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2020

ANNUAL REPORT

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LIST OF ACROYNMS

AAI	ActionAid International
AATZ	ActionAid Tanzania
ACDEG	African Charter on Democracy Elections and Governance
CAADP	Comprehensive Africa Agricultural Development Programme
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CDF	Community Development Facilitator
CoP	Community of Practice
CMR	Country Model Review
CRSA	Climate Resilient Sustainable Agriculture
CS	Child Sponsorship
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CSP	Country Strategy Paper
DTAs	Double Taxation Agreements
EAC	East Africa Community
FFS	Farm Field Schools
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
GBP	Great British Pound
GBV	Gender-Based Violence
GRPS	Gender Responsive Public Services
GS	General Secretariat
HR	Human Resource
HRBA	Human Rights-Based Approach
HR/OD	Human Resources and Organizational Development
ICT	Information Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization
KPIs	Key Performance Indicators
LRPs	Local Rights Programme
MEDO	Mtinko Education Development Organization
MVIWATA	Mtandao wa Vikundi vya Wakulima Tanzania
PFA	Public Financing for Agriculture
PRRPs	Participatory Review and Reflection Processes
PRS	Promoting Rights in Schools
SAM	Social Accountability Monitoring
TAYOCE	Tanzania Youth Consortium on Elections
TCDC	Training Centre for Development Corporation
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision (TDV)
TEN/MET	Tanzania Education Network
TGNP	Tanzania Gender Network Programming
TRA	Tanzania Revenue Authority
TTU	Tanzania Teachers Union
TYVA	Tanzania Youth Vision Association
TZS	Tanzania Shillings
VAC	Violence Against Children

FOREWORD

Dear Esteemed Stakeholders,

We are pleased to share our 2020 Annual Report which summarizes the progress made toward operationalizing the 4th Country Strategy Paper (CSP IV: 2018 – 2022) during the year 2020, which is the third year of the implementation of the strategy.

The outbreak and disruption of COVID-19 pandemic has made year 2020 to be of no comparison as this global pandemic has tested everyone. The COVID-19 global pandemic presented a crisis on a scale that many of us have never experienced before. The toll it has taken on human life is heartbreaking; people and families struggled, and organizations grappled with a steep decline in scales operation. Further, the killing of George Floyd (an African American who was murdered by a police officer in Minneapolis on 25th, May 2020) renewed difficult conversations around the world about inequality, race, diversity, and inclusions. All these events have increased uncertainty about the future, and they raise important questions about the role of CSOs in the society.

Despite those unprecedented crisis, ActionAid Tanzania (AATZ) recorded achievements in multiple fronts in the fight to end poverty, inequality, and social injustice. This was possible through implementation of women led (ActionAid Humanitarian signature) COVID-19 response measures. AATZ worked with community members to create awareness on COVID-19 protective and preventive measures including supporting communities with protective materials.

AATZ has continued to contribute significantly towards development of Tanzania. Guided by our vision, mission, values, and using HRBA, AATZ has achieved notable and incremental successes in advancing social justice, gender equality and eradication of poverty both at local and national level. People living in poverty and exclusion have benefited through our programs on advancing women rights by prevention of violence against women and girls and promoting women economic justice, civic participation and state accountability for democratic governance and redistribution of resources, promoting livelihoods and climate justice; and advancing the rights of youth and children. We have also recorded remarkable achievement in transforming AATz membership from Associate to Affiliate member of the ActionAid International Federation which is an advanced level in the governance structure. This will broaden and deepen our role and influence within ActionAid International Federation besides strengthening our in-country constituency.

Credits for the achievements goes to all staff, management, National Board, General Assembly, partner organizations across the country, communities we worked with, stakeholders and our colleagues across the federation who in one way or the other contributed to the AATZ's successes. I extend our sincere appreciation to all those who provided financial, material, technical and moral support to AATZ. We look forward to further collaboration and solidarity in our endeavor to achieve social justice. As we continue with our quest to end poverty, inequality, and social injustice, I call upon all AATZ staff, partners, and other stakeholders to continue with a purposeful accord in the struggles. Collectively, we shall draw lessons from our performance in 2020 to further enhance our performance for 2021 and in the future.

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



Mary Nsemwa
Chairperson of the National Board, ActionAid Tanzania

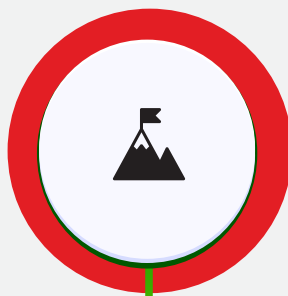
WHO ARE WE?

ActionAid Tanzania (AATZ) is an associate member of the ActionAid International (AAI) federation registered and operating in Tanzania. It has a National Board and General Assembly charged with making key decisions and providing strategic directions to the organization. AATZ envisions Tanzania without poverty, injustice, and inequalities in which every person enjoys sustainable development and a right to a life of dignity. It started as development programmes in the country in 1998 and later transformed into a full-fledged Country Programme in 2000. Since then, AATZ has contributed to the development of the country. Currently, it is operating in both Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar.



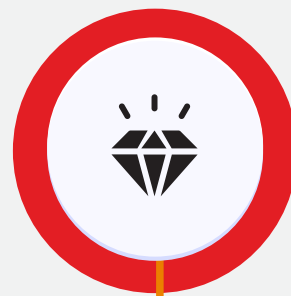
VISION

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



MISSION

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



VALUES

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

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

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

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

The Courage of Conviction: Requiring us to be creative, bold, and innovative without fear of failure in pursuit of making the most significant possible impact on the causes of poverty, injustice, and gender inequality.

Independence: From any religious or party-political affiliation

Humility: Recognizing that we are part of a more comprehensive alliance against poverty and injustice

OUR APPROACHES

Human Rights-Based Approach

The Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) is central in the programming of all AATZ interventions, through transformed commitment to confront unequal power. Our work shall ensure people living in poverty and exclusion are empowered to analyse power dynamics, claim, and enjoy their rights using justice and gender analysis lens at all levels. Interventions will aim at shifting unequal powers in favour of those whose rights are violated and ensure fair share of power and resources, promote gender equality, and build adaptive capacity of people so that they are able to defend and protect themselves against inequalities, injustices, and poverty. People living in poverty will be mobilized to challenge all forms of power (visible, invisible, and hidden) and hold the powerful individuals to account including state and other institutions at local, national, regional, and global levels. AATZ's development programmes will be anchored in AAI's programme framework and will reflect empowerment, solidarity, campaigning and promoting credible alternatives, considering minimum standards of HRBA and consistently testing our Theory of Change. All our approaches will employ feminist and gender analysis in understanding power dynamics in any context and designing programmes to promote Rights, Redistribution and Resilience as key milestones in all processes.

Working with partners, alliances, and social movements

ActionAid Tanzania will continue to work with partners, alliances and social movements that share common objectives and values to build broad-based alliance locally, nationally, and internationally. From grassroots to national level, we shall mobilize people living in poverty and exclusion and their institutions and movements to strengthen their capacity, so that they challenge the status quo and transform the underlying systemic and structural problems that result into inequalities in the distribution of power and resources. We will partner with local and national organizations that can effectively promote the empowerment of people living in poverty by establishing and strengthening their institutions and strive to link them with global movements for collective action and solidarity. Systematic processes of partner selection and capacity assessment will be undertaken. We will invest more in developing partners' institutional capacity. On the other hand, we will handover the management of some local rights programmes to partner organizations through a rigorous learning and organizational development process.

Women at the centre of our work

Recognizing that women have been disadvantaged for generations and their role as drivers of change has been constrained, we will endeavour to work with them, their organizations, and movements across all programme priorities to empower them, so that they confront unequal power and gender inequalities. The emphasis will be on adapting intersectional feminist analysis in all programming processes, to empower women and girls especially those who are more disadvantaged and to enable them to act individually and collectively, to protect and promote their rights in a way that power and resources are redistributed and their resilience is developed. Institutionalization of women agencies will be given more emphasis. And, through them, we will mobilize, organize, and empower women to challenge all forms of discrimination, transform their social and political status and create safer spaces for their active participation in development. We will work with women so that they question and change gender norms around care work, expand their leadership roles and demand and secure economic justice. We will promote feminist transformative leadership at all levels of the organization and work with partners so that feminist analysis of development is widely adapted to challenge inequalities in the distribution of power and resources that perpetuate discrimination and exclude women.

