



PARTNERSHIP IN ACTION

40 Years of Partnership between
the European Union and Tanzania



our world
our dignity
our future



2015
European Year
for Development

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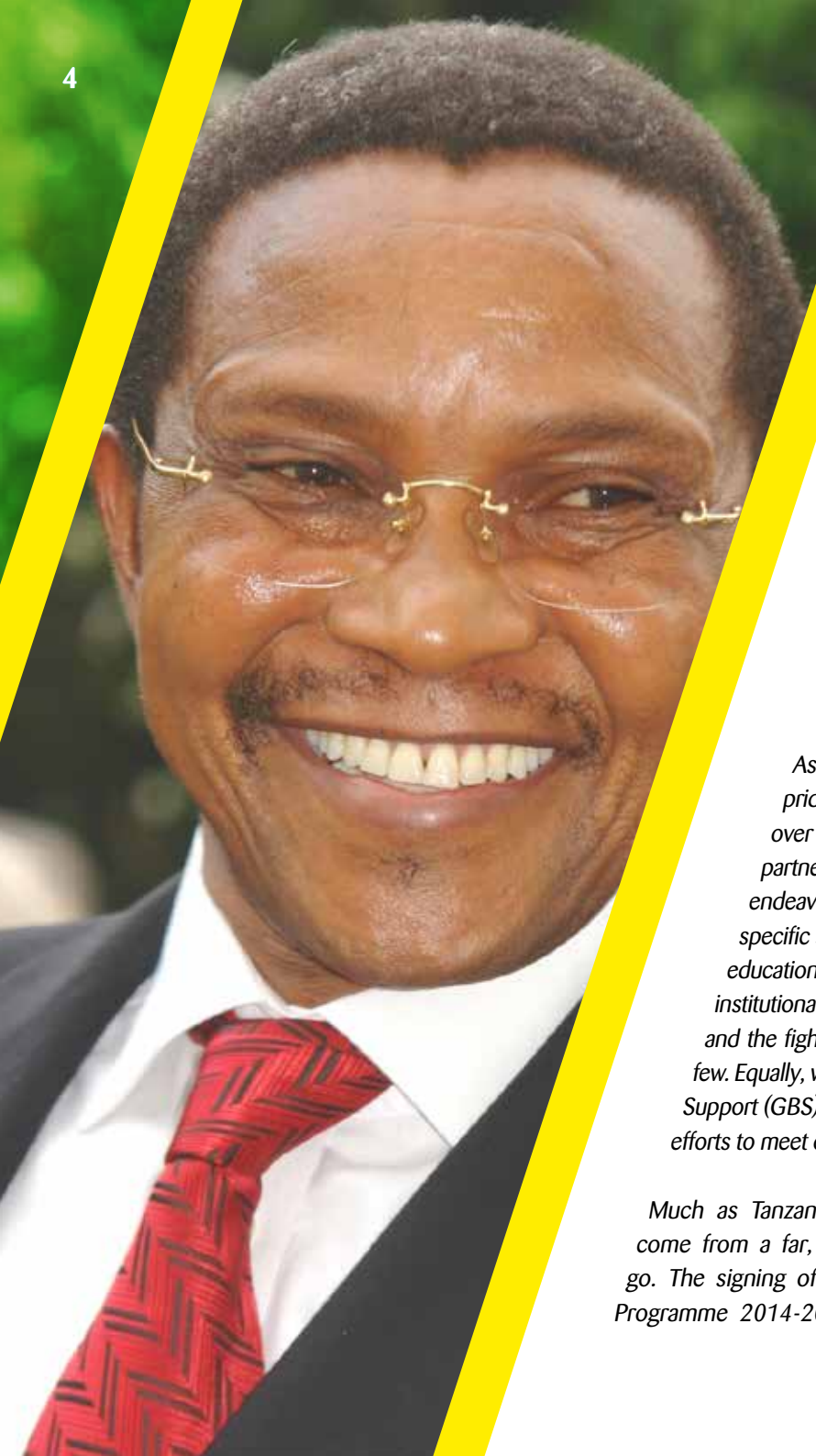
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JAKAYA KIKWETE

President of the United Republic of Tanzania, 2005-2015

Tanzania and European countries have had historical relations for the past centuries. It was not until 4th December, 1975, Tanzania and the European Union entered into a cooperation agreement. Ever since, the relations between Tanzania and the European Union have grown from strength to strength. The successful generations of leaders have continued to nurture these relations to their excellent level they are today. This year, our relations will be 40 years stronger.

As we celebrate our 40th anniversary, we take pride in the milestone achievements recorded over these four decades. EU has been a reliable partner and supporter of our development endeavours. We are grateful for the sectoral specific support in improving access to water, education, health, strengthening governance, institutional capacity building, trade facilitation and the fight against piracy, to mention but a few. Equally, we appreciate the General Budget Support (GBS) which continued to bolster our efforts to meet our fiscal spending targets.

Much as Tanzania and EU relations have come from a far, we have a long way to go. The signing of the National Indicative Programme 2014-2020 between Tanzania

and EU with foreseen funding worth 626 million Euros was very reassuring of our continued commitment to work together in the areas of general budget support, energy and sustainable agriculture. Such support will go a long way towards complementing our ongoing efforts to address barriers to growth, development and poverty reduction.

In the next decade, Tanzania and EU will celebrate the golden jubilee of bilateral cooperation. The jubilee will coincide with the climax of Tanzania's Development Vision 2025 that aimed at seeing Tanzania as a knowledge based and semi-industrialized middle income country, with the GDP per capital income of at least \$3,000.

As we embark on our next decade of cooperation, we should endeavour to promote bilateral trade, investment and economic relations between Tanzania and EU, and within the envisaged framework of Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) between the EU and the East African Community (EAC).

As I look forward to my end of tenure in office this year, I am amply satisfied that I am leaving behind strong EU-Tanzania cooperation and relationship. I am confident that the successive generations of leaders from both sides shall sustain the momentum and take our relations to their highest possible destination.

FEDERICA MOGHERINI

High Representative of the Union for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy, Vice-President of the European Commission

Cooperation between the European Union and the United Republic of Tanzania has spanned through almost all the lifetime of our institutions. In forty years we have travelled a long way. And we are now willing to move to the next stage of our relationship, strengthening our partnership with the East African Community.

The EU has always supported Tanzania's economic and social development. Through time, though, our relationship has become more complex and more mature. Economic integration as well as political and security considerations at regional level are becoming shared priorities. Of course none of this could happen without the stable and peaceful Tanzania that we have enjoyed just over fifty years. This is a remarkable achievement, in a region that has experienced too many conflicts in the past decades. The EU highly values the United Republic of Tanzania's contribution to peace and democracy in Africa.

Regional integration can be central to the development of Eastern Africa and of the whole continent, both in economic and security terms. For this reason the European Union has been in dialogue with Tanzania at a regional level, too, since the country became a founding member of the revived East African Community in 2000. The Economic Partnership Agreement we are now ratifying will boost trade and investment in the East Africa region and with the European Union.

Our world today is more connected, more contested and more complex than ever. In an age when security threats know no border, international cooperation is crucial to address our common challenges. I believe we need to build a global network of regional partnerships and intercontinental alliances: the long lasting relationship between the European Union, Tanzania and the East African Community can be an important building bloc towards a more cooperative and more just world order.

F. Mogherini



THE EUROPEAN UNION – PAST AND PRESENT

Today, the European Union is the world's largest aid donor and biggest trader – assuming a unique position to influence and support sustainable growth and development across the globe, particularly in Africa. Back in the 1950s, the picture was very different: Europe was coping with the aftermath of the world's deadliest battle to date, World War II, and the continent was fractured by political and economic divisions.

Yet it was around this time that the beginnings of the modern-day European Union began to take shape. Six European nations, determined to mend the rifts that embroiled European countries in the wake of World War II and to prevent future conflict, joined together in March 1957 to sign the Treaties of Rome.

The Treaties of Rome established the European Economic Community and the European Atomic Energy Community, which joined the European Coal and Steel Community, created in 1951, as the early drivers of economic integration within Europe. At the core of this effort was the building of a common market, where people, goods and services can move freely across borders.

Inspired by the vision of Sir Winston Churchill, Robert Schuman, Konrad Adenauer, Altiero Spinelli and others who called for post-war unification of Europe, the Treaties of Rome set in motion a series of initiatives resulting ultimately in the formation of today's global powerhouse, the European Union (EU).

At the same time as the European Union has gradually taken shape over the past half century, so the United Republic of Tanzania emerged from its own battles with colonialism as an independent nation, with its own distinct set of values and as a leading player in the East Africa region.

The EU has had a presence in Tanzania since 1975 and for the past 40 years has provided support to and developed cooperation with the country through its member states on the ground and the local Delegation of the European Union.

THE BEGINNINGS OF THE EU – FROM THE ECSC TO THE EUROPEAN UNION

Home to some 500 million people, the European Union currently is an association of 28 sovereign member states, bound together by a common vision first laid out more than 50 years ago. The founding fathers of the EU established a core set of values that still drive the Union today in its various roles as peacekeeper, humanitarian aid donor, global trading power and development partner.

Coal and steel: the first attempt at a Common Market

Formally established in 1992, the European Union first took root in Europe in 1951, when Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands signed a treaty establishing the European Coal and Steel Economic Community (ECSC). The ECSC was the first experiment in establishing a common market for European countries: in this instance specifically the management of coal and steel products.

The new community was designed to encourage peace by deterring its member countries from developing weapons on their own to use against each other. Generally deemed a success, the six founding members

turned towards other areas of economic integration. On 25 March 1957, they signed the Treaties of Rome, the first treaty establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) and the second forming the European Atomic Energy Community (EURATOM).

The European Economic Community

The European Economic Community took the notion of the European common market one step further, by laying down the fundamental freedoms of movement the present-day European Union still upholds: to all people, services, goods and capital.

One of the most significant achievements of the EEC was the establishment of a «custom's union» which, by its completion in 1968, saw the abolishment of all customs duties and quotas between member states and the enforcement of a common external tariff for goods from non-EEC countries.

The EEC also laid out objectives for common agriculture, trade and transport policies and founded key decision-making institutions – such as the early incarnation of the European Parliament – that would later become the basis of the EU.

The European Community and the European Union

With the signing of the Maastricht Treaty in 1992, the European Economic Community was renamed the “European Community”, and became one of the three founding pillars of the EU, known as the Community Pillar. The other two pillars are Common Foreign and Security Policy and the Police and Judicial Cooperation in Criminal Matters.

The same Treaty gave birth to the European Union, which embraces these three pillars and the institutional triangle of the European Council, the European Commission and the European Parliament.

MILESTONES ON THE ROAD TO INTEGRATION

The road to European integration has been a gradual one and marked by several legislative acts which have expanded on the original vision of the European Union's founding fathers.

Towards a single market

Key to the EEC's development in the late 1980s was the signature of the Single European Act (SEA) in 1986, in which the EEC agreed to take gradual, progressive steps to achieve a true common market by 1992. The Single European Act came about in response to the need of the growing number of members in the EEC to develop a fully-fledged common market – an area with no obstacles standing in the way of the movement of goods, people, services and capital.

As the SEA moved towards its target, a series of events in Europe's history fuelled the movement for European integration, among them the collapse of communism in Central and Eastern Europe, the spectacular fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989, the crumbling of Yugoslavia and the reunification of Germany in 1990.

New ideas were emerging about the future shape and direction of European integration. These concepts were no longer dominated by a pure emphasis on trade and economics, but extended to the international role of the EU, including its growing need to build its political clout, assist with countries outside its borders and speak with one voice on matters of foreign policy.

By 1991, negotiations were underway that would transform these concepts into a reality.

The birth of the European Union

On 7 February 1992, in the Dutch city of Maastricht, heads of state and governments representing the EEC member states signed the Treaty on European Union – commonly referred to as the Maastricht Treaty.

This Treaty saw the removal of the word “Economic” from the European Economic Community, introduced EU citizenship for all EU member states, foresaw the creation of a common currency, and moved the Union through its newly-created second and third pillars into political and judicial dimensions.

Three treaties

As part of the Maastricht Treaty, the European Union committed itself to adopting a coherent and feasible common foreign and security policy. This concept was taken one stage further in 1997 when the [Treaty of Amsterdam](#) saw the creation of the post of “High Representative” to coordinate the development and implementation of the common policy, cementing the role of the EU as a political force in the international arena.

In addition, the Treaty of Amsterdam increased the powers of the Union by, inter alia, creating a Community employment policy, introducing measures aimed at bringing the Union closer to its citizens, and strengthening the role of the European Parliament.

A few years later, in 2001, the [Treaty of Nice](#) introduced a set of reforms to prepare the EU’s institutions for sizeable enlargement. These reforms included weighting of votes in the Council, extension of qualified majority voting and simplification of the rules of enhanced cooperation among certain member states.

By 2009, successive EU enlargements had increased the number of member states to 27. It was therefore necessary to adapt the way the European institutions functioned and how decisions were taken. This need was met by the enactment of the Treaty of Lisbon.

The [Treaty of Lisbon](#), which entered into force on December 1 2009, takes the form of a series of amendments to the founding Treaties. Significantly, it abandoned the idea of a creating a European constitution, which had been touted in the early 2000s but had failed to be ratified by several member states. The draft Constitution became the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the EU annexed to the Treaty.

At a broad level, the Treaty of Lisbon made the following changes to the European Union:

- ▶ amended the rules concerning the composition of the Commission, the European Parliament, the Committee

of the Regions and the European Economic and Social Committee;

- ▶ introduced a new definition of qualified majority voting for decisions in the Council and expanded the areas subject to this type of majority decision;
- ▶ abolished the old pillar structure and introduced a new distribution of competences between the EU and member states;
- ▶ simplified the legislative procedures and the types of legal acts adopted in the EU, notably by increasing co-decision powers of the European Parliament;
- ▶ created two new functions in the EU institutional architecture
 - a permanent President of the European Council (currently Donald Tusk) instead of the 6-months rotating presidencies
 - the merger of the figure of the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy with the role of Vice-President of the European Commission (currently Federica Mogherini)
- ▶ gave national parliaments in the EU a larger role; and
- ▶ increased EU powers in the areas of border control, asylum and immigration; judicial cooperation in civil matters; judicial cooperation in criminal matters; police cooperation.

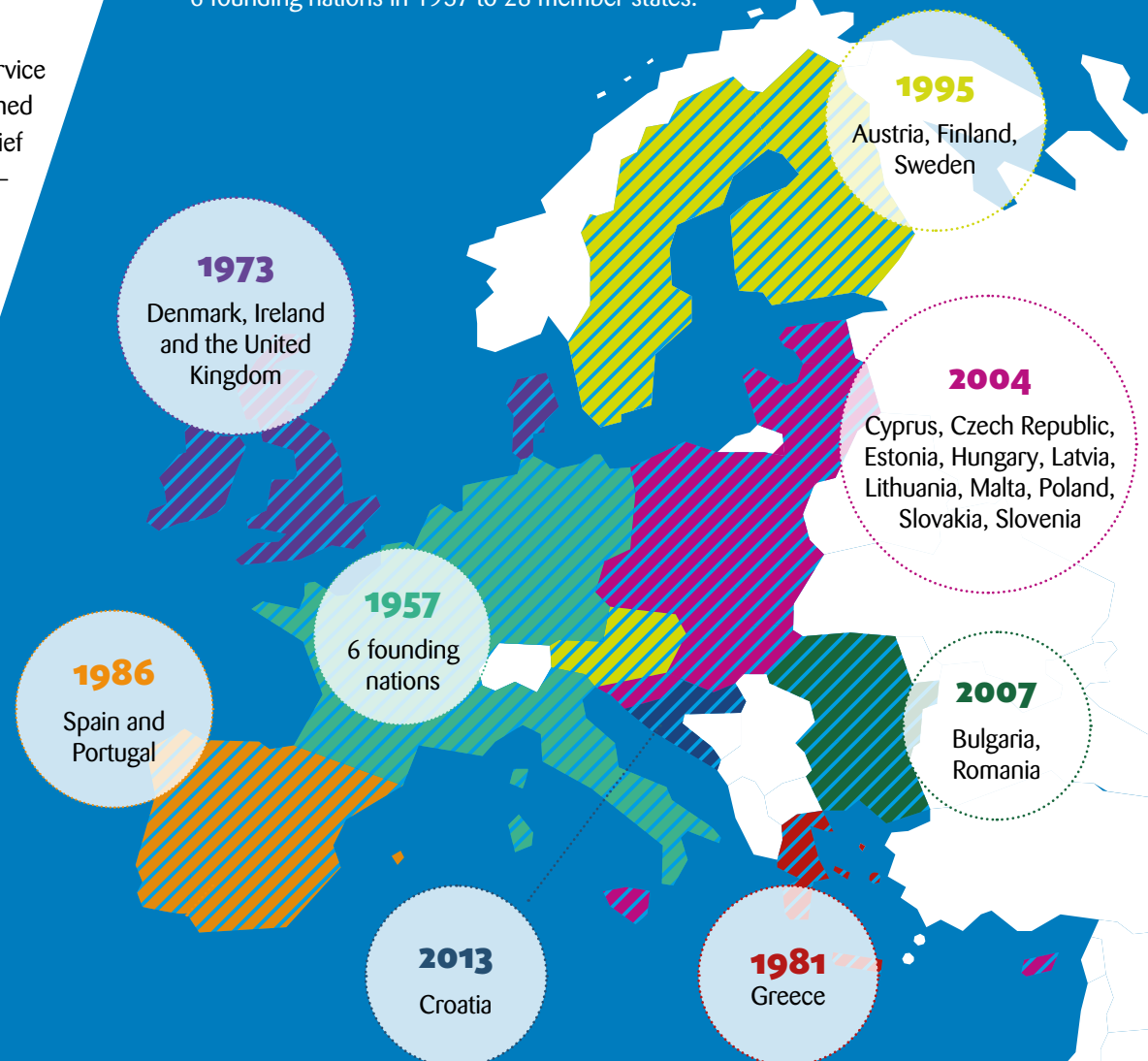
Creation of the European External Action Service

Under the Treaty of Lisbon, EU action at international level increased. Above all, the Treaty of Lisbon gave greater coherence and visibility to the EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy. The EU acquired a legal personality, enabling it to negotiate and to be a contracting party in international Treaties.

