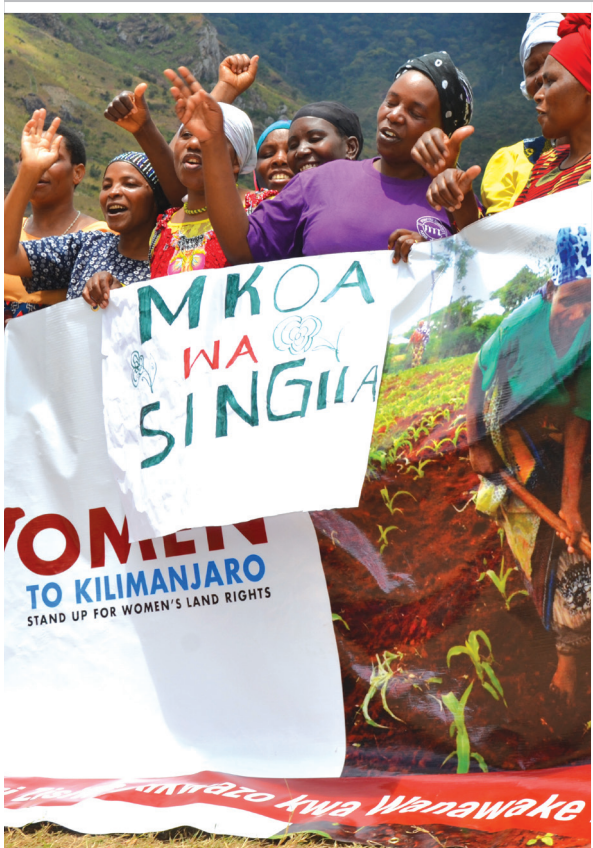


ACTIONAID TANZANIA ANNUAL

REPORT 2016





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Acronyms

AATZ	ActionAid Tanzania
ANSAF	Agricultural Non- state Actors Forum
APNAC	African Parliamentary Network Against Corruption
ACRE	Action for Children's Rights in Education
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CDF	Community Development Facilitator
CRSA	Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
FAs	Funding Affiliates
GBV	Gender Based Violence
JUWAMAKU	Jumuiya ya Wanawake na Maendeleo mkoa Kaskazini Unguja
RBA	Human Rights Based Approach
HR&OD	Human Resources and Organizational Development
IS	International Secretariat
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
LGA	Local Government Authority
LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Centre
LRPs	Local Rights Programs
NAPASO	Naramatisho Pastoralist Society
NORAD	Norwegian Development Agency
MVIWATA	Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania
PFA	Public Financing for Agriculture
PETs	Public Expenditure Tracking Surveys.
POP	Program Objective Plan
PRRPs	Participatory Review and Reflection Processes
SNAP	Singida Nutrition and Agro- ecology Project
SHIVIWAKA	Shirikisho la Vikundi vya Wakulima wa Kahawa
TAMWA,	Tanzania Media Women's Association
TGNP	Tanzania Gender Networking Programme
TAFA	Tandahimba Farmers Association
TCDC	Training Centre for Development Corporation
TEN/MET	Tanzania Education Network/Mtandao wa Elimu Tanzania
TYVA	Tanzania Youth Vision Association
VAT	Value Added Tax
VAW	Violence against Women
WILDAF	Women in Law and Development in Africa

Actionaid Tanzania Identity

ActionAid Tanzania is a registered organization in the Republic of Tanzania (Mainland and Zanzibar) and an Associate member of the ActionAid International Federation. It started development programs in the country in 1998. Currently, since 2010 it has had a National Board and and since 2015 it has had a General Assembly.

VISION

Seeing Tanzania without poverty and injustice in which every person enjoys his/her right to a life of dignity.

MISSION

To work with poor and excluded people to eradicate poverty and injustice

CORE VALUES

COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY

We believe in shared responsibility in working with the poor and excluded to end poverty and injustice.

SOLIDARITY WITH THE POOR

We believe in being in alignment with the poor, excluded people and their organizations in the fight against poverty.

ACCOUNTABILITY & TRANSPARENCY

We believe that horizontal and vertical accountability and transparency both at individual and collective levels is pivotal towards organizational effectiveness and subsequently reduction of poverty

HONESTY AND INTEGRITY

We believe in absolute honesty and integrity in utilizing and managing the organization's resources entrusted to us for the benefit of the poor and excluded.

MUTUAL RESPECT

We believe that every human being regardless of race, sex, religion or political affiliation has a right to a life of dignity.

EQUITY AND JUSTICE

We believe in giving equal opportunity for all in accordance with their potential, irrespective of race, age gender, HIV/AIDS status, colour, class, ethnicity, disability or religion.

HUMILITY

In our presentation and behaviour, we recognize that we are part of a wider alliance against poverty.

OUR APPROACHES

Human Rights Based Approach

Working with and through partners and alliances

Women at the centre of our work

Working with children and youth

Use of participatory tools and methodologies

Foreword by the chairperson of the national board



I am delighted to share ActionAid Tanzania's journey articulated in the 2016 annual report which summarizes the progress made towards operationalizing the 3rd Country Strategic Plan (CSPIII – 2014 - 2018). The year 2016 has witnessed successes in multiple fronts in the fight against poverty and injustice.

The Senior Management Team and the entire staff played an incredible role in rolling out the 2016 annual plan. On top of reviewing and approving the annual plan, the Board made regular follow up to the progress made in the implementation process and provided guidance and support to the management when and wherever needed.

Achievements made in promoting the land rights of smallholder farmers and women farmers in particular, facilitating the development of conceptual and practical knowledge among farmers on climate resilient agriculture, promoting tax justice, accountability and education rights at various levels and furthering women's rights holistically are worth mentioning. Generally, a total of over 76,539 people (children, youths, women and other marginalised groups) were reached and influenced directly through the three program priorities namely: *Promoting sustainable agriculture and control over land and other natural resources, Governance, public and corporate accountability and Women's rights.*

On the other end, what demonstrated the organization's broader and deepened engagements during the year included interventions like the organization's involvement in intensive public mobilization such as taking part and co-organizing the Pan – African Rural Women Mass Assembly in Arusha, where a Charter of Demands on women's land right was consolidated and presented to African Union and other government representatives immediately after climbing, as a symbolic gesture, Mt Kilimanjaro by heroine women drawn from the African continent and beyond. The organization's broader and deepened engagements during the year also included its involvement in co-hosting the Mini-Kilimanjaro event which was organized in Morogoro. Moreover, the progress made in raising additional funds for program investment was among the major gains the organization made during the year.

In the year, ActionAid Tanzania has had occasion to look back to gauge our progress. A midterm review of the 3rd Country Strategy Paper (CSPIII) was conducted and the outcome of the review confirmed that the organization's performance towards delivering commitments since 2014 is on track. However, as expected, the external review also identified areas needing improvement going forward.

The credit for the success goes to the entire staff, the management, partners, the Board and members of the General Assembly as well as our colleagues across the federation who in one way or the other contributed to the organization's successes. We also collectively noted the drawbacks that the organization encountered and we have made our own conclusions as to the lessons that needed to be drawn for future improvement.

I call upon all to celebrate the successes achieved but at the same time let us all reiterate our firm commitment to collectively move forward towards the realization of our dream of ending poverty and injustice that we know is yet to be fully realised.

Regards

MARY NSEMWA
Chairperson of the National Board

Executive summary

The 2016 annual plan was the third of its kind towards rolling out the organization's Country Strategy Paper III that defined priorities for the period from 2014 – 2018. The plan was informed by directions set in the Strategy and lessons drawn from the previous years and guided by the human rights based approach to development.

