



Country Strategy Paper 2011-2015

Summary

Tanzania

 **Irish Aid**
An Roinn Gnóthaí Eachtracha agus Trádála
Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade

Ireland's
commitment
to a world
without poverty
and hunger



UGANDA

KENYA

RWANDA

BURUNDI

Kagera

Mara

Mwanza

Simiyu

Arusha

Geita

Shinyanga

Kilimanjaro

Kigoma

Tabora

Manyara

Tanga

TANZANIA

Dodoma

Pemba

Zanzibar

Dar es Salaam

Katavi

Singida

Dodoma

REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Iringa

Pwani

Rukwa

Mbeya

Morogoro

ZAMBIA

Njombe

Lindi

MALAWI

Ruwuma

Mtwara

MOZAMBIQUE

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Foreword

The partnership between Ireland and Tanzania stretches across many decades including those prior to independence when Irish missionaries first arrived in Tanganyika and created strong bonds between our two peoples.

Since 1975, when Ireland established an official presence through the Irish Aid programme, those links and connections have grown stronger and deeper. Ireland's engagement in Tanzania has contributed to the country's social and economic progress. In the past decade alone, Tanzania has made remarkable progress in both health and education and as a result, many young women and men enjoy a life much better than that of their parents and grandparents. During this same period, Tanzania has seen substantial economic growth and has discovered additional natural resources, which when exploited, will provide considerable revenue to meet development needs.

However, across the world, we see that high levels of economic growth do not necessarily result in commensurate improvements in people's health and well being. Though progress has been made, challenges remain on many fronts. Tanzania still remains one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 152 out of the 189 countries and territories measured in the United Nation's 2011 Human Development Index.

The overarching goal of Ireland's work here in Tanzania, therefore, as laid down in this Country Strategy, is to reduce poverty and vulnerability and to ensure that economic growth is inclusive. We want to ensure that vulnerable households in this country are healthier, better nourished, and more secure.

This Country Strategy Paper (CSP) sets out our vision and the goals for our work over the next five years, as well as how we intend to deliver on those by working strategically and in partnership with government and civil society. We will build on past experience and exploit Ireland's comparative advantage to contribute to Tanzania's development. Our CSP is fully aligned with national and international policy commitments and priorities, as well as with the goals of Ireland's Development Assistance. The main focus remains on agriculture and health, and supporting Tanzanian systems. In the coming years, we will contribute to work on nutrition which intersects with both agriculture and health. Nutrition is an area where Tanzania faces challenges, including some of the highest stunting rates in Africa.

This CSP provides for some flexibility and allows us to react to the emerging context in a way that serves the needs of people. It also allows us to focus on issues that might otherwise be marginalised in the mainstream debate and discussion on Tanzania's development direction.

The links between Irish people and Tanzanian people have been strong for decades; these links are constantly evolving with short-term volunteering built on community to community links and growing business and trade engagement. These partnerships are an important foundation upon which the relationship between our two countries is built.

It is said in Tanzania that an ocean cannot be crossed by one person swimming alone [*Bahari haivukwi kwa kuogolea.*] And in Ireland we say, we are only strong when we work together [*Ní neart go chur le chéile.*]. This document lays out our commitment to be a trusted and supportive partner of Tanzania as it strives to meet peoples' needs and expectations.

Fionnuala Gilsean
Irish Ambassador to Tanzania

Ireland's Programme in Tanzania - Context and Background

Development cooperation is about reducing poverty ... It's about enabling people to take control of their own lives and providing hope for the future.

White Paper on Irish Aid 2006

Tanzania is one of the most stable and peaceful democracies in Africa. It is growing quickly, educating its people, welcoming new investment and integrating into the global economy. GDP growth has been excellent over the past decade, averaging 7% per annum. Over the same period, there have also been substantial improvements in public services, which have contributed to falling HIV rates, reduced child mortality and a huge increase in primary school enrolments.¹

Despite these admirable successes, economic growth has not yet filtered down to reduce poverty at a household level, and over 88% of the population still live in poverty, surviving on the equivalent of less than \$1.25 per person per day.² More than one in three Tanzanians are undernourished; one in 17 lives with HIV or AIDS; and one in 12 newborn babies will not live to their fifth birthday. Maternal deaths remain at some of the highest levels in the world; the quality and equitable delivery of social services needs to improve; and governance remains an ongoing issue. Other pressing challenges include rapid population growth, domestic power supply issues, environmental degradation and a fragile economy vulnerable to international shocks.