The Treaty also foresaw the establishment of an EU diplomatic service called the European External Action Service (EEAS). Formally launched on 1 January 2011, the Service helps the EU's foreign affairs chief – the High Representative for Foreign Affairs and Security Policy – carry out the Union's Common Foreign and Security Policy. The EEAS, as envisioned by the Treaty, brings together expertise and staff from EU and national diplomatic services. The EEAS at its birth counted 3,400 staff and 139 diplomatic missions around the world, the Delegations of the European Union.

EU ENLARGEMENT – AN EVER-GROWING COMMUNITY

The EU is an ever-growing community which has grown from 6 founding nations in 1957 to 28 member states.



THE EUROPEAN UNION IN THE WORLD

ONE VOICE ON THE WORLD: CFSP

The EU's Common Foreign and Security Policy works as a tool for cooperation between member states on international issues of mutual concern, posing no limitations to the sovereignty over matters of national security, defence and foreign policy which all EU countries maintain. The CFSP has five fundamental objectives:

- ▶ Safeguard the common values, fundamental interests, independence and integrity of the EU in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter.
- ▶ Strengthen the security of the EU in all ways.
- ▶ Preserve peace and strengthen international security, in accordance with the principles of the UN Charter.
- ▶ Promote international cooperation.
- ▶ Develop and consolidate democracy and the rule of law, and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

YAOUNDÉ TO LOMÉ TO COTONOU

Since the Yaoundé (1963) and Lomé (1975) Conventions, there has been substantial cooperation between the EU and the ACP countries. The framework for this cooperation has changed over the years and is now guided by the Cotonou Agreement of 2000.

A LONG STANDING DEVELOPMENT PARTNER

In 2014 the EU (including EU Member States) maintained its position as the world's biggest development partner by contributing EUR 58.2 billion in Official Development Assistance. The primary goal of EU development cooperation is to support poverty eradication and sustainable development. The EU's development assistance is not to be confused with the principle of charity or perceived as mere hand-outs of money.

THE COTONOU AGREEMENT

The ACP-EU Partnership Agreement, signed in Cotonou, Benin, on 23 June 2000, was concluded for a 20-year period from 2000 to 2020. It is the most comprehensive partnership agreement between developing countries and the EU. It is the framework for EU's relations with 79 countries from Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific (ACP). In 2010, ACP-EU cooperation has been adapted to new challenges such as climate change, food security, regional integration, State fragility and aid effectiveness.

The fundamental principles of the Agreement include equality of partners, global participation (States and non-state actors), dialogue and regionalisation. The Agreement entered into force in April 2003 and has been revised in 2005 and 2010 in accordance with the revision clause to re-examine the Agreement every five years.

The Cotonou Agreement establishes a comprehensive partnership with 3 pillars:

- ▶ ***Development cooperation***
- ▶ ***Political cooperation***
- ▶ ***Economic and trade cooperation***





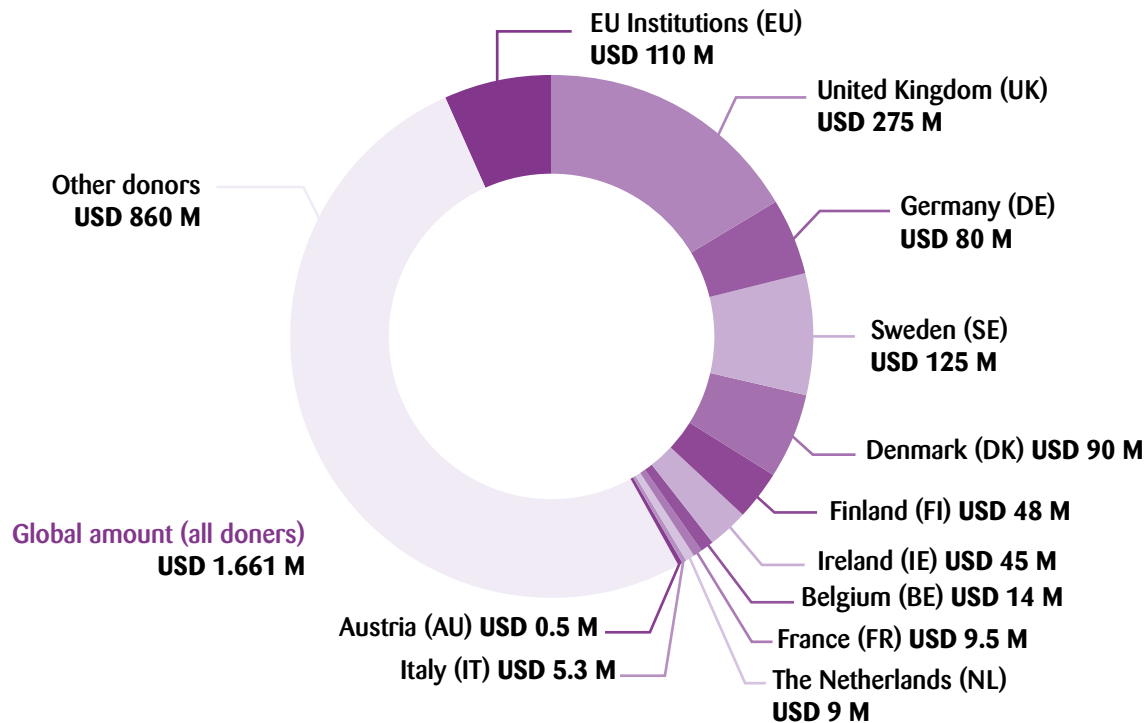
The EU has developed a long tradition of providing funds for projects and programmes with long-term gains for communities and families: clean and safe drinking water, access to life-saving health interventions, education, improved roads and other fundamental necessities to help rid poverty.

The EU's development cooperation is not a one-size-fits-all application. It is based on a policy of tailoring assistance very specifically to the particular needs of recipient countries, and can be channelled in the form of humanitarian aid, direct budget support, sector programme support or project aid. It is guided by the European Consensus for Development (2006) and the Agenda for Change (2011), as well as the principles

of Policy Coherence for Development, which are to strengthen the synergies between non-aid policies and its development objectives in areas such as trade and finance, climate change, food security, migration, and security. The international Aid Effectiveness Agenda is further enhanced by EU joint programming efforts in partner countries.

For the past 15 years, the overarching aim of EU development cooperation has been to achieve the eight Millennium Development Goals, agreed to by most of the world's leaders in 2000. In September 2015, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development was adopted at a UN Summit in New York. The EU has been a leader in contributing to this process from the start: its proposals were presented in the publication "A Decent Life for All". The EU is now committed to take the Sustainable Development agenda forward, both inside the EU (through forthcoming initiatives like, inter alia, the Circular Economy Strategy which is designed to address more sustainable patterns of production and consumption) and by supporting implementation efforts in other countries, in particular the ones most in need. One major innovation in the 2030 Agenda is an acknowledgement that working towards sustainable development requires simultaneous progress on three fronts, with economic, social and environmental issues tackled together in an integrated manner.

OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT TO TANZANIA IN 2013



Note: Amount in USD millions / Source CDA 2013

JOINT POLITICAL AMBITIONS BASED ON THE EU STRATEGY FOR AFRICA

Europe and Africa are connected by history, culture, strong trade links and aid flows. But for too long the EU's relations with Africa were too fragmented, both in policy formulation and implementation. That is why in 2005 the European Union rose to the challenge and adopted an EU Strategy for Africa.

The purpose of this strategy was to give the EU a comprehensive, integrated and long-term framework for its relations with the African continent as well as to support Africa's efforts to reach the UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) (anti-poverty targets) by 2015.

In 2007, this Strategy was taken to a new level by the adoption of the Joint EU-Africa Strategy in Lisbon. Under the new joint strategy, both sides agreed to pursue common interests and strategic objectives together, beyond the focus of traditional development policy. The two continents started cooperating as equal partners.

The joint strategy has considerably extended the Africa-EU political dialogue and cooperation and is the overall political framework defining the relations between Africa and the EU. Its four main objectives are:

1. Improving the Africa-EU political partnership

2. Promoting:

- ▶ peace, security, democratic governance and human rights
- ▶ basic freedoms, gender equality
- ▶ sustainable economic development, including industrialisation
- ▶ regional and continental integration
- ▶ ensuring that all the Millennium Development Goals are met in all African countries by 2015

3. Effective multilateralism

4. A people-centred partnership

The partnership grew across the years through four Summits at Heads of State level: in Cairo (2001), Lisbon (2007), Tripoli (2010), and Brussels (2014).

FOSTERING ECONOMIC RELATIONS AND TRADE

The concept of free trade is at the very core of the EU, dating back to the 1950s when the European Economic Community made the historic step of removing customs duties and tariffs between member countries.

Trade was one of the first areas in which EU countries agreed to pool their sovereignty. When negotiating international trade agreements, the European Commission speaks with one voice on behalf of all 28 member states.

The EU's common external trade policy works on two complementary levels:

- ▶ **Multilateral:** the EU plays a key role in setting and negotiating trading rules through the World Trade Organization (WTO);
- ▶ **Bilateral:** the EU conducts trade directly with individual countries or groups (trade blocs).

Towards new ways of trade: Economic Partnership Agreements

Economic Partnership Agreements (EPAs) are trade and development agreements negotiated between the EU and African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) regions engaged in a regional economic integration process. EPAs between the EU and ACP countries signify a new and important approach to the longstanding EU-ACP trading relationship. The ultimate objective remains the same: the gradual integration of the ACP countries into the world economy. It is the means of achieving this goal that have changed.

The Cotonou Agreement has, at its core, the central objectives of poverty reduction, sustainable development and progressive integration of ACP countries into the world economy. The agreement attempts to promote those through a comprehensive and integrated approach including a political dimension, a focus on participatory approaches, a strengthened focus on poverty reduction, reform of financial cooperation and a new framework of trade cooperation, of which EPAs are central components.

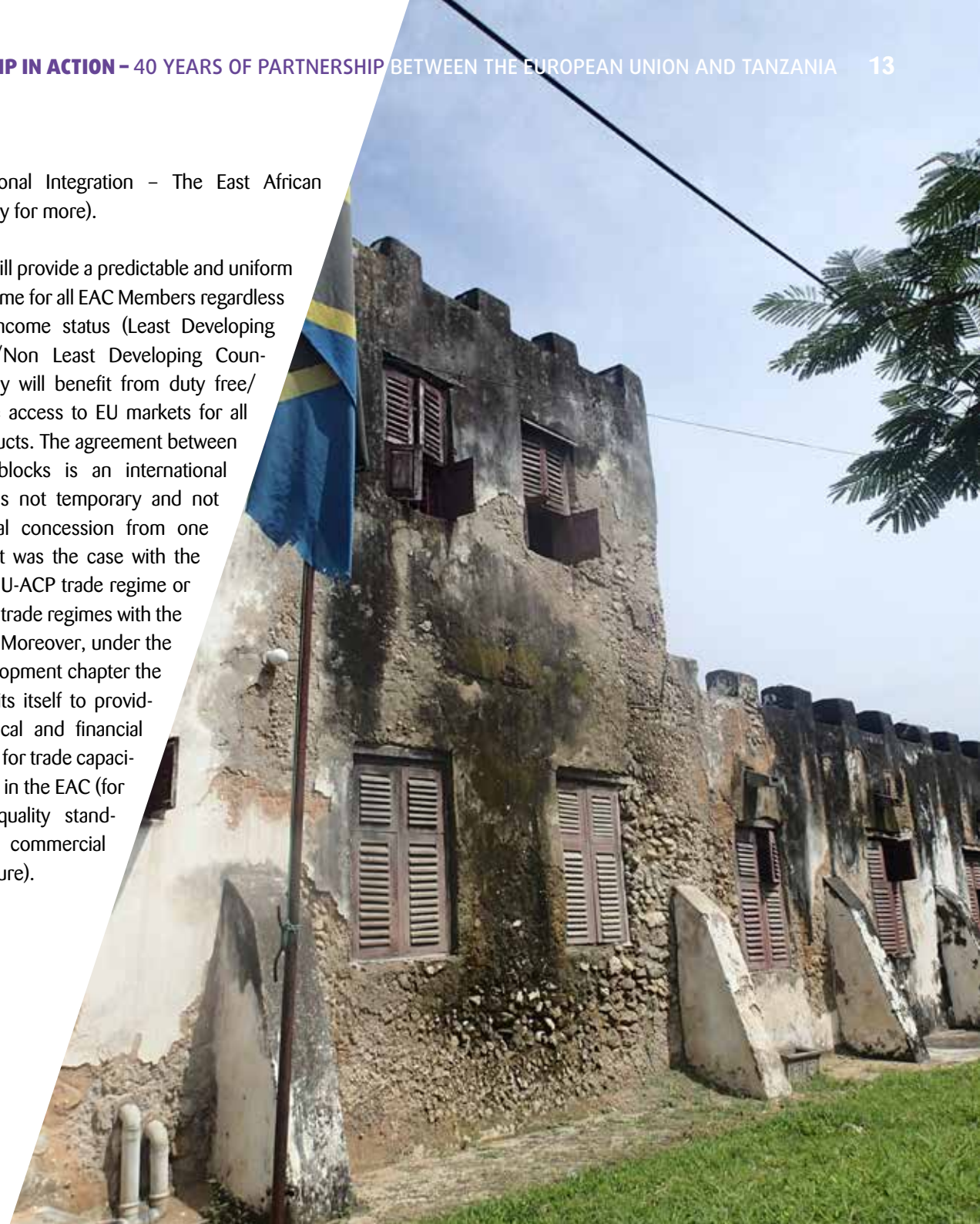
East Africa is a geographically and economically homogeneous region committed to regional integration. The EAC established a Customs Union in 2005 which was fully-fledged with zero internal tariffs as from 2010. The EAC, in fast tracking its economic integration process, ratified a more far-reaching common market protocol in July 2010. In November 2013, EAC Members signed a protocol on the monetary union. The integration agenda of the EAC is strongly political in nature as its ultimate goal is to become a federation.

On 16 October 2014, the East African Community, of which Tanzania is a member, agreed a region-to-region comprehensive EPA with the EU. The agreement covers goods and development cooperation and includes rendez-vous clauses for services and rules chapters. The agreement also contains an extensive chapter on fisheries, mainly aiming to reinforce cooperation on the sustainable use of resources. The deal is balanced and has what it takes to foster development. The deal is fully in line with the EAC Common External Tariff and supports the EAC's ambitious regional integration project.

EPAs are “tailor-made” to suit specific regional socio-economic circumstances and include a considerable flexible aspect as EU markets opened up fully and immediately (unilaterally by the EU since 1st January 2008), but allowed ACP countries 15 (and up to 25) years to open up to EU imports while providing protection for the sensitive 20% of imports. EPAs will contribute to increased trade between the EU and the EAC by providing legal certainty for businesses, ensuring WTO compliance, and asymmetry in favour of the EAC.

(see Regional Integration – The East African Community for more).

The EPA will provide a predictable and uniform trade scheme for all EAC Members regardless of their income status (Least Developing Countries/Non Least Developing Countries). They will benefit from duty free/ quota free access to EU markets for all their products. The agreement between the two blocks is an international treaty; it is not temporary and not a unilateral concession from one party, as it was the case with the previous EU-ACP trade regime or with other trade regimes with the EU (GSP). Moreover, under the EPA Development chapter the EU commits itself to providing technical and financial assistance for trade capacity building in the EAC (for example quality standards and commercial infrastructure).