The plan was implemented at national and local level. At local level, it was rolled out at district based Local Rights Programs (LRPs) in 9 district level administrative locations, namely: Mafia, Bagamoyo, Unguja, Pemba, Kilwa, Tandahimba, Newala, Chamwino and Singida as well as in partnership with selected civil society organizations in 6 distinct district level administrative locations, namely: Chalinze, Dar es Salaam, Mbeya and Kiteto.

Following the approval of the plan by the Board, action plans were prepared by all implementing units at the beginning of the year. Joint reflection sessions were organized involving all AATZ staff to build clarity on implementation processes; this resulted in the plan of action being further refined.

The program priorities of the year focused on the following three Strategic Objectives;

1. **Strategic Objective One:** Promote sustainable agriculture and control over land and other natural resources (land rights and climate resilient sustainable agriculture).
2. **Strategic Objective Two:** Governance, public and corporate accountability (tax justice, accountability and education)
3. **Strategic Objective Three:** Promote women's rights (prevention of violence against women & women's economic empowerment).

Under promoting sustainable agriculture and access to and control over land and natural resources, AATZ continued to work with communities and partners to support smallholder farmers to promote access and control over land, enhance accountability in agriculture and adoption of sustainable agriculture practices. Accordingly, national civil society organisations (CSOs) working on land matters were mobilized to engage on the land rights campaign as well as awareness creation guided by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) Voluntary Guidelines on Land Tenure and LPI principles.

As a result of a series of community mobilisation actions at local level on land rights, a representative group of women developed a **Women's Land Rights Charter of Demands** which was presented to the African Union (AU) and relevant government authorities for action. Representatives from the Ministry of Constitution Affairs made a commitment to work towards responding to women's land right demands. AATZ and partners are currently monitoring the realization of promises made by the government. Smallholder women farmers gained confidence on demanding their land rights across operational areas. Moreover, selected smallholder farmers were supported with assorted legume seed varieties which they cultivated on their farms to improve soil fertility, crop production, adaptation to climate change and ultimately improving nutrition and gender relations.

Through the governance, public and corporate accountability program, the monitoring reports show that there is increased understanding by youth and communities on the link between taxation and public service delivery and quality thereof. In 2016, AATZ launched four tax related research endeavours. The resulting research reports helped to broaden the understanding of politicians including those who form the African Parliamentary Network Against Corruption (APNAC) on the negative effects of granting harmful tax incentives. Members of Parliament made commitments to continue debating against unfair tax regimes in Parliament.

As a result of the recommendations from the research that was conducted in Mafia on revenue collection, allocation and spending, we were able to influence the Marine Park Authority to pay the required revenue to the Mafia District Council. Moreover, as result of successive interventions that focused on advocating for tax justice, a significant number of journalists and editors have gained good understanding on tax justice and accountability and are able to engage the public in this area. In this regard, for 10 feature articles were printed on tax justice in major and influential newspapers and blogs during the year.

In advancing women rights, series of interventions were made that have resulted in notable changes. AATZ collaborated with TGNP and jointly advocated for the promotion of women leadership as a cross-cutting issue towards reaching the target of 50/50 by 2030. In Zanzibar, AATZ engaged with the Ministry of Women and Children and supported the Ministry in developing a 5 year National Action Plan to “End Violence against Women and Children”. AATZ has also contributed in the process of influencing the review of the Tanzania Law of Marriage Act No 1 of, 1971. At LRPs, Women Rights Associations have been strengthened institutionally and currently they are serving as forums for mobilizing women for collective advocacy on their rights. Generally, women and girls are reporting incidents of violence against women and children more than ever before.

A Mid-term Review of the Country Strategic Plan was undertaken by external consultants so as to gauge the progress made in delivering commitments. The outcome of the review confirmed that the organisation is on the right track. The review also identified areas of challenges and recommended areas requiring improvement. Across the year, monitoring and support visits were conducted to LRPs and partners. Quarterly reports were prepared by implementing units and this was substantiated by quarterly management accounts on budget utilization status. These reports informed management actions to support the implementation process and improve quality of delivery.

The sponsorship and fundraising units continued to mobilise resources through fundraising to ensure the adequate resources are available to promote the organisation’s objectives. The year has witnessed big successes in raising additional funds from donors.

Under the organizational development priorities, progress has been made on staff recruitment and developing staff capacity, performance management and undertaking restructuring. Achievements in financial management included ensuring effective utilization of budgets, demonstrating controls for compliance and developing the financial management capacity of all the relevant staff.

The national Board played its oversight and support role and this has contributed to the all achievements recorded in 2016. The Board had four meetings in the year during which it reviewed the organization’s overall performance. The country program has also hosted one International Board meeting in Bagamoyo in March 2016. One International Extraordinary Assembly in Arusha in early December. The AATZ Annual General Assembly meeting was organized successfully in November 2016 during which decisions were made on core tasks of the organization.

The total actual income of the year was £2,233,539 (TShs 6,577,121,874) of which 49% was from Regular Giving Income (Sponsorship Income) while 51% was from institutional funding sources (donor funded projects). The actualized income was higher than the planned budget by £500,214 (28.9%) due to increased income from projects. The actual expenditure by the end of the year was £1,994,332 or 89.3% of the actualized income.

It can be concluded that despite internal and external challenges faced, credible achievements were registered in the year towards meeting the organization’s objectives and lessons were drawn to enhance efficiency going forward.

1. Introduction

ActionAid Tanzania is implementing its Third Country Strategic Plan (CSP III) that covers the period between 2014 and 2018. The year 2016 was the third year towards realising aspirations and promises AATZ made in its Strategy.

The annual program plan and achievements are organized under **program development priorities** that focused on **three** Strategic Objectives (SOs) and **nine** Key Change Promises (KCPs) highlighted below.

- **Strategic Objective One:** Promote Sustainable Agriculture and Control over Land and other Natural Resources (land rights and climate resilient sustainable agriculture),
- **Strategic Objective Two:** Governance, Public and Corporate Accountability (Tax Justice, Public Accountability and Education)
- **Strategic Objective Three:** Promote Women's Rights (Prevention of Violence against Women & Women's Economic Empowerment).

To efficiently implement the program development priorities, AAT did simultaneously undertake activities that were planned and performed under **organizational development priorities** that focused on human resource management, provision of support services, financial management, raising funds from various sources and ensuring effective functioning of governance and leadership structures.

2. Core achievements of the year

2.1 Program and policy achievements

2.1.1 Promote sustainable agriculture and control over land and other natural resources

Program interventions were aimed at enabling smallholder farmers to improve productivity and livelihoods. Other interventions were directed to support marginalized communities to promote land access and control through women's and youths participation to ensure good governance in agriculture and the adoption of sustainable production methods.

KCP1: Small holder women, youths and other farmers gained access & control to land & other natural resources

It was planned to continue the land rights campaign in support of the community land rights demands focusing on the outcome of the Bagamoyo land rights research, and organizing sessions to raise communities' awareness on the Village Land Act and procedure for land acquisition.

Key outcomes

The Eco-Energy Company that has been the target of our land rights campaign for over 2 years was shelved by the government. Communities residing in the project influence area whose livelihoods were threatened continued farming the land though their demands for land tenure right are yet to be addressed.

Communities' awareness through trainings and sensitization meetings on land rights were conducted to 3,100 people and they are now more empowered to demand their rights. As a result of the demands, the issue received the attention of government authorities and more community consultations are underway on the matter.

Women developed a Charter of Demands on their land rights & presented it to African Union (AU) and relevant government authorities for action. AU responded positively to work towards addressing the demands.

Representatives from the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs promised to work towards responding to women's land right demands.

Smallholder farmers and women farmers in particular gained confidence in demanding their land rights.