In summary, despite remarkable achievements in education and health, there is still much work ahead to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015. Despite robust economic growth, there is much to do to ensure that the country's increasing wealth translates into a reduction in the number of households living in poverty.³ Although the future outlook appears generally positive, and could be significantly strengthened by an upturn in agriculture or new investments and revenues (such as those from oil and gas), the poverty dynamics in Tanzania are complex. They present us with both challenges and opportunities to work in new and innovative ways to make future growth more inclusive.

1 For example: HIV prevalence fell from 7% in 2003/4 to 5.7% in 2007/8, under five mortality from 147 per 1,000 live births in 1999, to 81 per 1,000 (2009/10), and primary school enrolments were at 96% in 2009 according to UNDP's MDG report.

2 UNDP Human Development Report, 2011.

3 Reductions in basic needs poverty over the last 2 decades have been minimal (declining from 41% to 38% between 1991 and 2007). With a population growth rate of almost 3% per annum, the actual number of people living in poverty increased in the past decade.

Ireland and Tanzania: A Comparison

Tanzania and Ireland in Context⁴

	Indicator	Ireland	Tanzania
1	Population	4.6 million	42 million
2	GDP per capita (2010)	US\$48,595	US\$550
3	Life Expectancy at birth (years)	80	58
4	Ranking on the UN Human Development Index (2011)*	7	152
5	Under five mortality (per 1000 live births)	4	81
6	Maternal mortality (per 100,000 live births)	3	454
7	% of population undernourished	<5	34% ⁵
8	HIV prevalence (in 15-49 age group)	0.2%	5.7%
9	% of population that is literate	100	73
10	Mean years of schooling (adults)	11.6 years	5.1 years
11	Health expenditure per capita	\$4,952	\$25
12	Physicians per 100,000 of population	294	2
13	% of population using the internet	63	1

*Out of 189 countries and territories measured.

4 Stats: 3, 4, 9, 10, 13: UNDP Human Development Report (2011). 7 & 11: World Bank, 2009. 8: Tanzania HIV and Malaria Indicator Survey, 2007/8, UNICEF 2009 (HIV Ireland). 5 and 6: Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey, 2010, UNICEF 2010 (Ireland U5 mortality), UN Stats – Millennium Indicators (Ireland, maternal mortality). 12: WHO 2009.

5 2008 data. Defined as the % of the population whose food intake is insufficient to meet their daily dietary energy requirements.

The Country Strategy Paper (CSP) 2011-2015

A vision without a plan is just a dream. A plan without a vision is just drudgery.

But a vision with a plan can change the world.

Proverb

Irish Aid's Country Strategy for Tanzania sets out a realistic and strategic programme of work for the next five years, one which will allow us to build on past experiences and achievements, as well as to respond to the changing development environment in Tanzania. Our Country Strategy Paper (CSP), of which this is a summary, is aligned with the policy commitments and goals set out in Tanzania's third National Poverty Reduction Strategy (MKUKUTA II, 2010- 2015), as well as with the recommendations of Ireland's Hunger Task Force and the White Paper on Irish Aid.

The overall **goal** of the CSP is to reduce poverty and vulnerability and to support inclusive growth in Tanzania.

Building on Ireland's experience and analysis of the development issues, the Tanzania programme will focus on agriculture, health and nutrition, with three specific **objectives**:

