

***EVALUATION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO THE UNITED
REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA***

Volume 2 - Annexes

April 2006

Evaluation for the European Commission



This evaluation is commissioned by:

the Evaluation Unit common to:

EuropeAid Co-operation Office,
Directorate General for Development and
External Relations Directorate-General

This evaluation is carried out by: EGEval EEIG and EDI under the co-leadership of Prof. H.A.Amani (EDI/ESRF Tanzania) and J.Toulemonde (EGEval/Eureval, Europe). Mrs L.Barnett (EDI, Tanzania) was responsible for data collection. European experts' contributions are the following: Mr P.Chaussepied (general budget support), W.Biervliet (education), and J.Clifton (transport). Tanzanian experts' contributions are the following: Mr I.Kimambo (transport), D.Mushi (education), H.Mwinvyimvua (trade), K.Tambila (governance).

The evaluation is managed by the evaluation unit which also chaired the reference group composed of members of the services (EuropeAid, DG Dev, and the EC Delegation in Tanzania) and the Embassy of Tanzania in Belgium.

The opinions expressed in this document represent the authors' points of view which are not necessarily shared by the European Commission or by the authorities of the countries concerned.

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1. TERMS OF REFERENCE

I. MANDATE

1) The European Commission (EC) is the executive body, accountable to the European Parliament and the Council for its expenditure activities. Systematic and timely evaluation of its aid support is an established priority, as a means of accounting for the management of allocated funds and as a way of promoting a lesson-learning culture throughout the organisation. Evaluations emerge as an important keystone in the results-oriented approach to development. Of great importance also, particularly in the context of the programmes of the External Relations Directorates-General, is the increased focus on impact against a background both of greater concentration on results-based management and of encouraging partner Governments to focus their policies better.

2) The Commission Services have requested the Evaluation Unit of the EuropeAid Co-operation Office to undertake an Evaluation of the European Commission's support to the United Republic of Tanzania, hereafter referred to as Tanzania. The present evaluation is part of the 2004 evaluation programme as approved by the Board of the EuropeAid Co-operation Office.

II. BACKGROUND

3) The European Union's co-operation policy is based on Article 177 of the Treaty establishing the European Community (EC). It determines that the sphere of development co-operation shall have three objectives namely: fostering sustainable development of developing countries; assisting the smooth and gradual integration of the developing countries into the world economy and campaigning against poverty in the developing countries.

4) In November 2000, the Council and the Commission endorsed a Development Policy Declaration that identifies six priority themes/areas. These are: Trade and Development; Regional Integration and Co-operation; Support to Macro-economic Policies linked to Social Sector Programmes; Transport; Sustainable Rural Development and Food Security; and Institutional Capacity Building, Good Governance and the Rule of Law. Environment and Gender are considered as crosscutting issues, which needs to be integrated into all these six themes in order to make development sustainable.

5) The EC has made Poverty Reduction Strategies (PRSPs) the point of departure for its Country Strategy Papers (CSPs) in all countries which are producing a PRSP. The PRSP approach, with its six principles: (1) national ownership, (2) results focus, (3) comprehensive, (4) prioritised, (5) long-term, and (6) partnership-oriented, forms the core for donor support, and the common framework within which all stakeholders supporting poverty reduction in a country expect to work. Furthermore CSPs are the culmination of a joint programming process, which started with the launching of the Cotonou Agreement in January 2001 and involved many actors (the Commission, EU Member States, the Government, civil society and the private sector).

6) In the particular case of Tanzania, the CSP, which covers the period from 2001 to 2007, is in fact the new framework for EC/Tanzania cooperation and combines all relevant resources and instruments. This CSP takes Tanzania's development agenda as its starting point. In fact, this CSP is the result of a highly participatory process based on Tanzania's own policy agenda and on the EC's co-operation objectives. Accordingly the overall aim of the CSP is to reduce poverty through accelerating the process of sustainable economic and social development. Support is focused on the elimination of constraints to economic growth and improvements in the capacity for social service delivery.

7) The 9th European Development Fund (EDF), makes available up to 355 million Euro (290M€ for envelope A and 65M€ for envelop B to cover emergencies and unforeseen needs) in financial support. Its allocations to Tanzania's CSP two main focal sectors are: transport infrastructure (roads): 116 million Euros, and basic education: 43.5 million Euros. Other non focal sectors, which include good governance and support to non-state actors, are allocated 31.9 million Euros. To macro-economic support (general budget support) is allocated 98.6 million Euros. Support to sectors like agriculture, water & sewerage and

environment are covered by the 8th EDF. The CSP also refers to significant disbursements in non programmable assistance from the European Investment Bank, including in the fields of agriculture, infrastructure, mineral resources and tourism and via mechanisms such as STABEX, structural adjustment, emergency aid and community budget lines.