Rural women forums strengthened and are now mobilizing women to advocate for increased agricultural budget allocation.



Representatives of rural women presenting charter of demands during the mass assembly in Arusha

Accordingly, consultative meetings were organized with Local Task Force members in Bagamoyo to strategize on how to move forward the communities' land right demands and thereafter, communications were facilitated with relevant national institutions on the matter. A big milestone was registered in the year as a result of the government's decision to shelve the Eco-Energy Company project that has been the target of our campaign because of its threat risking the livelihoods of smallholder farmers in Bagamoyo.

Moreover, Community Development Facilitators (CDFs) were trained in LRPs on land rights monitoring using the FAO voluntary guidelines to ensure fair distribution of land for women and youth.

A series of mobilizations were conducted in Tandahimba, Newala, Chamwino, Singida, Bagamoyo & Mafia LRPs and through a partner organization, in Kisarawe in connection to the Kilimanjaro women land rights initiative. In various forums, women identified their land rights issues and developed a common charter. Nationally, the Mini Kilimanjaro event was organized in Morogoro where representatives of smallholder women farmers drawn from ten regions came together and engaged in discussions on cross-cutting land rights issues and 100 of them climbed Mt. Uluguru as a symbol of solidarity and rising voices to demand for land rights. AATZ took an active part in organizing the Pan African Rural Women Mass Assembly that brought together over 500 women from across Africa and beyond to Arusha and 30 women climbed Mt Kilimanjaro to symbolize commitments and thereafter submitted the charter of demands to the African Union and government authorities. Selected representatives of Smallholder Rural Women Forums drawn from Chamwino and Singida also attended a series of international meetings (CAADP – Ghana, Kigali & Addis Ababa – AU Submit) to advocate for increased agricultural financing that will benefit women and would promote the inclusion of gender components in national plans.

It was expected to reach and influence 2,900 smallholder farmers and we managed to reach 3,100, which is 107% of the annual target.

CASE STORY 1: WOMEN STAND FIRMLY FOR THEIR LAND RIGHTS

The right to access and ownership of land has been one of the critical issues to women and activists in Tanzania for long. This was attributed to traditional customs and practices that favor men to control land as stated by Alala Shaibu, 27 years old woman who reside in Bagamoyo.

Sharing her experience, Alala said 'In the past, women did not have the courage to boldly demand control over land on our own initiative. Men culturally possess power to decide the portion of the land to be cultivated and the nature of crops to be produced over time'

To enhance understanding of women's land rights as a key factor in addressing poverty and injustice, Actionaid Tanzania has been supporting women in Bagamoyo LRP to realize their rights to land ownership and management. Interventions implemented included organizing training on women's rights and land related laws and policies, as well as mobilizing women to engage in land rights advocacy at local level.

The training was facilitated by lawyers from Tanganyika Law Society and 1,200 women attended the trainings. The focus of the training was on land rights especially in areas of women's access and control over land and natural resources and related laws and policies.

Alala continued to state that '... as a result of trainings and sensitizations, women gained knowledge and confidence to demand for their rights starting from the family to community level. Assertive women mobilized others and spearheaded



Alala speaking in one of the forums

discussions and identified challenges that are affecting the wellbeing at the family and community level. Women challenged decisions of local leaders and government officials over the administration of land in their respective villages. We collectively challenged the agro-investment around RAZABA as it has posed potential challenges to women.

‘Women of Bagamoyo appreciate the contribution of ActionAid for empowering them with knowledge and skills to access and control land. Land is our right and our power. In the past, we missed a lot of opportunities but we will keep up the momentum’.

Alala Shaibu is among women who were trained by ActionAid on women rights and women’s land rights, laws and policies in particular. She is an activist and works hard to educate others on women’s land rights.

KCP2: National civil society organizations and coalitions along with local farmers’ movements actively engaged in holding the government to account for security of land tenure specifically for women

It was planned to mobilize CSOs working on land rights to join the land rights campaign using the FAO Voluntary Guidelines as an entry point. It was also planned to engage with IFAD and ANSAF in pushing for addressing community demands contained in the Bagamoyo research report.

Accordingly, efforts were made to engage with national CSOs to enhance awareness on FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Land Tenure and LPI principles. Simplified versions of the guideline were published & disseminated among the public in order to enhance effective implementation. Communication was facilitated between communities and representatives of the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) and Agricultural Non States Actors Forum (ANSAF) on issues of the Bagamoyo communities though this did not go forward as expected as a result of the Government’s decision to shelve the Eco-Energy project. AATZ also took an active part in the Social Feeder Group, a coalition of CSOs working to monitor the socio-economic impact along the SAGCOT areas. AATZ was selected to represent Tanzania Land Alliance)members in the technical advisory group of the government under the Land Tenure Support Programme.

Generally, it was planned to engage intensively with 3 local and national partners to influence land right process and we managed to engage with 1 Local Task Force and 2 national CSOs in furthering the smallholders’ land rights agenda and took active part in working groups.

KCP 3: Women and smallholder farmers adopted climate resilient agriculture concepts and practices, increased production and enhance access to markets

Planned interventions under the promise consist of developing the knowledge and skill to smallholder farmers on Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture and disseminating the learning to wider smallholder farmers as well as working towards influencing other actors to adapt the system.

Training and sensitization sessions were organized for smallholder farmers on Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture with particular focus on rain water harvesting techniques and irrigation farming in Chamwino and Singida. An exposure visit was organized for 20 mentor farmers and 2 ActionAid staffs to Ekwendeni, Malawi to gain knowledge on agro-ecological practices, gender issues and nutrition. Mentor farmers and AATZ staff were trained on agro ecological practices, climate change adaptations, nutrition and gender roles as



Mentor farmers in a learning visit in Malawi

KEY OUTCOMES

The understanding of mentor farmers increased on their roles as well as agro ecological practises. The mentor farmers undertake monthly household visits to provide technical support on agro-ecological practices, gender and nutrition to 300 households.

A total of 291 households were reached & supported with assorted legume seed varieties to improve soil fertility, crop production, adaptation to climate change and ultimately improving nutrition and gender relations. The model is intended to be replicated among more farmers.

well as the roles of mentor farmers in Singida. Mentor farmers from 10 intervention villages were provided with working gear and were engaged in providing monthly technical support to households from intervention villages on agro-ecological practices, nutrition and gender.

KCP 4: Public financial institutions and private sector demonstrate increased accountability through committing services and financial support to farmers and farmers' organizations

Three major interventions planned under the promise were to finalize the study on Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank to establish facts on how the bank supports smallholder farmers and conduct national level budget analysis for the Agriculture Sector. In collaboration with ANSAF and Oxfam and empowering farmers to demand increased budget allocation for the agricultural sector at all level.

The study report on the Tanzania Agricultural Development Bank was finalised and advocacy areas were identified. The analysis on the government's priorities for budget allocation and the allocation for the agriculture sector in particular was conducted in collaboration with ANSAF, Oxfam, Policy Forum and TGNP. A farmer's position paper was developed from the 2016/2017 budget and presented to 26 members of Parliament for advocacy.

Series of trainings were organized to smallholder farmers on Agriculture Budget Monitoring and Advocacy, farmers were exposed to tools to track agriculture budgets and expenditures and to produce social audits, community scorecards and participatory expenditure reports. As a result of the training, peers managed to reach about 450 women from Singida and Dodoma Districts.

Smallholder farmers participated in EAC budget summit that was held in Arusha under the theme 'Increasing Public Investment in Agriculture towards Ending Hunger and Poverty by 2025 in the East African Community (EAC).