Working with children and youth

Children are the hope of the next generation, but remain a vulnerable group; AATZ will, therefore, deliberately work on promoting the rights of children and protecting them from any form of violence, exploitation, and abuse. Children are right-holders, and we will strive to enable them to actively engage in the design, implementation and monitoring of development endeavours that directly or indirectly affect them, so that their voices are amplified. Youth and their agencies will be mobilized and empowered to take active part in development programmes and hold the government and corporates accountable in addressing the rights of people. We will work with youth to promote civic education and empower them to take leadership roles as responsible citizens. We will also work towards strengthening their entrepreneurship skills to secure their livelihoods. ActionAid Tanzania will closely work with youth activista groups and youth movements, so that opportunities are created for them to play a crucial role as agents of change in development, democratic governance, and decision-making processes at all levels.

Participatory methodologies and tools

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



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report is an overview/summary of activities implemented by both AATZ and through partners in the period stretching from January to December 2020, with key emphasis on achievements and results/impacts. During the year 2020, the organization's operations were guided by the commitment made under programme and organization development priorities as articulated in the Country Strategy Paper IV (2018 – 2022). However, the dramatic spread of COVID-19 disrupted lives, livelihoods, communities, and businesses worldwide. We witnessed a big 'technology rush' with the government and education stakeholders exploring alternative means of delivering education, following the closure of schools in response to the (COVID-19) pandemic. As such, the crisis accelerated the digitization of business interactions, and we expect this change (digital initiatives) to be long lasting. Notwithstanding social and economic challenges posed by COVID-19, the organization successfully implemented its 2020 plan and in so doing, it has moved a step forward in delivering on its commitments to advance social justice, gender equality and eradication of poverty.

The 2020 plan was implemented in Pemba and Unguja in Zanzibar. Whereas in Tanzania mainland, it was implemented in Mafia, Kilwa, Tandahimba, Newala, Chamwino and Singida directly involving communities, community-based organizations, local partners, and other stakeholders. The organizations which AATZ has been partnering with at local level include YPC in Kibaha, MIKCO in Mbozi, MVIWATA in Kilosa, AFNET in Chamwino and MEDO in Singida rural. At national level, ActionAid has been working with partner organizations such as TYVA, Activista, YPC, Policy Forum, Agric coalition members (ANSAF, TGNP, PF, Forum for Climate Change, Oxfam, Tanzania Agricultural Journalists Forum; and Budget Working Group) TEN/MET, UMATI, and Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition.

In accordance with its strategic direction, guided by People Advancing Social Justice as the basis for the programme and policy engagements of the year, the organization's works focused on its four programme priorities: (1) Addressing structural causes of violence against women, promote gender equality and secure economic justice to women and girls, (2) Enhance civic participation and state accountability for democratic governance and the redistribution of public resources for the delivery of quality, gender responsive public services (education and health), (3) Strengthen resilient livelihoods and promote climate justice, and (4) Advance the rights of young people (youth and children). In collaboration with Women's Rights Associations, AATZ made achievements and realized positive results including by-law development, to ensure women's safety and violence free workplaces, especially in seaweed and clove plantations. The other attainment was the improvement of gender responsive public services such as construction of toilets, as well as installation of water system in marketplaces. Moreover, GBV committees were established within the seaweed and clove plantations comprising five (5) male and five (5) female members, responsible for establishing by-laws and setting up guidelines and procedures to handle violence cases at the workplace.

Through Reflection Action Circles and women's rights associations, various engagements with religious leaders, police gender desk representatives and government officials were initiated to challenge cultural practices and social norms that perpetuate VAW and GBV. This helped to build collaborative relationships and synergies among local community, religious leaders, police, and government officials in addressing cases of GBV and VAW. In Promoting Women's Economic Justice, AATZ organized a national level dialogue on decent work in agriculture, which brought onboard 50 participants from across various sectors. This session was very critical in informing the policy level engagements, to further advance the advocacy agenda for promoting women's access to decent work, through access to affordable public services. Moreover, the organization embarked on interventions for recognition, redistribution, and reduction of Unpaid Care Work.

Authorities from Chunguruma and Kibada villages in Mafia have started to rehabilitate village milling machines, which ceased to operate due to poor management, in order to reduce time spent by women in grinding grains and roots. Women at Shumba Mijini shehia in Pemba succeeded in persuading Micheweni District local government to construct a water reservoir nearby (their community) to reduce time spent and the distance that women walked to fetch water. In terms of promoting progressive taxation for improved quality of gender responsive public services, researches on Domestic Resource Mobilization were conducted. And, stakeholder forums were organized to provide participants with the opportunity to review research reports and provide inputs, which helped to strengthen and improve generated findings and recommendations. These include research on “Sealing the Gaps: An analysis of revenue forgone within the Tanzania tax system, and it could be used to fund public education”. This study discusses how the government is losing taxes and the implication in social service delivery and analysis of the Investment policy of Zanzibar, with the aim of unleashing key policy issues that affect domestic revenue mobilization.

Capacity development interventions focusing on corruption, transparency, gender responsive public service principles and criteria, and Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) were conducted at LRP levels. As a result, eight (8) water distribution points were installed in Kilindoni Village of Mafia District and hence majority of community members are now accessing clean water services. Furthermore, following the **“MY TAX FOR BETTER EDUCATION AND WATER”** campaign initiated in August 2020, by Pemba Youth Voice Organization and Pemba Female Youth Organization, the government in Pemba constructed two (2) toilets at Chimba Primary School, seven (7) toilets at Jojo Primary School (Five (5) toilets for pupils and two (2) for 12 teachers) towards the end of year 2020. AATZ supported construction of 16 drop hole toilets (8 for girls and 8 for boys) at Baleni Primary School, while two (2) classrooms are still under construction, in Mafia District. The toilets constructed at Baleni Primary School have improved access to hygiene and sanitation services for 220 boys, 255 girls. In building, (for young people) -- awareness and consciousness on civil rights, leadership, electoral accountability, and constitutional provision for civic participation activities conducted were training, reflection action meetings, sports bonanza and media engagement. The formation of the Tanzania Youth Consortium on Elections (TAYOCE) is an important milestone in bringing up youth groups to share and consolidate their aspirations regarding democratization processes and good governance in the country.

During the year 2020, AATZ strived to achieve increased quantity and quality of public financing for agriculture, to support and adopt agroecological practices/farming methods. The Pre-budget position statement was developed amid COVID- 19 pandemic, in collaboration with the Budget Working Group (a network of 76 members), with key message being on adaptation of new realities to respond to COVID-19 effects. Three (3) live radio programmes were produced and aired to popularize demands of smallholder women farmers to the public and policy makers, during the tabling of the budget session. Six (6) stories were published in various newspapers regarding farmers’ demands. The stories contributed to increased communities’ awareness on the impact of climate change and key demands to decision makers on public resources allocation. Following the global pandemic (COVID-19) that has disrupted public health, and social and economic opportunities, thereby threatening the long-term livelihoods and wellbeing of many young Tanzanians, AATZ interventions focused mainly on empowering communities to engage relevant government authorities to intervene when businesses unceremoniously dismissed workers.

As such, three national dialogues with Labour officers and representatives from Trade unions, Government officials, youths and CSOs were organized to provide an opportunity for young people to learn on policies and guidelines such as National internship guidelines, as well as presenting their concerns to the duty bearers. The government issued an order to all employers, directing them to adhere to contract signing with their employees as part of adhering to Labour laws at the workplace. This is an achievement to ActionAid through its commitment to ensure all barriers to decent work among young people are addressed by employers, both in the public as well as in the private sector.

Through organized youth led meetings, AATZ advocated a fairer and more sustainable distribution of the Youth Development Fund. As a result of interventions, some LGAs (Wete and Micheweni Municipalities in Pemba) increased their budget allocations to the Fund in their 2021 budgets. An agreement was also reached for increasing transparency and participation of youth in District Consultative Council meetings, as an opportunity for them to present their views for incorporation into district development work plan. AATZ provided immediate basic needs for prevention such as hygiene kits for vulnerable people, awareness raising and information sharing through radio and television programmes to ensure community-based protection systems for women and children.

Training on production of standard face masks and sanitizers was provided to women's rights associations and these masks and sanitizers were then distributed to partners, women in the COVID – 19 response committees, children, and elders. Women's Rights Associations were provided with free materials as initial capital for production of face masks, which are washable and reusable. As a result, availability and accessibility of face masks to marginalized groups was made easier and others were sold at affordable and reasonable price of 500 Tanzania Shillings instead of 2,000 which was the market price by then. On the other hand, Women's Rights Associations that are producing masks were able to tap the opportunity through selling of the face masks.