8) The total support from the EU (Member States and the European Community), which is gradually moving from project support to programme and budget support, represents more than 50 % of the Public Development Aid annually allocated to Tanzania. This country is heavily reliant on external assistance (1/3 of total revenues).

9) Tanzania is one of the most politically stable countries in Africa. Development partners maintain a systematic dialogue with government and other stakeholders, focusing on ways of enhancing the democratic process and strategies to improve government performance. In 2002, the government restructured various government institutions to improve efficiency and enhance accountability. Although the Tanzanian economy has been growing at a strong pace in recent years, poverty remains persistent throughout the country and aid dependency is high. The focus of Tanzania's poverty reduction strategies, as enshrined in the country's PRSP, is threefold: the reduction of income poverty; improving human capabilities, survival and social well-being; and containing extreme vulnerability among the poor. The government's poverty reduction strategy now provides the policy framework for all donors. In reality it has evolved to form the basis for external support.

10) The Tanzanian government has also launched new institutional arrangements for interacting with the donor community, set out in the Tanzanian Assistance Strategy (which have been reviewed), which provides specific principles to enhance Tanzanian ownership of the development process. The priority areas in the TAS are: predictability of external resources including financial management issues; rationalization of consultation missions (use of Joint Reviews); capacity building for aid coordination and external resource management

III.EVALUATION'S OBJECTIVES AND SCOPE

OBJECTIVES:

To provide the relevant external co-operation services of the EC and the wider public with an overall independent and accountable evaluation of the Commission's past and current assistance to Tanzania; providing the Commission's policy-makers and managers with a valuable aid both for the implementation of the current Strategy and Indicative Programmes, and for future programming.

To identify key lessons from the Commission's past co-operation, paying particularly attention to the impact of specific actions against their objectives;

To present a general overall judgement of the extent to which Commission strategy, programmes and projects have contributed to the progress towards the Tanzanian PRSP objectives.

SCOPE

11) The main coverage of this evaluation will be:

- the relevance, logic and coherence, as well as the intended impacts of the EC Country strategy (CSP) and National Indicative Programme for 2001-2007. The consistency of the CSP with the new Tanzania Poverty Reduction Strategy;
- the past EC co-operation strategies with Tanzania, and their implementation - actions started and finalised - over the period 2000/2005 (first semester) , as well as the coherence between programming and implementation .
- the coherence between actions undertaken at national level and those supported in relevant regional initiatives affecting Tanzania (in this case, for the ESA/IO and SADC regions), with special regard

to the capacity of regional institutions and to economic integration and trade (see 8th and 9th EDF Regional Indicative programmes).

12) Based on the purpose of the evaluation to produce relevant lessons and recommendations for the current strategy programme, the centre of attention should be on the following areas and instruments of cooperation: transport infrastructure (see paragraph 15), basic education; good governance (should be addressed at all levels and in all sectors of the response strategy both as a prerequisite for support and as an area of support in itself) and support to non-state actors; macro-economic support (general budget support including sector dialogue - see paragraph 15). Attention should also be given to actions in the field of trade policy and trade technical assistance as well as support to the National Authorising Officer. For the evaluation of the impact of the implementation, the actions started and finalised over the period covered by this evaluation, i.e. the past EDF actions and the ongoing areas of co-operation indicated on the CSP, shall be covered - agriculture, water, natural resources and HIV/AIDS.

13) In addition to EDF funding, Commission support to Tanzania during the period 2000- 2005 also involved support from several budget lines of which the following were the most important and will have to be covered by the evaluation as instruments: food aid/food security, NGO co-financing, human rights and democracy, and environment and forests. The evaluation should also show awareness of any all-ACP programmes for which Tanzania was eligible during the period under review.

14) In order to cover issues of overall coherence namely the coherence between Global Budget Support and other instruments, an overall analyzes of the sectors and instruments is required.

15) Previous relevant Commission evaluations, relating to Tanzania, are important reference material to be taken into account: the transport evaluation (including the country report on Tanzania) 2003 and the recent joint evaluation of general budget support should be given particular attention. Both are important documents to be considered already during the preparation of the inception note. The team should not examine the points already covered by these evaluations but use them and go beyond them. In addition other evaluations should also be considered (please see bibliography). Results Oriented Monitoring of Projects relating to Tanzania should also be taken into consideration (see CRIS database) on the assessment of the country programme.