TANZANIA IN FOCUS

THE ROAD TO INDEPENDENCE

It has now been just over half a century since the United Republic of Tanzania first emerged on the international stage as an independent nation. Previously, mainland Tanzania – known as Tanganyika – had been under British rule since 1919. Prior to that it had been under German control for twenty years.

As British rule continued after World War II, so a movement to liberate Tanganyika from its colonial administration began to emerge. This took a more concrete, formal shape in 1954 when the Tanganyika African Association was transformed into the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) by a charismatic young teacher Julius Nyerere. TANU's objective was national liberation.

With both the expense of its empire and calls for independence beginning to mount, the British decided to leave Tanganyika in 1961. That same year, Julius Nyerere became prime minister of the newly independent country and the following year president of the newly formed republic of Tanganyika.

1963 saw yet further changes, when the British left the close-lying protectorate, the Sultanate of Zanzibar, too. Within a year, the Sultanate was overthrown by the Afro-Shirazi Party in a violent, left-wing revolution. Through

skilful negotiations, Nyerere merged Zanzibar with Tanganyika to form Tanzania, with himself as president of the new country and the head of the Zanzibar government and leader of the Afro-Shirazi Party, Abeid Amani Karume, as vice-president.

In 1964, the United Republic of Tanzania was born.

EARLY YEARS

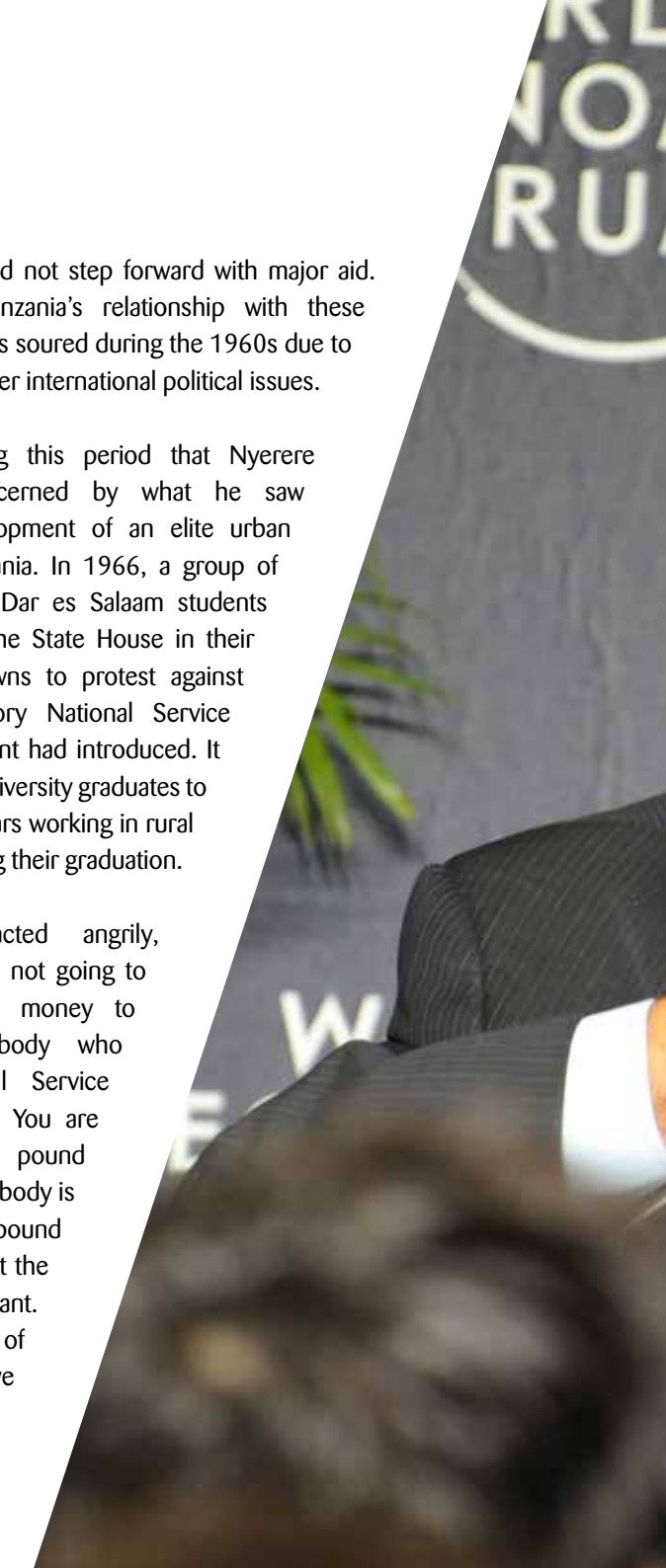
Although Tanzanians embraced independence with jubilant optimism for the future, Nyerere inherited from the colonial period a country poorly equipped to cope with the project of nation-building. The economy was weak and undeveloped, with virtually no industry, and the national treasury was depleted. In 1961, there were a total of 120 African university graduates in the country – including two lawyers, two engineers and 12 medical doctors.

At first, the newly formed government of Tanzania, led by Julius Nyerere, preferred to choose continuity over radical transformation of the economic and political structure. It committed to investing in education and a gradual Africanisation of the civil service. At the same time the Tanzanian government assumed that substantial foreign assistance would be forthcoming to fund new policies. But three key donors - Britain, the US and West

Germany – did not step forward with major aid. Moreover, Tanzania's relationship with these three countries soured during the 1960s due to differences over international political issues.

It was during this period that Nyerere became concerned by what he saw as the development of an elite urban class in Tanzania. In 1966, a group of University of Dar es Salaam students marched to the State House in their academic gowns to protest against the compulsory National Service the government had introduced. It required all university graduates to spend two years working in rural areas following their graduation.

Nyerere reacted angrily, declaring "I'm not going to spend public money to educate anybody who says National Service is a prison... You are demanding a pound of flesh; everybody is demanding a pound of flesh except the poor peasant. What kind of country are we building?"





SALIM AHMED SALIM

Prime Minister, Tanzania 1984-1985
Secretary-General of the OAU
1989-2001

In the forty years of cooperation between the United Republic of Tanzania and the European Union, I have witnessed many changes. I have seen how the European Union's presence has expanded with time and adapted to meet Tanzania's more pressing social and economic needs. Dialogue with the Tanzanian government in identifying those needs has been and remains a crucial component in formulating relevant development programmes for Tanzania. I congratulate the EU on reaching this significant milestone in its development aid history.

At the same time I have also seen Tanzania emerge from its colonial past and establish its own social values and economy. During the last forty years, the United Republic of Tanzania has also emerged as a key player in establishing greater regional cooperation with its neighbours and as an active partner on the international scene.

Serving my country at the Organization of African Union and at the United Nations, I am proud to say that Tanzania has always pleaded for peace, stability, mutual respect and understanding, the promotion of fundamental freedoms, and for people-centred development. The European Union has been, through its development and its concrete action, an inspiring champion of the same values.

I wish Tanzania, Africa and Europe will continue cooperating this way for the betterment of our peoples' life.

THE TANZANIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM

Tanzania was the first African nation to use the popular African song “God Bless Africa” as its anthem in 1961 when it was still Tanganyika. This was retained after the union with Zanzibar in 1964. It is now also used by South Africa (as part of the current anthem) and Zambia (with different words), and formerly used by Zimbabwe, Ciskei, and Transkei. The version used in Tanzania is in Kiswahili (the official language of the country).

<i>Mungu ibariki Afrika</i>	<i>God Bless Africa.</i>
<i>Wabariki viongozi wake</i>	<i>Bless its leaders.</i>
<i>Hekima, umoja na amani</i>	<i>Let Wisdom Unity and</i>
<i>Hizi ni ngao zetu</i>	<i>Peace be the shield of</i>
<i>Afrika na watu wake.</i>	<i>Africa and its people.</i>

KIBWAGIZO **CHORUS**

<i>Ibariki, Afrika</i>	<i>Bless Africa,</i>
<i>Ibariki, Afrika</i>	<i>Bless Africa,</i>
<i>Tubariki, watoto wa Afrika.</i>	<i>Bless the children of Africa.</i>

<i>Mungu ibariki Tanzania</i>	<i>God Bless Tanzania.</i>
<i>Dumisha uhuru na umoja</i>	<i>Grant eternal Freedom and Unity</i>
<i>wake kwa waume na watoto</i>	<i>To its sons and daughters.</i>
<i>Mungu, ibariki Tanzania, na watu wake.</i>	<i>God Bless Tanzania and its People.</i>

He ordered the students to go to their rural areas and before they left, he announced that, as an example to the educated elite, he was going to cut his own salary – and those of all senior government officials – by 20%, which he did.

THE ARUSHA DECLARATION

This incident is an illustration of Nyerere’s firmly held socialist beliefs which were summed up in an essay he wrote in 1962 entitled Ujamaa (familyhood): the Basis of African Socialism. In it he set out his belief that the personal accumulation of wealth in the face of widespread poverty was anti-social. Africa should strive to create a society based on mutual assistance and economic as well as political equality, such as he claimed had existed for centuries before European colonisation.

As the country struggled to find its feet both economically and politically, Nyerere returned to this early work to inform his radical new plan for Tanzania, known today as the Arusha Declaration. Signed in 1967 by the TANU leadership in the northern town of Arusha, the Arusha Declaration, written by Nyerere, outlines the principles of Ujamaa necessary to develop the nation’s economy. The declaration called for an overhaul of the economic system, through African socialism and self-reliance in locally administered villages.

Across the country people were encouraged to turn out to help their neighbours build new schools, repair roads and to plant and harvest food to sell for medical supplies. The government hoped that promoting such self-reliance would reduce Tanzania’s dependence on

foreign aid. True to his socialist principles, Nyerere also passed a Leadership Code which, among other things, prohibited government officials from holding shares in a private company, employing domestic staff or buying real estate to rent out for profit.

Under the Arusha Declaration, all land became common property, managed by the state. The government took over industry and banking and foreign direct investment was curtailed. A free education for every child was foreseen and there was a drive to teach school children to identify themselves as proud Tanzanians with a shared language – Swahili.

Nyerere asserted that socialism and democracy were inherent traditions in African society and did not need to be ‘taught’ to Tanzanians. In this way, he distanced his vision of socialism from the Chinese and Soviet-style Marxism prevalent at the time. Although his version of democracy was taken up enthusiastically by many Tanzanians, certain of his policies were criticised.

Notable amongst these was TANU’s decision in 1965 to ban multiparty politics, arguing that democracy was not synonymous with multiparty politics and that the new country’s challenges were so great that everyone had to work together. Voters were given a choice of candidates, but they were all TANU party members. Such steps divided his supporters, some claiming that Nyerere’s policies helped to keep together Tanzania as a peaceful society at a time when other newly independent African states were succumbing to civil war and dictatorships, others that he curtailed fundamental civil liberties.

Another controversial policy, adopted in accordance with the Arusha Declaration, was 'villagisation'. A largely rural society, Tanzanians were encouraged to revert to the communal-style farming of old in order to raise agricultural productivity levels and stimulate the country's economy. The move to reorganise rural populations into communal villages was met with only limited success, with only a handful of cooperative communities established voluntarily.

By 1974, exasperated by the slow progress of villagisation, the government ordered the forcible relocation of 80% of the population. Plagued by numerous problems such as infertile land, lack of necessary equipment and lack of will on the part of farm workers, the scheme resulted in a massive drop in national agricultural production and revenue from cash crops.

Later Nyerere admitted that some of the policies emanating from the Arusha Declaration had been a mistake. Nevertheless, the period saw progress towards social equality, the forging of a strong national identity and improvements in education and healthcare.

POST-ARUSHA

The late 1970s and early 1980s marked a period of economic decline for Tanzania. Aid donors who had flocked to Tanzania in the wake of the Arusha Declaration began to place increasing demands on the country to impose stringent economic reform. The most vocal of them was the International Monetary Fund



(IMF). Nyerere resisted this pressure until dissension grew to such a point among the government ranks that he resigned in 1985. In 1986 the Tanzanian government accepted the IMF terms.

A spate of structural adjustments ensued including cutting the civil service and selling off inefficient government-owned enterprises and public services. The long-term impact of structural adjustment on Tanzania is still hotly debated. Critics argue that many of Tanzania's ills were due to external factors – the lasting legacy of colonialism, sky-rocketing oil prices in the 1970s and an unfair global economic system. Advocates of structural adjustment argue that without these drastic measures, Tanzania would have been even worse off. They put the blame for Tanzania's economic decay on flawed domestic policies.

Next to the structural adjustment aid programme was the re-introduction of multiparty democracy in 1992. In elections in December 2005, Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete was elected president with 80% of the popular vote. Five opposition parties took 43 of 319 seats in the National Assembly. He replaced Benjamin Mkapa, who retired after a decade of intensive economic and political reforms. Kikwete was reelected president at elections in October 2010.

TANZANIA ON THE WORLD STAGE

Regarding its neighbours, from 1963, Tanzania provided a base for South African, Zimbabwean and Mozambican liberation movements within its territory as well as military

support. Nyerere's government was a keen supporter of liberating southern Africa from white minority rule. Tanzania itself remained relatively peaceful and was a regular attendee of UN, Organisation of African Unity and Commonwealth global forums.

In 1978, trouble flared up between Uganda and Tanzania, when Ugandan dictator Idi Amin ordered his soldiers to invade Tanzania, looting and burning villages along the Kagera River thought to harbour Ugandan rebels. The Tanzanian government responded with a force of 20, 000 Tanzanian soldiers, who joined with Ugandans to topple Amin and restore Milton Obote to power.

In more recent years, Tanzania has frequently opened its doors to civilians fleeing violence in the countries that surrounds it – Uganda, Burundi, Congo and Mozambique. During the Great Lakes region crisis of the 1990s Tanzania hosted hundreds of thousands of refugees. Tanzanian political leaders, namely President Mkapa and President Kikwete, participated actively to the regional diplomatic efforts to solve the crisis. Later 200,000 of them were naturalized as Tanzanian citizens. In April 2015, a political crisis in Burundi saw an estimated 90,000 refugees flood into Tanzania's western border country.

According to the United Nations, most of these last waves of refugees were women and children who had been subject to acts of intimidation, threats and fear of violence. In response, the European Union granted EUR 52 million in humanitarian aid (through the EC Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Department,

ECHO) to the Great Lakes Region. Most of the aid was earmarked to provide shelter, water and sanitation to the refugees as well as health assistance and protection.

Tanzanian is an active member of both the East African Community (EAC) and the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC).





JULIUS NYERERE

(13 April 1922 – 14 October 1999)

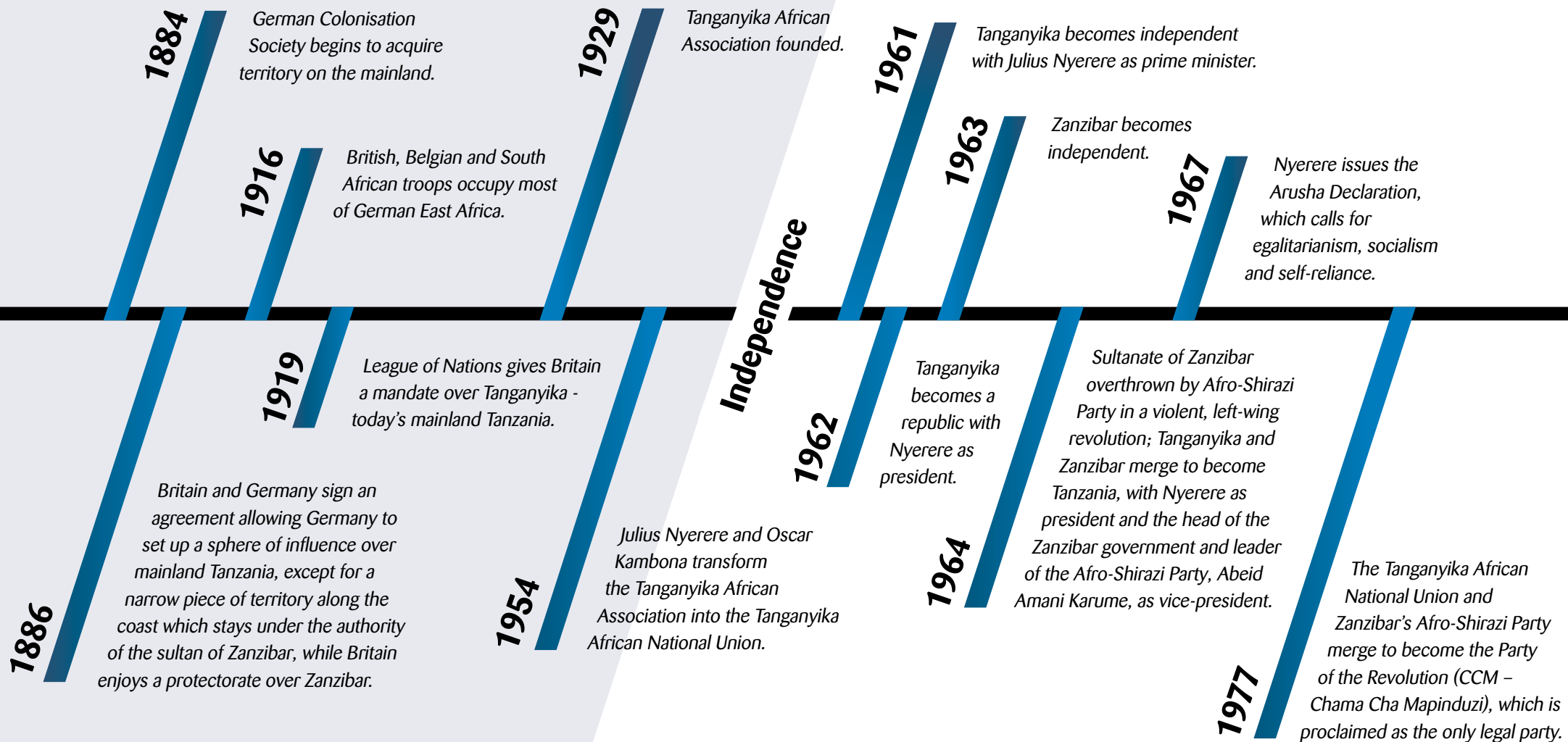
Julius Kambarage Nyerere was a Tanzanian politician who served as the leader of Tanzania, and previously Tanganyika, from 1960 until his retirement in 1985. Born in Tanganyika to Nyerere Burito, chief of the Zanaki, Nyerere came to be known as Baba wa Taifa (Father of the Nation).