Following the successful upgrading of AATZ from Associate to Affiliate member of AAI Federation in 2019, the organization, during the year 2020, continued with implementation of Membership Development Plan. In the area of human resources and change management, the organization started the process of automating HR management systems to ensure effectiveness, efficiency, transparency, and accountability. Throughout this reporting period, AATZ continued to closely monitor the intervention from all levels, while enhancing participatory approach that is embedded in its Accountability, Learning and Planning Systems. Accordingly, Participatory Review and Reflection Process (PRRP) was conducted twice to ensure transparency and accountability to our stakeholders, particularly people living in poverty. Review for six (6) LRPs, and Mid Term Evaluation for CSP-IV started during this period.

1.0) OPERATIONAL CONTEXT

Tanzania is the second-largest economy in East Africa, with a population of almost 60 million as of 2020 National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) figures. According to the Ministry of Finance and Planning and the World Bank (2021) report, Tanzania registered a GDP growth rate of 7.0 in 2019/2020, and this is projected to slightly decline in the face of among other things, the Covid-19 pandemic, and its potential impact to sectors reliant on global demand, such as tourism and agriculture. Gold has been the sole export to benefit from the crisis, as international gold prices rose sharply between 2019 and 2020. The 2019/2020 GDP growth of 7.0% was attributed to increased investments in infrastructure such as the construction of rails, roads, and airport, the availability of reliable electricity, the improvement of transportation services, the increase in the extraction of minerals, especially gold and coal, and the increase in production of agricultural produce.

Politically, the 2020 Worldwide Governance Indicators show that Tanzania has either deteriorated or has been stagnant in all governance indicators between 2012 and 2019 (except for control of corruption which has improved, leading to decline of corruption cases). The most substantial decline has been in voice and accountability, political stability/violence, and the rule of law. Concerns were raised over the fifth phase government regime on the continuous decline of respect for fundamental freedom of expression, as manifested by the introduction of various restrictive laws that limited freedom of media and opposition groups to air their views and criticism on the economic and political management. This has been a critical challenge to ActionAid and other civil society organizations on how to conduct policy and advocacy work in areas of operation without being seen as engaging in partisan politics.

In the context of social issues, the emergence of the COVID-19 virus plunged the global economy into a recession in 2020, and the pace of recovery remains uncertain. With its expansive population pyramid of an estimated annual growth rate of three (3) percent (equivalent to 0.75% of the global population and 25th in global rank), Tanzania avoided a recession in 2020 amid the COVID-19 pandemic, but the crisis has significantly impacted

Trend of Selected Key Economic Indicators

Calendar Year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Real GDP (cp)	6.8%	6.7%	6.2%	6.9%	6.8%	6.9%	7.0%	4.6%
CPI Inflation (end of period)	5.6%	4.8%	6.8%	6.5%	4.0%	3.3%	3.8%	3.4%
Exchange rate (Tsh/USD) Annual average	1598.7	1652.5	1985.4	2177.1	2228.9	2255.8	2,288.6	2,330.6
Domestic Revenue	12.5%	13.1%	12.4%	13.9%	14.7%	14.6%	14.0%	14.2%
Tax revenue	11.4%	11.9%	11.2%	12.2%	12.4%	12.3%	11.7%	12.0%
Public Debt (% of GDP)	29.3	30.7	30.3	34.4	37.7	39.7	39.9	38.3
Population (millions)	44.8	46.1	47.4	48.7	51.0	52.6	54.3	59.7

Source: Ministry of Finance and Planning; World Bank (2021)

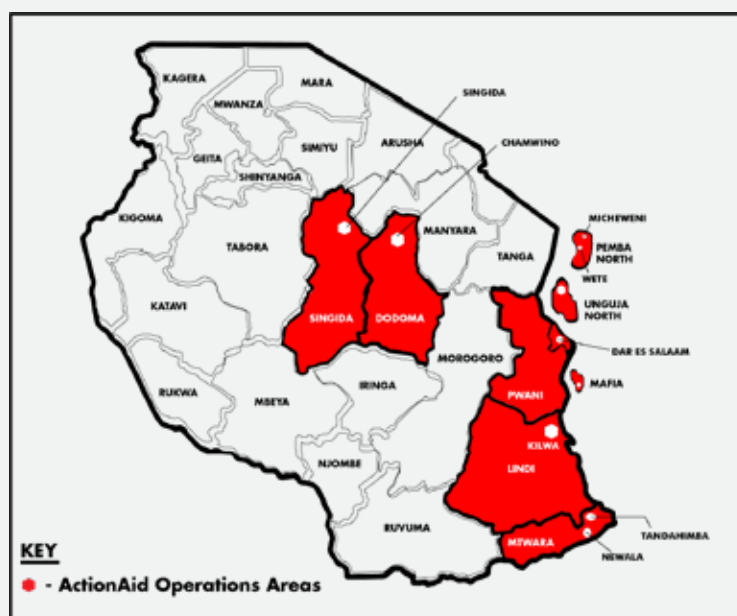
2.0) BACKGROUND

Year 2020 marked the third year of the implementation of the commitment made under ActionAid Country Strategy Paper IV (2018 – 2022). The organization successfully implemented its 2020 plan and in so doing, it has progressed in delivering commitments to advancing social justice, gender equality and eradication of poverty. This annual report highlights key achievements and results/impacts observed in the period between January to December 2020. The report is an overview/summary of what has been implemented by both AATZ and through partners. During the year under review, the organization's operations were guided by the CSP IV, whereas efforts were greatly made to deliver commitments made under programme and organization development priorities. The report recognizes the contribution made by both ActionAid staff and partners.

3.0) AREAS OF OPERATIONS

At local level, programmes were implemented in Pemba and Unguja in Zanzibar and in Mafia, Kilwa, Tandahimba, Newala, Chamwino and Singida in Tanzania Mainland. The programmes were directly involving communities, community based organizations, local partners, and other stakeholders. The projects were implemented through partner organizations: YPC in Kibaha, MIICO in Mbozi, MVIWATA in Kilosa, AFNET in Chamwino and MEDO in Singida rural.

At national level, ActionAid has been working with partner organizations such as TYVA, Activista, YPC, Agric coalition members (ANSAF, TGNP, PF, Forum for Climate Change, Oxfam, Tanzania Agricultural Journalists Forum and Budget Working Group, TEN/MET, UMATI and Tanzania Human Rights Defenders Coalition).



4.0) MAJOR PROGRAMME AND POLICY ACHIEVEMENTS

The ActionAid Tanzania CSP IV with the title, 'People Advancing Social Justice' was the basis for the programme and policy engagements during the year 2020. In accordance with its strategic direction, the organization's works focused on its four programme priorities which are: (1) Addressing structural causes of violence against women, promote gender equality and secure economic justice to women and girls, (2) Enhance civic participation and state accountability for democratic governance and the redistribution of public resources for the delivery of quality, gender responsive public services (education and health), (3) Strengthen resilient livelihoods and promote climate justice, and (4) Advance the rights of young people (youth and children).

4.1) ADDRESSING STRUCTURAL CAUSES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & ADVANCING ECONOMIC JUSTICE FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

4.1.1. Prevention of violence against women

ActionAid Tanzania interventions and actions focused on empowering women, particularly those in marginalized communities, to challenge prevailing social cultural norms and attitudes that propagate violence against them. Particularly, the organization continued to support women to mobilize and organize for collective action against structural causes of Violence Against Women (VAW).

In collaboration with Women's Rights Associations such as Mafia Women Association (SAWAMA), Women's Association for Development in North Pemba (JUWAKAP) and Women's Association for Development in North Unguja (JUWAMAKU), AATZ organized series of activities such as debates and reflection action sessions on Gender-Based Violence (GBV) at workplaces. These interventions were an avenue for female workers from hospitality industry and processing factories to share their own reality and experience at the workplace, as well as recommendations to decision makers. Moreover, they were able to interact with government representatives who responded to several concerns and promised to consider incorporating their demands into government programmes and policies. As a result, interventions and actions were taken to enhance women protection from GBV, for example by-laws were enacted in Pemba District to ensure women's safety and violence free workplaces especially in seaweed and clove plantations.

Furthermore, because of advocacy spearheaded by women, four (4) toilets were constructed as well as installation of water systems at marketplaces in Kihuyu Mbuyuni and Tumbwe Shehia, to enhance access to gender responsive services at the workplace. In addition, GBV committees were established within the seaweed and clove plantations comprising five (5) male and five (5) female members representing seaweed farmers. The committees are responsible for establishing by-laws and setting up guidelines and procedures to handle violence cases.

Through Reflection Action Circles, and women's rights associations such as SAWAMA of Mafia and TUJIWAKI of Kilwa, women and young people continued to mobilize and organize themselves to challenge cultural practices and social norms that perpetuate VAW and GBV. ActionAid interventions and actions focused on awareness raising and knowledge enhancement on legal framework, as well as reporting systems and processes. Women associations engaged religious leaders, police gender desk representatives and government officials through sharing their experiences and forwarded recommendations to enhance social change. Religious leaders were requested to sensitize their congregations to join the struggle towards prevention of VAW. Reflection Action Circle discussions helped in the development of collaboration among village leaders, local government officials, police gender desk and SAWAMA to ensure GBV and VAW survivors secure necessary support and services from responsible authorities. Furthermore, women and girls are reporting VAW cases to authorities. During the reporting year, 28 and 107 VAW cases were reported to police gender desks in Mafia and Kilwa districts, respectively.



