

**ANNUAL REPORT 2009**



**Vision:** A world without poverty and injustice in which every person enjoys their right to a life with dignity.

**Mission:** To work with poor and excluded people to eradicate poverty and injustice.

**Our Values:**

**Mutual Respect**

**Equity and Justice**

**Honesty and Transparency**

**Solidarity with the Poor**

**Courage of Conviction**

**Independence**

**Humility**



# **ActionAid International Tanzania**

**Annual Report 2009**



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## List of Abbreviations

AAI	ActionAid International
AAITZ	ActionAid International Tanzania
AMCO	Agriculture Marketing Cooperative
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARVs	Anti Retroviral Drugs
BACAFADA	Bagamoyo Farmers Development Association
BEST	Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania
BOT	Bank of Tanzania
CBO	Community Based Organization
CCM	Chama Cha Mapinduzi (The Revolutionary Party - current ruling party)
CDFC	Community Development Facilitator Circle
COBET	Complementary Basic Education
CSP	Country Strategic Paper
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CUF	Civil United Front (political party opposition)
DA	Development Area
DADP	District Agriculture Development Plan
EAC	East African Community
EFA	Education for All
ELBAG	Economic Literacy and Budget Accountability for Governance
ESDP	Education Sector Development Programme
EPA	Economic Partnership Agreement
EU	European Union
FFS	Farmers Field School
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GWA	Global Week of Action
GFATM	Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus/Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
HBC	Home Based Care
HPI	Human Poverty Index
HR/OD	Human Resource and Organizational Development
ICS2	Invigorated Child Sponsorship 2
KIPAFADA	Kigoma Palm Farmers Development Association
LIFA	Liwale Farmers Association
LGA	Local Government Authorities
LHRC	Legal and Human Rights Centre
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MCAFADA	Mkuranga Cashew Farmers Development Association
MKUKUTA	Mkakati wa Kupunguza Umaskini na Kukuza Uchumi Tanzania (National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty - NSGRP)

## List of Abbreviations

MoH	Ministry of Health
MoEVT	Ministry of Education and Vocational Training
MS	Mellemfolkeligt Samvirke (Danish Association for International Co-operation)
NEFA	Newala Farmers Association
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
OI	Opportunistic Infection
PEDP	Primary Education Development Programme
PESEFA	Pemba Seaweed Farmers
PHDR	Poverty and Human Development Report
PLHA	People Living With HIV & AIDS
PMTCT	Prevention of Mother to Child Treatment
PRRP	Participatory Review and Reflection Process
REFLECT	Regenerated Freirean Literacy through Empowering Community Techniques
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SEDP	Secondary Education Development Programme
STAR	Society Tackling Aids Through Rights
TAFA	Tandahimba Farmers Association
TAF	Tanzania AIDS Forum
TANGO	Tanzania Non-Governmental Organizations
TAMWA	Tanzania Media Women Association
THMIS	Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey
TEGINT	Transforming Education for Girls in Nigeria and Tanzania
TEN/MET	Tanzania Education Network/Mtandao wa Elimu Tanzania
TB	Tuberculosis
TPR	Teacher Pupil Ratio
Tshs.	Tanzanian Shillings
TTU	Tanzania Teachers Union
UNDP	United Nations Development programme
USD	United States Dollar
UWAWU	Umoja wa Watu Waishio na Virusi vya Ukimwi (The Association of PLHA)
VCT	Voluntary Counselling and Testing
WAMA	Wanawake na Maendeleo (Women and Development)
ZACPO	Zanzibar Clove Producers Organization

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## Executive Summary

The year 2009 has been a year of both success and challenges. However, AAITz stayed focused on its strategic direction while nurturing strategies and taking actions to address manageable challenges that came across both internal and external context. More emphasis has been given to consolidating community and partners' empowerment processes to enable them to deliver on their needs through direct engagement and advocacy. The majority of the work this year focused on consolidating capacity building work and supporting participatory community development facilitation groups and community organizations at local level took the biggest part of AAITz work of the year.

In addition there was a concerned effort in emphasising to strengthening policy lobbying, advocacy and campaign work at national level. Deliberate actions have been taken to enhance the role of the Country Program as a lead agency on various policy advocacy issues. As is for the past years, AAITz worked on addressing selected priority issues on the five themes of Agriculture and Food Security, Women's Rights, Education, HIV/AIDS, and Just and Democratic Governance.

Acting locally and linking internationally, in the Agriculture and Food Security theme, the Country Programme has actively engaged on the HungerFREE campaign. Major interventions has been on mobilizing and supporting farmers to undertake follow up on how the government is faring with its commitment to the Maputo declaration of increasing budget allocation to the agricultural sector. Again efforts were made to engage with the government to promote economic investment under safe guarded local farmers' right to access and use of land for their livelihood. Policy dialogue forums were conducted at both national and local levels whereby participants at the dialogue forum made a call to the government of Tanzania to put in place appropriate legal and policy provisions to guide sustainable production of bio fuel in the country. Following this, the government has halted allocation of land for bio fuel production and made a commitment to speed up ongoing work on preparation of guideline for sustainable production. At local level we worked with farmers and facilitated them in forming cooperative societies which have shown remarkable results in strengthening local crops markets.

With this engagement AAITz is proud to see that the Government of Tanzania is responding to controlling bio fuel production by stopping more land allocation for bio fuel production. The government has also promised to develop an adequate framework which will guide the investment under safeguarded local food production. On the other hand ActionAid's response to food shortage in Tanzania emergencies enabled 6,325 people of Chamwino District to access 100.7 tonnes food and 18 tonnes of sorghum seeds as direct support from ActionAid. The media campaign which ActionAid organized has influenced the Government's response to the food crisis in the same district and other parts of the country.

Addressing violence against women, women and HIV/AIDS, women's rights to accessing land, food security through a well-coordinated and inter thematic approach has been one of the key priority areas of engagement. *16 Days of Activism* and *Women Won't Wait* campaign platforms were important opportunities in amplifying women's rights agendas. Addressing violence against women, women right to ownership of land and inheritance as well as girls' right to access quality education were major areas of focus. Working with Tanzania Women Lawyers Association (TAWLA) as a national partner, electronic media programmes were implemented to amplify our campaign on gender discriminative laws review and awareness rising on property rights. TAWLA has also worked on documenting all gender discriminative laws which were shared at the national level women rights dialogue forum. At local level, community development circles and women organizations were supported to undertake village campaigns for girls' access to education



Through this we have witnessed positive responses from communities whereby women stood up for the education of their daughters. A good number of women have gained resources through cooperative societies and not only have the power to contribute to family needs but can also decide under use of their resources. In addition, there has been an increased number of women who have obtained the legal right to own property including land.

The Country Programme again made a slight shift from capacity building of Community Development Facilitators and organizations of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) to actual facilitation of the same to mobilize people to respond to HIV/AIDS services using participatory tools embodied in STAR (Society Tackling AIDS through Rights) methodology. Through this programme, in programme districts, there is a noticeable increase of people responding to voluntary counseling and testing, Antiretroviral and prevention of mother to child transmission services. People living with HIV/AIDS in programme districts have remained at the forefront fighting against new infections and their acceptability by communities has increased.

Advocacy for increased funding for HIV/AIDS treatment and care service and increased health facilities provision to the poor and excluded people and specifically to PLHAs in marginalized areas, has been one of the priority areas of engagement. ActionAid undertook researches on “public health care” and “Access to care and treatment services” which their results, which almost showed inadequacy especially in rural communities, were shared to respective local authorities in programme districts for actions. At national level ActionAid worked with a national partner (the National Council for People living with HIV/AIDS) to advocate for review of discriminatory sections of the HIV/AIDS prevention and control Act of 2008.

