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INTERNATIONAL DISABILITY DAY

Every December people around the world observe International Disability Day, aiming to promote an understanding of disability issues and mobilize support for the dignity, rights and wellbeing of persons with disabilities. An estimated ten per cent of the world's population has a disability. However, as data are lacking, the figure could be higher. It is believed that eighty per cent of people with disabilities live in the developing world.

People with disabilities have since long been a focal area for the European Union. Every 2 years, the European Union writes a report on the situation of people with disabilities in the Member States countries of the European Union. In November 2009, the EU became the first regional grouping to ratify the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, which also extends to the EU's development cooperation policies and activities.

The EU in Tanzania supports several NGOs, which have programmes for people with disabilities, including Youth with Disabilities in Tanga, CEFA, Basic Needs, CCBRT and Sense International. The financial aid of the EU provides valuable support to the Government service delivery system by promoting the rights of people with mental and physical disability, and improved treatment and community based rehabilitation services, improved maternal health, education, and vocational training.

To commemorate International Disability Day, in this issue we will cover some personal stories of people with disabilities, two from Tanzania and one from Europe.

Thomas walks again

Thomas was born with clubfeet – a congenital deformity where the feet turn inwards. His mother, 28 year old Lolisea, remembers the day of his birth, "I was afraid to see my child like that. Afraid because I didn't know how I was going to look after him, how he would ever walk or go to school but I just left it to God to sort out."

Thomas learned to walk on the outside edges of his feet but mobility was increasingly difficult as he grew. Whilst visiting her parents in Dar es Salaam, Lolisea heard about CCBRT through a radio announcement. "We are farmers and it is hard to save money from growing cassava and maize. I was trying to save up to take Thomas to a good doctor but it was taking a long time to put aside enough money. Thomas is

two years old now, so when I heard that CCBRT treated children under five for free, I brought him straight away."

The thought of putting her son through an operation frightened Lolisea. But on entering the ward at CCBRT's disability hospital, she was reassured. "I saw other children looking happy, wearing proper shoes and walking well. The mothers told me that their children had been like Thomas before treatment began and that I should not worry."

After six weeks in plaster casts, splints were fitted. These splints will need replacing as Thomas grows to ensure the foot remains in the correct position and that the condition does not recur. After a few years, he should be able to stop wearing the splints. His feet should remain in the correct position enabling Thomas to walk normally and live a full and independent life.

# EDITOR'S CORNER



Welcome to the first Newsletter of 2010. This edition is all about "Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion"; which is also the theme for the European Year 2010.

Combating poverty and social exclusion ranks among the main objectives of the European Union and its Member States. This Newsletter will show you that these are not just nice words but are put in practice on a daily basis through our programmes.

In Tanzania, the disabled are often the first to face the consequences of social exclusion. The EU in Tanzania supports several NGOs which help people with disabilities. Help them to recover, such as CCBRT, or help them with reintegration in the society, such as CEFA and Less for More NGOs. You will find three personal stories; from Tanzania and from a colleague who works in our Headquarters in Brussels. This colleague, Gino, was so impressed with the work of CCBRT that he took three weeks of leave to assist them with modernising their library.

I am happy to share with you a real success story about the naturalisation of Burundian refugees. Tanzania has naturalised about 162.000 Burundians, showing Africa and the world at large

that a great heart full of hospitality always has place for more people. The EU will also contribute to the effective integration of these new Tanzanians.

As you will see from the overview of our overall support programme, the EU approach in Tanzania is comprehensive and includes support to important sectors such as agriculture, energy, environment and climate change, food security, infrastructure and trade. The overarching objective of all these programmes is to reduce poverty and stimulate pro-poor economic growth.

To brief you on the key developments in Europe, we have included an article on the Lisbon Treaty. This will explain in simple terms what this important Treaty means and how it will affect the EU Delegation in Tanzania.

Finally, I am proud to introduce to you five new colleagues in the Delegation. They will complement a great team and contribute to our overarching goal: "Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion in Tanzania".

