ANNUAL REPORT
2017/18
Oxfam in Tanzania
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Photo: Mariam Nomi from Mwabula village in district of Meatu, holding customary certificate of right of occupancy (Photo by Kisuma Mapunda)
ANNUAL REPORT 2017/18

THE STRATEGIC REPORT

This is an overview of who we are and what we do, a review of our achievements and performance in 2017/18, and a summary of our objectives for the coming financial year 2019/2020.

ABBREVIATIONS

AMCOS - Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society
CABUIPA - Capacity Building Initiative for Poverty Alleviation
CCRO - Customary Certificate of Right of Occupancy
CLTS - Community Led Total Sanitation programme
COWOS - Community Water Management Committees
CSO - Civil Society Organisation
CTP - Cash Transfer Programming
DRC - Danish Refugees Council
EAGC - East African Grain Council
EFSVL - Emergency Food Security and Vulnerable Livelihoods
EI - Extractives Industries
FVV - Food Value Voucher
GBV - Gender Based Violence
IGA - Income Generating Activities
IRIFAC - Itwangi Rice Farmers Company
KIVULINI - Kivulini Women’s Rights Organization
LGA - Local Government Authorities
LANGO - Lindi Associations of Non-Government Organisation
LIWOPAC - Lindi Women Paralegal Aid Centre
MSOAPo - Mtwaru Society Against Society
OIITZ - Oxfam in Tanzania
PALISEP - Pastoral Livelihood Support & Empowerment Program
PINGOs - Pastoralists Indigenous Non-Government Organizations
REDESO - Relief Development Society
RUDI - Rural Urban Development Initiative
SACCOS - Saving Credit Cooperative Society
SHIWAMKI - Shirikisho la Wasindikaji Mkonge Kishapu
SHYRICE - Shinyanga Rice
SIDA - Small Industries Development Association
TAWLA - Tanzania Women’s Lawyer Association
TNBC - Tanzania National Business Council
UCRT - Ujamaa Community Resource Team
VAWG - Violence Against Women and Girls
WASH - Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WILDAF - Women in Law and Development in Africa
MESSAGE FROM
THE OXFAM INTERNATIONAL
COUNTRY DIRECTOR

I am pleased and proud to present to you Oxfam in Tanzania’s 2017-18 annual report. I extend our sincere appreciations to all partners, those we work with in the community, our allies, supporters, Oxfam affiliates, donors and all the colleagues for continued collaboration.

We know that we are dealing with complex issues of poverty and associated injustices and the examples presented in this report reaffirms that together we can make change happen.

The year 2017-18, marked the third year in the implementation of Oxfam in Tanzania’s Country Strategy 2015-19. We experienced tremendous progress towards realization of the vision for an inclusive, equitable, and just Tanzanian society where citizens, especially women and young people, enjoy their rights and have access to resources necessary to live good lives and as active citizens of Tanzania and the world.

We have continued to consolidate influencing work in partnership with wide range of civil society organizations; our work on the extractives industries in Tanzania continue to deepen. We have continued to realize constructive support from local governments where we and our partners engage on issues of accountability and transparency in the sector to ensure the communities especially women and youth derive their fair share of resources.

We shall continue to engage on the East Africa Oil Pipeline projects and others in the coming year as we deepen our influencing work.

Our research work in collaboration with line ministries in Tanzania this year has re-affirmed our resolve to support women land rights in Tanzania. A research report “Leveraging Land Titling” produced in collaboration with National Land Use Planning Commission provide insights from key stakeholders working to secure land titling in Tanzania. We are extendedly grateful.

In partnership with wide range of partners, we have witnessed growing number of women acquiring spaces in decision making over natural resources such as land, more women continue to acquire land ownership certificates, take leadership in groups and in their communities as result of transformative approaches that provide the women and youths with required skills and challenging practices that entrenches their exclusion. We continue to scale up such examples to ensure connection with national level policy influencing for impact and scale.