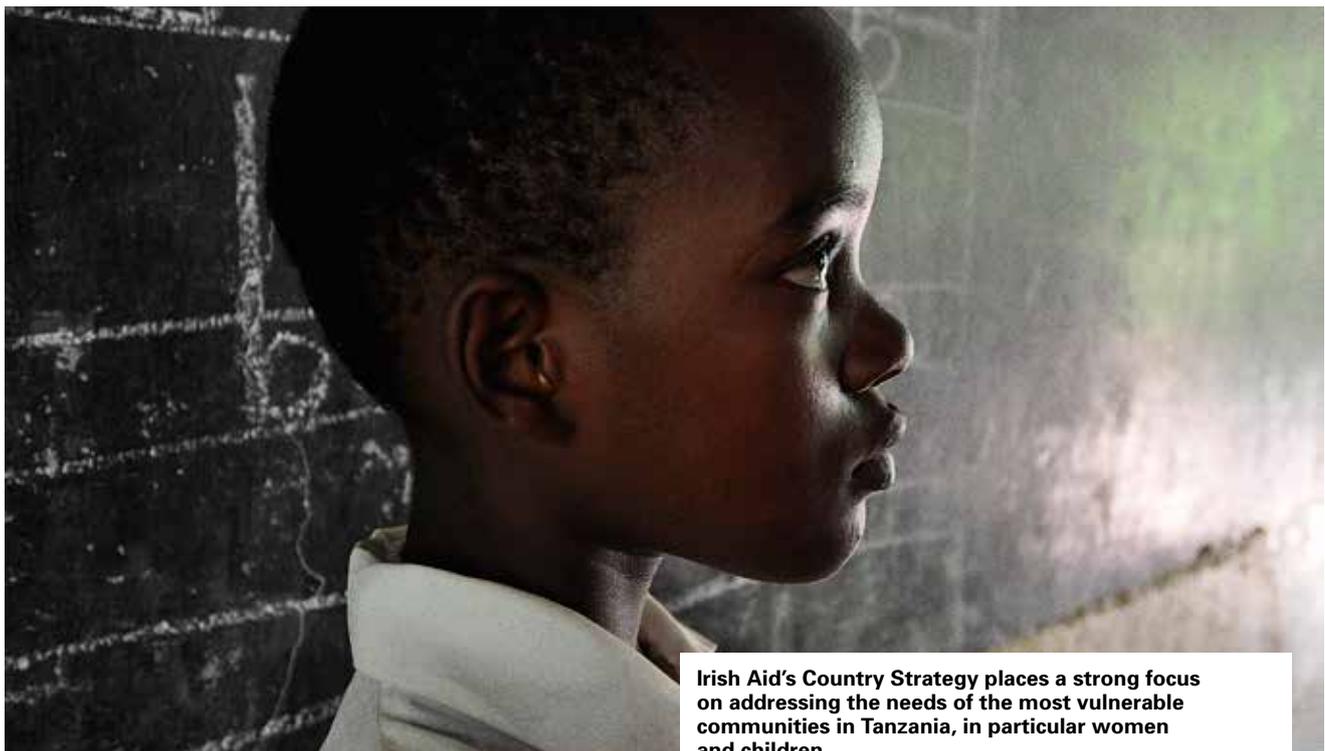
1. To improve livelihoods for smallholders and pastoralists
2. To improve food security and nutrition, particularly for women and children
3. To enhance the quality and equity of local health services.

Other priority issues, such as governance and gender equality, continue to be important determinants of poverty and vulnerability in Tanzania, and have thus been mainstreamed across the programme.

Future support will also focus on building partnerships and quality interventions that deliver results for vulnerable groups and underserved communities.

The Irish Aid team believes its policy priorities can best be advanced at a national level by participating in health, agriculture, gender and governance groups, and by using General Budget Support and other development processes as entry points for engagement, advocacy and dialogue.

Over the following pages we will look at the CSP objectives and priority issues in more detail.



Irish Aid's Country Strategy places a strong focus on addressing the needs of the most vulnerable communities in Tanzania, in particular women and children.

1. Improving Livelihoods for Smallholders and Pastoralists

Agriculture is the backbone of the Tanzanian economy and is the most critical sector for inclusive pro-poor growth. It accounts for around 25% of the country's GDP and 30% of its exports, and provides food and employment for more than three quarters of the population.

There are over 15 million smallholder farmers in Tanzania, around half of whom are women. Most cultivate between one and three hectares and face significant challenges such as limited access to modern machinery, inputs or techniques; dependency on unpredictable rains for irrigation; and limited access to information, innovations, improved seeds and markets. These challenges have led to stagnated growth in the sector but, despite this, Tanzania is still considered to be one of Africa's sleeping agricultural giants because its abundant land, water resources and rich soils have the potential to provide food not only for the country but for the wider region.

Ireland will work on various levels under this objective:

- > we will provide financial and technical support to the national agriculture development programme initiatives that will directly increase the incomes of smallholder farmers through increased productivity, improved technology and services
- > we will support pastoralist organisations to pursue their rights to sustainable livelihoods
- > we will promote increased access for smallholders to markets.