With the Education theme, AAITz made interventions at two levels. First, was the engagement on lobbying and advocacy for better policy environment and policy practices that promoted access to better education for all. The second level was on mobilizing, supporting and facilitating local community processes and involvement for betterment of education environment in schools. During the year ActionAid worked with Tanzania Education Network (TEN/MET) and Tanzania Teachers’ Union (TTU) to implement literacy campaign programmes which were informed by a desktop research on the increasing illiteracy rate in the country. The campaigns focused on calling for government to have strategic engagement programmes with funding for adult education in the country. On the other hand, AAITz with other civil society organizations (CSOs) have worked out an alternative education and vocational training policy which has been presented to the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MoEVT) to the ongoing education policy review process. The CSOs’ alternative policy, among other things, proposes strategies to cater for education of excluded groups like disabled and adult education

The year has been of good experience to AAITz with its focus on building a strong foundation to promote just and democratic governance at local level. The country programme has made a shift from strengthening good governance systems and structures of partner organizations to enhancing good governance within government machinery by empowering the poor to fully participate in development process and engage governments for effective accountability in delivering quality services. The country programme has been among key supporters and facilitators of the Policy Forum to engage parliamentarians on the newly introduced Constituency Development Fund for better management and accountability. ActionAid has also worked on strengthening local communities participation in public budget planning and monitoring. Among key engagements has been the training of Community Development Facilitators on the economic literacy and budget accountability for governance (ELBAG) tool.

With this engagement ActionAid has noticed a great improvement in community participation in the recent local planning processes in some villages as explained in this document. CSOs have now space in MKUKUTA reviews which is different from before. ActionAid has also made a great contribution to promoting efforts of the government to economic/tax justice and local governance management in the mining sector through researches. The *“Breaking the Curse”* report recommendations have to some extent featured in the mining sector reviews which was a big success. Further to this AAITz in collaboration with ActionAid Australia launched a global campaign; *“Publish What You Earn”* to call for transparency of real income of local extractive investors including mining. Research on *“Effectiveness of Local Government in Zanzibar”* has increased understanding of ActionAid and other development stakeholders on the strengths and weaknesses of decentralization process and practices on the islands. With this research AAITz and communities are exposed to better opportunities and space for further lobbying and advocacy programmes.

This success of the programmes above would have not been possible without the organizational active engagement in fundraising from both official and non official sources, raising a total income of Tshs. 5.14billion, a 6% increase than the planned income of Tshs. 4.8 billion. Child Sponsorship has continued to be a major source of income contributing Tshs. 5.1 billion and the remaining part coming from other sources. However, comparatively the country programme income has decreased by 0.4% from Tshs. 5.5 billion in 2008 to Tshs. 5.14 billion in 2009. On the other hand expenditures have increased from Tshs. 4.9 billion in 2008 to Tshs. 5.6 billion in 2009 due to the 2008 reserves drawdown in 2009 plans and budgets.

Promoting Organizational Development (OD) was among the major task of the country programme. The MS/AA Tanzania merger was among priority tasks. The change management team from both sides separately and collectively worked on critical issues related to the merger process. The committee has also started working on the new organizational structure and systems and procedures. Addressing programmatic implication of the merger to both organizations has also continued to be worked on.

## 1.0 Introduction

ActionAid International Tanzania (AAITz) has completed a four years race in implementing its strategy (*Mkakati HakiWajibu 2006-2010*). This report has been prepared with the aim of sharing information with the Tanzanian public - specifically partners and communities ActionAid works with, Government, donors/supporters and other stakeholders on successes, lessons and challenges encountered during the course of the year in fighting poverty together with poor and excluded people our partners and stakeholders in Tanzania.

The report is organized into five sections. The first section gives an analysis of the operating context on both macro and micro economic status of the year and political development in the country. The section also highlights the thematic context and AAITz's focus for the year.

The second section provides an analysis and information on the year's organizational performance on both programme and policy advocacy related work. It gives accounts of AAITz achievements on institutional capacity building with its local partners, policy lobbying and advocacy work at both national and local levels on five priority themes (*women rights, food security and agriculture, education, HIV/AIDS and just and democratic governance*).

Information on promoting organizational and staff development is given in section three, while section four gives an analysis of the organizational financial performance – income and related sources and expenditure. Section five of this report highlights challenges and lessons that the organizations and its partners have faced in the course of implementing the year's programmes and projects.

## 2.0 Operating Context

### 2.1 Tanzania Macro and Micro Economic Context in Brief

Tanzania is among one of the countries in Africa and globally whose economic developments during the year 2009 were shocked by the global economic recession which started in mid-2008. Being classified to countries with a low economy, the effect of the crisis, though it came late, its impact was felt across the country down to the poor people in the villages.

According to the Bank of Tanzania monthly economic reviews (January - November), Tanzania during the year of reporting was characterized by unstable growth as indicated in table 1 above. The comparison between years indicates the increase of inflation between 2008 and 2009 by 0.9%. Exports of goods and services increased by 8.4% while imports of goods and services decreased by 11.8% respectively, while the national debts and fiscal development increased and decreased respectively.

**Table 1: Some indications of Tanzania economic performance for the year ending December, 2009**

Development Aspect	Y2008	Y2009	% Change
Inflation	11.8%	12.7%	0.9
GDP growth rate (average of quarterly growth)	7.4	5.4	-2
Imports of goods and services value in USD	6,408.1	5,733.9	-11.8
Export of goods and services value in USD			
Traditional (in millions)	343.8	504.3	31.8
Nontraditional (in millions)	2,126.6	2,214.7	4.1
Services (in millions)	1,987.5	1,987.4	-0.6

*Source: Bank of Tanzania, Economic Reviews 2009*

Though efforts have been made to stabilize the economy and cope with the economic recession Tanzania has still continued to feel the crisis impact in 2009. There are indications of the country's falling deficit of its fiscal operations in several months of the year. For instance between July – October 2009, Tanzania faced a deficit of Tshs. 891.7 billion due to the slowdown in revenue collection and grants disbursement from donors.

Despite the fact that there was an increase in value of exports of traditional and non-traditional goods, local communities were still affected due to the mixed price changes (fall and increase) world commodity prices at world markets. The increase of export value of traditional goods was only attributed to the increase of the export volumes of coffee, tobacco and cloves as a result of favourable weather in the producing regions and a slight increase of prices of some crops. Generally farmers had less income from their sales.

Tanzania is among one of the countries which has put in place sound plans to improve and increase social services to the public, but due to the fact that the plans have external budget contributions, Tanzania was the first country to announce its budget cut by 25% on HIV/AIDS. There has also been a failure disbursing sufficient funds to the education sector, which pulls back the country's efforts to achieving the millennium development goal of education for all. In the agricultural sector financing, Tanzania is still behind target of the Maputo Declaration of allocating 10% of the national budget to finance agricultural development interventions.

Aside from the economic crisis, Tanzania faced the climatic change crisis which also affected local developments. The fact that around 80% of Tanzanians are rural dwellers and their livelihood depends entirely on agricultural climatic change had a direct impact on them especially on food production and food prices. Throughout the year Tanzania experienced incidences of food shortage in over six districts. Over 1 million people in 59 districts faced serious food shortage which compelled the Government and other development stakeholders to distribute relief food between November 2009 and January 2010. Another implication of the climatic crisis Tanzania experienced is the increase of wholesale prices of major crops which highly contribute to national food security. With exception of beans, prices of maize, sorghum, rice and potatoes continued to increase during the year against the purchasing power of many Tanzanians.