Awareness Session to Religious Leaders on GBV and their role in prevention

4.1.2: Promote Women's Economic Justice

AATZ organized national level dialogue on decent work in agriculture, which brought onboard 50 participants from across various sectors. The session mainly focused on building the understanding of participants on the decent work agenda. And, as part of the outcome of the dialogue, participants had an opportunity to critically analyze the context of rural women farmers in line with the indicators for decent work and set out recommendations on how decent work in the agriculture sector can be achieved. The recommendations outlined roles of various stakeholders including CSOs, farmers and the government. The session was very critical in informing policy level engagements, to further advance the advocacy agenda for promoting women's access to decent work.

The organization also focused on raising awareness on the effects of unpaid care work (UCW) burden to women, the importance of its recognition in various public policies, and the role of government and private sectors in the redistribution of UCW. In this regard, time diary analysis was done in Mafia and Pemba. The assessment intended to visualize inequalities in the distribution of gender roles, due to traditions and customs that consider a woman to be responsible for all domestic chores, which in turn denies rights to property ownership and other social-political and economic rights. The findings generally established that women spend more time on unpaid care work than men. This unequal distribution of caring responsibilities is linked to discriminatory social institutions and stereotypes on gender roles. Community networks such as reflection action circles, women's associations and networks conducted in-depth discussions and developed community-based strategies on how to redistribute unpaid care work between men and women; and boys and girls.

Furthermore, women associations engaged government authorities to advocate access to affordable public services, including health, water, education, energy for domestic use and marketing to reduce time spent by women in unpaid care work. As a result, government authorities have started to take action to improve public services delivery. In Kungwi Village, Mafia District, through Reflection Action Circle, women raised concern of walking long distances to a water point located far from their locality. Their concern was presented to the Village Chairperson who promised to engage a technician from Water Supply and Sanitation Agency and advise them to consider placing a water point where it is easily accessible, to reduce distance and time spent by women fetching water. Authorities from Chunguruma and Kibada villages in Mafia agreed to rehabilitate village milling machines, which had ceased operating due to poor management, with the aim to simplify and reduce time spent by women grinding grains and roots. A proposal was sent to the village government and a letter to the district authority. As a result, the initial process involved implementation of the project through the combined efforts of the village government, district government and ActionAid Tanzania. Women at Shumba Mjini Shehia in Pemba successfully persuaded Micheweni District local government to construct a water reservoir nearby, to reduce time spent and the distance that women walked to fetch water.

In supporting women entrepreneurs and economic groups to identify and seize economic opportunities available, to advance their livelihood options and generate information for advocacy, AATZ organized Women entrepreneurs and LGA officials' forum in which women shared challenges hindering their economic ventures. Despite the four per cent provided by the district under the DCDO office, the fund is still not adequate to serve women. Women demanded the government to increase the budget from 4% to 10% just for women alone. Also, women proposed initiation of women led district SACCROSS that will contribute towards addressing challenges and ensure access to microfinance services to women. Successively, the meeting was organized between women and SIDO and LGA officials in Kilwa District, to plan on how women can be supported in agricultural produce processing and value addition. Discussions and resolutions from the meeting laid a foundation for further engagement and advocacy on addressing challenges identified in the economic analysis by women.

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

4.2.1: Progressive taxation for quality gender-responsive public services

AATZ continued to advance its advocacy work, to promote increased domestic resource mobilization through progressive taxation for improved quality of gender responsive public services. The organization conducted researches such as Sealing the Gap. Accordingly, forums were organized to provide opportunity to stakeholders to review research reports and provide information to strengthen and improve generated findings and recommendations. The forums involved representatives from universities, Bank of Tanzania, Ministry of Finance & Planning, National Bureau of Statistics, Controller Auditor General, Tanzania Investment Centre, Tanzania Revenue Authority, Tanzania Start-up Association TSA, Tanzania Private Sector Foundation and CSOs. The report's summary and policy brief were produced to be used for further advocacy engagements. On the other hand, ActionAid conducted analysis of the Investment policy with the aim of unleashing key policy issues that inhibit domestic revenue mobilization in Zanzibar.

Capacity development interventions focusing on corruption, principles and criteria for reliable gender responsive public service and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) were organized to benefit young people. As a result, youth were able to understand the linkage between corruption and poor service delivery. In Mafia District, young people raised concern over poor involvement and lack of transparency in revenue collected from Mafia Island Marine Park (MIMP). Hence after the training, participants informed village leaders of their concerns and the leaders wrote letters to MIMP office. Accordingly, the MIMP Management organized community meetings in five (5) villages to clarify some of the issues. At the end of the meetings, MIMP committed to improve and ensure community participation in project design and planning.

The tax advocacy team, in collaboration with Community Development Facilitators (CDFs) in Mafia, conducted a survey to generate evidence in form of a fact sheet. Youth facilitation circle from Kilindoni Village raised the issue of water shortage to the village government, but they did not act, hence, the circle members documented the case properly and approached the ward officer and councilors demanding provision of water in their village. The demand was prioritized by the government, and as a result, eight (8) water points have been installed in Kilindoni Village. And, the majority of community members are now accessing clean water services. The discussion is still going on at the circle on the user fee charges, paid by every individual.

Pemba Youth Voice Organization and Pemba Female Youth Organization under their campaign '**MY TAX FOR BETTER EDUCATION AND WATER**' engaged district councilors, education office, school management committee members and teachers to discuss findings from a survey on the quality of school infrastructure, such as toilets and availability of water. A special committee was formed comprising young people under the leadership of Municipal councilors, to engage government authorities in demand of rehabilitation of toilets in all Northern Pemba schools. The campaign started in August 2020 and by the end of September 2020, as a result, the government had constructed two (2) toilets at Chimba Primary School, five (5) toilets for pupils and two (2) for 12 teachers at Jojo Primary School in Wete District of Pemba.



Education Stakeholders in a dialogue on education financing in Chamwino

4.2.2) Promote quality, free and gender responsive public education.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. The first target under SDG4 is to ensure that all girls and boys complete accessible, equitable, and quality primary and secondary education. We believe that education is the bedrock of inclusion. Interventions focused on training, meetings, community reflections, workshops, dialogues to building analytical skills of people living in poverty and advocating inclusive education. Specifically, stakeholders' workshop was conducted at MS-TCDC Arusha to reflect upon the scale, causes and consequences of adolescent pregnancies in Tanzania. The workshop was an avenue for taking stock on initiatives made by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), to draw lessons and mapping out actions to influence government policies and position on young mothers' second chance to realize their right to education.

Moreover, inclusive education financing dialogues were organized in Chamwino and Singida focusing on inclusive infrastructure, such as private rooms for female pupils and toilets. Children used a poem and testimonies to present their concerns and called upon the government to collect more revenue and increase education budget. AATZ supported construction 16 drop hole toilets (8 for girls and 8 for boys) at Baleni Primary School and the construction of two classrooms for the same school is in progress. The toilets constructed at Baleni Primary School have improved access to hygiene and sanitation services for 220 boys, 255 girls.

4.2.3) Promote participation of citizens in democratization processes and governance

In 2020, AATZ aimed at encouraging participation of young people in general election both as voters and candidates running for office. In this regard, offline and online sessions were organized at local (village, ward, and district) level to discuss and develop key priorities to be incorporated in Youth Manifesto towards 2020. After elections, a national workshop was organized for young people to reflect upon the general election and how youth manifesto influenced parties' election Manifestos.



Youth discussion during collection of youth views on development priorities

Series of activities including training, reflection action meetings, sports bonanza, media engagement were conducted to enhance young people's awareness and conciseness on civil rights, leadership, electoral accountability, and constitutional provision for civic participation. This helped young people to develop their demands through the manifesto. The formation of the Tanzania Youth Consortium on Elections (TAYOCE) is an important milestone and from the start, AATZ played a critical role in mediating between two splinter groups to form one single movement. The mediation efforts resulted in 12 founding members reaching out to incorporate other youth groups to create a big movement. TAYOCE managed to mobilize 2,209 young Tanzanians from 30 regions, in the development of the 2020-2025 Youth Manifesto. A sample-based online consultative survey was employed to enable various youth groups, to share their aspirations. During the engagement process, the elected Member of Parliament in Mafia District assured the youths that they will hold three (3) sessions per year, to reflect how the government accommodates the proposed youth agenda. Young people are increasingly competing for leadership positions. In Unguja, in 2019, three young men and women were elected into formal decision-making positions. During (2020) general election, 21 young people contested for democratic decision-making positions, as a result, one female was elected an MP and other 3 males were elected as councilors.