Our humanitarian response programme continue to provide lifesaving and life changing services to Burundian refugees in Kigoma region. We have ensured access to safe and equitable clean drinking water; hygiene and sanitation promotions have kept diseases such as cholera out of reach; we have supplemented and diversified food options for the refugees.

Oxfam has deepened its work in the host communities by providing water and livelihood options to the communities surrounding the refugee camps in close collaboration with the district authorities. We have now developed a new strategy that will oversee the transition of the humanitarian response into longer term resilience programme in Kigoma region.

I am proud of our progress towards making our workplace and those of our partner’s safe for any employee and those we engage with in the communities; where sexual misconduct and abuse of power toward women, children or any person is not tolerated. We know that we may never be perfect and could stumble along the way, but we have continued to commit our future on getting it right. We will continue to cooperate, listen and learn. We will continue to build on our progress.

I am pleased to invite you to read through this report that summarizes the example of Oxfam and wide range of partner’s contribution to fighting poverty and injustice in Tanzania.

Odokorach Shanty Francis
Country Director,
WHO WE ARE

We are part of a Global Movement of people who work together to end the injustice of poverty for everyone. We form part of the Oxfam International Confederation that brings together 19 Oxfam Affiliates that operate in more than 90 countries, in Tanzania, Oxfam works with partners in 10 regions.

WHAT WE DO

We believe that we can live together in a fairer world where all people can influence the decisions that affect their livelihood, are able to exercise their rights, and are treated and valued equally.

We won’t live with poverty, and we know if everyone plays their part we can be the last generation to end extreme poverty for good. We create lasting solutions to the injustice of poverty by preventing and relieving poverty and protecting marginalized people through humanitarian, campaigning and sustainable development interventions.

In Tanzania, we work in 4 thematic areas as articulated in our country strategy: 1) tackling rural poverty, 2) empowering women and youth, 3) enhancing governance and transparency and 4) saving lives through humanitarian programmes.

We support rural populations in 10 different regions of mainland Tanzania to build better lives for themselves, and for others. We work with 10 implementing partners and more than 15 strategic partners in these regions.

THE YEAR IN NUMBERS

WE have spent £7,360,523 in our humanitarian, development programme and campaign.

DELIVERED safe drinking water, sanitation, promotion hygiene and food security interventions to 98,882 women and 102,917 men refugees in Nyarugusu and Nduta camps together with 93,738 persons from 12 host communities in districts of Kibondo and Kasulu.

3,763 female and 3,255 male small-holder farmers and pastoralists have increased access to assets, formed market associations and business councils and have increased their incomes as suppliers, traders, and entrepreneurs.

WORKED with 350 fisheries, refugees and agro-pastoralists’ community animators in addressing accountability and transparency in extractive industries, humanitarian response’s services, social development and the use of digital technology in holding leaders accountable.

STRENGTHENED market systems and financial mobilization to 28 district farmers’ market associations presenting more than 5,000 small scale farmers.
OUR STRATEGY TO ACHIEVE OUR GOALS

Goal 1: Women’s Empowerment
By 2020: More women and girls are politically, economically and socially empowered to be transformative leaders and change agents within their households and communities. Space is created for them to live a dignified life and women and girls are increasingly assuming leadership role in political, social and economic spheres of life.

Goal 2: Enhanced Governance and Transparency
By 2020: There will be transformed power relationships between women, men, government and businesses enabling citizens to demand accountability and advocate for the provision of quality essential services. Increased transparency in extractive industries.

Goal 3: Tackling Rural Poverty
By 2020: More people in rural areas have access and control of economic resources, including land and influence over markets and investments to ensure sustainable food security and resilience to disasters, especially those induced by climate change. Increased ownership and control of resources, market and storage opportunities for agricultural produce, as well as increased initiatives on resilient to shocks particularly for women.