Wishing you a happy reading

Ambassador Tim Clarke

## Hamis' traumatic cataract

In a room full of adults, a young boy called Hamis is sitting very still not uttering a word. His father, 28 year old Anthony, explains that Hamis is not usually so quiet but today he is a little afraid. The young boy is about to enter the operating theatre for surgery on his right eye.

A year ago, 11 year old Hamis, from Tanga in northern Tanzania started to lose the sight in his right eye. His father thinks the problem began when his son got mango juice in his eye. While it is not exactly clear what caused the boy's vision to deteriorate, in some parts of Africa it is traditional practice to use mango leaves as a herbal wash as it is believed to cure bad vision. Use of the herbal wash may have worsened an already existing eye condition called cataract.

With a milky white cloud in his eye, Hamis cannot see anything from it. If he covers his good eye, "everything is darkness" and this fills Hamis with fear. Cataract is the leading cause of blindness in the world and although treatment is simple, the money required for surgery is beyond the reach of many here in Tanzania. However, CCBRT's services are open to the poorest people in the country who only pay what they can realistical-



42-year old Gino Debo was born premature and had a lack of oxygen during childbirth. As a result he suffers from spasticity, a condition in which there is too much tension on muscles resulting in uncontrolled movements. His handicap did not stop him to pursue an academic education. After secondary school he went to the University of Leuven for a Masters Degree in Political Science and continued with European Studies and European Public Administration. He worked at the Cabinet of the Flemish Minister for Culture and Welfare and at the Belgian Ministry of Home Affairs. Seven years ago he joined the European Commission, where he works at Directorate General for Development.

ly afford to contribute towards treatment, the most impoverished and children under five years of age are treated for free.

Anthony is a farmer, growing beans and corn to support his family. A local hospital referred Hamis to CCBRT for treatment and it took Anthony many months to save up the money required for the bus journey to bring them to Dar es Salaam. Normally a cataract operation at CCBRT costs US\$50 for surgery, hospital stay, consultations and aftercare but because the family is poor, they only contributed a small amount towards the cost of treatment.

Hamis says, "It does not hurt too much but I just cannot see anything out of that eye. It has been hard to do my school work and to play football with just one eye. Sometimes my good eye becomes painful and tired." During a 30 minutes surgery, a small incision is made in the boy's right eye; the lens with the cataract is removed and replaced with a plastic lens

The following day, Hamis is nervous as he waits for the dressing on his eye to be removed. The nurses have told him that the sight should return quickly but he won't believe it just yet. A short while after the dressing is removed; Hamis covers his good eye and looks

around him. Although his right eye is red and still a little sore, the sight has returned. Hamis grins and explains that he can already see the nurse standing in front him and the smile on his father's face.

Thanks to the surgery, Hamis will not fall behind with his school work and will be able to grow up into a self-sufficient adult. But Hamis does not think that far ahead, he just wants to go home, be with his mother again and, now that he can see from both eyes, beat his younger brother at football.

Hamis was referred to CCBRT by Tanga eye unit, which was renovated with EU money. Paediatric and complicated cases are referred to CCBRT but otherwise now the Tanga eye unit performs most surgeries. With the support of European Union, CCBRT has been able to develop as a specialist disability organization that provides quality services to the citizens.

### **"Disabled people are talented and have potential"**

Last November Gino Debo, a colleague from Brussels, took three weeks off from his job at the European Commission to visit Tanzania. As so many tourists Gino enjoyed the National Parks and Zanzibar. 'Tanzania

is a very beautiful country; it has a lot to offer,' he says. Gino also used his time in Tanzania to do voluntary work at CCBRT hospital where he helped to organise and modernise the library. 'It is a great experience for me and an opportunity to share my skills and knowledge,' Gino says. As a disabled person himself, Gino's special interest for CCBRT does not come as a surprise.

He was impressed by what he saw at CCBRT. 'Let me give you an example,' Gino says. 'CCBRT helps handicapped people to find a job, and that kind of help can make the difference between a useful and a wasted life. Ten years ago a similar initiative started in Belgium and I was one of the first to benefit from it. If I didn't have this extra support then, I would not have reached where I am today.'