In an effort to enable farmers collective power, 364 groups and associations with a total of 8,494 members were mobilized and organized in 52 villages and 15 wards in Chamwino and Singida Districts. Moreover, a National Smallholder Women Farmers Federation (NSWFF) was formed to advocate for agricultural financing for smallholder farmers. This was preceded by capacity development sessions on networking and coalition building.

KEY OUTCOMES

- Research findings revealed that the budget allocation to the agricultural sector remained to be 4.5% of the annual budget despite the fact that the government is a signatory of the Malabo declaration that commits it to a 10% allocation. Findings of the study will be used for advocacy work to influence the government to implement the Malabo declaration.
- During a public debate session that involved representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and MPs, a position paper to demand an increase of agriculture budget was presented and authorities backed the position paper.
- Smallholder farmers groups are serving as platforms for learning and reflection on government accountability.
- The Agriculture Committee of the National Assembly promised to create an opportunity for the National Smallholder Women Farmers Federation (NSWFF) to work with the Agriculture Budget Committee and also link them with the Parliamentary Committees and relevant government institutions.



Agriculture budget summit in Arusha



farmers learning agriculture budget tracking

2.1.2 Governance, public & corporate accountability

AATZ planned to promote citizen's active participation in the process of public service delivery. Most of these engagements were planned to be done through social accountability monitoring training and budget analysis. Moreover, it was planned to train youths through activista groups, conduct district and national level campaigns on tax justice for equitable public service delivery.

KCP5: Women, men and youths and their movements as well as CSO allies conscientized and empowered on tax, undesirable tax incentives and able to collectively engage government to fair and equitable tax policies to regulate multi-national and other local companies

AATZ facilitated the undertaking of 4 tax related research undertakings and launched them in the year. These include: (a) *East African Research on Tax Incentives titled: 'Still Racing towards the Bottom?'* which is coordinated by the ActionAid International Secretariat; (b) *Double Taxation Treaties in Tanzania;* (c) *Revenue Collection, Spending and Accountability in Hotels and Fishing Industry in Mafia District;* and (d) *Revenue Collection and Distribution in Funding for Quality Public Service Delivery in North Unguja and North Pemba*. The outcomes of these research undertakings are currently being used in local, national and international advocacy work.

In collaboration with TEN/MET, AATZ conducted a research on how best tax justice matters can be introduced in the primary education curriculum. The study has proposed a framework that will be used in engaging with the Tanzania Institute of Education to integrate tax in primary education curriculum. Moreover, a dialogue/forum was conducted on tax justice issues in which the youth and the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) officials took active part. Training was conducted on tax justice and public and corporate accountability targeting journalists, AATZ staff and partners. As a result, journalists are linked with Tanzania Tax Justice Coalition members for subsequent engagement.

Through Activista groups, a total of 537 youths participated in the campaign to demand LGAs to allocate 5% of its annual budget to fund youth economic activities in Kiteto, Mwanza and Dar es Salaam.

In the year, it was generally planned to reach & influence 3,830 people and the actual influence was on 2,506, which is 65.4% of the target.

KEY OUTCOMES

There is increased understanding by youths and communities on the link between taxation and public service delivery and their role in development and being able to hold their leaders accountable.

Members of Parliament made commitment to continue debating against unfair tax regimes in Parliament.

Tax Competition – "Still racing to the Bottom" report helped to broaden the understanding of politicians including APNAC members on the negative effects of granting tax incentives.

Marine Park Authority in Mafia agreed to comply with the recommendations of the research and pay the required revenue to Mafia District Council.

Journalists and editors now have good understanding of tax justice and accountability and they are able to engage the public. As a result, frequency of journalists reporting around tax justice increased. For example, 10 articles were written on tax justice in newspapers and blogs.



Launching of EAC tax report at Dodoma

Case story 2: Research outcome as instrument to influence systems & practices

ActionAid Tanzania conducted a research in Mafia District, which is now creating more demand for transparency and accountability from the government. The research focused on analyzing the gaps that were leading the community and the District Council to loose resources from failing to pay taxes/levies by a fishery/prawn producing company called Tanpesca. The company has been operating in the District for more than 20 years. It has been understating its profits, thus paying less tax. Moreover, the company was accused of mistreating its workers from Jimbo, Kiegeani and Mibulani villages by providing low wages and poor working conditions. Failure to pay fair tax by and large crippled the extent at which the

district council provides services to the community that has resulted in poor education, health and agricultural facilities. Surprisingly, for all the years the company has been operating in the District, it only paid a paltry 8,600 000-00 Tanzania Shillings (USD 3,900.00). This amount was agreed upon without any cost-benefit calculation which reveals the extent at which local communities have been losing potential resources.

On the other end, the Marine Parks, a government parastatal, which is responsible for managing the marine and park in the District with the obligation of paying to the community and the District Council 20% and 10% of its income respectively was also found to lack transparency in its financial dealings. This action came to the knowledge of the community and the district council and the basis for the payment were questioned.

Facts generated through ActionAid research and accountability and transparency trainings organized for youth activists and fishermen were used in conscientizing the communities and the Mafia District Councils to demand for fair payment of tax by Tanpesca as well as fair contribution of revenue by the Marine Parks. As a result of demands and pressure by the community and the District Council, the Prime Minister of the United Republic of Tanzania ordered the Marine Parks to pay 91 000 000-00 T-shillings (USD42 000) to the Council in arrears.

One community member from Jimbo Village where AATZ has engagement with people noted that 'as a community, we now want to have our own community bank account where we are able to manage the funds and decide on the public services that we require'. Additionally, the Marine Parks and Mafia District Council agreed to work together on how to enhance transparency on accounting for money collected by the Marine Parks and the amount to be allocated to the district council for the provision of quality public service delivery. The biggest win was the decision by the District Commissioner to ensure that Tanpesca would pay its fair share of taxes/levy to the District Council

Key Change Promise 6: Women, youths and other poor and excluded citizens with improved participation in and influence decision making processes through increased representation and active engagement into existing administrative governance structures.

In order to promote accountability, it was planned to build on the past experience and develop the capacity of people living in poverty through accountability teams to engage councillors and Members of Parliament at local and national level. Community trainings on social audit and other accountability tools, as well as youths, women and village leaders, training on accountability and transparency as principle of good governance and how to monitor service delivery are among key actions planned. These activities were performed at the level of Local Rights Programs and through partners. Generally, the plan was aimed at reaching and influencing 6,066 people through a series of interventions under the key change promise. The reach however was 4,932 people, which is 81.2% of the annual target.

Key Change Promise 7: Children accessed their rights to quality education through enhanced accountability by the government and other actors: (Targets are for the entire strategy period)

Key actions planned to promote the right to education include; organizing trainings on the Promoting Rights in Schools (PRS) Framework to staff and partners, conducting baseline survey, strengthening school children



A coffee farmer member of shiviwaka drying her coffee

KEY OUTCOMES

Communities are empowered to demand from local councillors an improved service delivery. Demands were made for more teachers and health workers such as nurses and doctors in the health facilities and these demands have been responded to in some areas.

In Tandahimba and Chamwino districts, communities secured access to improved health services as a result of the social audit trainings and subsequent advocacy actions. Tandahimba district council in particular has improved the provision of drugs in the health centres and is in the process of creating opportunities so that people become members of the Community Health Fund Scheme.

In Mbeya, farmers now access better agriculture extension services for increased coffee production and earn more income to support their livelihoods. Farmers also received farm inputs from the government on time compared to what happened in the past.

clubs, engage children in broadening the understanding linkage of tax and education, organizing dialogue forums between school management committees and parents and advocating for quality education.