Goal 4: Humanitarian Response, Resilience and Preparedness
To deliver timely and efficient humanitarian response and reduce vulnerability caused by recurrent and cyclical humanitarian crisis due to refugees’ influx by building multi-sectorial resilience in refugees and host communities through the development of sustainable solutions and improved governance of community based structures.

ONE PROGRAMME APPROACH

All our programmes, whether an emergency response, a longer-term development intervention or a campaign, are tailored to the specific needs of the context in which we work.

We take a ‘one programme’ approach, which involves combining emergency response, long-term development and campaigning interventions to tackle the range of complex interactions that cause poverty and injustice and achieve lasting change in the lives of people living in poverty.

In all programmes we work with women in ensuring they access resources, playing leadership roles and have necessary skills in generating income.

In general, we have continued to deliver high-quality development, humanitarian and campaigning programmes, reaching more than 302,000 people directly with 52% women.

We built on our diverse relationships with 25 local civil society organizations to mobilize communities and resources and bring about the changes that will help end poverty and injustice.

In designing our programmes, we effectively consolidate learning from our investments in programme quality (how we do things), our thematic prioritization (what we do), and our organizational effectiveness (the contributions to the impact that we make).

We have worked hard to improve the quality, and therefore ultimately the impact, of our programme investments; to improve the ways in which we design, deliver and demonstrate the effectiveness of our programmes.
WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The root causes of poverty have direct connection to the rights of women. For our society to move forward, women must achieve equality in political, social, and economic participation, opportunity and benefits.

We will continue working with women and youth, letting them lead the direction they want to take. As we see more women in leadership roles in marketing associations, in political arena, and in their households. They are participating in decision making.

The year marks an increase of number of women we have worked with from 3,075 last year to 3,763 this year. In humanitarian resilience and preparedness, we are working with 98,882 through WASH and Livelihood programme.

Our country programme sees women as a cornerstone for real transformation of the community. This year Oxfam and partners continued to advocate for women’s rights, supporting them to overcome gender discrimination and violence, realize their economic potential, and assume leadership roles in their communities.

At the micro and meso level we supported 1,173 women in improving their business skills through trainings, marketing techniques and technologies and opening enterprises for employment among marginalized women and youth.

Moreover, we also worked with another 2,590 women in the Shinyanga, Geita and Simiyu regions where we strengthened their leadership skills and improved their access to productive resources, notably land. 50 women were identified as land ambassadors in their villages where they were trained on land regulations and policy to motivate other women to understand the process of land ownership. They also played a critical role in advocating for men’s support of women land ownership.

During the implementation period, Oxfam supported marginalized women to increase their ownership over productive assets through land ownership. A total of 252 women registered their land and were issued with CCROs in Shinyanga and Geita regions.

In Nyida village of Shinyanga Rural district, where Oxfam is supporting women to formalise their land which has saved them from losing their property in times of divorce or death of their spouses, Mary Christopher [left] confessed the importance of titling her land with her husband.

‘If my husband dies or if we suffer a divorce then my right to the land will be clear and beyond dispute. We will know how the land will be divided and inherited and what will go to whom. I now know my rights will be respected and I understand what are my rights now,’

Mary Christopher holding her CCRO (Photo by Anna Scott)
GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Oxfam partners with KIVULINI, LANGO, LIWOPAC, MSGAPO, UCRT and PINGOs to change social norms which accept violence against women and girls (VAWG) as normal and to demand that government acts to protect the rights of women and girls.

Our partners UCRT and PINGOs conducted community dialogues on harmful gender practices at the community level to raise awareness and call on duty bearers at the local level to prevent and respond to VAWG through the already existing local government structures. The dialogues bring together community and Local Government Authorities (LGA) including the Police Gender Desk authorities to discuss gender based violence (GBV) issues. In Mwanza and Lindi a total of 312 representatives (214 male, 98 female) of LGAs, social welfare, community development officers, police, and health care providers mapped and initiated a joint District GBV referral pathway directory from village to district level to support survivors of GBV.