**Table 2: Percentage increase of wholesale prices of food crops between October 2008 and October 2009 (in Tshs per 100kg)**

Food Item	2008	2009	% Change
Maize	31,642	38,364	21.2
Rice	99,554	102,456	2.9
Sorghum	43,908	48,174	9.7
potatoes	37,933	54,180	42.8
Beans	103,976	95,532	-8.1

*Source: Bank of Tanzania, Economic Reviews 2008, 2009*

There were incidences of reduced meals of some households and others even sleeping with empty stomachs. In central and southern Tanzania some households opted to eating wild roots and fruits, while in the northern part many pastoralists lost their cattle herds by selling at low prices and some died due to no pastures because of the prolonged drought.

The situation also had a direct effect on AAITz work. In the Chamwino Development Area, the third and fourth quarter action plans were stopped as its budget had to be redirected to emergency food supply, the child sponsorship programme in programme districts ran ineffectively as most children and their parents/guardians fled to relatives in other cities and villages in search of food.

## 2.2 The Political Context

Tanzania has made good progress in improving parliamentary democracy and representation of the public through their elected constituency representatives. There is a huge change in terms of bringing the public interest agenda associated with corruption, misuse of public funds, and abuse of power by government leaders and private business companies carrying interest to parliamentary sessions, though the results are not yet concluded by the body.

The year 2009 experienced an important political event which has a significant and foundation implication to building the country's democracy, good governance and economic development at large, *"the local governments' elections"*. Despite of its importance in strengthening democracy and governance, the process lacked momentum and few people participated due to lack of public awareness on civic election. The majority especially the poor and excluded had no knowledge of the registration exercise and often confused the registration for the local election with that of permanent voters register. There were low turnout of voters, problems of funding, and corruption incidences (LHRC).

On the other hand, Zanzibar politics has been marred by political conflicts that have culminated into political stand-offs, violence and lack of social and civic peace. At the core of these conflicts is the politicization of racial identity by leaders seeking the legitimacy to rule. Struggle for control of the power in Zanzibar has been intense, deadly and zero-sum. This political instability threatens not only Zanzibar's relatively new democratic institutions, but also the Union between Tanganyika and Zanzibar and the prospects for democratic consolidation in Tanzania.

The situation has a two-fold implication on Tanzania, being a year of election, significantly affected our interface with communities through communities development facilitation circles, as for them was a time for preparation and campaigning for election.

Political space at both local and national level to engage with decision making bodies and individuals through forums was also small such that the organization had no such effective policy advocacy programmes. In Zanzibar ActionAid continued experiencing a narrow space for policy advocacy work such that most of its programmes had to be directed to service delivery work.

### 3.0 Program and Policy Related Work Performance

#### 3.1 Reinforcing Communities' Empowerment Programs for Local Development

In the year 2008 AAITz worked on building the capacity of community development facilitators with various development participatory tools such as REFLECT, STAR and ELBAG. In 2009, more emphasis was given to supporting and enabling development facilitation circles<sup>1</sup> to do the actual development work on the ground. In 10 programme districts ActionAid has facilitated development circles and community based organizations to conduct forums with local government leaders at village and ward levels, and sensitization and awareness meetings with communities such that communities respond to participate in



different community development and decision making processes. Forums have been conducted by CDFs with village leaders and community meetings in villages to influence collective response actions on curbing school drop outs and girls' pregnancies, increase of community response to HIV/AIDS and girls' education, and access to government resources and services on health, education and HIV/AIDS. The respective thematic performance details some specific achievements on the same.

One among community development facilitation forums in progress as taken from one of the villages in Tandahimba district.

<sup>1</sup> Development Facilitation Circles – Trained voluntary groups of not more than thirty people based in villages/ shehia which work as a development catalyst for communities to analyze and act on various development issues facing their village/shehia or certain group of members.

## 3.2 Thematic Related Performance

### 3.2.1 Agriculture and Food Security Theme

#### (i) Government Making a Turning Point on Land Allocation for Biofuel Production

AAITz major campaign for the year 2009 was on government effectiveness on promoting local investment under safeguarded and food secure Tanzania. Under the international campaign, "HungerFree", AAITz conducted a research on the *"Implication of Biofuel Production to Food Security in Tanzania"* (2009), which revealed that a number of people were displaced from their land and compensation was not fair and transparent. The research also observed that both current and future farm labour, food production and ultimately food security of the country is threatened as investors were directly lobbying village authorities and claimed huge land. The introduction of daily wage labour in some biofuel farms caused some villagers to turn to biofuel plantation and spend less time and effort working on their farms, hence becoming independent on wages for household food supply. The research also revealed that nationally there is no policy and regulatory framework to specifically guide biofuel investment in the country.

Under HungerFree, ActionAid and its partners organized national HungerFree campaign forums with the focus on engaging government, specifically the Ministries of Agriculture, and Foreign Affairs, to regulate the mushrooming biofuel production to control the threat over food production, supply and security in areas with potential biofuel plants and the nation as a whole. A total of 80 stakeholders from CSOs, farmers, academic and research institutions and the media have participated at the national level policy dialogue forum. As a result the forums deliberated on government to formulate sound policy and regulatory frameworks to strike a balance between biofuel investment and food security in the country. More importantly the National Biofuel Task Force (NBTF) was mandated to formulate policies and guidelines for biofuel investment in the country. On an interim basis the government has announced a halt to the allocation of lands for biofuel investment to new companies who are intending to invest in the business until the policy is put in place.

(ii) Farmers' Mobilization for Collective Actions

Table 3: The increase of membership in farmer organisations

Programme District	Name of Organizations	Estimated Potential Farmers	Membership as at Dec. 2008	New Members 2009	Total Members as at Dec. 2009	% Change 2008/2009	% of Total Potential Farmers
Tandahimba	TAFA	150,000	12,607	400	13,007	3.1	8.6
Newala	NEFA	120,000	12,345	100	12,445	0.8	10
Liwale	LIFA	36,480	8,930	130	9060	1.5	24.8
Mkuranga	MCAFADA	57,000	31,200	172	25,000	0.5	43.8
Bagamoyo	BACAFADA	8,000	5630	272	5902	4.8	73.7
Kigoma Rural	KANYOVU	11,000	5,375	45	5,420	0.8	49.3
	KIPAFADA	11,570	11,517	53	11,570	0.5	100
Pemba	PESEFA	5,000	2000	250	2250	12.5	45
Unguja & Pemba	ZACPO	260,000	5700	100	5800	1.8	2.2
Singida	JUWAMKU	12,000	700	668	1468	95	12
	AMCOs	238,650	34,336	31173	31173	-9	13
Mafia	AMCOS	5000	-	784	784	100	15.6
Kilwa	AMCOS	7,500	-	819	819	100	10.9
<b>Totals</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>922,200</b>	<b>130,340</b>	<b>34,966</b>	<b>124,698</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>14</b>

Source: AAITz's 2008 Annual Report and programme districts annual reports for 2009.



The analysis of the table above indicates that there has been a relative increase of members to farmers' organizations between 2008 and 2009 by 27%. Cumulatively ActionAid has managed to mobilise 14% of potential members to farmers' organizations as compared to 11% of the year 2008. This change implies the increasing solidarity among farmers in ActionAid programme districts towards addressing various challenges and problems facing them as farmers.

With this mobilization process the year 2009 has experienced the increasing collectiveness of farmers in programme districts and hence strengthening their engagement in lobbying and advocating for their participation in local crops marketing processes. In the southern and coast cashew nut zones (Tandahimba, Newala, Liwale and Mkurunga) farmers are now represented in the steering committee of the warehouse receipt crops marketing system, while in the central zone (Singida) farmers have taken the lead of the warehouse receipt marketing system of sunflower produced through their cooperative society.