Nyerere received his higher education at Makerere University in Kampala and the University of Edinburgh. After he returned to Tanganyika, he worked as a teacher. In 1954, he helped form the Tanganyika African National Union, which called for national independence.

When Tanganyika gained independence in 1961, he became the new country's first Prime Minister. The country became a republic in 1962, with Nyerere as the country's first president. During the first years, Nyerere created a single-party system and used "preventive detention" to eliminate trade unions and opposition. In 1964, Tanganyika became politically united with Zanzibar and was renamed Tanzania, with Nyerere as president of the unified country. He was the sole candidate for president in the unified country's first election, in 1965, and was reelected unopposed every five years until his retirement in 1985.

In 1985, after more than two decades in power, he relinquished power to his hand-picked successor, Ali Hassan Mwinyi. He died of leukaemia in London in 1999.

TIMELINE



FACTS AND FIGURES

Population - Approx. 50 million

Size - 947,300 sq km

Highest point (in Africa) - Mount Kilimanjaro, 5,895 metres, above sea level

Lowest point (in Africa) - Floor of Lake Tanganyika, 352 metres, below sea level

Official languages - Kiswahili and English



TANZANIA AND THE EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY

Tanzania has had a long history of cooperation with its East African neighbours. As early as 1927 the then Tanganyika joined the Customs Union with Kenya and Uganda. Later, it formed part of the East African High Commission (1948-1961); the East African Common Services Organisation (1961-1967); the East African Community (1967-1977) and the East African Co-operation (1993-2000).

The East African Community of Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya, which focused on greater regional integration, was dissolved in 1977 but was subsequently revived in 2000. The Community has since expanded to include the partner states of the Republic of Rwanda and the Republic of Burundi in 2007. The five EAC Partner States recognise that by pooling their resources and potential, they are in a better position to realise and sustain common development goals more easily than by national efforts alone.

The EAC region has a rich and varied natural resource base of vast fertile lands, mineral, water, energy, forestry and wildlife resources offering great scope for agricultural, industrial, tourism and trade development and expansion. The EAC's focus is to boost productivity through promotion of investments, industries and trade thereby creating a prosperous, competitive, secure, stable and politically united East Africa.

According to the Treaty for the Establishment of the East African Community (EAC), the vision of the Community – greater regional integration between partner states – is to be realised in an incremental progression through Four Pillars of a Customs Union; a Common Market; a Monetary Union; and ultimately a Political Federation.

The first pillar and entry point into the Community (Customs Union) was established in 2005. The second pillar (Common Market) was established in 2010, and with regard to the third pillar (Monetary Union), the Protocol was signed in November 2013. As for the 4th Pillar (Political Federation of the East African States), the Heads of State of the East African Community have directed that a Constitution-making process for the East African Federation commences. All these developments have increased the tempo of the regional integration and development process and are indicative of the benefits being accrued.

An additional objective of the EAC is to reinforce a common East African identity within the vision of a fully integrated East Africa, where there is guaranteed movement of the factors of production.

Steps already taken in this regard include the planned introduction of the East African Passport in 2015

and harmonisation of vehicle transit procedures and requirements to ease border crossing. In addition, policies continue to be pursued towards application of national status treatment to East African nationals in any of the partner states with respect to access to services in the fields of health, education and training, legal and judicial affairs, tourism and communications, among others.

Other measures include the already established convertibility of East African currencies (since 1997) and preparations towards the realisation of a single currency by 2024/25; progressive reduction of trade tariffs and revival of regional cooperation in research, human resources, and science and technology development. Cooperation in political affairs involve activities in the areas of legal and judicial affairs, regional defence and security and coordination of foreign policy.

The prospects are high that the region will realise its great potential to turn into an epicentre around which a wider Community could be built. Already, South Sudan and Somalia have expressed their wish to join the Community.

EU SUPPORT TO REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Since 2007, cooperation and political dialogue between Africa and the EU have been governed by the Joint Africa-EU Strategy. The Strategy identifies eight key areas of cooperation: peace and security, democratic governance and human rights; trade, regional integration

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY AT A GLANCE



DR RICHARD SEZIBERA

Secretary-General of the East African Community

This year marks fifteen years since the revitalised East African Community was established. In that time, the Community has moved forward at

quite a pace and expanded from the three founding members of Kenya, Tanzania, and Uganda to include Rwanda and Burundi. Within the Community's aim of achieving full regional integration both politically and economically, all other Partner States including Tanzania have played a much valued role and I look forward to their continued active involvement in the Community.

The spirit and principles of the East African Community have much in common with the European Union. Like our European counterparts -whose Union I like to call a sister organization- we at the Community share the belief that by pooling our partner states' resources and potential, we will be in a better position to realise and sustain common development goals than by national efforts alone.

To this end, we have established a Customs Union and a Common Market. With time, we aim at consolidating our partner states' union by the establishment of a Monetary Union and a Political Federation. The experience gained and challenges met by the European Union are already a great source of knowledge and inspiration.

Testament to the East African Community's partnership with the EU is perhaps best exemplified by the Economic Partnership Agreement that we initialled with the EU in 2014. As I write, procedures for the signature and ratification of the comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement are ongoing. This will facilitate greater cooperation and trade between all members of the East African Community and the European Union. This can only be beneficial to all those involved.

Long life to the cooperation between the East African Community and the European Union.

GDP
(Market Prices)
\$110.3 billion

GDP per capita
\$769

Population
143.5 million

Surface area
(including water)
1.82 million sq. km

Source: EAC Facts and Figures Report (2014)

and infrastructure; the Millennium Development Goals; energy; climate change and environment; migration, mobility and employment; science, information society and space.

As a result, Africa and the EU are actively engaged in dialogue on their respective experiences on regional economic integration and the creation and governance of regional common markets, as well as on Africa's integration into the global economy. It is in keeping with its commitment to support the forging of greater regional integration on the African continent that the EU is now closely cooperating with the EAC.

As trade partner, the EU represents the EAC's main export market. Exports to the EU from East African Community are dominated by coffee, cut flowers, tea, tobacco, fish and vegetables. Imports from the EU into the region are dominated by machinery and mechanical appliances, equipment and parts, vehicles and pharmaceutical products.

On 16 October 2014, the Eastern African Community agreed a region-to-region comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the EU. The agreement covers goods and development cooperation and includes rendez-vous clauses for services and rules chapters. The agreement also contains an extensive chapter on fisheries, mainly aiming to reinforce cooperation on the sustainable use of resources.

The new Agreement, which is tailor-made for the EAC region, will contribute to increased trade between

REGIONAL MARITIME SECURITY PROGRAMME (MASE)

Under the 10th European Development Fund, the regional Maritime Security Programme (MASE) supports the implementation of the Eastern and Southern Africa – Indian Ocean Regional Strategy and Action Plan, which was adopted in October 2010 in Mauritius to fight piracy and promote maritime security by strengthening the capacity of the region. The EU is supporting the implementation of the regional strategy with approximately EUR 37 million (EUR 11 million specifically allocated to the EAC region), to develop a strategy to tackle piracy on land in Somalia; enhance judicial capabilities to arrest, transfer, detain and prosecute piracy suspects; address economic impact and financial flows related to piracy; and improve national and regional capacities in maritime security functions, including surveillance and coastguard functions.

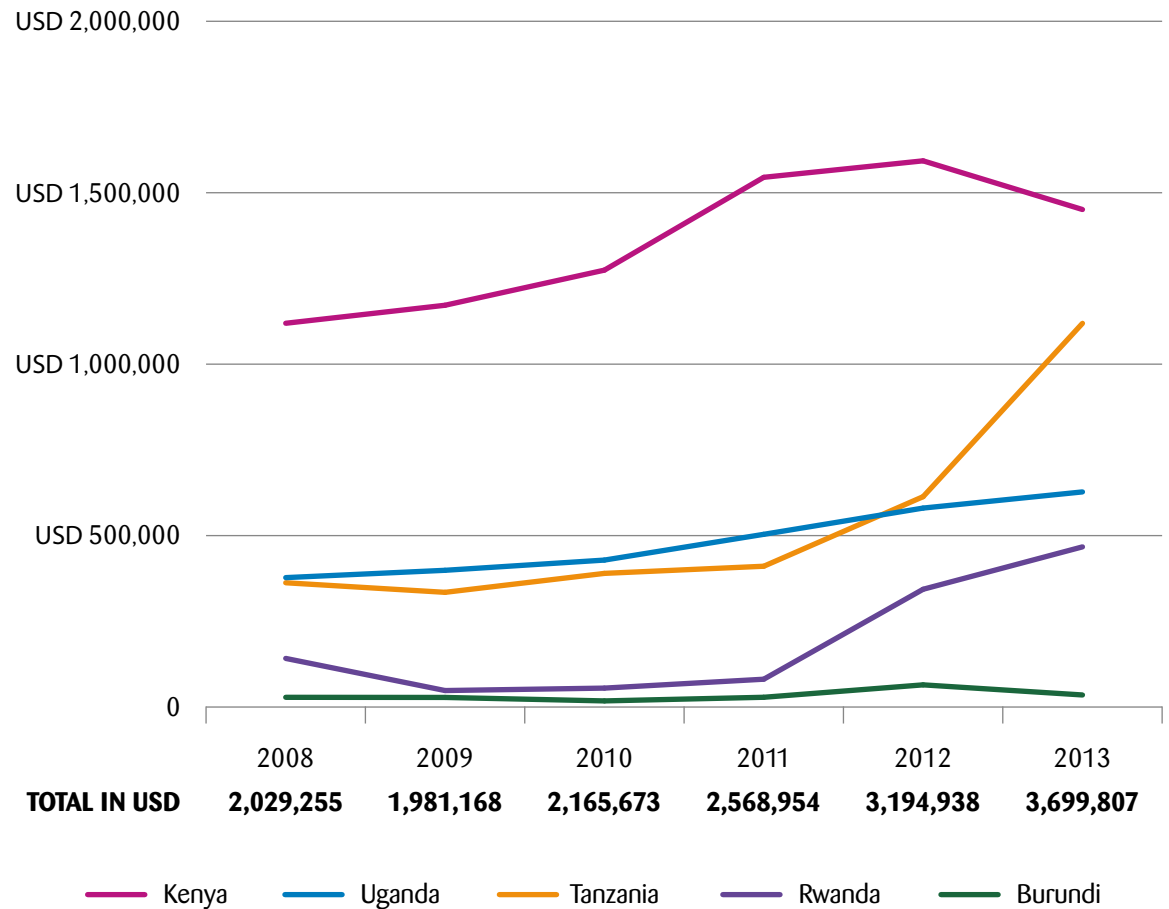


the EU and the EAC by providing legal certainty for businesses, ensuring WTO compliance, and asymmetry in favour of the EAC. Under the EPA, exports of EAC Partner States have duty free quota free access to the EU market, while the EAC will open its market to 82.6% of imports from EU in three phases over a 25-year period. Importantly, 53.7% of all imports into the region from third countries are already fully liberalised. A total 17.4 % of EAC's imports from the EU, including the EAC list of sensitive products, will be excluded from liberalisation.

Areas left for future negotiations are trade in services and trade related issues namely, competition policy, investment and private sector development, intellectual property rights, public procurement and environment and sustainable development.

In tandem with the Economic Partnership Agreement, the EU funds a number of activities through its development programmes (both at national and regional level) to aid the East African Community in its efforts to achieve greater regional economic integration and better institutional capacity. These interventions are coordinated with other donors and competent agencies. The priority areas of intervention are:

TOTAL INTRA-EAC EXPORTS FOR 2008-2013



Total Intra-EAC Exports for 2008-2013 - (USD \$ Thousands) (source EAC Trade Helpdesk)



1. Peace, security and regional stability

The overall objective is to contribute to enhancing peace, security and regional stability. Activities aim at improving electoral governance mechanisms and ensuring the smooth and safe running of elections in EAC partner states as well as building the capacities of national judiciaries, intelligence, law enforcement and border security agencies to combat and prevent terrorism and fight cross-border/transnational crime.

2. Regional Economic Integration

The focus is inclusive and centres on sustainable economic development in the EAC region through the promotion of more integrated markets, and the development of investment and productive capacities. More specifically, activities look to ensure that Common Market commitments and protocols are effectively implemented by the EAC partner states; support industrialisation and promote increased trade flows among EAC partner states. They also are to support the implementation of EAC obligations resulting from regional and international trade agreements.

3. Regional Natural Resource Management

The objective is to improve the quality of inland water quality in the EAC region, notably in Lake Victoria – a designated economic growth area – therefore ensuring increased fish quality production. Activities focus on the practical construction of waste water treatment facilities and the improvement of sanitation, watershed and water supply, as well as the enforcing and monitoring of aquaculture regional policy and water release policy.

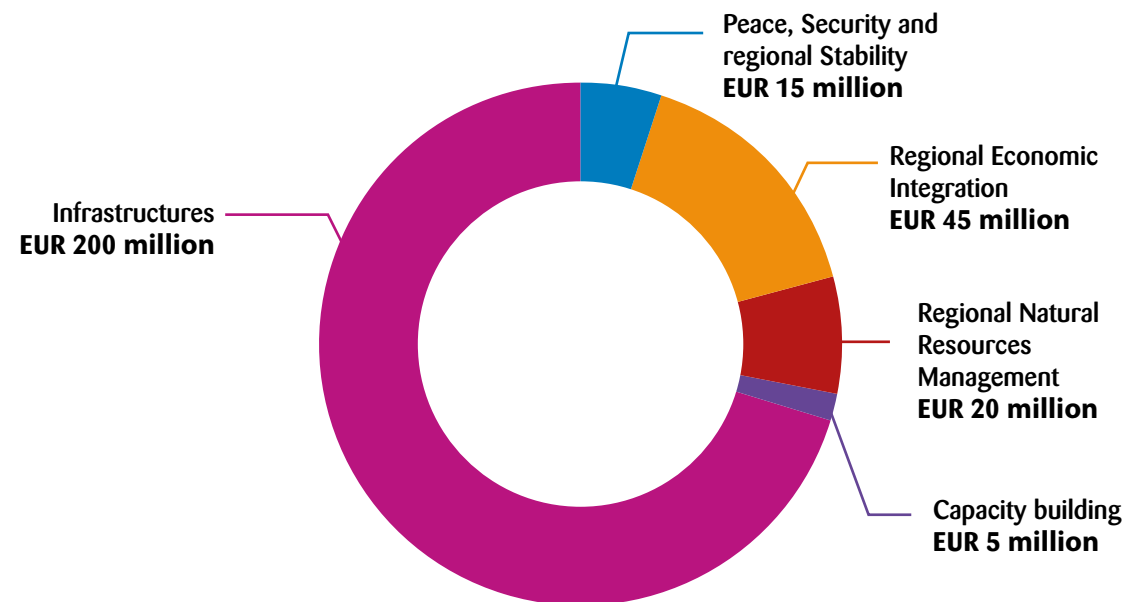
4. Infrastructure

The development of regional infrastructure projects is crucial to the development of competitive regional integration. Current inefficiencies in this area are being addressed by a series of actions that look to reduce transport costs and boost intra-African trade; reduce energy costs and increase access; ensure water and food security, and increase global connectivity. Activities include support for the expansion and improvement of infrastructure networks in line with regional and continental strategies; the improvement of the strategic and regulatory framework to sustain the physical infrastructure and the development of the capacity of infrastructure organisations.