They also worked with Radio One FM Stereo to produced 10 radio programmes on GBV through the “Miwani ya Maisha” (Life Spectacles) programme. Following this initiative, community members were sensitised and made aware of the existing supportive structures. Building on many years of preventing and responding to GBV, we will conduct formative research on GBV next year (2019/2020) that will be used to design powerful evidence-based campaigns, advocacy strategies, and outreach for awareness-raising. The research will mainly look on how does targeted financial support to Police Gender and Children Desk’s affect response to GBV, especially the nature of the process, prioritization, and resolution cases.

THE CHANGE WE SEE

Magreth John (left) is a mother of two and a rice farmer from Nsalala village in the Shinyanga Rural district. Magreth was also beaten and emotionally abused by her husband (also left). Upon harvesting their rice, Magreth’s husband would spend all the money without her consent and whenever she questioned him, she ended up with beatings.

Tedy Paul, one of the 21 change makers in the village that attended the training on ending VAWG, decided to visit her neighbor Magreth to discuss this issue. Tedy decided to talk to the husband by explaining the negative effects of VAWG and over time the husband became a changed man.

“Now things look better compared to how they were before. He is not drinking and he is not beating me anymore. It was a surprise when he asked how we will spend our money. He has completely changed. I am thankful for Teddy and KIVULINI. I don’t know what kind of life I would be living if she did not intervene,” narrates Magreth.

TACKLING RURAL POVERTY

Rural population access and control economic resources, including land, and influence over markets and investments to ensure sustainable food security and resilience to disasters, especially those induced by climate change.

Photos: Moses Masumba from Migunga village holding a sisal leave (Photo by Kisuma Mapunda).
In order to reduce poverty, we continued to support small-scale farmers through our cassava, rice, and sisal value chain projects by building their capacity and strengthening their marketing associations to increase the quantity and quality of their products, and to improve their market information systems, enterprises skills and financial mobilization for their sustainability.

Through our value chain projects, we work with more than 5,000 small-scale producers in the Shinyanga, Kigoma, and Geita regions.

In 2017, we strengthened the structure of the established market associations by reviving district business councils and linked them with national organizations that oversee the agriculture industry. Rice farmers were linked with the Tanzania National Business Council (TNBC) and the Rice Council of Tanzania (RCT), a body that represents all private sector stakeholders of the rice value chain in Tanzania and small-scale farmers were linked to Tanzania Sisal Board (TSB). Within these spaces, small-scale farmers were linked to private companies and finance institutions.

In partnership with REDESO and RUDI, we strengthened 20 district market associations by training them on market information systems and financial mobilization. To increase the income, we have supported the formation of 4 district SACCOS so that members of these associations can access loans to established petty business.

This year rice farmers benefited from a 100% increase in their selling price through collective selling with market associations, while small-scale farmers saw an increase of 65% of their selling price. Oxfam also supported the search for other market platforms: in Kahama district the Segesye Agricultural Marketing Cooperative Society (AMCOS) is in the process of applying to the G-Soko platform to sell cereal crops including rice, maize and sorghum in local and regional markets. They applied for membership in the East African Grain Council to be able to benefit from this online market information platform where they can link with different buyers.

The sisal marketing association, SHIWAMKI, has signed a one-year contract with DADA Company to supply quality sisal fiber for export purposes. To avoid financial risks, SHIWAMKI established a letter of agreement with the buyer and the Tanzania Sisal Board (TSB) acts as an observer and adviser. The letter of agreement is used in each consignment.

To build the capacity of sisal farmers to mobilize resources, members of SHIWAMKI entered the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) business cluster development support nationwide competition. SHIWAMKI was selected among 15 other clusters to be supported by SIDA among 120 that contested in the competition.