There is also an increased move of farmers going cooperative in Chamwino, Kilwa and Mafia districts where farmers have been mobilized to revamp their cooperative societies. This movement has promoted the increase of crop prices in their local markets whereby the cashew nut price has marginally increased from Tshs. 54,000 to Tshs. 56,000 per bag of 80kgs and sunflower price has increased from Tshs. 15,000 for bag of 75kgs to Tshs. 30,750 between 2008 and 2009 respectively. This had relatively increased the income of farmers and thus contributing to improving their life conditions. There are evidences of farmers who sold sunflower and bought corrugated iron sheets to roof their houses replacing the thatches they has before.

Likewise farmers have managed to establish their own farm input fund in Zanzibar while in Liwale district farmers have managed to lobby the government to apportion 10% of the district development fund to contribute to farmers input fund during the 2010/11 budget year. With establishment of input fund in Zanzibar farmers have increased production on vegetables and fruits whereas their income has also increased.



Mr. Julius, Chairperson of AMCOS.



Sunflower farmers in their warehouse.

Farmers are happy that unexpectedly their cooperative has qualified for bank loan to undertake sunflower purchase business from farmers under the warehouse receipt system. Mr. Julius, the chairperson of Mtinko Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society (AMCOS) (pictured above left) had this to say:

*“The sunflower sales season started late August instead of May 2009. We had to fulfill bank procedures first for a loan and at last qualified. We collected 144,689 kg worth Tshs. 43,406,700. We paid the farmers the first payment of Tshs.210 for each kilogram equivalent to Tshs. 30,384,690 a bag and Tshs. 90 second payment equivalent to Tshs. 6,300 per bag, which sums up to Tshs. 36,684 per bag.”*

*“We have just finished paying the second payment this January 2010 which has been received by surprise by farmers due its importance at this critical period where they are greatly in need of farm inputs as it is farming season, and to assist paying school fees and other needs for secondary school pupils and replenishment of the families’ food stocks. After deducting warehouse operation costs farmers have received Tshs. 9,000 more per bag as compared to last year’s sale. Had it not come together like this the Tshs. 9,000 could have been lost in the hands of other people who are not farmers.”*

*“Actually this money has come in at a right time with a great importance for families. Uniquely, it posed a lesson to other community members that they should sell their sunflower through AMCOS and not to middlemen.”*

With cooperatives societies farmers in Singida have shown a good success and will continue to excel to better farmers who like farming. The introduction of cooperatives and warehouse receipt system has brought them a new experience and indeed has made them believe farming can take them to a better stage of development. them to a better stage of development.

### (iii) Responding to Food Emergencies as a Support to Communities Access to Human Rights

Tanzania has experienced food shortage in the year 2009. The national Rapid Vulnerability Assessment (RVA) identified over 1 million people in 59 districts faced serious food shortage which compelled development actors and government to distribute relief food between November 2009 and January 2010. Chamwino district being located in the semi-arid zone of Tanzania was among the critical areas whereby 37,695 households were food insecure. Recognizing this food gap ActionAid engaged mobilizing and distributing food to most affected groups (elders, women, disabled and orphaned headed families). Apart from food distribution ActionAid also organized a media campaign to unearth the depth of the problem to the public and government to respond on the same. The media campaign was publicized on special and news programmes of private and public televisions and news papers.

As a result of this food emergency programme ActionAid managed to distribute 100,725kg of cereals to 6325 people and 1800kg of draught resistant sorghum seeds for replanting. The media campaign managed to solicit 3,368 tonnes of cereals to the same Chamwino district to cater for over 18,000 affected families. Country wide the government distributed a total of 71,657 tonnes to deficit areas to ease the food shortage among affected households.

## 3.2.2 Women's Rights

### (i) Women Mobilization for Collective Actions

District	Name of Organizations	Estimated Potential Farmers	Membership as at Dec. 2008	New Members 2009	Total Members as at Dec. 2009	% Change 2008/2009	% of Total Potential Farmers
Tandahimba	TAWORO	95,000	4,530	5,033	9,563	111	10
Newala	NEWORA	80,000	4,200	4,625	8,825	110	11
Bagamoyo	BAWODENE	32,000	11,000	400	11,400	3.6	35.6
Mkuranga	MKUDIWODEA	16,000	8,600	490	9,090	5.7	56.8
Singida	WOMEN AMCO	238,650	-	4,563	4,563	100	1.9
Unguja	JUWAMKU	12,000	700	668	1,468	95	12.2
Pemba	JUWAVE/JUWAMI	42,000	1,280	1,641	2,921	128	7
<b>Total</b>		<b>515,650</b>	<b>47,739</b>	<b>17,420</b>	<b>47,830</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>9.3</b>

Source: AAITz 2008 Annual Report and programme districts annual reports for 2009.

The table above indicates the increasing response of women towards joining farming organizations. Between 2008 and 2009 women have increased by 36.5% in 7 organizations. However if compared to potential members only 9.3% of women have been mobilized as at end of 2009, an increase of 0.3% cumulatively between the 2 years.

## (ii) Campaigns and Support for Girls' Access to Quality Education and Women's Right to Decide on Property Ownership

The engagement of ActionAid on campaigning for girls' access to education is meant to call for communities (men and women), especially in rural areas to support girls and address various customary norms and values which prohibit girls from accessing education. Among major problems faced by girls is the fact that communities give priority to boys when considering who to send to school and/or who to pay fees first. Girls have been given second priority or been completely denied education.

Working with women organizations, ActionAid has conducted several campaigns in program districts to enlighten communities on the need to educate girls. On the other hand the campaigns were meant to engage governments in respective areas to develop sound strategies to support girls' education. Before and during the Global Week of Action, partner women organizations and community development circles in 7 programme districts were facilitated to conduct 136 campaign meetings in villages. Community Development Facilitation Circles (CDFCs) have organized community forums to sensitize women on the same. ActionAid also worked with a national partner (TAWLA) on media awareness raising campaign (through sponsoring "Miwani ya Maisha" programme - broadcasted by Radio One) for property ownership among women.

Though it is slowly happening, women have emerged to be active advocates of their daughters' education as cases identified in some programme districts. Men are also becoming active in considering and guaranteeing women rights to own property and decision making. According to the TAWLA report as a result of media campaigns conducted a total of 115 people who learnt from "Miwani ya Maisha" programme were attended at TAWLA office for further legal aid and a total of 14 wills were drafted which guaranteed women to own and use both landed and movable properties as wives and/or daughters. During the year it has also been evident that women in some programme districts have managed to aspire for different leadership positions. In Singida district during the farmers' cooperative society's election process, women were able to form 48% of the governing bodies.

### **Community Development Facilitation Circles making a New Life Experience to Women/Girls in Liwale.**

A 20-year-old form four female student (name with held) in one of the secondary schools in Liwale district, southern part of Tanzania, had experienced both a good and life upbringing. At the age of 13, with knowledge of her parents and influence of abusive and customary norms and values, she started having sexual relations. Her parents accepted this unusual behaviour as their daughter's partner used to support the family with various day to day needs.

*"My parents forced me to enter into a sexual relationship with an elderly man in our village at the age of 13 years, by that time I was in standard six. On several occasions I slept at the man's house and woke up early in the morning to go to school. It was a challenging moment for me but I had no way out. I passed my standard seven examinations to join secondary school, but sadly my father refused because he wanted me to get married," she says.*

Later on the mother of the school girl joined the CDFCs, established in her village by Action Aid. After attending various sessions with other fellow members, the mother completely changed her mind; she wanted her daughter to go for secondary education.