Gino was one of the many people attending the International Disability Day ceremony at Mnazi Mmoja in Dar es Salaam. He was happily surprised to see so many disabled Tanzanians coming together to demand their rights to a normal life. 'We need a change in attitude towards disabled people, not only in Tanzania, but also in Europe and other parts of the world,' Gino says. 'It is important that people become aware of the talents and potential of handicapped people.'

# LISBON TREATY AT A GLANCE

On 1 December 2009, the Treaty of Lisbon entered into force, providing the Union with the legal framework and tools necessary to meet future challenges and to respond to citizens' demands. The Lisbon Treaty is based on four pillars: democracy and transparency, efficiency, European values and rights, and global partnerships.

## 1. A more democratic and transparent Europe, with:

- A strengthened role for the European Parliament: the European Parliament, directly elected by EU citizens, is provided with important new powers regarding EU legislation, the EU budget and international agreements. In particular, the increase of co-decision procedure in policy-making ensures that the European Parliament is placed on an equal footing with the Council, representing Member States, for the vast bulk of EU legislation.
- A greater involvement of national parliaments: national parliaments have greater opportunities to be involved in the work of the EU, in particular thanks to a new mechanism to monitor that the Union only acts where results can be better attained at EU level (subsidiarity). Together with the strengthened role for the European Parliament, it will enhance democracy and increase legitimacy in the functioning of the Union.

- A stronger voice for citizens: thanks to the Citizens' Initiative, one million citizens from a number of Member States have the possibility to call on the Commission to bring forward new policy proposals.
- Who does what: the relationship between the Member States and the European Union become clearer with the categorisation of competences.
- Withdrawal from the Union: the Treaty of Lisbon explicitly recognises for the first time the possibility for a Member State to withdraw from the Union.

## 2. A more efficient Europe, with:

- Effective and efficient decision-making: qualified majority voting in the Council is extended to new policy areas to make decision-making faster and more efficient.
- A more stable and streamlined institutional framework: the Treaty of Lisbon creates the function of President of the European

Council elected for two and a half years, introduces a direct link between the election of the Commission President and the results of the European elections, provides for new arrangements for the future composition of the European Parliament, and includes clearer rules on enhanced cooperation and financial provisions.

- Improving the life of Europeans: the Treaty of Lisbon improves the EU's ability to act in several policy areas of major priority for today's Union and its citizens. This is the case in particular for the policy areas of freedom, security and justice, such as combating terrorism or tackling crime. It also concerns to some extent other areas including energy policy, public health, civil protection, climate change, services of general interest, research, space, territorial cohesion, commercial policy, humanitarian aid, sport, tourism and administrative cooperation.



(from left to right) Mr Herman VAN ROMPUY, President of the European Council, Ms Catherine ASHTON, High Representative Mr Fredrik REINFELDT, Swedish Prime Minister, President of the European Council, Mr Jose Manuel DURAO BARROSO, President of the European Commission

### 3. A Europe promoting the Union's values

- Democratic values: the Treaty of Lisbon details and reinforces the values and objectives on which the Union is built. These values aim to serve as a reference point for European citizens and to demonstrate what Europe has to offer its partners worldwide.
- Citizens' rights and Charter of Fundamental Rights: the Treaty of Lisbon preserves existing rights while introducing new ones. In particular, it guarantees the freedoms and principles set out in the Charter of Fundamental Rights and gives its provisions a binding legal force. It concerns civil, political, economic and social rights.
- Solidarity between Member States: the Treaty of Lisbon pro-

vides that the Union and its Member States act jointly in a spirit of solidarity if a Member State is the subject of a terrorist attack or the victim of a natural or man-made disaster. Solidarity in the area of energy is also emphasised.

- Increased security for all: the Union gets an extended capacity to act on freedom, security and justice, which brings direct benefits in terms of the Union's ability to fight crime and terrorism. New provisions on civil protection, humanitarian aid and public health also aim at boosting the Union's ability to respond to threats to the security of European citizens.