In Maswa district, marketing groups signed paddy supply contracts with Okamo Ng’wani Rice Miller in Maswa town and signed a rice supply contract with Kimbulu Rice Processor in Malampaka. In Shinyanga, members of the Itwangi Rice Farmers Company (IRIFAC), formerly the Shinyanga Rice Producers Company, made an agreement with SHYRICE Millers Company to process paddy and then sell the rice instead of paddy.

In Msalala, MPAFAC and Mbogwe Rice Producers Company signed a supply contract with Mazao Millers Group and SHYRICE Millers Company in Kahama district to support Oxfam to attend business meetings with East African Grain Traders and buyers in Uganda, Kampala.

The meeting was organized by the East African Grain Council (EAGC) with an aim to link grain producers, traders and buyers. The 2 representatives had the opportunity to link with two buyers (Kenya National Cereal Board and Go Green Company) where they started to negotiate on the supply of rice from May 2018, with volume and price to be established at a later stage.

This year we mobilized women and youth to form more than 20 groups to improve their ability to cope, respond to and recover from stresses and shocks induced by climate change through technical trainings on postharvest management, bee keeping and fish farming.

We provided them with modern bee hives, water pumps and pipes, fish food and plastic sheets. Farmers play a key role in mobilising youth to cultivate vegetables, notably tomatoes. The district governments are also sensitizing communities to engage in our interventions on land rights.
We envision a transformed community where power relationships between women, men, government and businesses enabling citizens to demand accountability and advocate for the provision of quality essential services.
Our Governance and Transparency programme aims at ensuring a wider understanding of existing laws and policies, and that communities participate in decision-making processes and access and use effective grievance mechanisms.

Our programme works with 350 community animators, out of which women are 163, scattered in different villages of Arusha, Geita, Lindi, Mtwara and Mtwara regions. They consist of teachers, pastoralists, small scale farmers, and fisheries. They are selected by community members in public assemblies.

These animators have been trained on their civic responsibility and rights. Out of these animators 100 are from the previous flagship governance project Chukua Hatua (Take Action) which was phased out in 2015. These animators have been active even after the exit of the project.

This year animation scaled up to the Kigoma region, where 25 refugees and 25 host community members in the district of Kibondo were trained as animators. Kigoma region is the third region in Tanzania where the animation model has been implemented. The success of the animation model is based on the Chukua Hatua programme which has resulted in the scale up of the model to Lindi and Mtwara and now Kigoma.

These animators form part of the Human Rights and Digitalisation project and Enhancing Governance and Transparency in Extractives Industries, which we implement in Kibondo, Mbogwe, Mtwara Rural and Ngorongoro districts.

These animators are provided with the necessary skills and knowledge to understand their constitutional responsibilities and rights. They are also trained on the power of digital platforms in holding leaders to account. They are provided with smart phones and use social media platforms to engage with other community members and senior leaders.

In Lindi and Mtwara animators are engaged in extractives industries and social livelihoods and work with district authorities, civil society organisations (CSOs), members of parliament (MPs) and private sector companies.

They raise community problems and proposed methods of solving them on their own or with the support of their leaders and community members.

This year animators from Songosongo island participated in the Service Levy Campaign where they advocated and demanded for transparency on the use of a 0.3% of service levy that they are entitled to according to the Local Government Financial Act No.9 of 1982.

This year 200 animators were provided with smart phones and trained on animation techniques, the power of social media platforms, the Cybercrime Act of 2015 and the techniques of taking photographs for wide sharing. The emphasis was on the use of social media platforms, including Facebook, WhatsApp, Twitter and Instagram in getting leaders to respond to their demands.

Community animators are directly contacting senior ministers and the president by tweeting social services problems and are receiving quick responses from high level leaders. They also work with the media by sharing information with journalists.

In Mtwara for instance, through the techniques of taking photos, they shared a muddy classroom photo with a journalist who posted it. It quickly went viral when a prominent daily classroom photo with a journalist who posted it. It quickly went viral when a prominent daily newspaper published the content which resulted in the construction of five new classrooms.