*"Thanks to ActionAid, my mother completely changed her original idea, started supporting me and all together we refused my father's proposal which wanted me to get married. My father was so furious and, the man bothered me to an extent that I failed my form two examinations which forced me to repeat a year. I did repeat a class, and thanks to God I passed my examination, and here I am now," she says.*

The power of the empowered woman revealed when the mother tirelessly kept on educating his husband on the importance of educating their daughter and the legal actions which can face them (parents) by stopping her from going to school, finally the father joined his wife to support their lovely daughter. Now the daughter is in the last year of her ordinary level secondary education determined to become a lawyer after her school.

CDFCs have proved to be effective tools for community awareness raising and mobilization to take action on various development issues facing specific groups and/or the wide community. They have worked as enlightening tools for both men and women to stand up and challenge social cultural norms which affect their development course. ActionAid will continually work to further strengthen and support these processes at local level to create a wider and positive impact to girls, women and general communities.

### (iii) Advocacy for Review of Women Discriminative Laws and Practices

The Law of Marriage Act, Cap 29 [R.E 2002] legalizes marriages of the girl at the age 14 and 15 with court and parents/ guardians consent, respectively. Some parents/guardians exploit the gaps in this Law, forcing their girl children into marriage so as to get bride price, thus denying the girls among other things, the right to formal and informal education. At the age of 14 or 15 years, the girl has just completed her primary education if she enrolled on time and indeed, this level of education is insufficient for her to be able to manage challenges of the changing world.

#### TAWLA yazindua kitabu kubainisha sheria kandamizi

Na Mwandishi Wetu  
SERIKALI imeombwa kuzisaidia asasi zisizo za kiserikali (NGO's) pale zinapohitaji msaada kutokana na umuhimu wake katika jamii. Ushauri huo ulitolewa jana jijini Dar es Salaam na Mwenyekiti wa Chama cha Wanasheria Wanawake Tanzania (TAWLA), wakati wa uzinduzi wa kitabu kinachoeleza sheria kandamizi. Alisema NGO's zimekuwa zikisaidia serikali katika masuala mbalimbali na kwamba kwa kiasi kikubwa zimechangia kuwapa kwa mabadiliko katika sheria mbalimbali. "NGO's ndizo zilizopigania mpaka serikali ikatunga sheria ya kujamiiana pamoja na kufanyiwa marekebisho kwa sheria mbalimbali kandamizi. Hata hivyo bado zipo baadhi ya sheria zizamkandamiza mwanamke," alisema. Alisema kusingekuwapo mabadiliko katika sheria hizo na nyinginezo, nchi isingekuwa na amani. Alisema kitabu ambacho kinakuwa katika lugha ya Kiswahili na Kiingereza kitagawiwa kwa watu mbalimbali wakiwamo wabunge. "Tulianza mchakato wa kuandaa kitabu hiki mwaka 2003 na tumeweza kuzindua kitabu kwa msaada wa Shirika la kimataifa la ActionAid... kitabu hiki kinaeleza sheria mbalimbali ambazo ni kandamizi," alisema. Alisema sheria kandamizi ni ile ya ndoa ya mwaka 1971, ambayo inaruhusu mtoto mwenye umri wa miaka 14 kuolewa kwa raidhaa ya wazazi, sheria ya mirathi, sheria ya ardhi ya kijiji na nyinginezo.

AAITz facilitated TAWLA with funding to spearhead an advocacy programme during the '16 Days of Activism' against gender based violence to push the government to review such discriminative laws.

TAWLA conducted among the other things, press conference and stakeholders' meeting to launch the manual "Review of Discriminative Laws in Tanzania".

The manual has been utilized as a lobbying tool and has been disseminated to various government institutions including court, ministries: Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children, and the Ministry of Constitutional Affairs and Justice.

With the press conference, TAWLA produced two article features in the newspapers (editorial opinion on Free Media Communication Ltd, Tanzania Daima) to inform the government and the public on gender based violence targeted laws. Similarly TAWLA aired a total of 14 radio and TV programmes to inform the community on the harm of discriminatory laws in the country. Further advocacy work using documentaries will be done in the 2010 planning year.

### (iv) Women in Programme Districts have Gained Economic Resources and Power

AAITz has used part of its resources during the year to promote women economic development. In the programme districts women have been organized in economic groups to undertake different activities ranging from cashew nut processing, saving and credit, vegetable farming, to brick laying. In Tandahimba district where 103 women are mobilized into savings and credit groups, members were able to mobilize a total of Tshs. 1,000,000 as a working capital. The group also has engaged the local government to contribute from which Tshs. 2,000,000 has been mobilized, enabling the group to move from none to 3 million credit working capital from which they now access credits at manageable conditions to undertake small businesses.



Suria seif Ali (45) (right), is a member of Tumbwe Women Savings and Credit Cooperative Society, and is one of the women who have enjoyed the fruits of the programme in Pemba. Suria had this to say:

*"It was difficult to support my family in daily life. Getting money for education for my children was very difficult. But, with SACCOS I came to realize that I can take a loan and support my children who were in secondary school."*

*"Through this means, my son and daughter have managed to complete advanced level and ordinary level secondary education respectively. Without SACCOS it would have been a hard time for me and my husband to afford this. But with SACCOS we have managed."*

Women Savings and Credit Cooperative Society supported by ActionAid in Pemba DA has shown tremendous development. Through the savings and credit programme they have managed to increase their savings from Tshs. 8,287,000 in 2006 to Tshs. 161,865,036 in 2009. Women can easily access loans to develop their vegetable farming projects from which they are evidently earning their lives.

### **3.2.3 Education**

#### **(i) Lobbying and Advocacy for Better Policy Environment and Policy Practices**

The Education sector advocacy work of AAITz for the year 2009 mainly focused on demand for the government to improve its education and training policy content and practices. Due focus was meant to call the government to invest on adult education considering the fact that currently adult illiteracy is at 32%. AAITz as member of TEN/MET and partner to TTU, collaboratively participated in various review processes and campaign for the government to acknowledge CSOs in the policy review process.

Taking initiatives at hand AAITz coordinated literacy campaigns during the Global Week of Action under the theme of “Youth, illiterates and lifelong learning”. The campaign involved desktop research whereby a number of education practitioners ranging from illiterates to top level educationalists, from urban and rural areas were consulted and their views were captured and documented in the “Big Read Book” which was used during the campaign forums. With campaign forums ActionAid managed to reach officials of MoEVT, the Education for All programme Coordinator, and other education practitioners and contributors. The major demand from ActionAid and its partners was for the government to allocate budget to adult education. Responding to the demand the EFA Coordinator promised to channel more budgets to support literacy classes and the Ministry of Educational and Vocational Training has re-established an adult literacy unit within the ministry. Currently there is a special desk for adult education which is expected to give due attention to reducing the illiteracy gap in the country.

The year also experienced a big shift from demanding participation in policy processes to real actions of contributing to the education and vocational training policy review. While in 2008 the major concern was to demand for CSOs participation in policy review processes, AAITz and its partners developed a CSOs’ education policy alternative and presented to MoEVT as its contribution to the policy review.

This major contribution concentrated on advising the government to develop an education national vision as it was in the 1960s/70s, to give focus on reducing inequalities in education access; give due consideration to combating girl pregnancies and facilitating re-entry of pregnant drop out girls; give special attention to excluded groups like the disabled, and re-inventing the wheel of adult education. Considering the fact that the ministry is still reviewing the policy, ActionAid and its stakeholders will continue to monitor and lobby the inclusion of this key contribution.