### 4. Europe as an actor on the global stage with:

- A new High Representative for the Union in Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, also Vice-President of the Commission, will increase the impact, the coherence and the visibility of the EU's external action.
- A new European External Action Service will provide back up and support to the High Representative.
- A single legal personality for the Union will strengthen the Union's negotiating power, making it more effective on the world stage and a more visible partner for third countries and international organisations.
- Progress in European Security and Defence Policy will preserve special decision-making arrangements but also pave the way towards reinforced cooperation amongst a smaller group of Member States.

For more information on the Lisbon Treaty, please visit: <http://ec.europa.eu>



## AZISE resource centres launch – Arusha (Northern Zone)

Mr. Stefan Schleuning, Head of Trade and Economics section at the EU Delegation and the Arusha region representative, cut a ribbon of a new NSA Northern Zone resource centre at Haki Kazi Catalyst in Arusha last year. The Resource centre will make it possible for people in Arusha and neighbouring regions to access information on developmental issues.



## CEFA graduation ceremony for people with disability

In September last year, a class of disabled persons graduated from their course in English, cooking and housekeeping. With their newly acquired skills the students have a much better chance to find a job and earn a living. The course is organised by CEFA with financial support of the EU. On the photo are proud graduates showing off their certificates.



## Water project Launch - Njombe

The Tove-Mtwango water scheme project supported by EU and implemented by ACCRA has come as a blessing to Njombe women. With the inauguration of several water points women who had to walk for about 5 kms back and forth to fetch water no longer have to worry about a long walk down the river. On the photo EU Head of Delegation Tim Clarke helps Njombe woman to adjust a pail of water.



## DSW project Launch

Young women dance during a launch of Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health in Arusha last year. These singing young women will be among those who will benefit from this project which is implemented by DSW and supported by EU. The issue of Adolescent Sexual Reproductive Health and the one on HIV/AIDS are both challenging and sensitive not only because of their consequences but also because of the economic, religious, social and cultural barriers that communities face in addressing them



## International Disability Day celebrations 2009

A cross section of disabled people and children marching during inaugurating a book during the International Disability Day celebrations in Dar es Salaam, Dec 3rd 2009. The EU in Tanzania supports several NGOs, which have programmes for people with disabilities



## Mobile Clinic and Laboratory launch – Mbeya

Mobile Diagnostic Lab as seen on the photo during the inauguration ceremony which was officiated by president Kikwete in Mbeya, late last year. The Mobile Diagnostic and Training Centre is a unique EU funded initiative to support local health facilities and strengthen early active TB detection and HIV diagnosis in the Mbeya Region.



## The European Union Delegation to Tanzania comes into existence on 1st December 2009

With the ratification of the Lisbon treaty, the Delegation of the European Commission to Tanzania will now be known as Delegation of the European Union to Tanzania. The staff of the Delegation celebrated this new phase in the history of the European Union with a festive cake.



## Signing ceremony of the four Financing Agreements

On 14th December the Government of Tanzania and the European Union signed four important Financing Agreements with a total amount of 383 million euros (750 billion Tshs.). The resources will contribute to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in Tanzania, improve road infrastructure, increase the competitiveness of the sugar sector and further build capacity in the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs. On the photo Mr. Tim Clarke, EU Ambassador addresses the media. Next to him are Mr Ramadhan Kijja, Permanent Secretary Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs (middle) and Hon. Mustafa Mkullo, Minister of Finance and Economic Affairs

# 2010: THE EUROPEAN YEAR FOR COMBATING POVERTY AND SOCIAL EXCLUSION



Combating poverty and social exclusion ranks among the main objectives of the European Union and its Member States.

In March 2000, at the launching of the Lisbon strategy, the Heads of State and Government pledged themselves to "making a decisive impact on the eradication of poverty" by the year 2010. Despite the efforts deployed, a significant proportion of the world's population still lives in destitution and has no access to basic services such as health care. This state of affairs conflicts with the European Union's common values of solidarity and social justice.

## Why the 2010 European Year?

Poverty and exclusion do not only strike at the well-being of individuals, their ability to take an active part in the life of society; they also impair economic development. The Union wishes to reaffirm the importance of collective responsibility in combating poverty; this doubtless involves the decision-makers, but it also calls for a response from the actors in the public and private sectors. Among its aims, the European Year will seek to give a voice to those who daily experience poverty and social exclusion.

