | Percentage of total |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Grants and community inputs           | 2,713,336                  | 59                  |
| Salaries and benefits (“staff costs”) | 816,024                    | 18                  |
| Travel and transportation             | 436,112                    | 9                   |
| Office and service costs              | 553,008                    | 12                  |
| Capital expenditure                   | 101,160                    | 2                   |
| <b>Total costs</b>                    | <b>4,619,640</b>           | <b>100</b>          |



**Figure 18: Analysis of Cost by Thematic Focus**



- HIV/AIDS has taken a large share of funding because AAITz has two big projects which are exclusively for HIV/AIDS activities. These are TACAIDS for RFA and Global Fund Projects.
- The second major thematic focus has been food and hunger, because of the project on food crisis is in East Africa whereby Tanzania was a beneficiary. This situation might change in future since the organization is anticipating major funding for a project from a UK-based charity Comic Relief focusing on education.
- Rights to education have absorbed 14% of the total thematic focus, simply because of support to community initiatives in the construction of schools and provision of facilities.
- Cross-cutting issues constitute 13% of the total programme funding due to the fact that most spending was on International campaigns, e.g. Get on Board, GCAP and preparation of WSE.

**Table 11: Income Vs Expenditure compared to 2005 as per Audited Accounts reports**

| Income                                 | 2005 Tshs-000    | 2006 Tshs-000    |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Regular giving                         | 2,131,104        | 3,331,536        |
| Other donations and partnership income | 744,088          | 19,442,952       |
| Official income                        | 260,768          | 1,739,952        |
| Other income (interest, fix, other)    | 6,744            | 13,488           |
| Goods in kind                          | -                | -                |
| Transfers In                           | 249,528          | 773,312          |
| <b>Total Income</b>                    | <b>3,392,232</b> | <b>6,067,352</b> |
| <b>Expenditure</b>                     |                  |                  |
| Project costs                          | 2,018,704        | 3,635,016        |
| Support costs                          | 685,640          | 753,080          |
| Fundraising costs                      | 141,624          | 215,808          |
| Governance costs                       | 11,240           | 17,984           |
| Transfers out                          | -                | -                |
| <b>Total Expenditure</b>               | <b>2,857,208</b> | <b>4,621,888</b> |
| <b>Surplus</b>                         | <b>535,024</b>   | <b>1,445,464</b> |

## 5.0 Key Lessons and Challenges

The experience of programme implementation processes and feedback obtained through PRRP were instrumental for generating valuable lessons that need to be considered in future poverty alleviation undertakings.

There are some spaces for the effective application of Rights Based Approach to development. However, the existence of space on its own doesn't help much unless we take purposive and context specific actions to use the available opportunity.

To engage in rights issues, we need to build confidence and trust at all levels and build our legitimacy, credibility and public image. This calls for building our knowledge-base and understanding about the dynamics of poverty in the country, key policies of the government and analytical capacity on these issues and basic skills on advocacy and campaigns, including building communication and facilitation skills.

The need to build our capacity should be underlined to ensure effective programme implementation, promote real participation, claim rights and lay a foundation for sustainability of development initiatives

Equal attention should be given to enhancing institutional capacity of the local government and CBOs to strengthen mutual confidence to effectively shoulder their roles and responsibilities in the process of implementing development work.

Our efforts to introduce new thinking and practices to the local environment should be, if possible, backed by organizing exposure visits for experience sharing or trust building to the would be implementers or those we want to influence. We need to use all possible opportunities to promote the primacy of the agency. As a result of the change management process within the CP, there is significant progress in changing attitudes and behaviour of staff.

There is need to systematically foster emergence of national level organizations (NGOs and CBOs) forums, networks and coalitions for effective engagement in advocacy. More time needs to be devoted with due patience to identify key partners. In the same manner, clear common understanding should be established on the roles and responsibilities of various actors before engaging in development work.

The importance of identifying and examining existing local level potentials should not be neglected as they would be very important for the development endeavour if they are carefully and positively directed. PRRP is among the best tools and forums to identify and exploit indigenous knowledge, wisdom and ideas. Exploiting and systematically acting on cultural and religious norms and values is very important in the process of bringing attitudinal change in the community.

The implementation of the activities outlined above was carried out amidst various constraints and challenges. Most of the challenges were external and many of them are likely to continue. Following were the major challenges we encounter during the year:

- Staff turnover has continued to be a major challenge; by the end of year 2006 a total of 11 staff members had terminated their services looking for better remuneration.

- Though there are improvements, we need to do more in terms building capacity of our staff, to adequately measure and communicate effectively changes in the lives of the poor and excluded as a result of AAITz's various interventions.
- Inadequate organizational capacity of local government (financial, material, human, etc.) is a challenge that we need to address so that we could influence change towards the right direction.



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