AATZ took active part in collaboration with Tanzania Education Network (TEN/MET) in advocating for the implementation of the government's Inclusive Education Sector Strategy (2009-2017) during the Global Action Week of Education (GAWE). Teachers, parents, SMCs, local leaders and CSOs representatives attended sensitization sessions, dialogue forums and open public demonstrations at various levels. Debates were conducted on Financing for Inclusive Education on popular national television channel, the ITV, prior to the GAWE launch for the purpose of drawing the attention of the public and policy makers. Moreover, activities conducted in LRPs included meetings with education authorities, media and the public in an effort aimed at advocating for inclusive education. Children's essay competitions were conducted on inclusive education under the theme: 'Finance the future, education rights now'.

Trainings were organized for AATZ staff and partners on Promoting Rights in Schools. Awareness raising sessions were organized among communities on the right to quality education in Singida and Kilwa. Moreover, partners were trained on human rights based approaches and tax justice to enhance their understanding on the linkage between tax and quality of public education.

Children were sensitized through their clubs on the 10 core education rights in Singida, Kilwa, Mafia and Chamwino. NAPASO, a partner organization conducted mass awareness in villages in Chalinzé and Bagamoyo to tackle child marriages among school children which contributes to the high rate of girls' dropout. Activities implemented under the Oak Foundation project in Unguja included organizing dialogue sessions in schools on Violence Against Children, producing and disseminating 200 copies of posters and 2,500 brochures in English and Swahili to influence change of behaviour and practices to end violence against children. The use of suggestion boxes in schools remained to be a very good instrument for children to report any form of violence. In Unguja, 26 school clubs were established across 20 schools. Of the **20** School Management Committees, **16** have **incorporated student representation in their meetings**, four schools have incorporated the prevention of violence against children in the School Management Development Plans and 15 schools have established peer-counselling among students. There are 146 GBV committees, and parent intelligence groups working on prevention of violence against children. Moreover, 1,500 community members mobilized and submitted demands to the government demanding for quality inclusive education.

The plan under the key change promise was to reach & influence 42, 585 people but the actual reach & influence was 47,749 people, which is 112% of the annual target.

KEY OUTCOMES

- Increased understanding among communities on public accountability and the obligation of the government in ensuring access to quality education serviced delivery
- 14,667 people including girls, boys, teachers and parents are now aware of the ten core rights of education
- Community awareness increased on the value of girls education & families made commitment to send back girls to schools after child delivery.
- Youth clubs, especially girls clubs are now demanding for improved education service delivery.
- The academic performance of members of school clubs improved and this has become a motivation for other children to join the clubs.
- Special childrens court was established in Unguja to handle children's cases
- There is increased commitment by the LGA in Kiteto to improve service delivery in the education sector demonstrated through increased budget allocation in the education sector.
- Children protection mechanisms have been established at the level of community as well as at district level.
- 8,769 children articulated the 10 education rights effectively and confirmed to addressing various forms of violence in schools and home through the suggestion boxes.



SMC members in Kilwa marching with messages to promote quality education through domestic resource mobilisation

Case story 3: Recognition of the rights of children with disabilities

Sikudhani is a 13 years old child living with disability in Mafia District. He shared his testimony: *‘My parents thought that I was a curse to the family due to my physical disability. They were not comfortable to raise me and I was raised up by my grandmother, who took the initiative to enrol me in school. However, the head teacher refused to enrol me because of my physical condition’.*

‘As a result of the awareness raising sessions organized by ActionAid targeting communities and children on the need to address the rights of children with disabilities, I am able to continue my education. Moreover, the support made by the organization for the construction of ramps in the school has helped the creation of a friendly environment for all children with disabilities like me’.

‘Now I am happy and attending school because I am recognized as one of the students without discrimination. The environment is friendly to my condition’. I would like to thank ActionAid for making education a possibility to children with disabilities’.

“I am happy to be in school and my dream is to get good grades. I am even happier to be living with my parents again. They no longer see my disability as a curse.”



Sidhani struggling to get out of the class (photo 1) and enjoying the access after the construction of a ramp (Photo 2)

Sikudhan’s story represents the attitudes and practices in Mafia towards children with disabilities. Interventions by ActionAid have influenced changes in attitudes & behaviour. As a result of the interventions, 93 children with disabilities have now enrolled in 12 schools.

Case story 4: Children clubs help dropouts to return to school

Fatuma had to tell her testimony on how she dropped out of school and returned later. *“I had a passion for my studies and got good marks in all my exams. When I was 10 years old, my dream started to disappear at the time I found myself staying at home and not going to school because my parents requested me to quit school and help them with farming.*

One day, my friends took me to the Children’s Day event where school club members performed various tasks related to education rights. The learning I gained from the event about my right to education motivated me to take action. I was encouraged and told the school club teachers about what I had encountered. Following this conversation, the teacher visited my parents and had long discussion with them about me. He told me that he had a very good discussion with my parents on the value of education and the need to send me back to school. This intervention resulted in my parent’s willingness to send me back to school.

The school clubs are initiated by the school in collaboration with ActionAid. I was later enrolled in a government boarding school so that I could continue my study without any disruptions. I am so grateful to ActionAid, the school club teacher and the school where I am now..’

2.1.3 Women Rights

Violence against women is a living challenge the country is facing. The World Health Organization (Report on Violence against Women, 2015) indicates that approximately 20% of women and girls aged between 15 – 49 years experience sexual violence in their life time and 40% experience physical violence. Most of these cases are not reported to police or any other institutions. The national gender analysis and reports also indicates unequal representation of women and men in decision making from family, community and governing bodies. On the other hand, women and girls have continued to be victims of sexual harassment and harmful traditional practices including child marriage and the denial of other rights.

In the 2016 plan, AATZ committed to continuing to address gender inequalities that denies women and girls the basic rights. ActionAid collaborated with TGNP in organizing platforms where women members of parliament and influential women rights activist were engaged and interacted with the Ministry of Land to address women’s land rights issues that are linked to the Kilimanjaro Charter of Demands on women’s land rights. We have also worked together with the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs in a consultation process to inform the review of the Marriage Act 1971. Specific issues that were jointly advocated for together with TGNP were promoting women leadership as a crosscutting issue towards reaching the target of 50/50 by 2030.

Key Change Promise 8: Women and girls are sensitised, conscientised, and organised in the fight against cultural norms and practices that negatively impact full realisation of their rights and survival of violence have access to quality support services.

The major focus of the year includes strengthening the Women’s Rights Associations at LRPs, supporting women to engage religious leaders to challenge violence against women and influencing review of women related laws.

One of the achievements under this promise was undertaking capacity assessment to women groups in Chamwino, Singida, Kilwa and Mafia as an input to designing a program plan. Women and girls were mobilised to analyse factors that influence occurrence of VAW at community level, how to preserve evidence for VAW cases and how to access Sexual and Reproductive health rights in Singida, Chamwino, Kilwa, Mafia, Unguja, Pemba, Tandahimba and Newala,. Out of 29 reported cases of rape, 4 received judgement that exceeded 7 years imprisonment, 5 cases were dismissed because the age of the perpetrators were below 18, 2 case encountered incomplete evidence and file disappearance. The remaining cases are still in progress and women groups are actively making a follow up.



Members of Mafia district women forum in one of the trainings

KEY OUTCOMES

Women Rights Associations are strengthened more and currently serving as forums for mobilizing women for collective voice and movement building to engage in advocacy work.

In Unguja, teachers are monitoring the occurrence of incidents of VAW/C as part of community response and prevention mechanisms through school clubs and Community Gender Based Committees.

Religious leaders in Unguja are engaging with communities through faith based preaching congregations in addressing the negative impact of violence on women and children.

Women and girls are actively reporting incidents of VAW/C.