2. Improving food security and nutrition

Malnutrition is Tanzania's silent emergency, responsible for blunting the health, productivity and economic vibrancy of the nation. Although food self-sufficiency and surpluses have been recorded in good seasons, food insecurity remains a major concern in some regions and districts, with recent surveys indicating that rural households are producing 10% less food than they were a decade ago.

Household nutrition cannot be improved in Tanzania without associated improvements in agriculture. Yet at present, Tanzania's harvest – hampered by poor rainfall, archaic farming methods and a lack of improved seed stocks and techniques – reaches only a fraction of its potential, and many small scale farmers and their families are kept hungry and poor.

Over the next five years, Irish Aid intends to promote a more comprehensive multi-sectoral response to food security and nutrition, one that will draw on our expertise in agriculture and health, to improve the nutritional status of all Tanzanians, and in particular that of women and children.

Specifically, we intend to:

- > strengthen the links and synergies between agriculture, health and nutrition
- > ensure nutritional interventions for women and children are included in all district plans
- > increase crop diversification at household level.

This will be achieved through working in partnership with government in strengthening Tanzania's institutional framework and its nutrition responses at a national and district level. In addition, Ireland will promote greater engagement of civil society and research institutions in nutrition interventions.



The farmers of Kiroka village in Morogoro District of Tanzania are benefitting from an irrigation scheme implemented through the national agriculture sector development programme, supported by Irish Aid. The irrigation scheme covers 147 hectares and makes it possible to grow a greater range of crops and harvest twice each year.

3. Enhancing the quality and equity of local health services

Irish Aid has been supporting the health sector since it began working in Tanzania in 1975, and has witnessed important progress over that period. Yet, despite improvements in key indicators, many communities, districts, and socio-economic groups are being left behind. Over the next five years, Ireland aims to hone its support to build on the gains made in health, but with a greater focus on improving local health services. Health resources will be allocated to support the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, local authorities and civil society partners in the implementation of Tanzania's Health Sector Strategic Plan, and in their efforts to address equity, quality and governance issues.

Specifically, Ireland will work to:

- > improve local health facility performance, especially in poorly serviced communities
- > strengthen oversight of health services through improved management systems and accountability structures
- > use available financial and human resources more effectively and equitably.

In addition Ireland will support the United Nations Development Assistance Plan and work collaboratively with agencies, such as UNICEF and WHO, in the health sector. At a national level, Ireland will use our engagement through general budget support to monitor and advocate for strengthened health care systems.



Philipina James is eight months pregnant with her second child. Similar to her first delivery, she plans to have this baby in a health centre. In Tanzania, less than 60% of women deliver at health facilities. In Kigoma region where Philipina is from, the figure is even lower.

Cross Programming Issues

General Budget Support

In addition to providing support to specific sectors, Ireland contributes to General Budget Support. This support complements other engagements in common basket funding and direct support to projects, and will reinforce all of the objectives. Disbursement is determined annually on the basis of progress within the Performance Assessment Framework, which is subject to an annual review by the twelve member donor group and the Government of Tanzania.

Governance: Domestic Accountability and Local Service Delivery

Domestic accountability, budgetary transparency and access to information are fundamental to good governance, and will remain a policy priority for Ireland over the course of this CSP. The Embassy will also support civil society partners working with communities to enhance important aspects of democratic governance, including participation and access to information. This CSP will see continued support to building the capacity of the Media and of the Parliament and its oversight committees.

Public sector reform remains an essential prerequisite for improved local service delivery. Ireland remains committed to addressing governance bottlenecks, strengthening systems and building the institutional capacity of Local Government Authorities to deliver services more efficiently, equitably and transparently. Ireland will continue to promote these aspects through national level dialogue and advocacy, as well as through support for the core reforms that are required to achieve these results.

Governance and Accountability

Issues of governance and power have a profound impact on the vicious cycles of poverty and vulnerability. Weak governance systems and institutions increase the risk of corruption and mismanagement and result in the loss of revenues which could otherwise be invested in economic and social services. Poor accountability and access to information hinder people's ability to organise themselves, demand their rights, access their fair share of resources and improve their livelihoods.