TRADE-RELATED FACILITY

Under the 11th European Development Fund, the EAC Trade-Related Facility (TRF) has been developed as a mechanism to provide financial and technical support to EAC Partner States to implement EAC trade-related agreements and in particular commitments made under the EAC Customs Union and Common Market Protocols and the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement (TFA). The overall objective of the TRF is to promote EAC Partner States increased competitiveness and access to regional and international markets for sustainable development. The total budget for this action is EUR 30 million for a period of four years from 2016 to 2020.

EU-EAC COOPERATION ALLOCATED BUDGET UNDER THE 11TH EDF FOR THE PERIOD 2015-2020 (MILLION EUROS)



11th EDF EU - East Africa, Southern Africa and Indian Ocean Regional indicative Programme (RIP 2015-2020) MILLION EUROS

TANZANIA AND THE EU: PARTNERSHIP IN ACTION

2015 marks forty years of partnership between Tanzania and the European Union. The Delegation of the European Commission first established itself in Dar es Salaam in 1975, after the country, along with other Africa, Caribbean and Pacific countries, signed the First Lomé Convention. Current cooperation is legally underpinned by the successor Cotonou Agreement (2000-2020). With the entry into force of the EU Lisbon Treaty in 2010 the denomination of the Delegation changed to Delegation of the European Union.

As Tanzania continues to enrich its economy and develop its social infrastructure, the country is supported by other development partners besides the EU. EU member states, the World Bank, United Nations agencies and numerous civil society and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are all actively cooperating with Tanzania to assist it in reaching its long-term economic and social goals.

In keeping with Tanzania's own development agenda and National Development Strategies, EU-Tanzania cooperation has three main objectives: to reduce poverty, promote sustainable development and support integration of ACP countries into the world economy. At the same time, the main principles of the partnership are shared values (respect of human rights, good governance

and the rule of law), equality of partners, ownership of local development processes and participative approaches.

In the last two decades, there has been a shift in how funds are allocated to Tanzania in order that they are best used. In the past, funds were released through project partners commissioned for implementation, according to the EU regulations. More and more, in the new era of aid effectiveness, though, funds are disbursed directly to the government to be spent as Tanzania's leaders see fit to reach agreed objectives and targets.

Over the past 40 years, Tanzania has received more than EUR 3 billion to implement an extensive range of projects and programmes on the ground. These all have one overarching aim: to reduce poverty, be it through improving roads, sanitation systems, healthcare, community education and good governance.



FILIBERTO SEBREGONDI

EU Ambassador to Tanzania

When in 1975 the former British colonies around the world joined the 1st Lomé Convention and the European Community – Africa, Caribbean, Pacific Partnership, one of the first new Delegations of the then European Economic Community was opened in Tanzania. A pioneer European official named Bent Pontopiddan opened the office and started a four decade journey of shining cooperation between the EU and the United Republic of Tanzania. Today we celebrate this anniversary with proudness and feel like twinning it with the just celebrated Jubilee of Tanzania independence in 2014. Since then, eight Heads of Delegation have succeeded each other, the office activities have expanded considerably, and the newly denominated Delegation of the European Union has been led by two fully fledged Ambassadors, as provided for in the EU Lisbon Treaty since 2010.

From the time when the EU Delegation was mostly in charge of supervising the implementation of road and agriculture projects to today when we have negotiated a Pirates Transfer Agreement with Tanzania or an Economic Partnership Agreement with the EAC, a lot of water has flown along the river of our interaction. Tanzania has almost

become a middle income country and a seasoned multiparty democracy, while the European Union has more than doubled its membership and established itself as global player. Tanzania with its Nyerere's imprint of gradual self-reliant construction and Europe with its soft approach to power have gone a long way in establishing their partnership on equal footing and on mutual respect.

Through these forty years, development assistance has been a major feature of EU-Tanzania relations. More than EUR 3 billion has been devolved in grant projects and initiatives, which have ranged from infrastructure construction to rural development, from support to education to cultural heritage promotion, from electrification to water supply, from empowering local communities to strengthening good governance and protecting human rights. Through direct transfer to the national Budget the EU has then moved away from single projects to sustain the nation's own effort to tackle "poverty, ignorance, and disease", the three enemies of Tanzania named by Mwalimu Nyerere. With special attention to Zanzibar's challenges towards securing tranquillity and well-being for the people, the EU has always been a proud supporter of the only

successful country unification in the African continent. We are proud to have helped the Tanzanian people in their quest towards a decent life for all.

Dialogue has not always been smooth. Supporting a government to devise its best policies and to help ensuring accountability and the rule of law is not a popular job for a "western" entity in Africa. Neither is it simple to respond to the call of the civil society to play the judge or the castigator role against malpractices or failing delivery of social services. Nor it is taken for granted that European citizens would continue supporting spending euros in Africa if conflicts and poverty persists. But in the case of Tanzania we saw the progress, we saw the prevailing peace, and most of all we learned from the fantastic positive attitude of the people.

As I approach the end of my duty tour to Tanzania and to the East African Community, I wish all the best to the Tanzanian people and I will cherish for ever the lessons I learned from them.

THE EUROPEAN DEVELOPMENT FUND AND TANZANIA

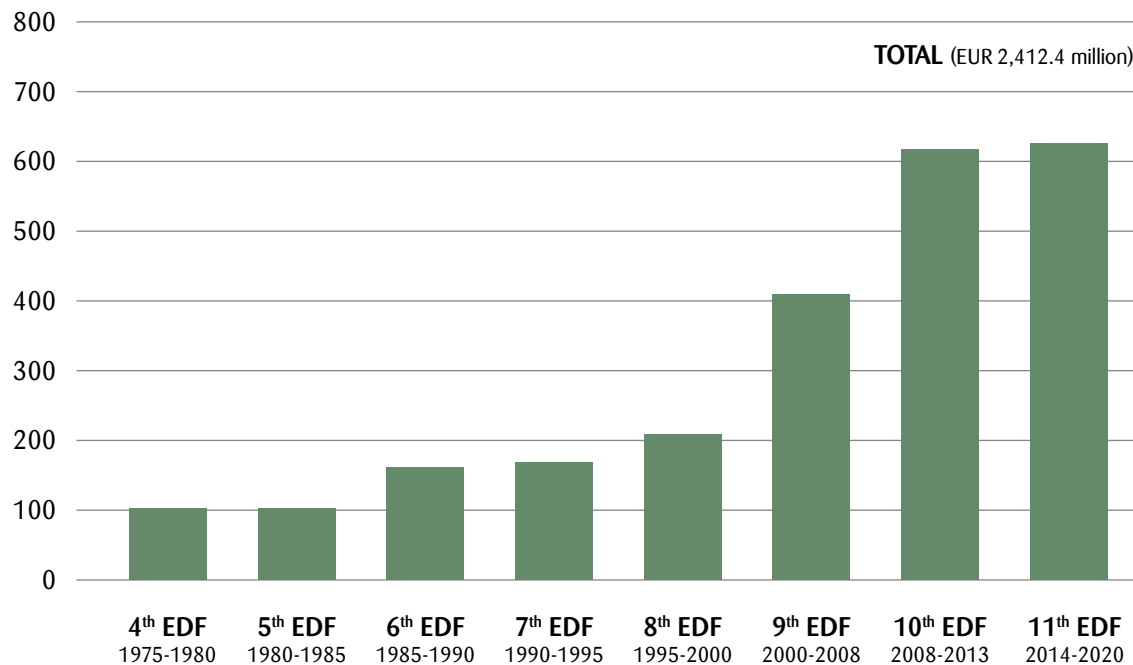
Most of the EU's funds for Tanzania come from the European Development Fund (EDF). Now in its 11th cycle, the European Development Fund was first created in 1957 by the Treaty of Rome and launched in 1959. It is the EU's main instrument for providing development aid to African, Caribbean and Pacific countries and to overseas countries and territories.

The EDF funds cooperation activities in the fields of economic development, social and human development as well as regional cooperation and integration.

It is financed by direct contributions from EU Member States according to a contribution key and is covered by its own financial rules. The total financial resources of the 11th EDF amount to EUR 30.5 billion for 2014-2020.

The amount of aid granted by the EU to Tanzania through the EDF has increased considerably since the early years of EU-Tanzania cooperation (see graph).

EU AID GRANTED TO TANZANIA 1975-2020 - 4TH TO 11TH EDF



Source: EU-Tanzania National Indicative Programmes (NIPs)

EU HUMANITARIAN AID AND CIVIL PROTECTION DEPARTMENT (ECHO)

The European Commission's humanitarian assistance in Tanzania is part of a regional programme intended to assist refugees, returnees and asylum seekers in the Great Lakes region. The Commission continues to help refugees in camps in north-western Tanzania by providing basic needs and protection services. Since 2002, the European Commission has provided more than EUR 60 million for repatriation and resettlement interventions in north-western Tanzania and in neighbouring Burundi. The Commission has supported the naturalisation process of the Burundian refugees who have been in Tanzania since the 1970s.

Assistance is also provided by ECHO as necessary to Tanzania for emergencies such as flooding, and outbreaks of diseases.

HOW EUROPEAN COMMISSION SUPPORT WORKS

In addition to the EDF the EU has provided development grants to Tanzania from the following other sources: Stabex, Sysmin, Structural Adjustment Facility, Food Aid, thematic budget lines (transmissible diseases, HIV, education, human rights, etc) and Humanitarian Aid. It is estimated that the total of these contributions add an additional EUR 1 billion to the above figures thus bringing the overall aid provided to Tanzania well above EUR 3 billion.

The European Commission and Tanzania's authorities manage the European Development Fund's aid flows in accordance with the Cotonou Agreement. Every five years, the Commission works closely with the respective governments of partner countries, a wide range of non-state actors and other donors to devise a strategy for the EU support.

On the basis of each five-year strategy, the EU and the government draw up a National Indicative Programme (NIP) based on funds available from the EDF. Once approved, it is fleshed out with programme strategies and precise resource allocations and becomes the guiding framework for implementing EU-funded activities.

NEW AID MODALITIES

The European Union has strongly supported the growing trend among international donors of employing new aid modalities – ways of allocating and disbursing donor funds aligned



with country systems to foster national ownership of development efforts. In particular, since the 1990s, the EU has been moving away from the traditional project approach – allocating money directly to projects implemented by NGOs or other partners, using donor-defined procedures – and increasingly towards budget support paid directly to a government’s treasury account and implemented through its existing systems. Budget support has two separate implementation modalities:

- ▶ **General budget support** (Good Governance and Development Contracts under the 11th EDF): Policy dialogue with the government focuses on public finance management, public sector reform and achievement of the Millennium Development Goals and the Sustainable Development Goals, using the Multi-Donor Budget Support (MDBS) platform in which several other donors including EU Member States participate.
- ▶ **Sector budget support** (Sector Reform Contracts under the 11th EDF): Funds are intended to support the implementation of a specific sector policy. Dialogue with the government reviews the government’s performance in the sector (for example, health or private sector development).

The Cotonou Agreement requires the government of each ACP state to appoint a National Authorising Officer (NAO) to represent it in all operations financed from the resources of the European Development Fund. In the case of Tanzania, the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Finance is the NAO. Projects and programmes are

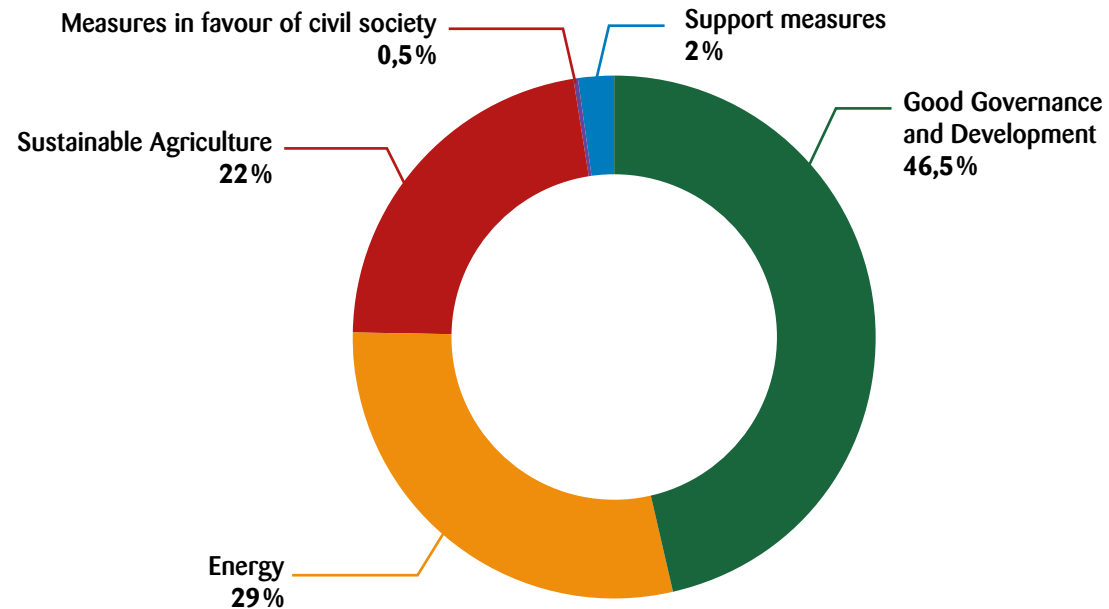
implemented by line Ministries, Departments and Agencies as well as non-state actors.

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION IN ACTION

EU funding under the European Development Fund, based on a maximum of three focal sectors in line with

the aid effectiveness principles, is complemented by a number of additional funding initiatives which render EU cooperation rich and diverse. Under the 10th EDF (2008-2013), the three focal areas of EU support were Infrastructure, Communications and Transport; Trade and Regional Integration and Macroeconomic support (though general budget support). The ongoing EDF National Indicative Programme (2014-2020) in support to Tanzania’s strategies – MKUKUTA and MKUZA – and

11TH EDF NATIONAL INDICATIVE PROGRAMME – FUNDS PER FOCAL SECTOR



Source: 11th EDF EU-Tanzania National Indicative Programme (NIP 2014-2020)

the country's five-year development plan prioritises Good Governance and Development (including through general budget support), Energy and Sustainable Agriculture.

The following description of EU cooperation is structured around the focal areas of intervention and the additional thematic areas of intervention.

EU focal sectors:

- ▶ Good Governance and macro-economic support
- ▶ Sustainable Agriculture
- ▶ Infrastructure (Energy, Transport, Water)

Additional EU areas of intervention:

- ▶ Trade
- ▶ Private Sector Development
- ▶ Social Services (Health and Education)
- ▶ Creative Industries and Cultural Heritage
- ▶ Climate Change
- ▶ Wildlife Conservation and Environment

The chart provides a breakdown of how funds were allocated according to focal sector under the 11th EDF National Indicative Programme.

BUDGET SUPPORT

Budget Support is a significant aid instrument that has brought important development results to Tanzania. It is an un-earmarked direct financial support to the Tanzanian Treasury provided by several Development Partners. Since 2007, the amount of support has averaged USD 700 million per year, a significant part of the development budget of the government. In the Financial Year 2014/2015, Tanzania remained one of the largest recipients of Budget Support in the world, with more than USD 380 million disbursed. The EU has remained a committed and consistent budget support partner for Tanzania, and is currently chairing the related Development Partners group.

An independent evaluation carried out in 2012 concluded that budget support provided by the EU and other partners contributed to doubling the total spending on the six priority sectors of the country's Poverty Reduction Strategy, namely agriculture, education, energy, health, roads and water. It therefore had an important influence on growth and improvements in non-income poverty, and contributed to progress against the Millennium Development Goals. Concretely, this has led to:

- ▶ **More children in school:** Primary school enrolment rate doubled over the last decade. Transition rates from primary to secondary school grew from 20 % in 2006 to 54 % in 2012

- ▶ **More teachers:** The number of districts with more than 50 students per primary school teacher goes down every year. In 2011, there were 47 such districts out of 133 districts and in 2013, 39 out of 159.

- ▶ **More nurses and midwives:** The share of districts where there are more than three nurses and midwives per 10,000 inhabitants has increased from 45 % in 2012 to 68 % in 2013.

- ▶ **Better infrastructure:** Road infrastructure has improved by 14 % in 5 years. At the Dar es Salaam port, ship turnaround times and container dwell times have been considerably reduced from 11 days in 2011 to 5 days in 2013.

- ▶ **Less poverty:** Basic needs poverty has been reduced from 33.6 % in 2007 to 28.2 % in 2012. The quality of housing has improved as well; in 2012, 73 % of households lived in houses with stone or brick walls compared to 33 % in 2007.

Furthermore, steady progress has been seen in Public Finance Management reforms and in governance. In the area of budget transparency, budget support has made it possible for citizens to access more information on public spending than previously. Budget guidelines, the budget proposal, the approved budget, citizen's easy-to-understand budget and budget execution reports are all published on the internet. Budget speeches are published in local newspapers.

