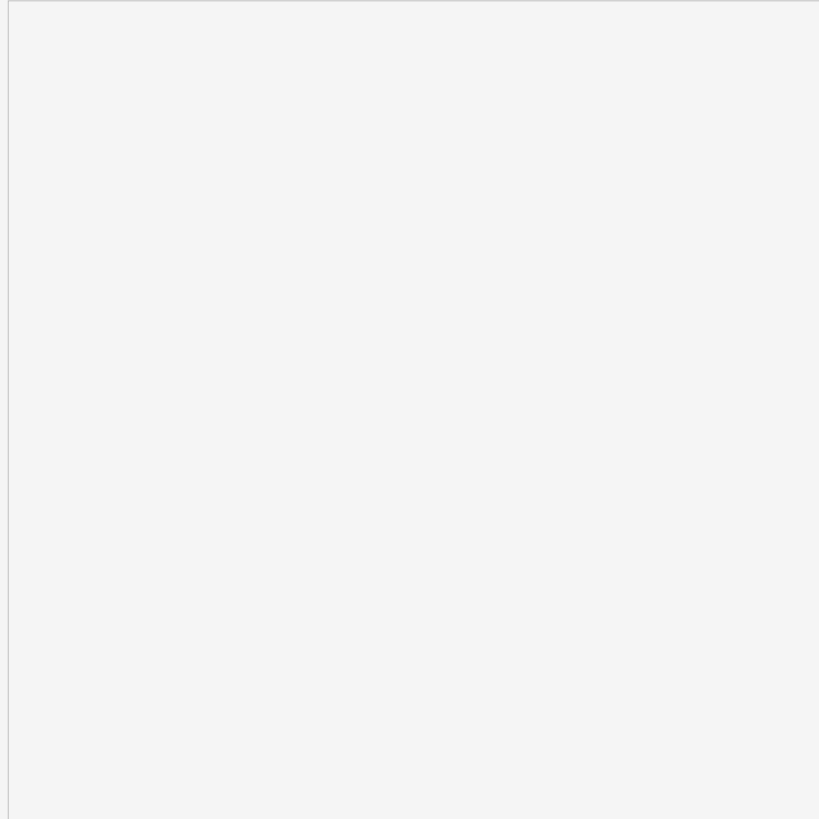


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Tax deductible end-of-year donations!



As the end of the financial year approaches, the HAT committee would like to thank all it's friends and supporters for their commitment towards our cause and to encourage you to make a last minute donation. This is a great opportunity, before June ends, to help improve the living conditions of Tanzanian rural communities.

Help us to make a difference, end the financial year with a donation!

If you wish to make a **tax deductible donation** please click [here](#), for more info about our projects visit www.hat.org.au

Mubwilinde project - External Evaluation

Back in 2010, Health Australia & Tanzania (HAT) in partnership with HDT (Human Development Trust) initiated the Mubwilinde project, near the village of Mubwilinde, Ngara district, Tanzania.

HAT provided funds to construct a dispensary close to rural communities in Mubwilinde who previously had to walk long distances to access health care in a neighbouring village. The project purpose was to improve access to medical care, particularly to maternal and child health, to ensure its sustainability and to enhance the capacity of this community to identify and meet their own primary health care needs.

The project ended in 2012 and HAT has just executed its evaluation report. The report concludes that HAT and HDT delivered the outcomes as intended: the dispensary was built, a village health committee was elected and trained and village health workers were also trained.

However, the functioning of the dispensary relied on support from the District Government to fund the construction of houses for health workers - which is critical in order to attract health workers to very rural areas. Unfortunately, these were not funded and so the dispensary is not yet operational. HAT is now working with HDT for alternative ways to construct staff houses.

If you wish to view the full evaluation report, please click [here](#).

"Accountability to achieve water for all"

Water & sanitation are basic human rights but access to drinking water and access to a safe toilet is still a work-in-progress for many people in Tanzania. Ernest Mudogo, our fellow Tanzanian committee member and treasurer (born in Ngara, Tanzania; has resided in Australia since 2011) talks about this problem and how it can be solved.

Water and health facilities for all in Tanzania, how could this be achieved?

It's a massive undertaking, not a simple subject to address. It can be done, but there is no simple answer or quick fix. Fundamentally, it is not something that one NGO can aspire to achieve on its own in the short to medium term. Collaboration between communities (millions of people) is required. Similarly, it requires pooling together resources, both human and financial, identifying key stakeholders with a shared vision about the task.

In your opinion, what are the issues preventing this from happening?

Achieving clean water and healthy facilities for all Tanzanians needs a systematic and coordinated approach. Coordination is essential to ensure no duplication of resources from different players; it will also facilitate sharing responsibilities globally between all key stakeholders (government and NGO's).

How can we ensure that funds provided by the government are not siphoned off by bureaucrats and other corrupt officials, so that they are able to reach the poor?

Tanzania has undertaken several reforms in the last 15 years that contribute to service delivery to communities. The main reforms include a sound public procurement system that contributes to value for money in the delivery of water and health services. Public budgeting is transparent, budget disbursements to local government authorities are published on the ministry of finance website and in the respective local governments.

Also, expenditure tracking has been established as one of the key initiatives for monitoring resources. An equally important instrument would be a sound project and program monitoring and evaluation system.

Other institutional reforms like the timely production of national audit reports and parliamentary oversight for public accountability have been undertaken to enhance integrity of the public financial management accountability and governance systems. These reforms make Tanzania today less of a risky case when it comes to fiduciary risk and accountability for the use of public resources.

What motivated you to get involved with Health Australia & Tanzania?

I have always had an interest in development initiatives. I have not only studied about development issues, and taught development studies, but I have participated in addressing underdevelopment issues practically.

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