Furthermore, AATZ continued with its effort to advance engagements on awareness creation of African Governance Architecture (AGA) and African Charter of Democracy, Election and Governance (ACDEG) at national and local level. Community score card was conducted in collaboration with East Africa Civil Society Organization Forum, to generate evidence-based report on the way in which the ACDEG is implemented at local and national level. The community score card was conducted in 14 districts of Tanzania mainland. Additionally, training was conducted to familiarize young people with key advocacy messages, thereafter, youth in Pemba organized three (3)-day street caravans to popularize ACDEG agenda. A forum was also organized to engage members of House of Representatives to popularize the key messages developed on why Tanzania should sign or ratify (ACEDG). Members from the House of Representatives and youth from rural areas were able to understand the key message on why Tanzania should sign and ratify the Africa Charter of Democracy, Election and Governance.



“ I did not see and read the Charter before but now I am going to read and take all the key messages to the higher authorities for further discussion to influence changes.”

Said the Chairperson of House of Representative Honourable Shehe Hamad Matar

Orientation session on how to run the Youth-based Global Platform (GP) for Tanzania and the model of the GP anticipated was held with support from GP Kenya. Following the COVID-19 pandemic, most of the planned actions under GP Tanzania were disrupted. The activities implemented by GP Tanzania focused more on COVID-19 awareness creation through various platforms. Eighteen young volunteers were trained as the first associate trainers for GP Tanzania. The participants were drawn from AATZ partners and young people from district-based programmes (LRPs). The inclusion of the LRP youth is in line with the long-term strategy of GP Tanzania, to have youth hubs in the LRPs rolling out training. GP Tanzania established a young feminist group which has been trained in feminist principles, the overall aim is to grow the movement starting by holding feminist Fridays every month

Youth groups in Reflection Action Circles started tweeting using their accounts to portray key messages, and to mobilize young people to participate in the 2020 general election. Through Reflection Action Circles, young people's capacity to articulate issues pertaining to development was enhanced. They challenged the government's tendency of hiding information related to village assemblies and low involvement of communities in planning and the budgeting process.

For example, in Kanga Village in Mafia District - the Reflection Action Circle, discussed the statutory village assembly meeting, that happen three times annually which constituted all persons with and above 18 years old. Young people were concerned over information and communication from the village council. The members of RA circles decided to write a letter to the village chairman to inform him about their concerns on information sharing and demanded quick action to ensure effective participation of young people in decision making processes. They requested the communication of the meeting invitation and the agenda to be formally released two weeks prior the meetings. The Village Chairperson acted on the request, and subsequently, meeting information was shared ahead of time. The circle members assigned one of their colleagues who is a motorcycle rider to use a PA system to raise awareness

4.3) STRENGTHENING RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS AND CLIMATE JUSTICE

During the year 2020, AATZ worked to achieve increased public financing for agriculture, to support promotion of agroecological farming practices and achieve resilient livelihood amid effects of climate change. The organization also aimed at creating lasting change, believing that a solid evidence-based agroecology must be presented, informed by both technical analysis and experiences of farmers – particularly women.

4.3.1. Food sovereignty and agroecological adaptation

Virtual call on EAC Agriculture People's Budget Summit was organized in which the East Africa Legislative Assembly (EALA) Speaker, Chairperson of Agricultural Tourism Natural Resources (ATNR), CSOs in East Africa, Small Holder Farmers (SHFs), and CAADP participated. Focal persons from member states presented country updates on: resolutions agreed during the 5th EAC SSFs Agriculture Budget Summit held in May 2019 in Arusha. The findings and lessons were presented from the Malabo Biennial Review Report 2019 in enhancing agriculture transformation in a sustainable way and the impact of COVID -19 on food security and sovereignty in the region. New members of the EALA Agricultural Tourism Natural Resources (ATNR) and the outgoing members of the same committee, promised to continue supporting the committee's efforts, and support calls from smallholder farmers on member states to fulfil 10% of the Malabo commitments.

Engagement meeting with Parliamentarian & Agriculture Sector Lead Ministry (ASLM) was organized for the purpose of influencing the government to increase budget, as per Malabo commitments/declaration. Budget analysis was conducted to comparably assess budget allocation, spending, and budget needs in favour of smallholder women farmers. The analysis generated evidence on the extent the government commits to finance climate change adaptation interventions, (agroecology, sustainable farm inputs, and extension services). The newly elected Chairperson of the committee (Parliamentarian & Agriculture Sector Lead Ministry-ASLM) pledged to support initiatives of smallholder producers and push member states to ensure their demands are prioritized and given the required attention.



Pre-budget position statement was developed amid COVID- 19 pandemic, in collaboration with the Budget Working Group (a network of 76). The position statement recommended adaptation of new realities to respond to COVID-19 effects. It was also published in newspapers. Three (3) live radio programmes were produced and broadcast to popularize demands of smallholder women farmers to the public and policy makers, during the tabling of the budget session. Six (6) stories were featured in newspapers, regarding farmers' demands. The published stories contributed to increased community awareness on the impact of climate change and key demands to decision makers on public resources allocation. Evidence gathered from 2020/2021 budget analysis was also used to prepare advocacy messages to advocate adequate resources in the agriculture sector.

To promote agroecology, a stakeholders' meeting was organized in Dodoma to share lessons and best practices on agroecology practices, where smallholder farmers demonstrated good agroecological practices including use of indigenous seeds, and botanicals for controlling plant pests. Government shared their plans in promoting agroecology and research institutions demonstrated various agroecological models and plans to scale up wider adoption. The meeting was attended by participants from local communities, research institutions, CSOs and government. Key messages/demands were documented from smallholder farmers/producers on the need for government and other actors to support agroecological practices/climate change adaptation interventions. Research institutions and government officials promised to continue supporting efforts on agroecology.

The lessons and best practices from the demonstration, informed decision makers and researchers on how to support adaptation interventions and smallholder producers were informed on best alternative ways to manage the impact of climate change. The documented voices of seaweed farmers can be used as a best tool to influence decision makers to support adaptation intervention. Smallholder women farmers and youth in Kilosa and Mbozi districts were trained on the right to agroecological extension services. A total of 527 women adopted agroecological practices on their farms. Additionally, extension officers have started to provide support to women's groups, and a total of 25 women's groups with 675 members in Mbozi have been visited by extension officers, across five villages.

Additionally, Rural Women farmers' platform representatives participated in the Annual Agriculture Policy Conference (AAPC) to share the policy Brief and Biennial review report. The Guest Speaker was the Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office responsible for Investment, Ms Angellah Kairuki. The meeting was also attended by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, members of the Parliamentary Committee on Agriculture, Livestock and Water, and Permanent Secretaries from the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock and Fishery.



Participants in a group photo after world food commemoration in Dodoma

4.4) ADVANCING THE RIGHTS OF YOUNG PEOPLE (Children & Youth)

4.4.1: Promote Youth Development (Decent work)

In 2020, the world of work was profoundly affected by the global virus pandemic. In addition to the threat to public health, the economic and social disruption threatened the long-term livelihoods and wellbeing of many young Tanzanians. AATZ interventions focused mainly on empowering communities to engage relevant government authorities to intervene when businesses unceremoniously dismissed workers. Three National Dialogues with Labour Officers were organized to provide an opportunity for young people to learn on policies and guidelines such as National internship guideline, as well as presenting concerns to the duty bearers. Dialogues involved representatives from Trade unions, government officials, youths and CSOs

Additionally, two dialogues were organized during commemoration of The International Women's Day and Youth International Day. Prior to the events, young women workers from different sectors; hotels, fishing, and domestic workers in Unguja met to discuss challenges they experience at workplace, reasons for persistence of such violence and suggested strategies to reduce violence against women at workplaces, to policy and decision makers. The generated issues were presented to the Ministry of Labour, Empowerment, Elderly, Women and Children and Labour Commission, women's rights organizations, employers' associations, employment agents, and employers' unions at a strategic dialogue.



Youth in a group photo after commemoration of International youth day in Unguja

Youth organizations (JUVIEKA and JUVIKUKA) organized four (4) radio programmes to raise awareness on the youth manifesto, whereby young people called for aspirants to prioritize issues of decent work. Emphasis was on aspirants to consider youth employment as a priority and not only access to employment, but most important is for youth to access decent work. They also called upon all actors to work towards promoting and enforcing policies for employment security. Furthermore, televised programmes were also broadcast through the Zanzibar Broadcasting Corporation - ZBC TV where three (3) young people (2 males and 1 female) discussed the impact of COVID-19 to youth employment, and how lack of employment contracts places young people at risk of losing their jobs.