Josephina Ntimba (59) is one of the 5 animators in the village of Krahana in the district of Kibondo in the Western north region of Kigoma. Her and 3 other men and a young woman were selected by villagers to participate in the active citizens digital training that Oxfam in Tanzania conducted.

It was in this training that Josephina was introduced to the world of smart phones and social media platforms for the first time in her life. She had never heard of Facebook, Twitter or Instagram, not even WhatsApp. She never thought of using a smart phone before. Josephina and other animators from her village and Nengo and Kigendeka participated in a 3 day training where they were taught on the Cyber Crime Act of 2015, the power of using social media in holding leaders accountable and were provided with smart phones.

“I never heard of Twitter, but it’s the most powerful media outlet. All leaders have twitter accounts which makes it easier to contact them directly,” explains Josephina.

With the knowledge they gained, Josephina and 4 other animators in her village decided to advocate for the rehabilitation of the main road to the district’s headquarters. After consultation between them, they decided to take a photo of the road showing its current condition and tweet the then Minister for Transportation and Construction to get his direct response.

“We discussed and agreed that we will start with a road from Kibondo to Kasulu which connects us and the district. After in-depth discussion among ourselves we decided to take a photo of the road and tweet Professor Makame Mbalawa, the then Minister of Transportation and Construction,” narrates Josephina.

Using the techniques of taking photographs by using smart phones they took photos of the road sections.

On 11th December 2017 at 08:29 AM, the village leading animator, Alkado Alphone, tweeted the Minister of Transportation, tagging the Prime Minister and the President. At around 08:32 AM of same day, the Minister for Transportation and Construction replied that his ministry has put an eye on the matter. And two months later the road was renovated.

“we were afraid what would happen if we tweeted the Minister; what if the district leaders want to come and arrest us. It was my first time to think of directly contacting the Minister and he responded back in three minutes,” explained Josephina.
Oxfam has been supporting the Burundian refugees who have fled their country because of political instability and security since 2015. In Tanzania Burundian refugees are hosted in three camps, Nyarugusu camp in Kasulu district and Nduta camp in Kibondo district and Mtendeli camp in Kakonko District in the Kigoma region of North Western Tanzania, along the shore of Lake Tanganyika.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE

The year 2017/18, the humanitarian programme supported 201,799 Burundian refugees; 76,463 in Nyarugusu camp and 125,336 in Nduta camp. We also worked in 12 host villages of Kibondo and Kasulu districts where we supported up to 93,738 persons.

Our Humanitarian work focuses on delivery of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene promotion (WASH) and Emergency Food Security and Vulnerable Livelihood (EFSVL) interventions. Gender and Protection components are mainstreamed into our work to ensure women, children and other vulnerable groups have equal access to the essential services and that risks of exposure to harm during access to these services is minimised.

SAFE WATER ACCESS

In the two camps, we delivered 2,352,500 liters of water per day to a centralized water storage facilities with total capacity of 3,840,000 liters which distributes water through 142 kilometers long network systems of water pipes and 365 tap stands (113 tap stands in Nyarugusu and 252 in Nduta camp).

Health Promoters.

A total of 14,400 sessions and public health promotion messages were delivered to the refugees in Nduta camp through house to house visits, public campaigns and child /school hygiene clubs. Supplementary kits, dignity kits, soap for hand washing facilities, environmental cleaning kits and latrine cleaning kits were also distributed to 15, 293 households to facilitate personal, household and community hygiene practices.

Emergency Food Security and Vulnerable Livelihoods

In 2017/2018, Oxfam’s EFSVL intervention in camps aimed to improve the dietary diversity of the refugees by introducing a kitchen gardening scheme to 9,700 households by distributing vegetable seeds and other agricultural inputs that include organic manure and non-chemical pesticides.
Another area of focus was income improvement and income support to income generating groups (IGAs). A total of 57 IGA groups with conditional grants for business start-ups were created. Following the suspension of the Cash Transfer Programming (CTP), Oxfam pioneered the change from the CTP modality to a Food Value Voucher (FVV). A total of 5,463 beneficiaries extremely vulnerable households were supported through the FVV.