## The objectives

Four cross-disciplinary objectives will lie at the heart of this European Year:

- **Recognition:** recognise the fundamental right of persons experiencing poverty and social exclusion to live in dignity and to take an active part in society;
- **Shared responsibility and participation:** promote public support for social inclusion policies, emphasising collective and individual responsibility in combating poverty and social exclusion, and fostering commitment by all public and private actors;
- **Cohesion:** promote a more cohesive society, where no one doubts that society as a whole benefits from the eradication of poverty;
- **Commitment and practical action:** renew the pledge of the EU and its Member States to combat poverty and social exclusion, and involve all levels of authority in the pursuit of that aim.

Each year since 1983, Europe has initiated a "European Year" awareness campaign designed to inform the citizens of Europe and dialogue with them to work for change in mentalities and behaviour. These European years also provide opportunities for drawing the attention of national governments to societal themes. In 2008, the Union celebrated the European Year of multicultural dialogue, in 2009 EU celebrated Innovation and Creativity, in 2007 equality of opportunity was to the fore and in 2006, workers mobility

The EU in Tanzania in collaboration with EU Member states and stakeholders will launch a series of events to celebrate this special year of Combating Poverty and Social Exclusion. The events will range from a football match between EU Member States and Albino football team, the EU debate on challenges of integrating marginalized people, bicycle tour with a special attention to people with disability, painting done by street children.

# REFUGEES: PERSONAL STORIES



*Nyebenda Olestina, her sister and daughter waiting for their turn to board a bus back to Burundi.*



*A bus transporting Burundian refugees back home.*



*Children smile, not knowing what waits them back home*

Miaki B village, road 2B House number 5 is not like any other house in the neighbourhood, as we are approaching the premises, we are greeted by chickens and ducks running around the premises; on the other side a group of children are playing jovially, by all means it is a happy and peaceful atmosphere.

The premises belong to Jeriko Ananias Ngoneye and his family, Burundian refugee who was forced to flee his country because of the war. I know why I am here, he says with a smile and twinkle in his eyes. When the war first broke I fled to Tanzania in 1972, it was a painful journey. We walked and hid in the bushes for fear of being caught by the soldiers; never in my life will I forget that long and painful walk until we reached Tanzania. I forced myself to move on with a heavy heart and memories of 12 members of my family who were brutally murdered mercilessly.

I am still disturbed by the memories, it is hard to forget, and that is why I will never go back to Burundi, I do not even want to set foot at the border. I am just hoping and praying that the government of Tanzania will grant citizenship for me, my beloved wife, my seven children and their wives, husbands and children. This is our home now, we are happy here. If the government of Tanzania rejects my citizenship application, they will have to

decide where to relocate me but not Burundi. If they force me to go back, they will have to kill me first.

Jeriko considers himself a Tanzanian, though he is still waiting for his naturalization papers to be finalized. Jeriko and his family would like to settle in Morogoro region if they were to be naturalized.

In 2009, the EU allocated two million euros to the 'Comprehensive Solutions Strategy for Burundian refugees from 1972 living in the Old Settlements' that was launched in March 2008. Tanzania, with the help of the UN refugee agency and the international community, is processing the naturalization and integration of some 170,000 Burundian refugees accounting for almost 80 percent of the refugees living in the three settlements. Later in the same year the EU from the EC's 'Regional Protection Programme' added a new contribution of 6.6 million euros. This new contribution went to the local integration needs of the newly naturalized

Burundians and Tanzanian communities where they will settle.

Not all Burundian refugees had an opportunity of being naturalized like Jeriko Ananias. At the Msasani departure centre, Nyebenda Olestina, a widower with one child had no choice but to voluntarily go back home.

My six brothers are staying behind; they do not want to go back to Burundi. I have no choice but to go back. My grandfather has already left and he is going to take care of everything for us there. My mother does not want to go back, she is lucky she has a privilege of being naturalized; but she is forced to come with me to Burundi because she does not want me to go there alone. I feel sorry for her and I wish I could reverse the situation.