Good Governance and macro-economic support

Tanzania's economy is expanding and is in the process of diversification. To facilitate this, the Tanzanian government foresees major governance related reforms and public investments. The EU is accompanying these efforts by providing predictable grant financing through general budget support. As there is some concern that government reforms may not address inequalities arising in the delivery of social services in the short term, the EU is also ensuring that its budget support contributes to social service delivery.

Under the 10th EDF, general budget support was provided through the so-called Millennium Development Goals Contract, which under the 11th EDF is to be replaced by a Good Governance and Development Contract. In addition, the EU is also funding accompanying measures which strengthen accountability and institutional capacity.

Core issues that are addressed in this sector are domestic revenue mobilisation, budget transparency, reinforcement of domestic accountability as well as continuing efforts to reduce poverty through investment in social services and productive capacities. All activities are guided by the underlying principles of the protection of fundamental rights, including gender equality and women's empowerment, and the rule of law.

Accompanying measures focus, among others, on support to public finance management, democratic governance and support to the monitoring of results, including data collection, statistics, research and analysis.

Specific measures are also implemented to support democratic governance and the Rule of Law as well as to strengthen the capacity and scope for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to be active partners in development. The European Union has a long-standing tradition in supporting credible, transparent and inclusive elections in Tanzania and is also actively promoting Legal Sector Reforms and capacity development as well as policy and regulatory reforms for CSOs in Zanzibar.

The ultimate objectives behind Good Governance actions are to promote inclusive, sustainable and employment-based economic growth; to strengthen human capital and social safety through improved quality and equity in the provision of social services; and to improve the effectiveness and accountability of public administration.



SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Some 70% of the Tanzanian population lives out of agriculture, the great majority of which remains at subsistence level. The growth rate of the agricultural sector has not surpassed 4% over the last decade, and its contribution to the national economy has gradually declined from 32% in the early 2000s to about 27% in 2012. Nevertheless, agricultural development and transformation is considered a driver of growth in Tanzania's strategy to reduce poverty.

The EU has been a long standing partner of Africa on Agriculture and Food Security and has supported efforts at national, regional and continental level to promote agriculture transformation and rural development through a number of its strategies and programmes. In Tanzania, EU assistance has been provided through the compensatory

finance scheme to stabilise export earnings (STABEX), through the European Development Fund and other financing instruments. For the last decade EU support has focused on increasing competitiveness of the tea and coffee sectors, improving smallholder farmers' access to markets (national, regional and international markets) and promoting development of capacities on market quality and standards through applied research.

Tanzania is Africa's fourth largest coffee and tea producer in Africa. Coffee and tea accounted for more than 30% of Tanzania's foreign exchange earnings in 2013 and have been key to the country's agriculture-based economy since their introduction as a cash crop around 100 years ago. It is estimated that more than 800,000 people derive their livelihoods from growing coffee and tea. These sectors have a strong multiplier impact on the country economy and contribute to environmental protection,

climate change mitigation and adaptation. During the mid-1990s, the country's coffee and tea industry were in a state of stagnation or decline. Profitability of the sectors was low due to low productivity and high cost of production affecting quality and competitiveness of the country in the world markets.

EU support has contributed to the strengthening of capacities of the coffee and tea research institutes to respond to the needs of the industry stakeholders. Productivity and quality increase have been achieved with the release of improved tea and coffee varieties, the multiplication and distribution of millions of tea and coffee seedlings to smallholders across the country, the adoption of improved agricultural practices improving soil fertility and water management. In turn this has led to tangible results in terms of enhanced profitability and livelihoods of smallholder producers.

SUPPORT TO CIVIL SOCIETY

Partnership with Non-State Actors in development has long been a priority for the European Union and many initiatives have been undertaken to support CSOs inclusion in policy making and service delivery. The European Union and its Member States want to further improve the consistency of EU cooperation with civil society organisations (CSOs), across sectors and financial instruments. The aim is to strengthen dialogue and coordination between EU and Civil Society, for increased aid effectiveness and impact.

*The **EU Country Roadmap for Engagement with Civil Society 2014-2017** sets three main priorities in regard to fostering relations with CSOs in Tanzania:*

- 1. Promote a conducive regulatory and policy environment that enables international and local CSOs to operate at their best potential in Tanzania.*
- 2. Promote a meaningful and structured participation of CSOs in domestic policies making and monitoring, as well as in EU programming cycle and in international processes.*
- 3. Strengthen local CSOs capacity to perform their roles as independent and effective development actors.*

*Different initiatives have already been undertaken to meet these objectives, amongst these most notably the recently established partnership between the EU and the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar to support domestic Non-State Actors. Under the **Zanzibar Non State Actors Support Program (ZANSASP)** EUR 3 million have been committed over the period 2015-2018 to strengthen democratisation and good governance, through capacity building and support to civil society initiatives on accountability, participatory development and policy advocacy.*

Initially focused around a limited number of export crops, EU has seen its assistance expanding under the Food Facility programme (2009-12), the Accompanying Measures for Sugar Protocol countries and the Food Security Thematic Programme, to include grains, sugar, fisheries, cotton and horticulture always with the aim to promote productivity, quality and standards as well as value addition.

A balanced approach across geographical areas, which also integrates land and sustainable natural resource management as well as women empowerment, is sought to ensure sustainable results as well as to allow regions with lower agricultural productivity to benefit from EU support alongside regions showing higher agricultural growth.

INFRASTRUCTURE (ENERGY, TRANSPORT, WATER)

Energy

The EU is a key partner supporting the energy sector in Tanzania to “ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all”. Ongoing support ranges from improving rural energy access from mini-hydro projects, biogas digesters and solar systems, to the development of transmission and distribution infrastructure, as well as support to the Tanzania Electricity Supply Industry Reform Strategy and Roadmap.

Alongside the energy and electricity sectors, the EU is also supporting the development of capacities and skills in the Extractives sector (Oil and Gas) including

with academia, and is among the main contributors to the T-EITI initiative (Extractive Industry Transparency Initiative).

EU is scaling up its engagement under the recently adopted National Indicative Programme for Tanzania of the 11th European Development Fund. Energy has been identified as one of the three focal areas of EU cooperation for the period 2014-2020, with a focus on access (rural electrification) and core sector reforms with

a total allocation of EUR 180 million. The cooperation of all stakeholders in the energy sector, and the coordination of the many development partners and developers, will be key to success.

HUMAN RIGHTS

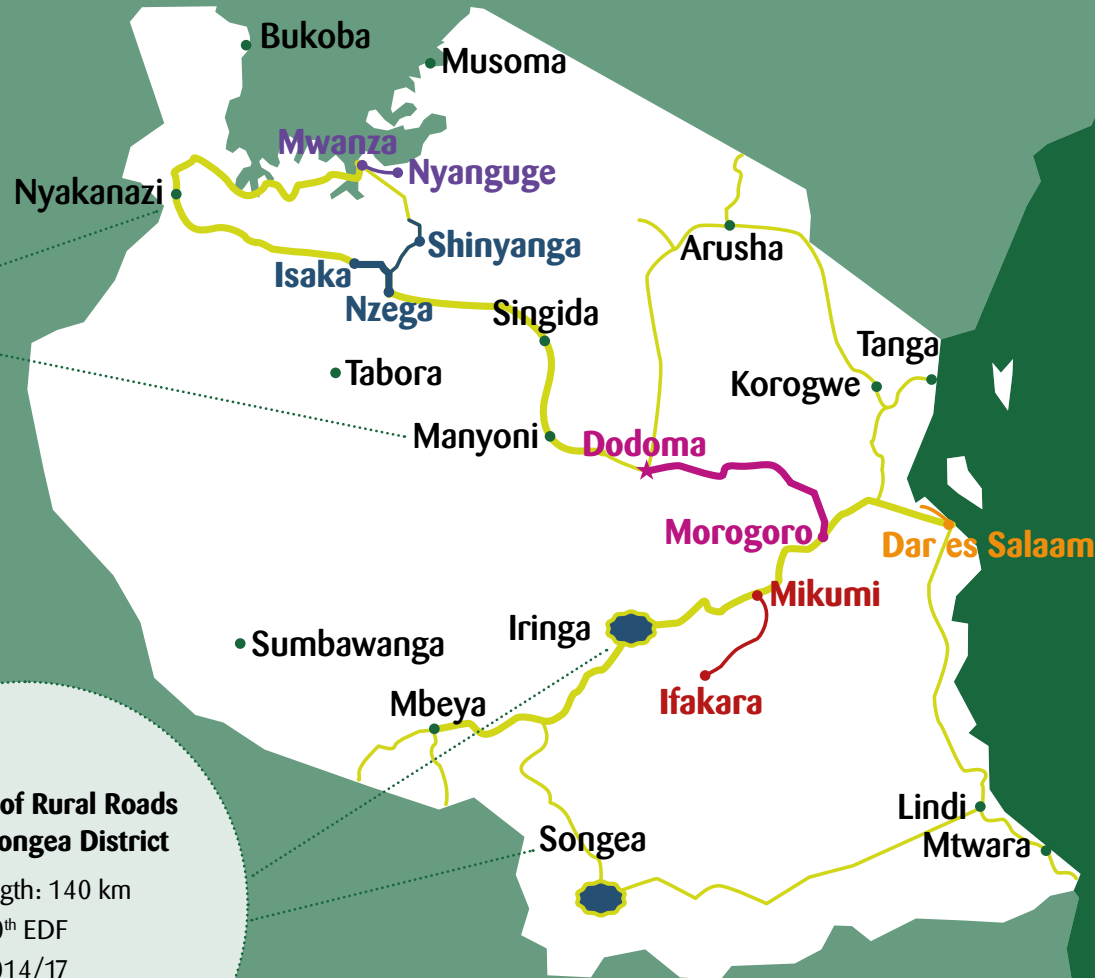
The EU is strongly committed to the promotion and protection of human rights in its work with partner countries. In Tanzania, one of the ways in which the EU supports human rights is through the launch of local Calls for Proposals under the European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR). These specifically take into account human rights priorities in Tanzania, which are defined together with local civil society.

In 2014, the Delegation organized such a Call for Proposals in support to civil society action against harmful traditional practices, notably child marriage, female genital mutilation, and witchcraft-related killings. EUR 300,000 were granted to HelpAge for a project “Promoting and Protecting Older Women’s Rights in Tanzania”.

Supporting older women victims of violence due to witchcraft accusations

In Tanzania belief in witchcraft is widespread and deep-rooted. Older people, the majority of them women, are the main victims of alleged witchcraft accusations. Accused older men and women live in fear for their lives, are physically attacked, and are excluded from family and community life. They often end up living in lonely isolation. HelpAge International implements a project in Magu District, Mwanza Region, which tackles negative attitudes, behaviours and practices towards older men and women in 10 villages. Older women are trained in their human rights, while paralegals provide legal advice, counselling and referral. At the national level the project is working to enforce the rule of law so that perpetrators face the law and victims gain access to justice. About 1,541 people aged 60 and over (936 women and 605 men) and 7,700 family members are benefiting from the project.

EU FUNDED 7TH TO 10TH EDF TRANSPORT SECTOR SUPPORT PROGRAMME IN TANZANIA



ONE-STOP INSPECTION STATION – OSIS

Manyoni & Nyakanazi
Central Corridor Development
2015/16
10th EDF 21 M€

Upgrading of Rural Roads Iringa & Songea District

Total length: 140 km
10th EDF
2014/17
Total expenditure: 22 M€

Mwanza (urban) roads (21.8 km) and Mwanza – Nyangugue (34 km)

8th EDF
Rehabilitated in 2006
Total expenditure: 34,85 M€

Central Corridor Development Isaka – Nzego (96 km) and Mwanza border – Tinde (73 km)

8th EDF
Rehabilitated in 2007
Total expenditure: 114,7 M€

Central Corridor Development Morogoro – Dodoma (253 km)

8th EDF
Rehabilitated in 2007
Total expenditure: 41,89 M€

Nelson Mandela Road 6-lanes in Dar Es Salaam (16 km)

9th EDF
Rehabilitated in 2011
Total expenditure: 36 M€

SAGCOT INITIATIVE Regional Road Mikumi – Ifakara

10th EDF + DFID + USAID
Total Length: 103 km
2014/17
Total expenditure: 55 M€

Transport

Tanzania's transport infrastructure is insufficiently developed to support balanced growth of the economy and reduction of poverty, notably in the less populated areas of the country. The European Union recognises that availability of efficient and affordable transport is a crucial condition for economic development and poverty reduction; thus the EU has made the provision of adequate transport infrastructure sustained by effective policies, strategies and investment programmes paramount for all transport sub-sectors.

EU support has focused on supporting national development, regional trade and market access for agricultural products. EU interventions have focused on three areas: the development and improvement of the Central Corridor which links Dar es Salaam with the Western regions of the country and with Rwanda, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of Congo; the improvement of road access to and from coffee, sugar and cereals producing areas; the enhancement of the capacity of relevant national authorities in planning, managing and monitoring the transport infrastructure maintenance and development.

The 11th EDF will continue providing support to the sector with the objective of helping leverage financial resources from private, public and international multilateral sources, through blending financial mechanisms.

The EU has supported the development of the Central Corridor, linking the port of Dar es Salaam to the neighbouring landlocked countries Burundi and Rwanda

THE EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK AND INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS IN TANZANIA

The European Investment Bank is a key development partner in promoting investment in infrastructure projects in Tanzania, where it supports sound projects in electricity supply and generation, water and sewerage, as well as transport. Ultimately, the goals are to create sustainable growth and job creation and regional integration across Eastern Africa. In the period 2011-2015 the main projects financed by the EIB have been:

Lake Victoria Water & Sanitation (project total cost EUR 104 million, EIB contribution EUR 45 million): in cooperation with the Agence Française de Développement, the Lake Victoria Basin Commission, UN Habitat, the East African Community and the European Union, EIB is supporting an infrastructure investment scheme to improve access to clean water sanitation around the southern shores of Lake Victoria. It is expected that over 500,000 inhabitants of Mwanza, Bukoba and Musoma, as well as other communities around the Lake Victoria basin will benefit once the scheme is implemented.

Tanzania Backbone Interconnector (project total cost EUR 400 million, EIB contribution EUR 100 million): lead by the Tanzania Electric Supply Company (TANESCO), the project involves the construction of a 667 km transmission line, operated at 220kV with both circuits strung, between Iringa and Shinyanga. The project will link existing and future generating sources in the south and southwest of Tanzania to the load centers in the Mwanza and Arusha regions, in the north.

Tanzania Improvement Regional Airports (project total cost EUR 103 million, EIB contribution EUR 50 million): Promoted by the Tanzania Airport Authority (TAA), the project involves the rehabilitation and improvement of the existing facilities of five regional airports in Tanzania: Bukoba, Kigoma, Tabora, Shinyanga and Sumbawanga. The project is expected to stimulate investment in the area, create jobs and thus enhance income levels, boost commerce and trade with neighbouring areas, attract tourism and increase social and economic interactions at the airports. The project benefits also include an overall increase in aviation safety as the five airports will comply with international safety and security standards.



through significant investments on the reinforcement of the bitumen pavement of 215 km of trunk road between Morogoro and Dodoma (EUR 40 million) and the rehabilitation of the Mandela Road (EUR 36 million) in Dar Es Salaam, connecting the Port of Dar es Salaam with the main arteries of the national road network and industrial areas in the metropolitan region.

At the same time, the EU has been supporting the implementation of specific measures aimed at reducing transit delays along the Central Corridor, due to proliferation of authorized and unauthorized checkpoints and other Non-Tariff Barriers for inspections of vehicles. In particular, the EU has financed (EUR 21 million) the establishment of a dedicated network of One-Stop Inspection Stations (OSIS) to optimize the number of stops along the Central Corridor and perform all checks in one place and at the same time; therefore reducing the cost of transporting transit goods.

Water

The principal objective of EU intervention is to help achieve the water and sanitation Millennium Development

Goals related to sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation; and to contribute to improving water governance and management of water resources and to the sustainable development and maintenance of water infrastructure. Main projects have concerned the improvement of water supply and sanitation in the towns of Mwanza, Mbeya, Iringa, Lindi, Kigoma, Sumbawanga, Dar es Salaam, as well as in several rural areas. The impact of these interventions is substantial, as they directly improve the living conditions of 8% of the population of Tanzania through the provision of reliable drinking water and improved sanitation.

A further example in the sector is the Water Supply Programme Regional Centres, co-financed with Germany through KfW for a total amount of EUR 95.05 million. These centres provided the cities of Mwanza, Tanzania's second largest city (470,000 inhabitants), Iringa (110,000) and Mbeya (270,000) with water and sewage systems.