#### **(ii) Mobilizing and Facilitating Local Processes for Community Involvement in Promoting Access to Education among Children**

In connection to the national campaign six DAs (*Liwale, Kigoma, Tandahimba, Newala, Pemba and Unguja*) conducted campaigns on equal access to education with due focus on promoting child and adult education attainment.

CDFCs have also been facilitated to undertake mobilization and discussion forums with communities to respond to the educational needs of children. Children parliaments with representation from different schools have been established in schools where children are given opportunities to air their views on the needs and challenges for their education attainment process.



A new primary school of Mjini Kiuyu and Chwale primary schools supported by ActionAid 2009. Kiuyu was finalized by the government.

There are emerging remarkable results from these processes conducted by community development circles and communities in respective districts. In Pemba district communities have managed to re-enroll 125 children who dropped out from school to engage on fishing activities along the Indian Ocean on the island.

ActionAid in collaboration with partner CBOs and development facilitation circles has managed to undertake participatory processes towards the completion of 45 classrooms in primary schools in 11 programme districts. Community development facilitators have worked on sensitizing communities in respective districts to mobilize locally 2,025 children and ensure decent learning classrooms were constructed by communities in collaboration

with ActionAid by the end of 2009. In exceptional cases 612 children out of the 2025 have been ensured access to school at their vicinity after new 4 classrooms in Junguni shehia in Pemba and 8 classrooms in 4 satellite schools in Chamwino district were started with greater contribution from AAITz through classroom construction, which also mobilized contribution from the government to complete.

*“Education is a basic right..... however the people of Mjini Kiuyu were almost far away from this right. The village is about four kilometres from the nearby village where the school is allocated. It is situated along the coast of eastern Pemba. There was no school built long time ago,” explained Mr. Rashid Khalfan, chairperson of the community development committee from Mjini Kiuyu Shehia.*

The main activity of the villagers is fishing and seaweed cultivation. Many children do not go to school. They mostly engage in fishing or support their parents to grow seaweed. Those who go to school are obliged to walk a distance before they get there. This has made many children to drop out of school before completing their primary education. From the effort of ActionAid to mobilize the community for girl child education, the community showed their interest and plan to finalize the very old school building which was built more than ten years ago without being finished. ActionAid supported the construction of 4 new to the level of the gabling and the community asked the Ministry of Education to complete.

*“We must express our sincere gratitude that has no end. It is a long time now that we people of Mjini Kiuyu have been crying for the school in our village. Our small children were forced to walk a distance of about four kilometers to school, from which many children dropped out. ActionAid has shown us the way and we as community we will use this opportunity to reduce the illiteracy rate in our village,” he added.*

The new school will enrol about 150 additional children and reduce for a large extent the number of dropouts. Girl children who were the most affected by this problem will now go to school without fear of being rapped while coming and/or going school. The shehia (village) members have also congratulated the government and the Ministry of Education in particular, for their effort in finalizing the building.

### 3.2.4 Just and Democratic Governance

#### (i) Promoting Communities and CSOs Participation, Monitoring and Accessing Local Budgets

ActionAid engagement on promoting community participation in local development processes has come from the fact that community members have happened to have little or no understanding on policy issues with limited level of participation in the decision making process from the local to the national level.

The country programme in 2009, focused on consolidating its work on promoting citizen's monitoring of budgets and policies - Economic Literacy and Budget Accountability for Governance (ELBAG). With this engagement the country programme in 2009 has managed to conduct trainings on the ELBAG tool to 142 representatives of partner and non-partner organizations and community development facilitators respectively.

Using ELBAG skills it is noted that in Bagamoyo district community development facilitators have conducted forums with communities and sensitized in the need for village members' participation in the 2010/11 budget process which has just started.

*"I was doubtful when our CDF introduced the subject for the first time in our circle. I was however convinced by our village chairperson who happened to be a CDF. For the first time the village government has been transparent and villagers were allowed to give their views on priorities. In the past it was the village secretary doing the plan without our knowledge. We thought that since it is the government budget only the executives have to plan and monitor for us. Since we were capacitated with this knowledge we are willing to participate in projects that require our contribution,"* reported one among the Kiharaka villagers in Bagamoyo District.

There are evidences of tangible changes in people's participation in the local planning and budgeting processes. For example in Kiaraka Village the participation of both men and women has almost tripled from the average of 35 villagers in 2008 to the average of 120. Women increased from 10% in 2008 to 35% in 2009. At national level 8 days workshop preparation for ELBAG understanding and harmonization with other existing accountability methodologies operating in the country has been undertaken. Finance and planning ministers, the Finance Parliamentary Committee, economic and political academicians, investigative journalists and CSO, engaged in monitoring and accessing budgets have shown interest to participate.

Having its physical and programmatic presence in Zanzibar, AAITz during the year extended its hand to the islands in seek of deepening its understanding on the status of decentralization process, opportunities and obstacles for people to participate in development processes. A study was commissioned on "Effectiveness of Local Governments in Zanzibar". The aims of the study were to examine and understand the dynamics of decentralization in Zanzibar with the aim of identifying key issues and areas of programming and policy advocacy. Internally it was to clear out the existing documented confusion on whether Zanzibar is centralized or not. A draft report is circulating and a validation workshop will be held early 2010. The findings imply that ActionAid has to do more work on lobbying and advocacy for fully decentralization in the Islands.



## **Research Findings**

*Essentially, the study found that the governance system in Zanzibar is not well decentralized, there is central government structure that has been deconcentrated to the grassroots level (shehia). In fact two parallel decentralization forms (deconcentration and devolution) operate simultaneously. However, local government authorities are constitutional recognized and established by two separate legislations.*

*The current status of local governance includes unclear and inconsistent institutional arrangements and overlapping of roles, functions and powers between central and Local Governments (LGs). The division of responsibilities between Central Government, the Regional administration and District administrations on one hand, and local governments on the other hand is unclear. Regional and District administrations largely duplicate each other. It has also been observed that local governments are weak, ineffective and marginally answers to the need for active grassroots involvement in the core stages of development programmes and interventions, as well as lack of coordination with other levels of government, especially at lower levels.*

*The study identified various obstructs for achieving effective decentralization and democratic LGs, including: lack of clarity on what form of decentralization has to be practiced; lack of provision for LG institutions at grassroots level; duplication of functions and roles between institutions of governance; lack of coordination of governance institutions at the sub-national level; inadequacy of financial resources allocated for LGs; and lack of own qualified and competent personnel to LGs.*

### **(ii) Promoting Economic/Tax Justice in Extractive Resources**

In promoting economic justice during the reporting period AAITz in collaboration with AA Australia commissioned a study to examine the role played by Australian mining companies in the development of the Tanzanian mining industry over the past two decades. The study focuses on the activities of one company: Resolute Limited that owns and operates the Golden Pride Mine at Lusu area of Nzega District in Tabora Region of Western Central Tanzania. The mine has had a controversial history and its operations and impacts continue to be bitterly contested. A draft report known as “Gold Diggers from Down Under” is circulating for comments. It is expected from the study AAITz to be well informed so as to advocate/campaign for economic justice.

In 2009 AAITz participated in mining sector stakeholders meeting and presented contextualized ‘Breaking the Curse’ report whereby some of the recommendations, such as revision of the mining act, issue of royalty, have been undertaken on board though our concern still is on how far. Awareness on tax justice has increased among the academician, media and CSO after distributing the ‘Breaking the Curse’ report. Related to this in collaboration with other NGOs, AAITz engaged in launching ‘Publish What You Pay’ campaign - a transparency campaign emboldening citizens to hold the governments accountable in the management of revenues from Extractive Industries (EIs), and avoiding countries against sinking into ‘resource curse’ syndrome and poverty, but ensure prosperity and social-economic development and equitable distribution of revenues accrued from EIs. There has been a huge debate in parliament sessions calling for the government to review its policy.