On the other hand, Daines with her three children and her husband are happy to go back home. They have decided to settle in her husband's village. We were both born here at

# EUROPEAN COMMISSION GETS NEW COMMISSIONER FOR DEVELOPMENT



Andris Piebalgs, new European Commissioner for Development

Katumba refugee camp, we have never been to Burundi but we know we will start a new chapter of our life happily.

I have high hopes that my husband's relatives will receive us well, we will not depend on them because we have taken all our belongings; chickens, doors, windows, seeds, everything that belonged to us we took. My brother will join us later, he is waiting for beans to ripe so that he can harvest.

**ECHO, the humanitarian aid department of the European Commission, in 2009 provided UNHCR with 2.3 billion Tshs to assist with the voluntary repatriation of the refugees from the 1972 conflict who preferred to return to Burundi. In 2008, UNHCR assisted some 30,000 refugees from the Old Settlements to return to their home country. In 2009, 25,000 more registered to voluntary return home by railway and road transportation.**

**The European Commission and its humanitarian aid department (ECHO) remains the largest donor to refugee operations in Tanzania.**

**Voluntary Repatriation: 363,000 Burundian and 66,000 Congolese camp refugees were assisted to return home since 2002 and 2005 respectively. So far in 2009, 5,804 camp refugees returned to Burundi and 1,386 to DRC.**

**Resettlement: So far in 2009, 1,103 refugees were resettled, mainly to the US, but also to Australia, Canada, Ireland, Portugal, Sweden, and UK.**

Latvian Andris Piebalgs was named by President of the European Commission, José Manuel Barroso, as the new EU Development Commissioner, looking after relations with African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) states.

He will work in close cooperation with the United Kingdom's Baroness Catherine Ashton who is named in the new post of EU High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, a role created by the Lisbon Treaty which entered into force on 1 December 2009.

His previous experience implementing the energy part of the Africa-EU partnership, and as finance minister of Latvia, has given him practical experience in economic and political transition that will serve him well in his new capacity as Commissioner for development.

Mr Piebalgs is particularly concerned about raising awareness of development issues and exploring the power of the internet to reach people around the world.

Development policy is a key part of the "Europe 2020" vision presented by president Barroso. In particular, as we look ahead to a "global Europe", it is in times of development challenges that the EU can

become a champion of global governance – challenges which include world economic recovery, climate change, migration, food security and making progress towards the Millennium Development Goals.

The Commission is already exploiting its expertise in development and strengthening the link between development policy, researchers, national authorities and civil society.

Pooling intellectual resources and putting forward innovative ideas has always been – and will continue to be – a strong focus of Andris Piebalgs, an experienced Latvian politician who has held key positions in both national and European politics.

Getting the message across properly about the EU's concrete contribution to world development will be at the heart of the new Commissioner's work.

# We believe in partnership: Areas of EU's work in Tanzania



The European Union's overarching priority is to help Tanzania meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through support to National Poverty Reduction Programmes, MKUKUTA and MKUZA. The EU works together in partnership with the Government of Tanzania and several Non-Governmental organizations to achieve this priority. The Development Cooperation Programme includes many projects and they range widely in scope and focus. This project-based support is complimentary to the General Budget Support of the European Union to Tanzania. Most of the projects supported by EU relate to one or more of the 4 areas of focus; Economics, Infrastructure, Natural Resources, Governance, Political and Trade. In this issue we will bring you some brief information on the areas of focus and in the coming issues we will be bringing you a summary of a cross section of projects supported by the European Union in Tanzania.

## **Budget Support**

To support the implementation of Tanzania's growth and poverty reduction strategy, the EU will transfer 300 million euros over the coming six years to the Tanzanian Treasury. Measurable reform of public finance management and a stable economic framework are critical areas for the mobilisation of these funds. The

amount of budget support is also linked to performance in areas such as economic growth, poverty reduction and domestic accountability.

