

« FICHE CONTRADICTOIRE »
Evaluation of the Commission's support to United Republic of Tanzania

(*For details on the recommendations please refer to the main report)

Recommendations	Response of Commission services	Follow-up (one year later)
<p>1. As focal sectors remain an obligation under the 10th EDF Programming Guidelines it is recommended to concentrate the funds in areas where EC's comparative advantages are well established: (1) road network, and (2) basic education</p>	<p>Broadly accepted – initial programming combines attention to transport facilitation (focusing on roads) and education (global sector approach in the light of ongoing reforms). It should however be noted that the programming process is still under way and that the future country strategy is defined jointly by the GoT and the European Commission together with the MS.</p>	
<p>2. In line with the Government's new strategy paper which is structured along poverty reduction outcomes, the evaluation recommends that the next EC strategy focuses on two focal outcomes: (1) access to markets, and (2) equal and universal access to basic services. Such a dual approach to concentration (2 sectors and 2 outcomes) is innovative.</p>	<p>Broadly accepted – a focus on pro-poor growth includes measures to improve market access and uptake of preferences (EPA and trade-related support, SPS, agriculture, transport), while access to basic services will be manifest in the attention given to quality and equity in education.</p>	
<p>3. The evaluation recommends that governance is considered as a prerequisite to all other outcomes, and is given the status of a top cross-cutting priority in the next country strategy.</p>	<p>Accepted. This is the approach followed in the programming of 10th EDF support to Tanzania</p>	
<p>4. Address future challenges: technical barriers to trade potentially a priority sector in the future and vulnerability potentially a priority outcome in the future</p>	<p>Technical barriers to trade are to be addressed at both national and regional level, not just in funding but also in dialogue (SPS, trade facilitation, customs, ICT) Reducing vulnerability is only one of the 5 outcomes of poverty reduction. Given the focal sectors it is not sure that the future strategy will best be suited to reduce</p>	

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	vulnerability. This dimension will however be explicitly addressed in the context of donors harmonisation	
<p>5. The EC is advised to increase the share of budget support at either sector or general level. In connection to this move, the EC Delegation should maintain, and even strengthen, its request for an effective and high-level dialogue on governance issues such as anti-corruption, strengthening local governments' capacity, and increasing the role of non-state actors.</p>	<p>This is in line with the Joint Assistance Strategy for Tanzania. Increased use of untargeted aid in the transport sector would be a significant development towards this goal. Financial governance issues achieve a high priority as the Commission takes over the chairmanship of the donor group on public financial management in 2006. Fiscal decentralization is a key issue for delivery of basic services and non-state actors will continue to receive direct support both from budget lines and a specific programme managed by the delegation.</p>	
<p>6. In connection to the increasing role of budget support, the EC should continue to require the setting and monitoring of appropriately quantified performance targets. This requirement should, however, become part of a wider approach to gathering and using impact information. The approach should encompass indicators, evaluations, monitoring, research, studies and statistics. In addition to a mechanistic use of indicators in the calculation of disbursements, the EC should promote actual learning from existing impact information.</p>	<p>This activity is conducted in alignment with government and other development partners (poverty monitoring system). Poverty Reduction Budget Support Annual Reviews provide a forum for structured analysis and assessment of available data from social and household surveys, PEFAR reports and other key reviews. To the greatest extent possible, future disbursement decisions will be based around nationally agreed assessment frameworks, linked to MKUKUTA targets, once these are fully in place.</p> <p>At the same time, PRBS III envisages support to, e.g. assessment of data quality for indicators, assistance to the Poverty Monitoring System, routine data collection and assistance to bi-annual reviews with a view to promoting an evidence-based policy making at national level.</p>	
<p>7. Use the project modality when justified. and when relevant, for instance in order to open pathways into new areas of cooperation, to strengthen the capacity of the Government or Non State Actors, or to pave the way towards sector budget support. As far as possible, the EC should integrate its projects into a long-term vision involving a move towards other funding modalities</p>	<p>The use of project support to ensure the involvement of non-government stakeholders has always been accepted. Non-budget support modalities also have a critical role to play in ensuring appropriate technical assistance to sector policy support (eg building an Education Management Information System), in trade related assistance, and of course in testing innovative aid delivery methods.</p>	

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<p>8. The EC should continue to coordinate with Member States in order to harmonise the assessment and response to the progress of policy reforms.</p>	<p>This is already under way, in the context of EU Harmonisation processes within the JAS, including a division of labour to be agreed.</p> <p>To be fully effective the future strategy requires that the policies implemented by the Commission and the MS are harmonised and that information flows to and from all participants.</p> <p>The EC will also seek to align its support to Government whilst recognising the principles of the Paris Declaration.</p>	