ActionAid Tanzania collaborated with a team of staffs from Pwani Regional Labour Office to conduct inspections at several workplaces located in Mafia District, during the COVID-19 pandemic. The assessment was designed to note the effects of the pandemic to workers in the earmarked areas (Hospitality and Fisheries). The findings revealed that most employees had not been issued with employment contracts. About 40 employees were found working at Kinasi Lodge in Mafia District, but only 8 (20%) had contracts. Surprisingly, one female staff, who served the company for eight (8) years had no employment contract and was not aware of some deductions made from her salary. As a result of COVID-19 pandemic some hotels, bars and restaurants closed, consequently leading to some staff members being retrenched without any terminal benefit. The same inspection was conducted in Kilwa LRP by the Regional Labour Officer and TUICO, and the report was shared at district stakeholder's forum. A team of 10 young people was formed to continuously engage district officials, employers and trade union representatives to advocate decent work in hotels and fishing industries.

In reacting to COVID-19 effects that led to young people unexpectedly losing jobs without being paid retrenchment benefits, the government issued compliance order to every non-compliant employer, elaborating areas for rectification and giving thirty (30) days to rectify such anomalies. Awareness raising on various provisions of labour laws to both employers and employees and provision of necessary documents to the employer to assist them in implementing labour laws at their workplaces were conducted. The assessment and actions taken by the government are an achievement in ensuring all barriers to decent work among young people are addressed by key stakeholders, both in the public as well as in the private sector. As a result of the interventions, the Labour office organized a follow up visit to monitor and address issues highlighted during the inspection visit. Some employers have started to offer employment contracts, leave and contributing to social security funds.

Through sensitization and awareness programmes, AATZ continued to ensure that young people had access to capital, to enable them start viable wealth creation ventures by advocating a fairer and more sustainable distribution of the Youth Development Fund. AATZ organized youth led meeting with Mafia District Officials, to discuss access to 4% Youth Development Fund. During the meeting, youth demanded that the government involves them in the process and ensure transparency and accountability in the fund management. Youth led assessments were also carried out in Pemba and Kibaha, to explore best practices and challenges that young people faced in the process of accessing the funds. The main challenges raised were limited access to information on the fund and application procedures, ineffective supervision and follow up on grants, and little knowledge of youth on business management. After reviewing the assessment report with a small consultative team, YPC conducted a meeting with Local Government Authorities (Kibaha Town and Kibaha District Council) and young people to discuss the report.

As a result of interventions, some of the Local Government Authorities (LGAs) increased their budget allocations to young people in their 2021 budgets. The approached district councils agreed to involve young people in District Consultative Council meetings as an opportunity for them to present their views and for them to be incorporated into the district development work plans. Four youths (2 from north, 2 from south) were appointed to form a committee to oversee management of youth development fund in Mafia District. Wete and Micheweni Municipality in Pemba increased the budget from 5,000,000/= to 10,000,000 /= for year 2019/2020 and 2020/2021, respectively. Ten (10) groups of 120 (50 Female and 70 Male) youth in North Pemba were provided with funds.

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

In advocating improved case management systems in the justice system in Zanzibar, 200 copies of a report of a study on case law management was produced and distributed to various stakeholders including judges, Office of the DPP, police gender desks, Ministry of Labour, Empowerment, Women and Children (MLEWC), partners, SMC, Local Government, and paralegals. A media dialogue was organized, which involved all key actors from the justice system, where key findings of the study on case management systems in Unguja were presented and formed the basis of the dialogue. Children's voice in demanding justice was shared through video clip, where they expressed their concern about challenges of accessing justice in child abuse cases. The DPP's office and other actors in the justice system acknowledged delays in delivering justice in child abuse cases, and called for collaborative efforts to ending the culture of silence (Muhali) to ensure timely justice for all.



Moreover, community level dialogues and forums were organized by village women's rights groups through Reflection Action Circles, to analyse existing national laws, policy frameworks and strategies to protect girls from adolescent pregnancies and early marriages as well as taking collective action. During the Girl Child Day, Kilwa LRP collaborated with TUJIWAKI and KIYODI and conducted forums to reflect upon child pregnancies with theme, 'My voice my future'. Girls analyzed child pregnancies and early marriages, to establish the magnitude of the issue as well as developing key messages which were presented at the district level forum. The forum involved parents, LGA, traditional leaders, teachers, SMCs, health providers, youth, women, and men. Community members deliberated on the development of village bylaws to ensure child protection, as well as integrating reproductive health training with ritual rites (Unyago).

Children's clubs continued to be a platform for children to generate knowledge and plan for action to promote child rights and preventing VAC. About 2,000 copies of children's club bulletins were produced and distributed (1,500 Swahili copies and 500 English copies). The bulletins contained different activities, events and children's stories captured during Covid-19 pandemic. The video documentary is accessible on YouTube <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZAFN-nvb1iE>. Moreover, trainings on Promotion of Rights in Schools, child rights principles were conducted to enhance knowledge to new Headteachers and teacher's clubs, school management committees, and parents on child protection as well as the roles of matron and patron in school club management. Schools were also supported to finalize school improvement plans on ensuring safety of children while in schools.

5.0) RESPONSE TO EMERGENCY AND COVID - 19

5.1. Response to COVID -19

ActionAid Tanzania prepared COVID-19 response plans, to work with people living in poverty, especially women and young people by supporting them in responding to the pandemic as well as holding the government and other actors accountable. Planned interventions included capacity development of local organizations, particularly women's organizations, youth movements and other allies, to conduct vulnerability analysis and develop preparedness and response plans, and advocate government accountability in responding to needs and services of citizens during the pandemic. Moreover, the organization planned to provide immediate basic needs for prevention such as hygiene kits for vulnerable people, ensure community-based protection systems for women and children, enhance awareness and information sharing and advocate increased supply of water and provide health public services.

5.1.1. Awareness Building:

Series of trainings were conducted in all District-Based Programmes (LRPs) in collaboration with Local Government authorities, through District Medical Officers and District Response Committees. The training was aimed at raising awareness on the pandemic and preventive measures to control spread of the disease, as well as the ability to facilitate and provide accurate information on the prevention of the Corona virus spread. This intervention involved a number of stakeholders including Women's Rights Associations, Community Development Facilitators (CDFs), teachers, religious leaders, School Management Committees, children, and commuter motorcycle riders (boda-boda). Other local government leaders involved were Village Executive Officers, Ward Executive Officers, and District Community Development officers.

Community-Based committees composed of women and young people were formed in all LRPs to distribute IEC materials (leaflets, posters, and banners) to communities and provide education to the wider public on the key preventive measures, to control the spread of the Corona virus. The committees were actively involved in monitoring government accountability and responses to COVID-19; commuter motorcycle riders were of great help to reach several people through Public Addressing (PA) Systems and audio records saved in flash disks and/or memory cards to encourage social distancing, hygiene (washing of hands) and all-important measurements to prevent COVID-19 and encouraging children protection and learning while at home. Areas with large numbers of people such as markets, bus stops, and fishing areas were targeted to reduce risk of spreading the disease.



Due to restrictions of social gatherings, media engagement was the best option whereas AATZ organized radio and television programmes. The radio shows were accompanied by comic jingles that were developed to facilitate conveying messages. The jingles are still being used by radio stations to pass on the message to communities. Key messages were developed on facts about COVID -19, appropriate precautions, instructions, and protocols to contain spread of the corona virus and posted on social media platforms such as twitter, Facebook and WhatsApp. GP Kenya, GP TZ and Tanzania Youth Vision Association supported 15 graffiti artists in producing Corona virus related murals in five (5) big informal settlements in Dar es Salaam. A series of live COVID-19 chats were organized through social media platforms to create awareness on the pandemic and countering fake news. The chats had an estimated reach of 250,000 people.

Religious leaders adapted new ways of organizing fellowships and prayers. Sitting arrangements in churches and in mosques were reorganized in a manner that social distancing (1- metre distance) was observed. In addition, hand washing facilities were placed at entrances of churches and mosques to ensure hygienic practices. In Pemba, there was a collaboration between government and religious leaders to educate the public, whereby government officials and health workers were invited to come to the mosque to speak to worshipers about the COVID-19 situation and bylaws that were imposed on the prevention measures. This has helped to resolve misunderstandings between government and citizens, whereby some people were reported to be beaten by policemen on the streets for violating the bylaws imposed by the government. Women were mobilized and their contribution in the fight against COVID-19 in line with ActionAid humanitarian signature, is well recognized by communities and government leaders. Young people also established 20 WhatsApp groups with 15 to 20 participants to provide information among themselves and spread it to their fellow young people. There was significant behavioral change in hygiene practices such as handwashing which was highly adhered to, and face mask wearing adopted and those who could not afford were reaching ActionAid and other organizations to ask for support.