In the host community, Oxfam continued to implement Cassava Value chains in Kumuhasha, Kitahana and Nyamihado villages. 4 other locations including Rusohoko, Kigendeka and Kumshindwi were supported with Farmer Feed schools for cassava seeds and beans.

GENDER AND PROTECTION MAINSTREAMING

Throughout our programming, a series of trainings were conducted community hygiene promotors and committee members to increase their awareness and knowledge on sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) issues and existing referral systems. A total of 5,200 persons were trained during 2017/2018. At the camp level, Oxfam established 2 safe spaces (dialogues centers) for women and men to discuss issues related to SGBV and protection.

Oxfam facilitated 52 community dialogues in which challenges posed by social dynamics that propagate SGBV and undermine women and girls' dignity in both camps and host community were discussed. This triggered community action planning that aimed at strengthening ownership in tackling such challenges.
NATIONAL INFLUENCING

We are engaged at National Level with Decision Makers through Parliamentary Committees, and Ministries together with high government officials. We are networking with others and form alliances for common agenda. To improve our work and understand well the context we are working and gathering evidence we are conducting research. We are advocating for accountability, transparency, women and youth empowerment through our interventions.

OUR INFLUENCING WORK IN THE COUNTRY

At the national level, we established strategic relationships with CSOs focussing on influencing national level policy frameworks, regulations impeding sustainable livelihood and women’s rights. The engagement included government institutions, government officials, ministers, and parliamentarians to advocate and lobby to influence policies and practices. We have developed good relationships with the parliamentary committees for Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and Natural Resources through its secretaries to influence the increase of the agricultural budget and EI contract transparency by engaging in different platforms. The relationships provided a platform for monitoring the government’s plan, policies and budget, and access information and internal influencing. The initiative was carried purposely to explore options to lobby policy makers to increase budget allocation in the agricultural sector to benefit poor and marginalised communities living in rural areas to increase productivity and strategic transformation of the sector. The initiative also increased transparency in natural resources exploration contracts.

WOMEN AND YOUTH EMPOWERMENT

Oxfam continued to work on changing attitudes, beliefs and practices to end GBV, developed women’s empowerment programmes which ensure resources work for marginalized women, that can be taken to scale and influence the national development agenda and work on policy and advocacy to create a better legal and policy environment.

To ensure gender equality at the national level, Oxfam convened spaces for women’s rights organisations, activists and partners to organise, reflect and build momentum in achieving a more organised movement to address social exclusions and women’s economic empowerment in different spheres. This included participating in key dates such as International Women’s Day, 16 Days of Activism, World Food Day and participating in government invited spaces.

Oxfam observed that women’s rights coalitions are organising themselves around different causes such as preventing and responding to GBV, women’s property rights, education, and youth and women’s leadership. We organised and facilitated spaces to add more voices to the existing issues and call for government to design and implement policies and programmes addressing women’s needs and wants.

At the national level, Oxfam worked with the Tanzania Women Layers Association (TAWLA) to campaign for increased representation and participation of women in national level government and parliament by advocating for policies and a legislative environment for gender equality.

Land is a major means of production for small scale producers where about 65% of women are major users of land though food production particularly farming, but less than 15% of women own land despite this being their constitutional right. We undertake influencing interventions to support land use planning, women’s land rights and land titling to the population we are working with and nationally include supporting communities against land grabbing.

TACKLING RURAL POVERTY

Our influencing work contributes to citizens’ level of understanding and involvement in agricultural budget processes, develops influencing platforms that influence the government and policy makers to increase budget allocation in the agricultural sector and advocate for better policies and programmes in agricultural development (climate change and land included) that benefit women and other small-scale food producers.