## 3.2.5 HIV/AIDS

### (i) Mobilization of People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA) for Collective Action

Table 4: The increase of membership in PLHA organisations

Org. Category	District	PLHA Organizations	Estimated Potential PLHA	Membership as at Dec. 2008	New Members 2009	Total Members as at Dec. 2009	% Change 2008/2009	% of Total Potential PLHA
PLHA Organizations	Tandahimba	AWAVIUTA	1,100	227	335	562	147	51
	Newala	MWAVINE	697	184	233	417	121	60
	Bagamoyo	UWAMABA	3,890	268	256	524	96	13.5
	Mkuranga	MWAVIUM	1,400	180	76	256	42	18.3
	Unguja and Pemba	ZAPHA+	9,000	1,200	400	1,600	33	18
	Liwale	UWAVU	600	52	52	104	100	16
<b>Total</b>			<b>16,687</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>1,352</b>	<b>3,463</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>21</b>

Source: AAITz 2008 Annual Report and programme districts annual reports for 2009.

The table above indicates the increase response of PLHA to declare status as a result of increased confidence over the support they get from their relatives and neighbors. It is noted that PLHA joining and participating in PLHA organizations activities in 6 programme districts has increased from 2,111 in 2008 to 3,463 in 2009. This also signifies the reducing stigma among communities.

There is also an increase of 13% over all as compared to 8% of the year 2008. However from over all target PLHAs population in the six districts tabulated above, mobilized PLHAs account to only 21%, which calls for more work PLHAs mobilization and empowerment actions.

### **(ii) Community Development Circles and Community Based Organizations of PLHA have Increased Community Response to HIV/AIDS Services**

Making a slight move from empowering through training to facilitating circles and CBOs doing the actual work on the ground has been among the major change in 2009 AAITz performance on HIV/AIDS. The country programme, specifically in programme districts, supported development facilitation circles and PLHA organizations to undertake forums and meetings with village communities and their respective governments to sensitize and raise awareness on using available HIV/AIDS services. Liwale and Bagamoyo DAs circles and two PLHA organizations have worked on promoting voluntary counseling and testing and attending care and treatment services provided by the government. At end of the year 2009, it has been noticed that response to Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) has increased to 138, 6,720 and 4,923 from 36, 861 and 9,64 people in Bagamoyo, Liwale and Tandahimba districts respectively. Resulting from the mobilization of people to VCTs, registration to CTC and PMTCT services has also grown in Liwale district from 300 and 41 people in 2008 to 670 and 97 in 2009 respectively (Liwale District Hospital).

#### **Case Study: Bringing People to the Light and Services for Longer Life**

*“As I look back, I see that we have really moved ahead from where we were before. We saw ourselves as victims and sinners. This was not because of us but greatly by how the Liwale community viewed us,”* explained Hassan Kujakila, secretary organization of PLHA in Liwale district.

Hassan explained that he was the first person to emerge in the public as PLHA in the district, and was looked down upon by the public. He started going around people he knew who faced the same situation but they were reluctant to join him as they feared the accusations from people.

*“It was not easy as everyone was looking at me as a different person, he said. We have moved through a difficult moment but now when we started working with ActionAid we saw a new light. They mobilized us, supported our registration and became recognized on the district and outside the district,”* he added.

*“In 2009 we have shown people that we are people too, and we can help them survive. We have gone all around the villages telling people the truth we know about HIV/AIDS and the response has been wonderful. With our work we feel now accepted in communities and currently I am elected chair of my sub-village. Our life is getting better and my family personally feels I am living a better life compare to others in my village,”* he said.

Hassan also explained that membership to their organization has also increased, and the organization has ventured for various projects from government funding such that they have established a project of 93 goats whereby over 34 PLHA have benefited, and a dairy cattle project started by 10 people have benefited.

In Tandahimba district, the number of people attending CTC has increased from 400 in 2008 to 898, while PMCTC attendees have increased from 5760 in 2008 to 7512 in 2009. The same applies to mobile service campaigns, through development circles, have been conducted in Kigoma and Unguja DAs through which an estimated 3500 people have been reached.

These areas are also expected to raise the communities' response to curbing HIV/AIDS spread in their respective areas ActionAid is working on community sensitization/awareness raising through community forums, which have proved to be among productive tools to deliver HIV/AIDS preventive, care and treatment education among men, women and youth.



Markets are among significant places where ActionAid targets community forums. Here, the youth at the Mzimuni Market in Kinondoni district gathered for a community forum, discussing HIV related issues.

The Global Fund for HIV/AIDS response is among projects ActionAid is implementing in Tanzania. With this project, AAITz in collaboration with WAMATA – “Walio katika Mapambano ya AIDS Tanzania” (Organization of People Fighting HIV/AIDS in Tanzania), works on promoting positive lives for people living with HIV/AIDS in 12 wards with a population of 585,000 people in Kinondoni district, Dar es Salaam region. The major focus of work has been to raise awareness of men, women and youth to take part in spearheading preventive measures, reduce stigma and promote home based care provision. Care and treatment services have been among great interventions which ActionAid and WAMATA have implemented in the district.

Reaching over 50% of the population through community forums, a total of 1000 HIV ill patients who were forced to stay indoors for a substantial amount of time have been revealed by relatives and linked to care and treatment services. Receiving counseling, testing and treatment from trained home based care givers (HBCs) from WAMATA, it has become evident that men, women and children are getting healed and becoming more hopeful for their future. Currently out of 1,000 PLHAs a total number of 572 from the 12 wards are under ARV treatment services.

As a strategy for further advocacy for dissemination of care and treatment and maternal health services in rural areas ActionAid has provided funding to three communities villages in Mkuranga, Mafia and Kilwa districts to construct dispensaries facilities which will save over 15,000 people (men, women and children).

## **Policy Research Lobbying and Advocacy for Increased Services to People Living with HIV/AIDS**

In 2008 AAITz conducted two researches that were key in the Country Program 2009 policy advocacy and campaign work. The two studies were on “community access to care and treatment services in remote areas of Tanzania” and on “primary health care (PHC) and access to HIV/AIDS (and related) services in Tanzania”. Research on community access to care and treatment focused on unearthing gaps from the demand side perspective, PLHIVs themselves, to strengthening health systems and the link to PLHAs care and treatment services provision. Thus the key areas which were researched are care and treatment for PLHA, sexual reproductive health/health supplies and gender based violence/violence against women in the face of HIV/AIDS and civil society involvement in HIV/AIDS programming and management of public health care programmes.



The facts from the researches were that: still there are inadequate and unreliable services such that opportunistic infections drugs are not readily available as needed, services are not promptly given due to distance from providing centers, poor systems and capacity of government structures specifically on health sector. In exceptional cases, it was known that it could take up to a week for PLHIV to travel to and from collecting ARVs at the regional hospital. Lack of HBC and mobile services was noted in the study areas and generally the inadequate post treatment counseling and support services are affecting care and treatment access. PLHIV reported to be missing family support and all reported to be in need of psychosocial support but which was not provided. The majority of women who die of

obstetric complications in rural areas had been referred to the next level but did not comply. There are no community arrangements on how to handle such women. The local government as well is not involved in making sure that such women comply with the referral given.

The weak governance, transparency, and accountability for all actors in the response were among the bottleneck identified to limit the access to services. Other issues which were raised in the primary health care study are inadequate human resource for health, inadequate finances at both central government and local government authority; policies of top down; weak governance and accountability systems; lack of community participation and weak relationship between local government and CSOs. Sharing of the findings was done at local level development areas that included leaders, community members and facilitators, and were used at policy advocacy at district and engaging parliamentarians at national levels.