5.1.2) Direct support



Training on production of standard face masks and sanitizers was provided to women's rights associations and these masks and sanitizers were then distributed to partners, women in the COVID – 19 response committees, children, and elders. Women's Rights Associations were provided with free materials as initial capital for production of face masks, which are washable and reusable. The training was facilitated by a trainer from Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO) and local government officials. Total of 12,200 face masks were provided to different categories of people in the community. ActionAid Tanzania supported communities in the rehabilitation of water supply systems where water access was very limited. Three rainwater harvesting reservoirs were rehabilitated/repared in Mkaha, Namedi and Ruvuma villages and communities are accessing reliable water supply for hygiene amidst COVID-19, such as regular hand washing.

Moreover, AATZ provided 28 hygiene kits and 100 personal protective equipment (PPE) to communities, health facilities and schools. To ensure continuity of schooling, learning materials were produced in support of students who were to sit for national examinations in Unguja. A total of 545 packages for Form Four Students, 826 packages for Form Two Students and 827 packs for Standard Six students were printed and handed over to the Regional Authorities for distribution. The Regional Education Office oversaw coordination and distribution of the learning materials as well as organizing support services to students for proper and effective learning. The materials were immediately distributed to all beneficiaries/students to support their learning during school closure.

SUMMARY OF DISTRIBUTED ITEMS

S/N	ITEMS	QTY	BENEFICIARIES
1)	Sim Tanks	34	Health Facilities , School and 3 Public Areas.
2)	Hygiene Kits (Hand Washing Machine)	28	Health Facilites and Schools
3)	Personal Protection Equipment	100	2 Health Facilities
4)	Sewing Machine	7	3 Districts
5)	Infra - Red Thermometers	12	2 Districts

As a result of the training, availability and accessibility of face masks to marginalized groups was made easier and others were sold at an affordable and reasonable price of 500 Tanzania Shillings instead of 2,000, which was the market price by then. On the other hand, Women's Rights Associations that are producing masks were able to generate revenues by tapping the opportunity through the selling of face masks. The Women's rights Association in Mafia planned to expand their business and embark on the production of affordable sanitary pads, as a means of diversifying their source of income as well as responding to the community's immediate needs. Provision of water using sim tanks and rehabilitation of water reservoirs improved availability and accessibility of water and hence eased hand washing practices

5.1.3) Advocacy

ActionAid Tanzania worked with the Tanzania Tax Justice Coalition to prepare and issue a position statement with recommendations on best ways to be considered by the government to absorb the shocks of Covid-19 in the 2020/21 national budget. The statement also focused on how foreseeably Covid-19 might affect economic sectors like tourism industry and what the government can do to remedy the situation. It was published on the 27th of April 2020 in The Guardian. Series of meetings were organized with school management committees, teachers, and district education officers to reflect upon child protection during COVID-19, learning continuity and preparations for school re-opening. Children in rural areas were not able to continue with their lessons due to limited access to online TV and radio programmes as it was expected by the government. Thus, during these meetings, stakeholders planned to collectively provide awareness to parents to ensure protection of their children. They engaged government authorities to demand that all schools be renovated and supplied with water systems.

Global Platform Tanzania initiated two (2) youth hub activities at regional level. Two (2) webinars were held at SADC level and EA level. The SADC webinar was in collaboration with GP Zimbabwe, Zambia, Malawi, and Mozambique and focused on youth and the right to participation during COVID-19. The webinar managed to raise critical issues on how states were increasing the risks to participation and how young women were also affected differently by the COVID-19 pandemic, meaning the risk for participation was even higher for young women. The webinar was attended by more than 250 people and reached more than 150,000 people through social media. The second webinar was at East Africa (EA) level and GP Tanzania collaborated with GP Kenya and GP Uganda. The EA webinar focused on economic challenges that young people in EA were facing, as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and identifying key actions that young people can take to address the challenges and create solidarity actions. The webinar was attended by more than 200 people and reached more than 100,000 people through twitter and Facebook. Key messages were developed and presented through different platforms targeting policy makers to strengthen the health sector response at all levels, scale up social protection programme and demanding them to protect the most vulnerable groups.

The government, through the Minister of Finance and Planning requested the Central Bank of Tanzania to intervene, and as a result of the intervention, some workers from the hospitality and fishing industries revealed that some of the challenges they faced had been sorted out. For example, employers started to offer contracts to staffs, leave and started disbursing payments towards staffs' insurance and Social Security Funds. Local Governments responded by using their flexible funds to purchase Personal Protective Equipment. For instance, Tandahimba District Council purchased and distributed medical equipment worth 62 million shillings from own source of funds. The Mafia District authority in collaboration with private sector actors in Mafia managed to drill 60 boreholes, to ensure constant supply of clean water to the wider public.

QUANTITATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS

LRPs	Number of Villages	Number of Wards	Health Facilities	Schools	Number of People Reached		
					Female	Male	TOTAL
Newala	35	10	5	2	3,200	3,400	6,600
Tandahimba	32	7	2	4	4,100	4,700	8,800
Kilwa	17	11	1	1	2,643	7,261	9,904
Pemba	30	10	4	4	450	470	920
Unguja	140	18	29	77	6,880	6,720	13,600
Mafia	23	8	2	32	1,962	1,349	3,311
Singida	28	8	2	20	630	690	1,320
Dodoma	24	8	2	20	580	700	1,280
TOTAL	329	80	47	160	20,445	25,250	45,735

5.2) Response to emergency in Kilwa

Following floods which affected communities living in villages of Kilwa District, AATZ intervened by providing a variety of relief food to more than 1,500 households, learning materials to 1,700 children. Furthermore, affected communities were also supported with seeds (short term crops) for them to rebuild their economy, while addressing food challenges. Communities were supported in rehabilitating the distorted water system and supporting them to pipe water from the source to the newly opened residential area. Following these interventions, a total of six (6) youth and women groups were formed in two (2) wards, who are practicing agroecology.

Skills have been replicated into two (2) other wards where two (2) youth groups are embarking on agroecology. Generally, supported households have recovered their livelihood. For example, there is an increasing food security and children are accessing their basic needs. Supported rehabilitation of water system has contributed to access to clean water and reduced the time spent in fetching water.



People reached across the whole emergency response in Kilwa

INDICATOR	NUMBER
Number of people who received food relief	2600
Number of children who received school materials	1800
Number of people who received agricultural inputs/seeds	160
Number of people who received water treatment kits	600
Number of people mobilized to take leadership in humanitarian response	270
People reached across the whole emergency response in Kilwa	5,430

6.0) MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

6.1) GOVERNANCE

AATZ is committed to transform its governance and leadership systems and practices and uphold democratic governance, transparency, and accountability in its internal and external processes. Moreover, it aspires to strengthen its internal constituency on one hand and its dual citizenship as a member of the federation on the other. During the year 2020, AATZ continued with implementation of the Membership Development Plan, successfully upgraded from Associate to Affiliate member of ActionAid International Federation. Senior Management team, under the Board oversight, was able to organize all three Board meetings together with their respective Board committees. Induction to new General Assembly Members was conducted for familiarization of AATZ work culture, vision, mission, and goal as well as understanding their role in achieving the organization's mission. In October 2020, Board members, GA members and SMT members attended training on Effective board governance, HRBA and Fundraising and Resource Mobilization

6.2. Human resources and change management

The purpose of human resources management is to improve organizational performance through people management. ActionAid Tanzania is striving to ensure attainment of its set objectives and goals by guaranteeing smooth working environment, with adequate and skilled human resource. The (HR) department has a duty of aligning the organization with the rapidly changing and complex environments through organizational learning, knowledge management, talent management and transformation of organizational norms and values. This includes organizational climate which embraces attitudes and beliefs that influence teams' collective behaviour, organizational culture, and organizational strategies.

in 2020, the organization started the process of automating HR management systems to ensure effectiveness, efficiency, transparency, and accountability. In order to ensure safe working environment to all staff, training was conducted to staff on SHEA & Safeguarding policies so that they understand the organizational commitment to prevent and respond to any form of sexual harassment, exploitation, and abuse (as well as child abuse and abuse of adults at-risk), as well as understanding each staff role in the enforcement of these policies at the workplace. An addendum was developed to incorporate SHEA & Safeguarding policies to the staff contract of employment. In order to improve performance management and assessment, annual performance appraisal was amended to include basic feminism and these principles are: Self-awareness, Self-care and caring for others, dismantling bias, Inclusion, Sharing power, Responsible and transparent use of power, Accountable Collaboration, Respectful Feedback, Courage, and Zero Tolerance. Accordingly, Staff performance appraisals were done as per organizational requirements.