Women’s economic independence and role in decision making at household level increased as a result of entrepreneurship trainings and subsequent actions.

Women Rights Associations were also supported to put in place constitutions / guidelines and to complete the registration processes. Accordingly, 4 Women Right Associations in Mafia, Unguja, Pemba and Kilwa were strengthened with office setup and elections of their respective leadership. Moreover, representatives of women groups were trained on women rights and facilitation skills. Community dialogues were conducted in Mafia to influence reduction of VAW and promoting access to sexual and reproductive health rights

Selected women farmers were also trained in entrepreneurship skills in Mafia and Unguja LRPs, while a Network of Women Entrepreneurs was established in North Unguja which includes 21 women group members. More than 600 women were inspired and involved in income generating activities such as vegetable production, poultry keeping and soap making. Some of them are involved in the value addition of crops such as jam and archery production.

Women Rights Associations were able to engage the district authorities in Mafia to demand for the establishment of a health centre to improve access to sexual and reproductive health rights to women and adolescent girls.

The overall annual target under the key change promise was to reach and influence 11,980 while the actual influence was 9,174, equivalent to 76.6% of the annual target.

Case story 5: Safe and non-violent environment for children survivors of violence

Efforts made in awareness raising, sensitisation and influencing systems and practices in fighting violence against women and children has contributed to the establishment of the Juvenile Court in Unguja. Testifying to the change in this area, Hadia Ali Makame, secretary of JUWAMAKU, the partner organization in Unguja, said *'Finally our long time outcry is heard and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar has finalised the construction of the juvenile court and already assigned a special judge to adjudicate all cases related to children affairs.'* JUWAMAKU is ActionAid's partner organization in North Unguja, Zanzibar.

As a result of successive supports made by ActionAid and other development actors, members of JUWAMAKU have gained knowledge and capacity to address women and children rights specifically violence against women and children. Between 2012- 2014, JUWAMAKU implemented a project on empowering women and girls as a strategy to address sexual and gender based violence funded by the European Commission. The organization has engaged in community awareness on the negative impact of violence, identified cases of violence against women and children, assessed victims who needed immediate protection and linked them with gender police desks and other social services. Leaders of JUWAMAKU also accompanied violence survivors wherever they had to report their cases to the police and to hospital before their cases were filed in court.

'Through the engagement at courts, we realised that in the absence of juvenile courts, many cases related to sexual violence involving children were handled in regular courts which do not have privacy that exposes children survivors to more risks. Sometimes, it became very difficult for children to testify due to the hostile environment. Realising this challenge, we started engaging the government through the Ministry of Empowerment for Women, Children, Youth and Gender Development in collaboration with the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs and presented the situation. We created various platforms to share the challenge with decision makers and continuously advocated for the establishment of a juvenile court. This has led to the government's decision to construct the Juvenile Court in early 2016. The construction was finalised and the Court was inaugurated by the end of the same year' added Hadia. Hadia thanked ActionAid in supporting her organization in fighting violence against women and children and strengthening JUWAMAKU's organizational capacities to this level. Cases involving victims of violence are now handled in the Juvenile Court where the environment is more safe to children.

Key Change Promise 9: Women’s movements, coalitions, networks and CSOs will have influenced changes in legal reform, policies and institutions to reflect special provisions for women and practical mechanism to address violence against women in society.

AATZ collaborated with TGNP and other likeminded CSOs to advocate for changes in the Marriage Act. Joint initiatives were made in connection with the 2016 International Women’s Day (IWD) and it was possible to organize high level panel discussions on promoting gender parity which demanded the government to commit towards gender equality by 2030, including addressing challenges affecting girl’s rights such as child marriage. AATZ has also worked in partnership with TGNP, OXFAM, TAMWA, Hakiardhil, WILDAF and other likeminded organisations to promote the Kilimanjaro initiative that focussed on women’s land rights advocacy and lobbying that has led to articulation of women’s land rights demands. A national workshop was held in collaboration with TGNP to gather feedback on the women leadership status for the 2015 general elections. The feedback meeting brought together councillors, MPs and aspirants who did not succeed to win the election.

KEY OUTCOMES

Through networking and collaboration with the Ministry of Women and Children in Zanzibar, the Unguja LRP is among the agencies that have supported the Ministry in developing a 5 years National Action Plan to End Violence against Women and Children. ActionAid’s role in the process was providing technical input to inform the content of the plan.

ActionAid’s work in addressing child marriage both at local and national level has complemented the efforts made by other actors to influence the review of the Tanzania Law of Marriage Act No 1 of, 1971. The Government through the Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs has started the review consultation process.

Debates facilitated during International Women’s Day reinforced discussions on the 50/50 agenda the result of which will be reviewed in the future.

It was planned to reach 10 organizations to collectively influence policies and laws in the year. It was however possible to engage with 6 which is 60% of the annual target.



Semni Ali (50) addressing women after the training of entrepreneurs

Case story 6: Women farmers united

Economic dependency is among the major challenges facing women in North Unguja (Zanzibar). In most cases, women encounter abusive relationships just because of their economic dependency at household level. Economic dependency is manifested in decision making roles and poor access to basic social services.

ActionAid has been working towards the advancement of women's dignity. Accordingly, it has organized a series of awareness raising forums on women rights and entrepreneurship trainings. Among others, the program focused on the identification of challenges that women entrepreneurs face and explored existing opportunities that women can benefit from. Through entrepreneurship training, women were mobilised into small economic groups. Later on, 10 women groups were able to form a Women's Entrepreneurs Network of North Unguja towards the end of 2016.

A total of 350 women joined this Network through their groups. The main purpose of the network is to bring women entrepreneurs together to collectively address challenges they face in diversifying their livelihoods, enhance their economic independence, explore and utilise existing opportunities as a basis for social and economic empowerment.

Fatma Juma Masoud (42) is the secretary of the Network. She shared her testimony about the benefits of the Network. 'This network was established for the purpose of empowering women to secure markets for their products, get access to loans and skills and contribute to the changing of the hereterto existing decision making power relations at the household and community level. The principle of the Network is to ensure thatmarket opportunities should benefit all r members equitably ". In explaining about the benefit of the Network, Fatma added that, "the Network promotes women entrepreneurs through their groups to participate in trade fairs that are organised internally and even outside Zanzibar. Since we started this Network, we have participated in two trade fairs that were organised by the Ministry of Trade and Ministry of Women and Children and this has enabled members to advertise their products in an effort to diversify their sources of income". The future plan for the Network is to transform into a strong women's cooperative'.

The Unguja LRP is working to link the network to financial institutions, as well as enabling them to advocate for favourable conditions for accessing loans by women entrepreneurs.

3. Organizational development priorities.

3.1 Governance

The AAT Board continued to deliver its oversight role, supporting the management and taking an active part in AAI federation-wide engagements as guided by its annual governance plan. The Board undertook four meetings in the year during which it reviewed the overall performance of the organization and provided guidance as well as support in the revision of policies and guidelines as occasion arose. Three members of the Board conducted a visit to one a LRP and contributed their thoughts towards articulation of program and organizational measures aimed at the deepening of the impact of the organization's work at grassroots level on top of the Board's specific active engagement in the land rights campaign through guiding the process. The second General Assembly was also conducted successfully.