Due to the impact of our programme this year the Kishapu district council allocated a budget of about USD 89,000 to support smallholder sisal farmers and processors because the programme interventions are in line with the national priorities of industrialisation. The use of a limited service delivery approach as a means for influencing requires detailed reflection, especially on impact measurement (tangible results) and programme design and implementation. The challenge around shrinking media and civic space requires adjustments in our strategy to provide support and enable local CSOs to participate effectively in the renegotiation of their mandate.

We work with strategic partners at national level as well as programme partners. Due to these efforts, politicians have publicly made commitments to positively support and improve budget policies that improve the lives of small-holder farmers. We used the parliamentary space and key moments such as GROW week to advocate and lobby for an increase of the agricultural budget and increase extension services for the small-scale farmers that we work with.

Working closely with local government authorities is vital for influencing change. We engage in the national land policy review process and bring on board partners from both our agriculture and pastoralism programmes.

GOVERNANCE AND TRANSPARENCY

Oxfam links duty bearers to rights holders which is critical in raising community voices and concerns around key concerns in the extractives sector, public financing, and land acquisition processes.

When community members are properly informed, it provides communities with the space to challenge the government standards in the extractives sector and land acquisition processes and make recommendations.

We continued to support HakiRasilimali which is the EI CSO platform and a strategic partner at the national level. The platform organises actors at the national level in influencing the policy processes of the extractives governance sector, being their constitutional right. We undertake influencing interventions to support land use planning, women’s land rights and land titling to the population we are working with and nationally include supporting communities against land grabbing.

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THE RESEARCH

The research supports policy influencing work; investigates new and improved livelihoods options for beneficiaries; deepens our understanding of the social, political and economic environment within Tanzania; and investigates contextual and strategic issues that impact the delivery of our programme. This year we carried out the following research/studies:

• LEVERAGING LAND TITLING; INSIGHTS REVIEW OF STAKEHOLDERS PRACTICES: This research is the outcome of joint efforts between Oxfam and the National Land Use Planning Commission. The report is based on research conducted between March 2017 and January 2018 to identify mechanisms for leveraging cost in rural land titling initiatives through a comprehensive review of practices used by selected stakeholders. The review focused on: 1) examining Oxfam’s land titling initiatives in Arusha, Manyara, Morogoro, Simiyu and Shinyanga regions; 2) a comparative review of practices of other selected actors; and 3) identifying mechanisms for leveraging costs based on opportunities in adjusting processes and practices.

• POLITICAL ECONOMY AND POWER ANALYSIS OF EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES IN TANZANIA: Our Country Strategy (2015 – 2019) views the extractive industries as an important sector with great potential in contributing to Tanzania’s economic and social development and efforts to lift the country out of poverty. This piece of work provided us with a better understanding of the sector to inform our programme’s needs, especially the development of a strategy. This included an analysis of the main trends in the extractive sector and of the main entry points for us and our partners. The research was produced in December 2017.

These pieces of research are expected to inform our work next year (2018/19) and we expect to conduct more studies that will help us better understand the context we work in. The aim is to ensure that we implement high quality and sustainable programmes.
FINANCE REPORT FOR 2017/18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INVESTMENT SECTOR</th>
<th>INVESTMENT IN GBP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Right to be Heard – People claiming their right to a better life</td>
<td>664,902.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advancing gender justice</td>
<td>986,123.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saving lives, now and in the future</td>
<td>4,388,311.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sustainable food</td>
<td>304,122.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fair sharing of natural resources</td>
<td>216,440.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Country Management Cost</td>
<td>800,625.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GRANDTOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,360,523.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

THANK YOU

Without the support of many individuals and donor partners, a small number of whom are recognised here, our work this year would not have been possible.

**GOVERNMENT AND MULTILATERAL DONOR AGENCIES:**
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- Irish Aid
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- Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
- The United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF)

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