16) The assessment and judgement of current approaches must take account of the effects of the recent reforms of the RELEX services, including the deconcentration process.

IV. ORIENTATION, APPROACH AND STRUCTURE OF THE EVALUATION

THE EVALUATION'S AUDIENCE

17) The principal evaluation users are the Commissioners with responsibility for External Relations and the Commission Services at all levels involved in policy formulation, programming and implementing external co-operation programmes. More broadly, the authors should also take account of the considerable interest likely to be shown in the evaluation report by authorities and citizens in the partner country, by EU Member States and other development partners, and by Civil Society Organisations and Non-State Actors. The Delegation will brief the National Authorizing Officer on the evaluation process during the inception phase.

THE EVALUATION QUESTIONS (EQS)

18) As regards the approach to be taken to this evaluation, it should be noted that while always taking into account the standard evaluation criteria (endorsed by OECD-DAC) of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability, this evaluation will be organised around a set of specific evaluation questions (a maximum of 10). In such an approach, the criteria will be translated into specific questions, and each question may address one or more of the criteria in its intent.

19) These questions are intended to give a more precise and accessible form to the evaluation criteria and to articulate the key issues of concern to stakeholders, thus optimising the focus and utility of the evaluation.

The development of evaluation questions will be based upon an objectively supported reconstruction of the intervention logic (faithful – recapitulating stated aims as articulated in official documents) of the EC's support to Tanzania (drafted in the inception note and strictly based on the analysis of available documents prior to any round of interviews to EC staff).

20) The evaluation questions will be identified in the first instance by the evaluation team. The questions should include in their coverage the following main areas:

- design and relevance of the strategy/programme: this includes relevance to the EC general objectives, relevance to the country needs and priorities in particular as stated on the PRSP, consistency between the strategy and the NIP.
- achievement of main objectives: an assessment of how far the intended outputs and results were achieved (including performance against the indicators set out in the Indicative Programme). The consultants should identify all recorded impacts, including any unintended ones, and compare these to the intended impacts. The assessment will also require identifying the changes which occurred in the areas on which EC programmes were supposed to impact.
- efficiency: Who actually benefits from the EC financial support directly or indirectly?
- design of implementation and its evolution: how do the design of implementation and its evolution answer optimally the strategy of the CSP? And to what extent the following elements - the type of intervention, the geographical distribution, the choice of beneficiaries, the support's payment channels, the type of financing, the role of the partner country, and sectoral distribution, enable to achieve the objectives defined in the CSP, taking into account the specific context of Tanzania?
- implementation of co-operation programme: implementation of EC co-operation taking into account the context in Tanzania and the resources of the Commission, especially the means related to funding: to the extent that the interventions were effective and efficient, an assessment of the co-operation programmes in terms of how far funding, personnel, regulatory, logistic, administrative, time and other resources and the EC and partner country procedures, and the time-frame contributed to or hindered the achievement of results.
- Role of non state actors (NSA) in the implementation: to what extent NSA have been involved in the implementation of different programmes other than pure NSA support programmes including sector support programmes and general budget support programmes, in line with the provisions of the Cotonou Agreement.
- key cross-cutting issues/ and cross sectoral issues: for example gender, environment and human rights, as well as capacity-building cross sectoral issues; this part should aim to analyze to what extent the respective documents/annexes to the CSP - gender profile, country environmental profile, environmental impact assessments - were available during the reference period and were taken into account, and the extent to which they have contributed to achieving the objectives of the cross cutting issues.
- the consistency and internal coherence between EC cooperation aid to Tanzania and other EU policies like trade, ECHO policies, environment and agriculture .
- the coordination and complementarity of EC support actions and strategy to Tanzania with policies / actions of Member States and other development partners in the area.
- Sustainability of the strategy and its component programmes and of the implementation: that is the extent to which their results and impact are being, or are likely to be, maintained over time;

21) For each Evaluation Question one or more Judgement Criterion should be identified, and for each such criterion appropriate quantitative and qualitative Indicators should be identified and specified.

22) The Evaluation Questions are agreed with the Reference Group and are validated by the Evaluation Unit.

23) The choice of Evaluation Questions determines the subsequent phases of information and data collection, methods of analysis, and derivation of final judgements.