6.3. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning.

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning form an integral part of the programme, therefore, throughout this reporting period of January through December, AATZ continued to closely monitor the intervention from all levels, while enhancing participatory approach that is embedded in its Accountability, Learning and Planning Systems. Accordingly, Participatory Review and Reflection Process (PRRP) was conducted twice to ensure transparency and accountability to our stakeholders, particularly people living in poverty. Stories of change were documented, and live testimonies were also shared during this event.

Through this, we were able to learn and reflect upon our programming, processes, and systems as well as behavior and generated lessons which informed 2021 planning. Regular monitoring was also conducted to document learning and changes that are observed in terms of power shift, accountability, and social movement building. Reports were used for management decision on the areas of improvement in a timely manner. End line survey for SVGs project was finalised and the baseline survey for Breaking the Barrier project was also supported. Outcome Harvest for SPA programme was conducted and the harvested outcomes were uploaded into the PODIO and used for report as per donor requirements, development of the MEL framework for OAK project as well as the tools for data collection in collaboration with implementing partners and ICRW. Research and studies were also conducted to inform projects and evaluate the progress made while at the same time the report was also used to inform new opportunities as well as generating evidence for advocacy work, LRP review for six (6) LRPs, and Mid Term Evaluation for CSP-IV kickstarted during this period, however, progress will be shared in the next reporting period. Routine monitoring was also conducted to document Learning and changes that our Intervention is contributing to in the programme areas. Reports produced through this routine monitoring were helpful in a management decision on the areas for improvement.



National participatory reflection and review process

6.4) Communications

Communication plays a crucial role in supporting the work of ActionAid Tanzania. The interventions are expected to disseminate advocacy and campaign messages to strengthen the organization's linkage with the broader public and open an avenue for interaction with and among actors. During the reporting period, the focus was to strengthen documentation, dissemination, and storage of information to enhance knowledge sharing and Learning, which will ultimately raise the profile of AATZ and its visibility within and outside.

To strengthen internal and external relationships, media engagement was a critical tool which helped to increase the organizational coverage and visibility. Media engagement activities include orientation to journalists on the organization's project and programmes, campaigns, inviting journalists to participate in programme activities and strategic events at the LRP & national level, and media field trips. Journalists conducted a media survey on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) supplies in rural areas during COVID – 19 and published some articles. Additionally, print media was used, and 46 stories (English and Swahili) were published both online and in hard copy. Major published stories focused on ACDEG ratification, COVID-19 awareness, decent work agenda, women's rights, agriculture, and education. In terms of electronic media, the organisation worked with both national, regional, and community-based media. 11 radio programmes were aired, while 14 TV programmes were broadcast. As a result of the interventions under various media engagements, the relationship with journalists increased because they have been calling AATZ requesting for content, when developing stories in areas related to AATZ programme priorities. Also, publications, documentaries and reports were developed and disseminated widely to share best practices and impact made to the lives of people living in poverty.

In the year 2020, AATZ continued to implement different activities to improve and increase the use of social media in sharing the organization's outreach work. These include training to young people and journalists, and online campaigns, including YouTube. AATZ continuously engaged social media influencers who have many followers, this has therefore increased online content in terms of likes, followers, and feedback because of the interventions. Statistics show that on Facebook, the number of "Likes" recorded increased by 23.4% from 1,538 in December 2019 to 2,007 at the end of 2020, while followers increased by 23.8% from 1,563 (2019) to 2,050 (December 2020). On twitter: (impression 139.5 K), engagement (5,223). Generally, these interventions contributed to increased interaction with audiences

6.5) Financial Performance

During the period ending December 2020, income raised amounted to GBP 2.2 million which is equivalent to TZS 6.8 billion. This income performance is less to the planned income by 2% and less by 1% to that of the previous year whereby income was GBP 2.3 million equivalent to TZS 6.8 billion. Further, actual income during the period was less than planned income of GBP 2.3 million that was equivalent to TZS 6.6 billion, according to the planning rate. Expenditures during the period ending December 2020 was GBP 2.2 million equivalent to TZS 6.6 billion based on the actual average rates of exchange.

This was 13% less of the planned amount of GBP 2.5 million, and 5% less when compared to the prior year amount of GBP 2.3 million equivalent to TZS 6.9 billion. The budget underutilisation is due to late disbursement from donors and effects of COVID-19 resulted into failure (by the organization) to implement projects and programmes as planned.

	2020		2019	Variance	
Income Performance	Actual YTD GBP,000	Plan YTD GBP,000	Actual YTD GBP,000	Actual vs Plan	Actual vs 2019
Individual Giving – Regular	933	912	920	2%	1%
Individual Giving - Other	63	-	10	100%	84%
Philanthropy & Partnerships	155	-	-	100%	100%
Institutional	1,116	1,428	1,387	28%	24%
Other Income	19	-	3	100%	85%
Total External Inome	2,287	2,341	2,320	-2%	-1%
Expenditure Performance	Actual YTD GBP,000	Plan YTD GBP,000	Actual YTD GBP,000	Actual vs Plan	Actual vs 2019
Programme	1,706	1,928	1,790	-12%	-5%
Fundraising	71	100	98	-29%	-28%
Governance	71	91	98	-22%	-28%
Support	371	434	350	-14%	6%
TOTAL EXPENDITURE	2,219	2,553	2,336	-13%	-5%

6.6) FUNDRAISING

ActionAid Tanzania (AATZ) solicits funds from two major sources which are regular giving (Child Sponsorship Programme) and Partnership funding (including institutional donor funding). AATZ made a commitment in its current CSP to resource its programmes from the two mentioned sources at the ratio of 49/51 between regular giving and partnership (institutional) funding respectively.



6.6.1) Regular Giving Source of Funding.

Child Sponsorship continues to be one of the relevant income streams from individual supporters who fund the organization's long-term rights and social justice work that is rooted in communities. The intention is to retain and transform this funding modality, to ensure its significant contribution into SCP IV funding. The Child Sponsorship is consistently modernized for improved efficiency and supporters' retention. As of January 2020, ActionAid Tanzania Associate had 7,868 links from four Funding Affiliates.

During the reporting period, around 80% of child messages were collected before closure of schools due to COVID-19. Additionally, 63% of reports were submitted and the remaining three are pending due to mobility restrictions. It was difficult to gather further information and photos because of the threats posed by COVID-19, while 431 new supporters were recruited mostly from Greece.

6.6.2) Institutional Funding

ActionAid Tanzania has been working closely with the Global Secretariat Resource Mobilization team in developing concept notes, expression of interest and exploring potential donors. During the year 2020, we worked with the GS and developed two (2) proposals responding to UNICEF calls which are under review and three (3) expression of interest submitted to AAUK.

One of the expressions of interest was successful and AATZ is currently taking part in the multi-country fund application in collaboration with eleven other countries. AATZ, through MS-TCDC, organized a virtual training amid COVID – 19 to its staff on resources mobilization

7.0) CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNT

7.1) Challenges encountered

During year 2020 engagements, several challenges were identified such as:

- The COVID-19 has disrupted the programme implementation, as most of our activities rely heavily on face-to-face meetings, we were forced to adapt new ways of working which most of staff and partners are not used to. Office closure affected LRP plans- focusing only on few key priorities.
- There has been a challenge related to shrinking civic space in the country following directives from the fifth phase government regime and the implication of this on AATZ to conduct policy and advocacy work.

Notwithstanding the challenges and in response to them through adjustment, adaptation, and mitigation plans, AATZ was able to deliver some significant results in fulfilment of set strategic intent.

7.2) Lessons learnt

For our programme design to be adaptable when facing emerging crises, AATZ will need to invest in adaptation and mitigation plans, specifically.

- We need to strengthen our risk mapping frameworks to be able to anticipate the unknowns and propose ways to mitigate them well in advance.
- We need to be flexible to changing circumstances on our work, including to embrace learning, new technology and, operating rules without compromising mission and vision of organization.
- We need to strengthen our networks, alliances, and collaborative plans and or synergies with state and non-state actors both within and outside the country.
- Integration of communication activities into programme plans is key in improving the implementation of communication activities.



ACTIONAID TANZANIA
Plot No 79, Makuyuni Street
Mikocheni B Area,
P.O.Box 21496, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.
Mobile : + 255 754 744 443

Email: admin.tanzania@actionaid.org
Website: www.tanzania.actionaid.org
Social Media: [@actionaidtz](https://www.instagram.com/actionaidtz)

Published 2021