TRADE

Trade relations are part of the EU's overall political and economic relations with the African, Caribbean and Pacific Group of States (ACPs) as one of the three pillars of the Cotonou Agreement (the other two being development cooperation and political dialogue).

The value of total trade flows between the Eastern African Community (EAC) and the EU is about EUR 5.8 billion, exports to the EU being dominated by flowers, coffee, vegetables, fish and tobacco. The EU mainly exports

machinery, chemicals and vehicles to the EAC. There is a huge potential for Tanzanian exporters on agro food products, which represent around 71% of Tanzania's exports to the EU (horticulture, fisheries, tea and coffee) as well as agro industrial products (sisal, cotton).

Development is a fundamental tenet of the EU trade strategy which aims to support the gradual integration of developing countries in the world economy and the multilateral trading system. Historically, the EU and the United Republic of Tanzania have had a strong economic relationship, including in regard to investment, trade and donor relations. As a bloc, the EU is Tanzania's second export destination and its third largest trading partner. Roughly 16% of Tanzania's global exports are destined for the EU's 28 Member States. According to the EU statistics, total trade between the EU and Tanzania amounted to EUR 1,612 million in 2014 representing 10% of Tanzanian total trade. This puts the EU, together with India and China, on the first rank for imports into Tanzania.

The EU-Tanzanian trade relationship is expected in the near future to be boosted by the approval in 2014 of the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) with the East African Community. This trade agreement will provide a more predictable environment for businesses trading in both regions. It will clarify trading rules (dispute settlement, customs and administrative cooperation, rules of origins). The agreement covers goods and development cooperation and includes rendezvous clauses for services and rules chapters. The agreement also contains an extensive chapter on fisheries, mainly aiming to reinforce cooperation on the sustainable use of

resources. Moreover, further liberalisation of tariff lines will reduce the costs of imported goods used as inputs to produce Tanzanian goods. The deal is balanced and has what it takes to foster development. The deal is fully in line with the EAC Common External Tariff and supports the EAC's ambitious regional integration project.

The EU also has very significant investments in Tanzania in agro processing, tourism, extractive industries, telecoms, ports and construction. These sectors will continue to expand, most notably the gas industry and its related sectors (chemicals, fertilizers...). Approximately 1,000 EU businesses are operating in Tanzania which makes the EU one of the first providers of foreign investment and an important contributor to Tanzania's labour market and domestic revenues. Overall, EU companies and investors are playing a crucial role to the development of the Tanzanian economy.

In the framework of the 11th EDF, the East African Community and the EU are preparing a Trade-Related Facility which will help EAC partner states, business associations and other technical bodies to implement trade legislation further, remove non-tariff barriers and reinforce institutional capacities.

PRIVATE SECTOR DEVELOPMENT

Bolstering private sector performance and improving job creation is central to the goal of achieving shared prosperity and eradicating extreme poverty in Tanzania.

Supporting Tanzanians obtain a secure and decent living is the most direct and sustainable way to improve the lives of the 12 million people (28 percent of the population) currently living below the poverty line. The private sector in Tanzania still has the potential to play a crucial role as an engine of economic growth through employment creation and investments.

Tanzania's current business environment is a critical constraint to private sector development and sustained growth. Developing a dynamic and vibrant private sector which participates actively in the national development entails a change of attitude on the side of both the Government and private sector. Against this background, the EU and other development partners commend the government initiative to improve the business environment in Tanzania through the so-called Big Results Now on Business Environment. It is a bold initiative addressing systemic issues with a focus on regulations, taxation and labour laws, among some of the priorities. It aims at reforming critical business and putting in place simplified and more efficient processes to start and operate a business.



THE EUROPEAN UNION BUSINESS GROUP (EUBG) IN TANZANIA

Tanzania is among the top five Least Developed Countries recipients of Foreign Direct Investment with USD 2.1 billion recorded in 2014. To maintain its attractiveness, the Government is improving the business environment. Against this background, the EUBG was launched on 23 April 2015 following an initiative by a number of European companies supported by the European Union Diplomatic Missions in Tanzania. The Group provides opportunities for information exchange and facilitates advocacy (including economic diplomacy by the EU) under one common “EU businesses” banner. The EUBG aspires to be a frank and reliable partner for engagement with the Government but also the Tanzanian private sector on issues of interest to European investors and on the overall business environment.

The EU is already engaged with the Government of Tanzania through dialogue and technical support on issues related to business enhancement. For instance, the EU and the Government of Tanzania have set up a number of platforms for dialogue allowing the EU private sector operating in the country to discuss with the Tanzanian administration on taxation, customs, port and immigration matters. Within this framework, the EU and the European private sector have set up the European Union Business Group (EUBG).

At global level, the European Union has been looking into ways of making the private sector a key partner in the European Union’s overall development strategy. To that end the EU adopted in May 2014 a Communication on strengthening the role of the private sector in achieving inclusive and sustainable growth in developing countries. A tangible result of this EU strategy in Tanzania is the European Investment Bank project which concluded an agreement in 2014 with a Tanzanian bank to establish a substantial micro-finance credit line for the small and medium-sized enterprises of Tanzania. In Tanzania alone, TSH 200 billion, which represents around EUR 100 million, are earmarked to support Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) through these agreements.

The EU has also recently concluded the Trade and Agriculture Support Programme (TASP1) (2009-2013) whose objectives were to contribute to sustainable poverty reduction through trade in agriculture; further develop Tanzania’s institutional capacity in the trade area, including sanitary and phytosanitary and quality issues, and to support the propagation of improved tea and coffee varieties.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Statistics and Data

In order to formulate pro-poor policies in Tanzania, data, trends and dynamics need to be understood in all sectors, baselines need to be set, and progress monitored. Data collected by the National Bureau of Statistics is used to monitor progress on the MKUKUTA, MDGs and will support the formulation of baselines and the monitoring

of the SDGs. The data also improves targeting of policies so that they are most effective – this can be related to geography, age groups, rural and urban differences, labour, and the effects of social circumstances on poverty.

In support of a better understanding of statistics the EU has provided funds to the National Bureau of Statistics. Under the MDG contract the EU provided EUR 5 million for the National Panel Survey (NPS) which allows international comparisons on measures of poverty and is a longitudinal survey that measures change over time, supporting analysis of Government pro-poor policies. Likewise, under the 11th EDF the EU will provide EUR 10 million to support statistics. This will continue supporting the NPS and extend support to improve technical skills at the National Bureau of Statistics, through training, technical assistance and capacity building. The funds will also contribute to key surveys related to understanding agriculture and labour trends in Tanzania.

Education

In Tanzania, there was a rapid expansion in the number of children attending school between 2002 and 2010, supported by the MDG initiative. Since then the number of children enrolling in primary school has plateaued, due to a declining quality in education. Using household surveys, the Global Monitoring Report 2013 estimates that Tanzania (among 14 other countries) had more than 1 million children out of school in 2011. Service delivery remains poor, with low quality, high inequity and significant inefficiencies.

The EU has supported improvements in primary level education through including an indicator on quality and equity of education throughout rural and urban districts into the performance assessment framework under the General Budget Support programme. The indicator measures the proportion of district councils which meet the national goals for pupil to teacher ratios.

In addition to General Budget Support, the EU provides extensive support to higher education institutes. The EU supports strengthening of Tanzanian Universities and harmonisation of higher learning curricula through a number of programmes. Masters, undergraduate, and PHD students have a range of opportunities and scholarships available to them through the Erasmus Mundus and Erasmus + programmes.

Under the project 'Partnership to enhance livelihoods and social inclusion of marginalised young people dependent on the informal economy' (EUR 3 million) the EU supports PLAN International to support Tanzania youth to engage in Technical and Vocational Education and Training as well as entrepreneurial training to support skills development and encourage young people to set up their own small businesses.

Health

The 2013 mid-term evaluation of the government of Tanzania's Health Sector Strategic Plan III key strategic documents indicates that Tanzania is on track to achieving the targets for MDG 4 having achieved a significant decline in infant and under 5 mortality rates, however Tanzania is unlikely to meet its target to reduce neonatal mortality, which will limit further progress on reducing under

5 mortality. Tanzania's progress on improving maternal health has been very poor and, despite a reduction in maternal mortality, Tanzania will not achieve its MDG 5 targets (265 maternal deaths per 100,000 live births).

To support access to maternal health care and reduction in neonatal deaths, the EU funded a project with CUAMM 'Human Resources for Health' which focused on addressing the issue of inadequate allocation of medical personnel in the rural regions of Njombe and Iringa. The EU also supported AMREF in its project of empowering communities and local health systems to help them better accompany women before and after giving birth.

In 2012, the government adopted the National Nutrition Strategy 2012-2016 and is now working to complete a corresponding financial implementation plan. In that framework the EU has engaged in the sector to respond to the strategy setting the agenda for all Tanzanians to attain adequate nutritional status, stressing the need for a multi-sectoral approach to nutrition with a strong focus on decentralisation to ensure that nutrition is on the agenda at ward, district and regional levels.

Elsewhere, inequities in both health inputs and outputs remain persistent, with the rural and poor suffering the most.

The EU also seeks to improve the lives of people living with disabilities and has supported programmes with Sense International (inclusion of deaf-blind children in schools), CEFA and CCBRT (providing health services and employment opportunities for people living with disabilities).

HERITAGE CENTRE ON THE SITE OF THE FORMER SLAVE MARKET AND PRESERVATION OF CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, ZANZIBAR

In cooperation with World Monuments Fund Britain & Zanzibar Built Heritage Job Creation with Fondazione ACRA-CCS

The European Union is supporting World Monuments Fund Britain and the Anglican Diocese with the renovation of the Christ Church Cathedral in Stone Town, Zanzibar. The site of the former slave market is also one of the most visited tourist destinations in Zanzibar, where it is estimated that up to 70% of the population earns a living from tourism in some way. The Church is also still a site of worship today as well as host to an important memorial on slavery, which is still an important issue in Zanzibar today. Through Zanzibar Built Heritage Job Creation the EU is supporting craftsmen and women to gain the skills necessary to preserve the crumbling historic buildings in Stone Town (a UNESCO World Heritage Site) using the traditional methods, and thus preserving the original character of the city. This is providing jobs for crafts people, as well as tour guides who are being trained through the project on the history of Stone Town. Improving and preserving the site of the Christ Church Cathedral and Stone Towns buildings for local and tourists alike will help enhance Zanzibar as a destination, creating jobs and generating wealth, which in turn helps to tackle poverty.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

The Zanzibar Social Protection Strategy was approved by the Zanzibar Permanent Secretary Committee and is now awaiting adoption by the Revolutionary Council (Zanzibar Ministerial Cabinet). This would potentially enhance income/consumption and access of health and education services for 75,000 poorest people, with almost 50% of them being children under 18. The EU is supporting a possible new non-contributory pension scheme for Zanzibaries through the projects SOCIEUX. SOCIEUX is providing technical capacity in Zanzibar to understand the feasibility of the programme and design financing, the scope of the project and how it will be rolled out. Similarly, technical capacity and funds are being provided to mainland Tanzania in support of a more comprehensive social protection system through the Social Protection Systems Programme in cooperation with the OECD and the Government of Finland.

CREATIVE INDUSTRIES AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

Unemployment in Tanzania is high, with little formal employment. National poverty reduction and growth strategies focus on addressing the problem, but there is yet to be a strong framework focused specifically on job creation. Support in this area is urgently needed, as 800,000 young Tanzanians enter the labour market every year in search of work.

Under the 10th EDF Support to Culture in Tanzania the EU provided EUR 10 million in support of the creative and cultural





economy. Under this programme 18 projects were supported in cultural heritage and creative industries to support Tanzanians with jobs and livelihoods through dance, weaving, production skills, music, theatre, art, tourism and tour guide skills.

Under the project 'Investing in Masai women for improving rural community well-being' the EU is funding Oikos East Africa (EUR 1.7 million) to support Masai women with training in entrepreneurial and craft skills as well as outlets for the craft to be sold to tourists in the Northern Circuit of Serengeti and Ngorogoro Crater. The project will also support the women to access government support which is currently not available to them.

PROTECTING CHILDREN AND WOMEN FROM ALL FORMS OF VIOLENCE

Recent surveys have revealed alarming levels of violence against women and children in Tanzania, notably physical and domestic violence. Nearly 75% of children reported physical violence by a parent, relative, intimate partner or other authority figure, e.g. a teacher. Girls are particularly affected. A 2010 survey revealed that 39% of women aged 15-49 years have experienced violence since age 15. In five regions in the country over 50% of women have undergone Female Genital Mutilation (FGM) and Tanzania has one of the highest child marriage prevalence rates in the world. Internal child trafficking for the purpose of domestic labour and sexual exploitation is believed to have high incidence and approximately 28% of children age 5-17 years are engaged in child labour. Corporal punishment is accepted and widely practiced nation-wide.

Tanzanian national authorities, including Social Welfare, Community Development, Health, Education, Police and Justice have made a sound commitment to address these high levels of violence.

The European Union is committed to combat all forms of violence against women and children and since 2011 has pledged over EUR 7 million to support the efforts of Tanzanian authorities.

In partnership with UNICEF, IOM, international Non-Governmental organisations such as Save the Children,

Plan International and local partners, the EU contributes to the roll out of the national multi-sectoral national child protection model; the establishment of protection, assistance and referral mechanisms for child victims of all forms of violence and community initiatives to tackle sexual violence, child labour, child trafficking and traditional harmful practices such as child marriage and “witchcraft killing” of elder women.

The EU supports national and local authorities to improve the regulatory framework, data collection and planning, human resources and budgetary means for

child protection; contributing to the establishment of Gender and Children Police Desks and improved police response; specialised training of magistrates, prosecutors, state attorneys, court clerks and legal aid providers and the establishment of child-friendly and Juvenile Courts; setting up rehabilitation programmes for children in conflict with the law and alternatives to sentencing to prison; promoting educational and income generating alternatives to child labour and child trafficking as well as child care and specialised preventive actions at community, school and family level.

GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

Equality between women and men is one of the founding values of the European Union (EU). This is pursued within and outside Europe by mainstreaming gender equality principles and targets in all EU technical cooperation as well as supporting gender specific actions.

In Tanzania, the EU promotes gender equality and women’s empowerment through:

1. Support to specific projects

Since 2012 the EU has contributed over EUR 7 million to initiatives that specifically address gender equality and women empowerment. These support women’s equal access to, and equal opportunities in, political and public life, land rights, as well as education, health and employment. The initiatives promote most notably:

- ▶ *Equal access to land rights;*
- ▶ *Women’s Social and Economic Rights;*
- ▶ *Women’s participation in decision making in the home and village and supporting equitable sharing of workload of household chores;*
- ▶ *Training and employment opportunities (e.g. weaving, horticulture);*
- ▶ *Sexual reproductive health rights and services, particularly for the youth;*
- ▶ *Protecting women from harmful traditional practices and worst forms of human rights violations (e.g. child or early marriage and the so-called “witch-craft killing” of elderly women);*
- ▶ *Fight against all forms of violence against women and girls.*

2. Dialogue with National Authorities

In partnership with the UN, the EU supports women’s equal access to, and equal opportunities in political and public life, including the right to vote and stand for elections.

3. General Budget Support

Through its budget support, the EU aims at improving access, quality and equity in basic social service delivery with a particular focus on gender disparities.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Tanzania, with 80% of its population relying on climate sensitive, rain-fed agriculture for their livelihood, is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Strengthening resilience is therefore crucial to ensure sustainable socio-economic development and food and nutrition security.

The EU promotes climate action through a wide range of initiatives from top-down policy and institutional development to bottom-up community-based projects in different areas of Tanzania. On the ground, the latter translates into launching innovations in agriculture, livestock, water, energy and natural resources management in selected villages and pioneering replicable solutions to climate change vulnerability in groups of villages through such means as agroforestry, rainwater harvesting, and fuel-efficient cooking stoves.

Actions in agriculture include research on pest and drought resistant varieties of important food and cash crops such as coffee, tea and cassava. Actions in renewable energy include support to decentralised systems for electrification and the supply of energy services for productive uses.

During the period 2011-2015, under the EU Rural Energy Programme and the EU-ACP Energy Facility, some EUR 30 million have been allocated for the introduction of solar power and biogas systems and for the development of small-scale hydropower plants that are already providing electricity to thousands of small scale businesses, households and public buildings like schools and dispensaries in rural areas.

WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND ENVIRONMENT

The EU has been at the forefront of wildlife conservation and in the fight against illegal wildlife trade, both domestically and globally, over the last decade. It is a Party to the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and in this framework it has supported the adoption of far-reaching measures to tackle illegal trade and to reduce the demand for illegal wildlife products.

Since 2001 the EU has been the main financial supporter of the MIKE – Monitoring the Illegal Killing of Elephants Programme covering over 80 sites, spread across 44 elephant range States in Africa and Asia.

In Tanzania, the MIKE Programme has worked with rangers, conservation area managers, wildlife authorities and decision makers to improve the effectiveness of law enforcement in the following 4 sites: Selous/Mikumi, Ruaha/Rungwa, Katavi/Rukwa, Tarangire/Manyara.