Over the past decade, Tanzania has made progress on important aspects of governance, and in 2010 it was ranked 15th out of 53 countries in Africa on the Mo Ibrahim Governance Index. International indicators have noted positive trends in political stability, accountability, freedom of expression, participation and a more pluralistic media. However, there are still many obstacles to good governance, including corruption and weak public financial management. In addition, Tanzania's ambitious reform agenda which began over a decade ago with the aim of improving (among other things) local government service delivery, has been slow to progress and has not yet fulfilled initial expectations.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Most communities in Tanzania are essentially patriarchal – women are less likely to own land, or have access or control of key resources. Many traditions and practices that harm women, such as female genital mutilation and early marriage, are still common, and gender-based violence is widely accepted and practised. Despite a legislative and policy environment that theoretically promotes and protects gender equality, women's rights continue to be impeded by customary laws and practices, such as discriminatory inheritance laws. Ireland is committing to addressing gender issues across all its programmes. In its role as chair of the Gender Equality Working Group, Ireland will advocate for greater attention to - and mainstreaming of - gender issues in its niche sectors as well as other national programmes. Ireland also aims to support women in their critical but often unrecognised role in agriculture.

Environment and Climate Change

Climate change and environmental degradation are creating significant development challenges across the globe and Tanzania is no exception to these adverse effects. In the new CSP, Irish Aid will work at a national level, as well as in its niche sectors, to address some of these issues.

HIV and AIDS

The HIV epidemic is one of the greatest impediments to Tanzania's socio-economic development. Irish Aid is working to address some of the consequences of HIV and AIDS, including supporting those made vulnerable by the epidemic, and strengthening national HIV responses through the health sector programme.