### (i) Engaging Governments to Allocate Resources to Primary Health Care (PHC)

Building on 2008 work, AAITz in 2009, in collaborating with national council for people living with HIV/AIDS and local CBO partners, organized advocacy events at DA national and international levels to engage local, national and international governments and institutions to take charge of improving provision of care and treatment services to curb down all related problems as outlined above.

ActionAid during the year of report took initiatives that were mainly directed towards calling for response from governments (national and international) and funding institutions to effectively contribute and address the above problems. Efforts were also to call for response from HIV/AIDS committees at local level to actively understand and engage local government to plan and implement programmes which will address the outlined needs.

Forums and meetings were held in programme districts with local government authorities (councilors, village/ward HIV/AIDS committees



and executive staff) to share research findings and act on Primary Health Care. At national, ActionAid used Policy Forum breakfast debate forums to share the findings. At international level AAITz used the G8 meeting conducted in Italy to disseminate such findings. At the G8 meeting ActionAid (Uganda and Tanzania) collaboratively organized an advocacy tour with parliamentarians who are leading social services committees to meet both the G8 delegation and Italy parliamentarians. As a result of this advocacy tour Italy parliamentarians have arranged a tour to Tanzania in 2010 to justifiably see the situation and use such an opportunity to lobby at international level for increased resource allocation to PHC relatively to care and treatment services of PLHAs.

## **4.0 Staff and Organizational Development**

AAITz continued with its transformation process throughout 2009 in Human resource management and strategic and operational organizational development work towards nationalising the organization and finalising the merger with MS Tanzania. Significant undertakings were successful as a result of underlying factors that include; staying focused, responding to the fundamental organisational development issues that were raised in the staff forums, management meetings, reviews including PRRP, finance, audit reports among other sources at the country and international levels.

The major organizational responsibilities during the year was to improve the policy environment for staff recruitment and remunerations, increasing staff delivery capacity. In addition AAITz worked on finalising and significantly staying focused and the required process in preparation for lodging its Association application AAI.

### **Improving Policy Environment for Staff Recruitment and Remunerations**

AAITz managed to review the staff remuneration policy including the review of the job grading with a view of addressing some challenges and gaps within salaries and benefits system which has resulted a high attrition rate of staff. An overhaul job evaluation based on the salary survey report for 2008 and the existing organization structure (2009) has been finalized which included: review of job grades, review of job descriptions, development of the new salary structure which will enable AAITz to compete with peer organizations in the labour market.

### **Staff Learning and Development**

Various staff learning and development programmes to enhance staff skills and knowledge and career development were supported at all levels. The strategic mission focused on training for programme staff included ICS2 for Sponsorship staff, others included personal effectiveness, SUN system for finance staff and Windows 2008 Domain Installation and MACAFEE E-policy installation for IT staff.

### **Mellemfolkeligt Samvirke/ActionAid Merger Process**

The completion of the merger process between Mellemfolkeligt Samvirke and AAITz is aimed for June 2010. The process has experienced a major progress from familiarization and staff awareness raising in 2008 to strategic engagement on establishing organizational structure and systems, rules/procedures. The year also has gone with a good success on establishing strategic and programmatic synergy between the two organizations.

## 5.0 Financial Performance

### 5.1 Income

Total income raised during the year was Tshs. 5.2 billion against the projected Tshs. 4.8 billion. This was 8% more than the planned income for the year. The increment was due to the increase in the regular giving income.

The main sources of income include the following:

- Sponsorship income and related sources realized Tshs. 4.6 billion against the forecasted incomes of Tshs 3.5 billion. This was mainly contributed by the incomes from Italy which raised Tshs. 2.3 billion against a forecast of Tshs. 1.5 billion.
- Income from other sources included bank interest, donations, gains on foreign exchange and sale of capital items. This amounted to Tshs. 0.6 billion.

### 5.2 Expenditure

Total expenditure during the year stood at Tshs. 5.6 Billion against income of Tshs. 5.2 billion. The expenditure incurred in 2008 was Tshs. 5.4 Billion. Despite the fact that the total income decreased by 1%, the total expenditure increased by 4%. This was due to the increase in expenditure by Transforming Education for Girls in Nigeria and Tanzania (TEGINT) project funded by Comic Relief.

The tables below show the expenditures under natural cost and statutory costs.

#### Analysis by Statutory Cost Classification

Statutory Cost Analysis	2008 Actual	% Utilization	2009 Actual	% Utilization
	Tshs 'Million	%	Tshs' Million'	%
Project	3,869	71.0%	4,410	78.4%
Support	1,275	23.5%	975	17.3%
Fundraising	272	5.0%	214	4.0%
Governance	25	0.5%	21	0.3%
<b>Totals</b>	<b>5,441</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,622</b>	<b>100%</b>

During the year the Country Programme (CP) managed to maintain cost at good proportion compared to the year 2008. Project cost stood at 78.4% of the cost which was attributed to Development Areas (DAs) implementing as per the plans and TEGINT project. Governance costs were low but are expected to increase in 2010, when the national board is established.

## Analysis by Natural Cost Classification

Cost Classification	2008 Actual	% Utilization	2009 Actual	% Utilization
Natural Cost Classification		Tshs 'Million'	Tshs 'Million'	%
Grants and Direct Community inputs	2,955	54.31%	2,969	52.80%
Staff cost	970	17.82%	1,164	20.71%
Office Cost and Service Cost	692	12.72%	754	13.42%
Transport and Travel Cost	748	13.75%	671	11.93%
Capital	76	1.40%	64	1.14%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,441</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>5,622</b>	<b>100%</b>

Grants and community input during the year was 52.80% of the total cost compared to 54.3% last year. However there was an increase in absolute terms in year 2009. Staff cost increased by 20% compared to last year due to cost of living adjustment.

## 5.3 Expenditure per Theme

Theme	Actual 2009	% Utilization
	Tshs 'Million'	
Gender	201	7%
Education	1,148	39%
Food Rights	715	24%
Governance	200	7%
HIV/AIDs	507	17%
Cross cutting	198	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,969</b>	<b>100%</b>

The Education theme remains the key theme in the CP in terms of thematic spending at 39%. This is due to implementation of the TEGINT project funded by Comic Relief. This is closely followed by the Agriculture and Food Security theme at 24% mostly contributed by the drought intervention in Chamwino DA. The CP spent only 7% under cross-cutting as there were few activities in the policy unit during the year.



## 6.0 Challenges

- The continued climatic change challenged the implementation of our action plans. The drought emergency in northern Tanzania led to food shortage which reduced communities' participation in education project implementation processes. The same applies to central Tanzania; drought had greatly affected both the programme and child sponsorship work due to food shortages. As people migrated to other areas with their children, a good number of children missed message collection which resulted in delays of communication to supporters was delayed. On the programme side, some activities planned for the year were not implemented due to diverting the budget to supply food to over 6000 households with food shortage.
- Staff turnover has remained a challenge for the country programme and has resulted in an increased cost of recruitment. This problem is primarily due to the fact that the AAITz remuneration space is below the market which again on the other hand has posed a challenge on recruiting best staff.

## 7.0 Lesson of the year

- Strengthening our policy advocacy and campaign engagement at national level through critical engagement and use of research generated information. Research on biofuel and access to primary health care services were important show cases.
- Community development facilitation circles as an effective means of empowering communities to demand for their rights and challenge duty bearers, accessing information and knowledge on issues affecting their lives and livelihoods.





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