From late 2015, a new expanded programme, MIKES – Minimising the Illegal Killing of Elephants and other Endangered Species, will start implementation in the African and Asian continents expanding the work conducted under MIKE, with a greater emphasis on enforcement actions.

The EU believes that communities have a crucial role to play in addressing wildlife conservation. In this context, in Tanzania the EU has supported actions to improve

rural livelihoods, promote sustainable community-based natural resource management and strengthen the capacity of Wildlife Management Areas.

The EU is currently supporting two WMAs, Makao and Ikona, in Western Serengeti, promoting community engagement to secure better livelihoods options and wildlife protection as part of the Non-State Actors Environment Programme.

Under this Programme, communities are empowered as owners and managers of their natural resources (forests, fisheries, wildlife) through sustainable land use planning and participatory community-based natural resources management practices (coastal management and participatory forest management), increasing their resilience to external changes.



TESTIMONIES BY EU HEADS OF DELEGATION

ROELAND VAN DE GEER

Head of EU Delegation, from 2015

The partnership between Tanzania and the European Union has gone from strength to strength over the past four decades, as is so vividly illustrated by this publication.

Over the coming years, the relation between the European Union and Tanzania will be affected by a variety of developments, including decision-making on the sustainable developments goals, the further discussions between the European Union and the countries of Africa, the Caribbean and the Pacific region on future cooperation as well as the climate negotiations. In addition, global economic and demographic trends will profoundly affect the partnership between Europe and Africa. This reflects developments on both continents, including Africa's sustained economic growth, that lifts millions out of poverty and enables the European Union and Africa to step up their economic ties and allow trade and investment to contribute to a truly forward looking partnership of equals which will be beneficial to the two continents.

At the time of writing, my tour of duty to Tanzania is yet to begin, but through the years, I have visited Tanzania many times, for the first time in 1971. More recently, I had the privilege to work closely with the Tanzanian Government when I served as the EU Representative to the African Great Lakes Region.

I am looking forward to assist in the further deepening and widening of the partnership between Tanzania and the European Union in the years to come.

TIM CLARKE

Head of EU Delegation, 2008-2011

I first arrived in Dar with my wife Anne and twin 18 month-old girls in 1986. I was to be the first EC Rural Development Adviser in Tanzania, responsible for managing the EU's agriculture, wildlife and fisheries co-operation programmes.

Little did I know then that I would return over 20 years later as the EU Ambassador to Tanzania and the East African Community.

I had dreamt since my student days in Oxford of working in Tanzania. I had been attracted by its iconic founder Mwalimu, its unique governance, and its spectacular wildlife and landscapes. When the chance arose, I embraced it.

My wife and I have explored the country, from Kilimanjaro's Uhuru peak, to the depths of the Mesali coral reefs in Pemba, from the Usambaras to Mbinga. During my 8 years in Tanzania I have played a small part in deepening EU Tanzania partnership: through joint celebrations of 'Europe week', focusing on such themes as Innovation,

Culture, the rights of the Disabled; through the financing of world class Coffee and Tea research as well as water and sanitation programmes, AIDs training for the police, improved port facilities in Zanzibar, women entrepreneur programmes, and Tanzania's first eco-villages.

I was proud and privileged to visit Mwalimu's birthplace on the 50th anniversary of Uhuru in December 2011. May the 40th anniversary of the EU-Tanzania relationship be a moment for Tanzania and Europe to reflect on their joint cooperation achievements and their shared future vision. I know I will always feel an Ambassador for Tanzania.

HEADS OF EU DELEGATION IN TANZANIA

- ▶ Roeland Van de Geer, 2015 -
- ▶ Filiberto Ceriani Sebregondi, 2011-2015
- ▶ Tim Clarke, 2007-2011
- ▶ Frans Baan, 2004-2007
- ▶ Willy Hanna, 2000-2004
- ▶ Peter Beck Christiansen, 1996-1999
- ▶ Karl Harbo, 1991-1996
- ▶ Hugh Swift, 1986-1990
- ▶ Benno Haffner, 1982-1986
- ▶ Bent Pontopiddan, 1975-1980

FRANS BAAN

Head of EU Delegation, 2004-2007

I feel very fortunate to have been part of the EU/Tanzania cooperation from 2004 to 2007.

Our relations strengthened and deepened during that period. Most notably through an increase in budget support, together with all major donors, promoting MKUKUTA, the National Strategy for Poverty Reduction and Growth.

The important electoral year of 2005 demonstrated 2 main issues. Firstly the continued commitment of Tanzania to respect democratic traditions and elect a new President after a maximum of 2 mandates. Secondly the confirmed polarization of the political situation in Zanzibar. Reading the news today these issues are still as actual as ever.

I think back to these years in the great country of Tanzania with nostalgia. Work was intense, but the rewards were equally there. We all felt very much part of a unique partnership between Tanzania and the dozens of supporting countries, institutions and organizations.

The mere writing of these words make me wish to be back and relive the magnificent experience I was indeed so fortunate to be part of.

Kwaheri

WILLIAM HANNA

Head of EU Delegation, 2000-2004

I look back on the four years I spent in Tanzania, at the beginning of the century, as a special time. My wife Paola, the daughter of an Italian doctor, was born in Ukerewe. My first encounter with Africa was in 1975 when I visited Dar es Salaam. We were married in Dar in 1978, and always hoped we would get an opportunity to work in Tanzania. That chance came in 2000, and in 2003 we celebrated our silver wedding anniversary in the church where we were married on Upanga Road!

During my time in Tanzania we focused our work on the new Poverty Reduction Support Programme. There were many meetings with Government and development partners, often held in the Karimjee Hall. I remember leaving one such meeting and hearing that the World Trade Centre had been attacked. In those years we carried out the decentralisation of the management of our Aid, and the Delegation grew in size to take on the new workload. We moved from rented premises on the ground floor of the Canadian High Commission to the new “Umoja House” jointly owned with Germany, The Netherlands and the United Kingdom.

And I often visited Zanzibar, for discussions on democracy and the rebuilding of the Port.

“Tanazania nakupenda kwa moyo wote”



PETER BECK CHRISTIANSEN

**Head of EU Delegation,
1996 – 1999**

My years in Tanzania as Ambassador/Head of EU Delegation 1996 – 2000: memories of mine and my family's time in Tanzania are a mixture of feelings.

On the positive side my wife adapted quickly despite the difficulties in shopping with no supermarkets at the time. But dukas did the job. My two girls both went to IST and both took an international baccalaureate which has served them both well in their future educations.

The population of Tanzania whether Maasai or Zanzibari, Christian, Muslim or else were without fail such a pleasant experience. The same can be said about travelling in the country and experiencing the marvellous abundant wildlife and I was happy we supported TANAPA.

On the professional side my best memories are linked to cooperation with Mwalimu on the Burundi Peace Talks in Arusha, where I coordinated 15 donors for the financing of the talks which over four years spent USD 12 million. I cried when he died.

Another outstanding personality was Jane Goodall who, like Mwalimu, was a neighbour in Mikocheni where we stayed. We supported her programme Roots and Shoots and I spent time with Jane and experienced her remarkable personality.

The most positive development experience was the establishment of the Road Fund and the Road Management Unit after two years where no new roads were financed, as well as my friendship with the then Minister Karume and his openness to discuss all subjects.

My disappointments were linked to the lack of interest in developing trade capacities and in combating corruption in Government. President Mkapa invited me to work to fight corruption and we tried to help the Anti-corruption office but felt that the going was very slow.

But all my other experiences outweighed these hiccups and you can only wish Tanzania all the best.



DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION OF EU MEMBER STATES WITH TANZANIA

Eleven EU Member States with diplomatic missions in Dar es Salaam (Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Spain, Sweden, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom) have established long-standing relationships with the United Republic of Tanzania, based on ever-growing cultural, political, commercial, and trade relations. The EU and EU Member States (MS) accounted for almost 50% of reported Official Development Assistance (ODA) disbursements to Tanzania in 2013. The EU and its Member States work closely together within the Development Partners Group (DPG), be it through enhanced joint programming or initiatives to foster trade and private sector investment.

Belgium was in 1962 one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with Tanzania. In 1982 Tanzania became a partner country of the Belgian bilateral cooperation. In the period 2011 to 2014, Belgium provided EUR 59.2 million of direct development assistance to Tanzania. 65% of the assistance goes directly to the Government of Tanzania, 36% of which

being implemented by the Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC). Another 29% was provided to non-governmental actors of which 10% to cooperation of universities. The current Programme has a geographical focus on Kigoma and a thematic focus on Rural Water and Sustainable Agriculture.

Tanzania was the first African country with which **Denmark** initiated a development assistance partnership in 1963. Throughout the 50 years of cooperation, the main objective has been to contribute to Tanzania's nation building efforts and to the struggle against poverty. Today, Danish development cooperation supports local CSOs, NGOs and the Tanzanian government's





development initiatives. The three main strategic objectives are to assist and promote the Tanzanian government's efforts to: reduce poverty and inequality and to ensure equal access of quality social services; promote inclusive green growth and employment and strengthen democracy, good governance, rule of law and respect for all human rights. Special attention is given to reaching tangible results within the following focus areas: the health sector; the agricultural sector; the demand to ensure good governance and human rights for all; and regional peace and stability. In addition, the Danish-Tanzanian partnership is being strengthened in other areas, notably within commercial relations and political cooperation, both regionally and globally.

Tanzania is **Finland's** longest-standing development cooperation partner and the largest recipient of Finnish development cooperation appropriations with about EUR 36 million in 2014. Finland's development cooperation is based on Tanzania's own development goals and on the division of tasks agreed with other development partners. Good governance and openness are important especially in the management of natural resources so that the income obtained is used to improve citizens' well-being. Openness and good governance are promoted through budget support cooperation. The availability and quality of services are improved through the state subsidy system, which enables a more equitable distribution of government income between the various

provinces. Finland is Tanzania's most important partner in the forest sector. Deforestation and unsustainable use of forests constitute a major problem in Tanzania. The sustainable use of forests can be promoted through legislation and methods that, for instance, take forest tenures into account. The making of forest use-plans is a good example of this. Finland has good experiences of increasing job-creation through enhanced productivity in the agriculture and forestry sectors.

France offers a blend of grants (education, civil society, cultural heritage, natural resources, tourism) and loans to Tanzania, the latter being managed fully by the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) which started operations in Tanzania in 1993 through Proparco, AFD's subsidiary dedicated to private investment. The creation of a regional agency in 1997 allowed AFD to develop its activity in Tanzania, with the further opening of an office in Dar es Salaam in 2007. Since 1998, the AFD group has granted EUR 260 million to Tanzania, out of which 80 % are soft loans. Most of these funds aim to develop the water and sewerage sector as well as energy.

Germany has been engaged in Tanzania for fifty years, contributing over EUR 2 billion in total. It has been a major partner in the water sector for over 25 years, aligning itself to the Water Sector Development Programme with a focus on urban and semi-urban water provision and sanitation. Germany has also traditionally been active in natural resources management and wildlife conservation and initiated a new Biodiversity Programme in 2012 with a focus on Serengeti and Selous ecosystems. Germany also has been a firm supporter of universal health coverage in Tanzania and works together with national, regional and district administrations and health care providers. Germany also assists Tanzania in tapping its renewable energy potential, including geothermal, in order to meet the G7 commitment to increase renewable energy supply in Africa. This is complemented by a programme for strengthening resource governance capacities. In order to strengthen national accountability systems Germany supports the National Audit Office and good financial governance.



Official representation of **Ireland** in Tanzania extends back to 1968 with the appointment of Ireland's first Honorary Consul. A programme of development assistance commenced in 1975, and over the forty years of its Tanzania development programme, Ireland has worked across a wide range of sectors in both the mainland and Zanzibar including health, food security, fisheries, rural roads, education and women's empowerment. Ireland was one of the first partners to prioritise decentralisation and was involved in the development of the Local Government Reform Programme. The health sector receives the largest proportion of Ireland's programme assistance in Tanzania, guided by the principles of equity and access to healthcare services, especially for underserved regions. From 2009, Ireland has also advocated strongly on improving nutrition, through the establishment of national multi-sectoral institutions and frameworks. The agriculture sector has been a long-standing priority area for Ireland in terms of livelihoods and poverty reduction, with partner programming supporting increased agricultural productivity and access to markets for small-holder farmers. Three agricultural value chains (cocoa, sunflowers and dairy)

are being supported, and Ireland is also a partner in the newly established Agriculture Marketing Development Trust. At policy level, Ireland works to improve both local and central institutional capacity and agricultural sector planning.

Spain contributes to Tanzania development efforts through a wide array of instruments. Firstly, through multilateral funds such as the UNDP/Spain Millennium Development Goals Achievement Fund (currently channeled through the Tanzania Social Action Fund) or the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Secondly, Spain and Tanzania have established a Binational Committee on their Debt Swap Agreement for the management of the available funds. In the past few years Spain has also contributed to other programmes such as the UN initiative "Delivering as One" and the humanitarian response in North-Western Tanzania.

Swedish development cooperation with Tanzania dates back to independence and has over the years covered most sectors. Tanzania still remains one of the top recipients of Swedish development assistance, with annual contributions of 750-850 MSEK. The present Swedish development cooperation with Tanzania is guided by a cooperation strategy for the period 2013-2019, with the aim to contribute to conditions for sustainable growth in the country and provide people living in poverty with better opportunities to support themselves by obtaining work and starting and running productive businesses. The main target groups are women, children, and young people. Collaboration focuses on: more jobs and development of energy and agricultural markets,

including enhanced access to electricity, developed agricultural markets and increased security regarding land rights; improved education and increased entrepreneurship, including greater number of girls and boys who acquire basic knowledge skills in school, greater number of young people who complete vocational education, and increased opportunities for women and young people to start and run productive businesses; and strengthened democratic accountability and transparency, and increased awareness of human rights, including increased capacity and reduced corruption in Tanzanian public administration, and enhanced capacity in civil society to demand accountability and increased awareness of human rights.

The **United Kingdom** is one of the largest donors in Tanzania. DFID's objectives are to support Tanzania: i) prepare for a prosperous and sustainable future to deliver opportunities for young people; ii) overcome the extreme poverty, suffering, and vulnerability that continues to affect much of the population; and iii) develop the democratic institutions and accountable, inclusive governance systems necessary for the state to manage a more open and competitive economy and deliver quality public services for all. Women and girls are central to its objectives. DFID will work closely with young Tanzanians, integrating them into our planning, delivery and reporting systems. In addition, the UK aims to support Tanzania to remain an anchor for regional stability in East Africa.



LOOKING AHEAD

The agenda for development cooperation globally is changing. And Tanzania is set to move with it. For the past fifteen years, the overarching policy framework governing development cooperation in Tanzania, as in many developing countries around the world, has been the 8 Millennium Development Goals. Tanzania has made great strides in cooperation with partner states, the EU, the UN and other international aid agencies, in achieving these within its territory.

Work still has to be done, however. A new global policy framework has been approved in September 2015 at the UN General Assembly in New York that will help Tanzania to accommodate and meet the environmental, economic and social challenges it still faces: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The Agenda 2030 includes an ambitious set of 17 Sustainable Development Goals. As before the Agenda calls on all countries involved both developed and developing to take action to eradicate poverty as a primary objective. It also aspires to achieve sustainable development by 2030 and along with its 169 associated targets integrate and balance the three dimensions of sustainable development, covering areas such as inequality, food security, health, sustainable consumption and production, growth, employment, infrastructure, sustainable management of natural resources, climate change, but also gender equality, peaceful and inclusive societies, access to justice and accountable institutions.



Just as the EU is determined to fully implement the 2030 Agenda, across the range of its internal and external policies aligning its own policies and actions to the objectives of the Agenda, so Tanzania is determined to embark on the same at a national level.

Tanzania has come a long way in the last forty years, thanks both to its leaders' commitment to promote peace and prosperity within the nation but also to everyday Tanzanians themselves, who in not always easy circumstances have showed unwavering determination to see Tanzania grow as a nation at both a social and economic level.

The near future will be a challenge but one which, if its previous commitment is anything to go by, Tanzania will rise up to. The EU wishes to stand by Tanzania on its journey, building on its years of experience in the development field and wholehearted wish to see Tanzania realise its enormous potential.

October 2015



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This booklet celebrates 40 years of cooperation and partnership between the United Republic of Tanzania and the European Union. Looking back at the making of what Tanzania and the EU are today, it offers testimonies and examples of how diverse the relationship has become. This includes the regional integration dynamic with the East African Community and the action of EU Member States present in Tanzania. This publication coincides perfectly with the European Year for Development 2015, which comes at a time of drawing lessons from the Millennium Development Goals and the launch of 17 new ambitious Sustainable Development Goals.

October 2015

EU Delegation to Tanzania and the East African Community