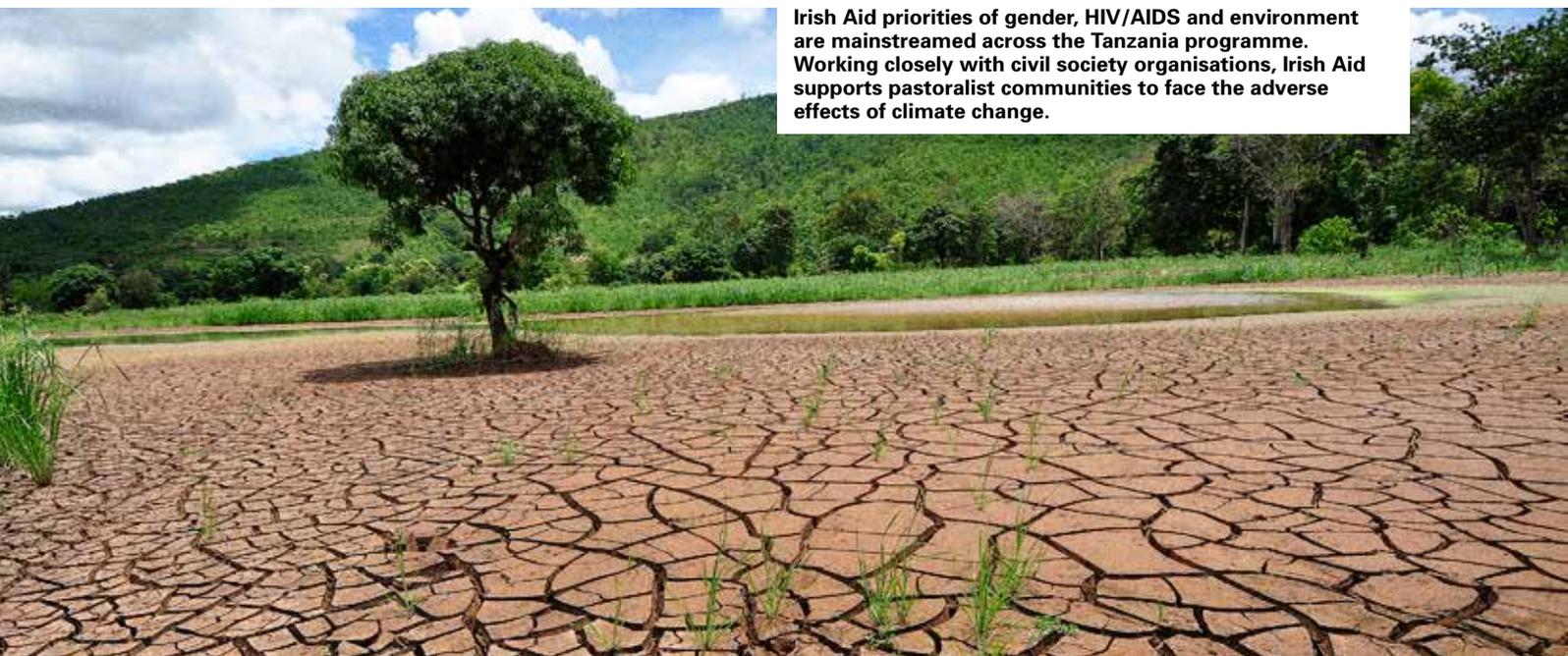
Aid Effectiveness

Irish Aid is committed to the Aid Effectiveness Agenda, as outlined in the Paris Declaration and the Accra Agenda for Action. The programme in Tanzania aims, to the greatest extent possible, to align with the Government's national strategy for growth and poverty reduction, MKUKUTA II. Ireland will continue to work with other donors to increase donor harmonisation.

In addition, Ireland has been working - and will continue to work - to broaden support for the United Nations *Delivering as One* reform process. This process aims to make the UN a more coherent, effective and efficient development actor. The UN can play a pivotal role in development in Tanzania and is a critical partner in Ireland's priority areas of governance, nutrition, health and agriculture.

Results Monitoring

This CSP continues the process, begun under the last CSP, of narrower but deeper intervention areas with a stronger focus on results. Irish Aid recognises the critical importance of demonstrating the impact of its programme. A results framework, outlining strategies, inputs and activities, has been formulated for each of the three objectives of the programme. In addition, a Performance Measurement Framework has been developed to assist the team in collecting information on the key indicators that can demonstrate the extent to which the country strategy objectives are being achieved. In order to ensure value for money for the Irish taxpayer, more emphasis is being placed on annual performance-based allocations and budgetary analysis. The current CSP will be subject to a mid-term review in 2013, and a full and final evaluation in 2015.



Irish Aid priorities of gender, HIV/AIDS and environment are mainstreamed across the Tanzania programme. Working closely with civil society organisations, Irish Aid supports pastoralist communities to face the adverse effects of climate change.

Funding Channels and Modalities

Giving is more a matter of willingness, than of wealth...
[Kutoa ni moyo, si utajiri...]
 Swahili proverb

Ireland channels aid to Tanzania through a variety of funding modalities, including General Budget Support (GBS), basket funding and direct support to projects. Almost two-thirds of Ireland's support is channelled through state systems, in line with international principles on aid effectiveness. Since a key aim of the programme is to maximise the impact of Ireland's assistance, the balance of funding modalities will be regularly assessed. The continuation of GBS is dependent on the Tanzanian Government upholding certain fundamental principles.

The proposed annual budget for the 2011-2015 CSP is €31.3m. For strategic planning purposes the total budget has been maintained at the 2010 expenditure rate, while

annual budgets and expenditure plans will be managed in line with the allocations confirmed through the national budget process in Ireland. Funding to GBS, to the Health Sector, the Agriculture Sector Development Programme and key reforms, will account for approximately two thirds of the total 2011-15 expenditure. The final third will be channelled to support the One UN and non-governmental organisations, including private sector initiatives.

The Irish Aid programme in Tanzania is managed and overseen by the Head of Development with the assistance of two Development Specialists, the Second Secretary and a team of locally-recruited programme and support staff. The Embassy employs a full time auditor who reports on state and non state programme partners directly to the Head of Mission, and to the Evaluation and Audit Unit in Irish Aid headquarters in Ireland.

Programme Budget for 2011 to 2015 in € Millions

Programme Area	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total	% Total
Improving livelihoods for smallholders and pastoralists	6.2	7.7	8.4	8.4	8.4	39.1	25.0%
Improving food security and nutrition	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	8.0	5.1%
Enhancing the quality and equity of local health services	9.6	10.1	10.6	10.6	10.6	51.5	32.9%
Cross Funding Programmes*	13.9	11.9	10.7	10.7	10.7	57.9	37.0%
CSP Total Programme € Million	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	31.3	156.5	100%

*These include funding for GBS, One UN, Civil Society Organisations, Local Government Reform and the Innovation Fund

Irish Aid
Department of Foreign Affairs
and Trade
Riverstone House
Henry Street
Limerick
T: +353 (1) 408 2000
E: irishaidcentre@dfa.ie

Irish Aid
Embassy of Ireland
353 Touré Drive
Masaki
Dar es Salaam
Tanzania
PO: PO Box 9612, Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania
T: +255-22 2602 355
E: daressalaamembassy@dfa.ie