Furthermore, the Board took an active part in the "Tacking Stock 4": reviewing the global strategy and providing inputs to the new Global Strategy. Its representative in ActionAid International General Assembly played an important role in furthering the AAI Assembly's mission. Moreover, the board hosted one regular meeting of the AAI International Board in Bagamoyo, Tanzania, March 2016 and one extraordinary meeting of AAI International Assembly in Arusha, Tanzania in early December 2016.



members of AGM in a group photo after their meeting in November 2016

3.2 Human resource and organizational development

Under the human resource management and support service, key tasks performed in the year consisted of the following;

- Recruitment for 7 vacant positions
- Employment contracts were renewed for 25 staff
- 11 staff meetings were conducted at the head office
- Staff performance appraisal were done for all staff
- Mid-year performance review was completed for 26 staff
- Grievance handling mechanisms were familiarized to all staff
- Staff development needs were identified; capacity development plan were developed; and some of the identified staff development needs were addressed
- 10 staff and 4 board members attended capacity building trainings
- Procurement and logistics support was provided to the head office and LRPs
- Information Technology services were provided to staff at the head office and LRPs

Restructuring was done towards the end of 2016 to reposition the organization in light of the income decline and ensure efficiency given the context.

4. Impact assessment and shared learning

Gains were made in promoting programme quality and impact measurement systems. Among key tasks delivered in this regard include the midterm review which was conducted with respect to the Country Strategic Plan, this is because 2016 was the third year of the Strategy's implementation. The review highlighted the progress made and confirmed that the organisation is on the right track in light of commitments made in the Strategy.

A series of staff sessions were organized to broaden their familiarity with the concepts and practices of M&E, impact assessment and documentation in light of HRBA, the overarching approach of the organization. Moreover, various monitoring formats were revised and monitoring and support visits were made to LRPs and partners during which staff were oriented, coached and mentored to broaden their knowledge and skill.

Quarterly progress reports were prepared and reviewed together with management accounts; the outcome of which has helped the management to make informed decisions. As a result, reporting systems have relatively improved including the quality of reporting.

5. Fundraising and sponsorship

ActionAid Tanzania raises funds from child sponsorship and institutional sources. Currently, ActionAid has sponsorship links from the UK, Italy, Greece, Sweden and Brazil.

Major tasks performed with regard to sponsorship include;

- Communication plan prepared & shared to LRPs and uploaded in Nkonsonkonson (The organization's data base of sponsored children and supporters) after its approval by Funding Affiliates. As a result, the communication with existing supporters strengthened.
- Remaining links were moved to Mafia and the phase out process from Bagamoyo was effectively closed.
- New profiles were submitted to Funding Affiliates and children were linked to new supporters.
- Staff trained on Community Voice and NK and at the end of the training period, 8 community voice reports were prepared and submitted to Funding Affiliates.

So as to broaden our engagement in institutional fundraising, 25 staff attended a fundraising training session organized in collaboration with International Partnership Development team. Staff at head office and LRPs were thereafter involved in developing concept notes and proposals.

Fundraising achievements of the year

No	Project Title	Budget in (£)	Budget in (Tshs)	Donor Name	Project Duration	Implementation area
	Strengthening Social Accountability and Oversight in Health and Agriculture	384,984	932,824,000	SDC	2016-2019	Mbeya, Morogoro, National level
	Stop Violence Against Girls in School (SVAGS) in Tanzania	191,641	541,824,000	Wellspring	2016 - 2018	Mafia and National Level
	Promoting Quality Education Through Progressive Domestic Resource Mobilization (NORAD Additional funding)	254,243	565,745,000	NORAD	2016 - 2017	Singida/Mafia and National Level
	Prevention of Violence Against Women in North Unguja	67,000	187,457,000	Bloom Foundation	2017	North Unguja
	Total	897,868	2,227,850,000			

6. Financial performance

In 2016, though the overall budget amount is better than that of 2015, the organization experienced overall income decline due to low performance of sponsorship funding and DANIDA funding decline. The country program maintained compliance in reserve management but the national office encountered big negative reserves while LRPs reserve accumulated.

The Senior Management Team analysed the trend and came up with various cost containment measures including organizational restructuring. Accordingly, a financial sustainability plan was designed and projections were made in such a way that the head office will be having positive reserve by the end of 2018.

Income performance

INCOME PERFORMANCE	2016 Actual £	2016 Budget £	2015 Actual £	Budget variance	Prior year variance
Supporter Marketing - Regular Giving	1,093,690	975,905	1,066,377	117,785	27,313
Supporter Marketing - Other	9,195	-	12,011	9,195	(2,816)
High Value	-	-	-		
Institutional	1,172,665	757,420	435,535	415,245	737,130
Flexible Income	(38,446)	-	31,058	(38,446)	(69,504)
Other Income	3,565	-	65,237		(61,672)
Total Income	2,233,539	1,733,325	1,610,218	500,214	623,321

From the table above, the actual income received in 2016 exceeds the planned income by £500,214 and exceeds the 2015 actual income of same period by 623,321. This is highly contributed by an increase in institutional income whereby actual institutional income exceeded the planned one by £415,245 and exceeded the 2015 actual institutional income by £737,130.

Income performance indicators

INCOME PERFORMANCE	Actual Income as % to		EFFICIENCY		
	Budget £	Prior year £	2016		2015
			Actual £	Budget £	Actual £
Supporter Marketing - Regular Giving	112%	103%	49%	56%	66%
Supporter Marketing - Other	0%	77%	0%	0%	1%
High Value	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Institutional	155%	269%	53%	44%	27%
Flexible Income	0%	(124%)	(2%)	0%	2%
Other Income	0%	(5%)	0%	0%	4%
Total Income	129%	139%			

The indicators above explain the following;

The actual income exceeded the planned income by 29% and that of the prior year (2015) by 39%. This is mainly contributed by institutional income where current year actual institutional income exceeded the plan by 55% and prior year by 67%.

Expenditure performance

STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	2016 YTD		2015	UTILIZATION (%)	
	Actual £	Budget £	Actual £	Budget £	Prior year £
Programme	1,476,490	1,302,137	1,026,073	113%	144%
Fundraising	118,855	127,316	151,966	93%	78%
Governance	38,839	34,886	40,505	111%	96%
Support	360,148	319,892	353,059	113%	102%
Total Expenditure	1,994,332	1,784,231	1,571,604	112%	127%

The expenditure exceeds the plan by 12%. However taking out the impact of exchange rates loss that has resulted from the decline in the value of the British pound sterling which is around 10% to 13%, the utilization during the year 2016 is about 100% and this is a pretty good achievement in-terms of implementation efficiency.

On the other hand, the actual expenditure for 2016 exceeded the prior year by 27%. Regardless of exchange loss, yet the performance in year 2016 was far better as compared to the prior year due to increased program implementation effectiveness. The increase in donor fund projects such as SNAP, PFA and NORAD has also contributed to this improved implementation.

Efficiency indicators

STATUTORY EXPENDITURE	2016 YTD		2015
	Actual £	Budget £	Actual £
Programme	74%	73%	65%
Fundraising	6%	7%	10%
Governance	2%	2%	3%
Support	18%	18%	22%

The program expenditure formed 74% of the total expenditure which is more as compared to the budget of 73% and the prior year actual of 65%. This implies an increase in program investment. Both fundraising and governance costs were less than the budget and prior year actuals which implies efficiency in reduction of support cost so that program investment can be improved. The current year support cost formed 18% which is the same as the plan but less than the prior year which was 22%. This implies that measures implemented in cutting support costs have worked well in the year.