## **Agriculture**

The overall aim is to enhance an enabling environment for Tanzanian farmers. EU funded programmes and projects include support to coffee and tea research, facilitation of market access to small holders and capacity building. The new Trade and Agricultural Support Programme, with a budget of 9.4 million euros for the first phase, will support the whole agricultural value chain in Tanzania. The agricultural programme is complemented by grants to several Non-State Actors active in the agriculture sector.

## **Energy**

In energy the European Union is working with the Government and international partners on the modernisation of energy sources and attempting to address energy needs of poor rural populations. The EU is launching an 8 million euro project with the Government to scale up access to energy. In addition the EU supports NGOs implementing projects improving access to modern energy services in rural areas. A special EU Energy Facility was launched at the end of 2009 to provide funding for NGO programmes in this area.

## **Environment and Climate Change**

The European Union takes part in the ongoing policy dialogue with the international partners and the Government of Tanzania on environment and climate change, especially in the context of the Copenhagen Summit of December 2009. In addition the EU co-funding a number of projects with NSAs to enhance the sustainable management of natural resources (forests, water, fisheries, wildlife), the conservation of ecosystems and the improvement of people's livelihoods. A pilot initiative on establishing eco-villages within the Global Climate Change Alliance was approved in December 2009.

## **Food Security**

The European Union has allocated 47.2 million euro to Tanzania to contribute to food security in the country, out of which 34.8 million euro through General Budget Support and 12.4 million euro through NGO food security related projects.

## **Governance**

Programmes include support to the Tanzanian Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs to improve aid management and donor coordination; programmes with the East African Community (EAC) to promote political integration and the development of best practices in good governance, democracy /



elections and migration managementsupport to strengthen conflict prevention and resolution capabilities in Eastern and Southern Africa with a focus on combating illicit trafficking of small arms and light weapons.

#### **Infrastructure**

Traditionally, transport has been, and still is, one of the major sectors of concentration of the European Union. Examples of recently completed projects include the Mwanza/Shinyanga – Tinde and Isaka – Nzega road projects, the Morogoro – Dodoma road projects, the Mwanza Urban and peripheral Roads project and the rehabilitation of Zanzibar port. On-going projects include the rehabilitation of the Mandela road in Dar es Salaam. In the future funds will be provided through a Transport Sector Budget Support Programme.

#### **Non-State Actors**

The European Union currently manages over forty grant contracts with community based organisations, national and international NGOs, research institutes and universities. The total contribution is about 60 million euro. These projects have a wide coverage, including service provision, scientific research, capacity building and advocacy. They also cover a wide range of areas such

as human rights, health, education, gender welfare and social protection of vulnerable people (elderly, people with disabilities, albinos, orphans and vulnerable children), food security, agriculture, natural resources, management and environment protection, marine and wildlife conservation, climate change, water and sanitation, and renewable energies.

Additional and increasing support will be provided in the coming years to strengthen the capacity of Non-State Actors to strategically and effectively engage in policy monitoring, dialogue and advocacy.

#### **Regional Integration**

The EU is supporting the process of regional integration in East and Southern Africa through a regional Indicative Programme of 645 million euro. These funds are supporting economic integration and trade, political integration, infrastructure development and environmental management. The four regional organisations involved are: EAC, Comesa, IGAD and the IOC. The EU in Tanzania is supporting the implementation of the EAC Customs Union and Common Market through capacity building of the EAC Secretariat with more than 5 million euro per year.

#### **Trade**

The EU is supporting the integration of Tanzania into the world economy through its trade related assistance projects. A key objective of these programmes is to strengthen Tanzania's trade policy formulation capacities in the context of the ongoing negotiations within the EAC, with the EU for the establishment of an Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA), and at the World Trade Organization. This support is channelled mainly through the Tanzanian Ministry of Industry, Trade and Marketing (MITM). The MITM is benefiting from a 4 million euro assistance package to strengthen trade negotiation skills and to help addressing barriers to trade such customs delays, technical norms and standards and food safety standards.

#### **Water**

The water sector also receives substantial assistance from the EU, with a considerable number of water supply projects already completed in several regions of Tanzania. Larger programmes remain under implementation in Iringa, Mwanza and Mbeya. These projects are complemented by smaller activities carried out at local level by several NGOs. The EU supports 17 water and sanitation programmes with total budget of 70 million euro.