8.4 Reserve position

Reserves Report	Opening Balance £ 1.1.2016	Closing Balance before adjustment £ 31/12/2016	Reserve Adjustment £	Closing balance after adjustment £ 31/12/2016	Project Closing Reserve £ 31/12/2016
Country level-Regular giving	199,124	109,674	-	109,674	279,550
LRP Level	554,500	418,651	(116,000)	302,651	568,122
National Level	(355,376)	(308,977)	116,000	(192,977)	(288,573)
Donor balances	107,600	427,256	-	427,256	126,842
Country Reserve	306,724	536,931	-	536,931	406,391

Reserve level in months

Reserves Report	Closing balance £ 31/12/2016	Months of Reserve
Country level-Regular giving	109,674	1.16
LRP Level	302,651	7
National Level	(192,977)	(4)
Donor balances	427,256	6
Overall Country Program Level	536,931	3

7. Communication and media engagement

Major achievements under communications include the following among others;

- Stories of change were documented and shared through Monthly Updates and Newsletters, Hive and websites.
- Journalists were trained on reporting and encouraging the public to claim accountability and this has attracted journalists to continue documenting issues related tax in the wider context
- Branded materials including T-shirts were prepared and produced to publicise events.
- Nine Monthly Updates were prepared and circulated and a newsletter that showcased our work, as well as building the organisations image was produced.
- The AATZ website was regularly updated and the number of visitors increased from 5,756 users in 2015 to 9,552 visits and 6,600 unique visitors in 2016. FaceBook likes reaches 330 where twitter followers are at 36.



Journalist at work for AATZ coverage

Some media coverage on aatz works

Govt to soon make education strategies public

By Getrude Mbogo

THE government has already set a number of strategies to implement the Education and Training Policy of 2014 with the aim of improving education quality in the country.

To be made public to stakeholders soon, the strategies will at great extent transform education in the country.

will also allow girls to go back to school after giving birth.

The project named: 'Promoting Quality Education through Domestic Resource Mobilisation' is funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development Corporation (NORAD) and its overall goal is to ensure that children (especially girls) have improved access to public education of a high standard, financed through

policy will be backed by a legal framework that will adequately facilitate execution of roles and responsibilities by relevant actors.

"The current legal framework recognizes standard seven (7) as compulsory in enrolment and attendance but with laws amendment, education will be compulsory up to secondary school," he said. Chonya explained that the education

meet the needs of the labour market and life in general.

On his part, Action Aid Tanzania (AATZ) Acting Country Director Josaphat Mshighati said the project will promote education for all through empowering children (school clubs and children bonanza), community based organisations and public expenditure tracking groups.

According to him, NORAD

Jamii yahimizwa kutambua umuhimu wa kodi

Na Elisante John, Singida

WATANZANIA wametakiwa kulipa kodi inayolingana na kazi zao halali, ili kuingezea uwezo Serikali kutekeleza mpano huo kwa vile bila kukusanya kodi ipasavyo ni sawa na kuruhusu mianya ya rushwa, ukwepaji na ulipaji sahihi wa kodi.

Hayo yalisemwa na mkufunzi kutoka jiji ni Dar es Salaam chini ya shirika lisilo la kisirikali la ActionAid, Jacob Kateri, wakati wa mafunzo ya wananchi 75 kutoka halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Singida, juu ya uhamasishaji wa elimu bora kutumia rasilimali za ndani.

Kateri alisema kuwa suala hilo la kodi liki-achwa bila kuwekwa mkazo stahiki, sera ya

elimu bure yenye kiwango, inaweza kuwa ndoto hapa nchini, hivyo ni vyema Watanzania walipe kodi.

Alisema ili Serikali iweze kufikia lengo hilo, ni lazima mkazo uwapo katika kukusanya kodi zote halali zinazopaswa kulipwa, sambamba na kuziba mianya ya ukwepaji kodi.

"Suala hili la elimu bora kwa kutegemea rasilimali za ndani, lina uhusiano wa karibu sana na umuhimu wa kulipa kodi hapa nchini... anayestahili kulipa kodi ahakikishe analipa, tena kwa wakati kulingana na kazi halali zinazomwingizia kipato chake," alisema.

Naye Ofisa Elimu wa Halmashauri ya Wilaya ya Singida, Kinyemi Sepeku, aliwataka watafiti hao ambao wengi wao ni vijana,

kutoa taarifa sahihi, ambazo zitaboresha sekta ya elimu, hususani katika shule za msingi, wilayani humo.

"Nawaomba sana katika uchunguzi wenu mtangulize sana uzalendo, najua kutokana na mafunzo haya mtakuwa mabalozi wazuri katika kuboresha elimu ya msingi...kupitia utafiti huu watoto wetu hasa wa jinsia ya kike wanufaika nao," alisema Sepeku.

Alisema kuwa iwapo watafiti hao wata-timiza wajibu wao kikamilifu, wataboresha taaluma katika shule za msingi na hatimaye wanafunzi kufanya vyema kwenye masomo yao baada ya kufanya mitihani.

Ofisa Miradi wa Shirika la ActionAid, anayejihusisha na wilaya za Chamwino mkoani Dodoma na Halmashauri ya Wilaya

ya Singida, Festo Kilonzo, alisema lengo la mafunzo hayo ni kuhakikisha elimu inaboreka katika wilaya hizo, kwa kutegemea rasilimali za ndani.

Alisema lengo la utafiti huo unaohusisha pia wilaya ya Kilwa mkoani Lindi ni kukusanya taarifa kupitia dodoso zilizoandaliwa kitaalamu, kuandaa ripoti kwa shule husika, kutoa mapendekezo ya kufanya na kutafuta ufumbuzi wa kudumu wa mapungufu yatakayobainika.

Kwa mujibu wa Kilonzo, mradi huo wa miaka mitatu unafadhiliwa na shirika la misaada la NORAD kutoka nchini Norway, hapa nchini ulianza Julai mwaka jana na utafikia kikomo Desemba mwaka 2017.

Some of online articles on AATZ works

<http://dewjiblog.co.tz/actionaid-na-norad-wazindua-mradi-wa-kusaidia-uboreshwaji-elimu-nchini/>

<http://www.plaas.org.za/blog/african-women-break-all-time-campaign-record-mt-kilimanjaro>

<http://mobile.thecitizen.co.tz/opinion/Women-and-land--Is-there-light-at-the-end-of-the-tunnel-/2304492-3420720-format-xhtml-vu5k6r/index.html>

<http://www.ippmedia.com/en/news/over-250-set-africa%E2%80%99s-rooftop-advocate-women%E2%80%99s-rights>

<http://allafrica.com/stories/201608150201.html>

8. Challenges and lessons

8.1 Challenges

- Inadequate engagement on policy advocacy work at national level
- Inadequate internalization of monitoring and evaluation systems & HRBA programming by staff
- Poor planning by some planning units that has affected the implementation pace
- Income decline from regular giving income
- Delays in remittance from the International Secretariat
- Delays in project implementation due partly to delays in releasing funds from donors
- Delays in submitting documents and reports from LRPs and partners

8.2 Lessons learnt

- Empowering communities is important in enhancing engagements with policy makers for demanding rights.
- Building coalitions and solidarity in-country and internationally is crucial for success in campaigning and advocacy work
- Youth platforms such as youth parliament and Activista are strong and active platforms to engage the youth to demand for improvement in service delivery especially in improving transparency and accountability of duty bearers
- Using participatory tools such as Social Audit becomes much easier and straight forward to engage community members.
- Relationship with the local government authorities should be strengthened in all possible means without compromising our role.
- Emphasis on careful planning and ensuring clear plan of action is in place is crucial for smooth implementation of plans
- Developing staff capacity on M&E and HRBA & close monitoring is important to ensure quality program delivery
- Intensive engagement in raising funds from potential sources needs more emphasis at management levels
- Collective effort in fundraising efforts will help diversifying our funding base





ACTIONAID TANZANIA
Plot No. 35 Garden Street
Mikocheni B Area
P.O. Box 21496
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
Tel: +255 (0)22 2700596/694/699
Fax: +255 (0)22 2700710
Email: admin.tanzania@actionaid.org
www.actionaid.org/tanzania

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