# WHAT'S HAPPENING IN THE DELEGATION

## WELCOME



**Paddy Siyanga Knudsen** joins the delegation as Programme Officer in Economics section after working 3

years in the EU delegation in Zambia. She previously worked for 3 years for an EU funded project on Private Sector development in Zambia.

This Zambian heart has an optimistic attitude for a progressive change and development in Africa. "I have worked for the EU most of my working life and I am glad to join yet another dream team in making a difference and a contribution to sustainable development for Africa. I look forward to working with the EAC and other regional organisations in the area of peace and security and governance as well as supporting EU efforts working with CSOs in food security and other areas. Tanzania and Zambia have some similarities and I feel very welcome. Asante sana! "



**Ferdinand Mgya** joins Natural Resources section in the delegation as Programme Officer.

He previously worked for Technoserve an American International NGO, Millennium Villages Programme (UNDP project), World Vision Tanzania and MS Tanzania.

"I like my new job and it is challenging. I used to spend most of the hours with community at grass-root level in my previous jobs; but here things seem to be different since, I will be managing projects from my office. I feel good to work in a multicultural office."



**Adam Grodzicki** joined Delegation Tanzania on the 1st of March as a Head of Infrastructure section. The job is quite challenging as

transport, being majority of infrastructure portfolio, is a focal sector in Tanzania and plays an important role in development plans of the country. In fact, I have dealt with infrastructure related projects and programs for most of my career, both as a government and Commission agent.

I joined the Commission in Jan 2007 as a Contract Agent in EU Delegation Zambia but switched to official post at DG RTD (Research) later that year.

This is my first contact with Tanzania: I have heard a lot of its beauties and friendliness of its people and look forward to exploring it.



**Fabrizio** joins the EU Tanzania team from the Delegation Mozambique where he spent the last five fantastic years in monitoring the construction of twenty

hospitals, the rehabilitation of a couple of roads and a number of Water Facility Projects

But his African experience started many years ago in Madagascar where he followed the rehabilitation of many roads. "I have experienced some years in the cold Europe, Albania and Brussels but the "Mal d'Africa" drove me to accept the task of Regional Transport Adviser for the SADC region based in Botswana.

I am joining Delegation Tanzania full of ambitious ideas in my mind with the secret vision of being part of the "Tanzanian Dream Team"



**Guillaume Barraut** joined the Economics section in February 2010. Prior to joining the Delegation, he worked in France in a consultancy firm on

institutional development projects (Africa, Eastern Europe, Central Asia). He also worked for the EU Delegation in Burkina Faso as an economist, dealing with PRSP, macro economy and Public Finance Management (PFM).

Barraut will mainly deal with PFM issues linked to General Budget Support (GBS) eligibility and performances.

# GOODBYE

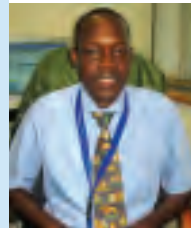


**Silemu Bilas** left the Delegation after working for four years in the Infrastructure section. Bilas will be

taking up a new assignment with a German Engineering firm in Morogoro.

"It has been a pleasure working with the EU, I have learned a lot along the way, but time has come for a change. I am looking forward to go back in the engineering field."

We wish you all the best Engineer Bilas



After working with the EU for a year as a driver, **James Mazigo** a young

ambitious gentleman resigned and decided to follow his dreams.

"My one year of working with you has been educational and I cannot thank you enough for the lessons I have learned, the patience you showed to me, and the joy you chose to share with me and all that you had to put up with me. Thank you again."

James is going to start his own tours and Safari Company, the thing he loves best and will be based in Arusha, according to him, his sweet refuge. "Safari is my business and I cannot wait to see the simbas, hippos, twigs and trek through the wilds of this beautiful land.

James will sorely be missed and we wish him all the best



**Divina Perreira** left in December 2009 after working in the Delegation for 24 years as Personal assistant to the Head

of Delegation and later as the personal assistance to the Head of Cooperation. She also worked as the training officer for the Delegation staff.

We wish her all the best in the future.