24) In addition to the specific judgements on the Evaluation Questions but based on them, the evaluators shall arrive at an overall judgement on the degree to which the EC co-operation programmes, strategies and implementation with Tanzania have contributed to the achievement of their objectives. There should be a proper balance between the Evaluation Questions section and the rest of the report.

THE EVALUATION'S STRUCTURE

25) The evaluation will consist in total of 5 phases in the course of which several methodological stages will be developed (in grey the consultant's part).

Five Main Phases of Development:	Methodological Stages :
1. Preparation Phase	<input type="checkbox"/> Reference group constitution <input type="checkbox"/> ToR's drafting (evaluation unit) <input type="checkbox"/> Launch Note (consultants)
2. Desk Phase	<input type="checkbox"/> Structuring of the evaluation
3. Field Phase	<input type="checkbox"/> Data Collection , verification of hypotheses
4. Synthesis phase (seminar on the country)	<input type="checkbox"/> Analysis <input type="checkbox"/> Judgements on findings
5. Feedback and Dissemination	<input type="checkbox"/> Quality Grid <input type="checkbox"/> Board summary <input type="checkbox"/> Evinfo (summary for OECD and Commission databases) <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Fiche contradictoire</i> (a statement of key recommendations followed by the Commission's response)

26) It should be noted that the phases are included on an indicative basis, and may be subject to variation for methodological or practical reasons.

Preparation Phase: Starting the Evaluation and producing the Launch Note

27) Prior to embarking on the structuring phase of this study, the consortium will present a Launch Note in which the team will have to be set out in full: (i) the contractor's understanding of the Terms of Reference, (ii) the provisional proposed composition of the core evaluation team with CVs, (iii) a budget proposal (model in annexe) . The Launch Note will be referred to the Reference Group for comments.

Desk Phase: The Inception Report

28) The Inception Report will mark an intermediate stage of the desk phase of the evaluation. The largest part of the work will be dedicated to the analysis of all relevant key documentation, including data on the pertinent policy and programming documents and instruments, and also taking account of any key documentation produced by other international donors and agencies. On the basis of the information collected the evaluation team will:

(a) Reconstruct on the basis of available documentation the intervention logic (a faithful logical diagram) of development co operation policy, programmes and activities in respect of the EC's support to Tanzania. This consists in setting out the key objectives at the various levels of the Commission's strategy towards Tanzania and their order of priority, assessing their relation to need and the intended impacts related to the respective objectives. The evaluation team should point out their logic, context and overall coherence, including relevant aspects of the programmes' external coherence in relation to other EU policies, the needs and policies of beneficiary country, other donors' activities, and other geopolitical factors. The evaluation team should also consider constraints, hypotheses/assumptions and external influences as they appear from documentation and it should include an analysis of the logic presented, in particular analysis of possible gaps in the logic. The final logical impact diagram will help in identifying the main areas for the evaluation

questions and in determining the areas where EC programme is supposed to impact (it will also help in assessing the changes that occurred in those areas).

b) Select the evaluation questions with the respective explanatory comments.

A first meeting will be held with the reference group to present the evaluation, the logical diagram and the evaluation questions to be validated by the group.

c) Identify appropriate Judgement Criteria and preliminary indicators after validation of the evaluation questions.

d) Include a description of the development co-operation context of Tanzania.

e) Propose suitable working methods for data and information collection both in Brussels and in Tanzania. Present appropriate methods of data collection, information and analysis in Brussels (indicating any limitations) and the strategy for data collection and information in Tanzania.

29) The Report will also confirm (i) the final evaluation team composition, including national or regional consultants and short term experts as appropriate and (ii) the final time schedule, to be agreed between the Contractor and the Commission and confirmed through a formal exchange of letters. This time schedule should be sensitive to planned visits to the delegation and the national authorities by other Commission services (including the Inspectorate of Delegations).

30) This phase could include a short preparatory and exploratory visit by the team leader and selected members of the evaluation team to Tanzania.

Completion of Desk Phase and Delivery of Report

31) Upon formal approval of the Inception Report, the team of consultants will proceed with the final stage of the Desk Phase of the evaluation.

This final stage consists mainly in identifying and setting out proposals for:

- the final quantitative and qualitative indicators.
- the first elements to be used in responding to the evaluation questions and the first hypothesis to be tested in the field.
- suitable methods of data and information collection in Tanzania (already announced in the inception note) for example: interviews both structured and unstructured, focus groups, questionnaires, additional literature, seminars or workshops, case studies, etc. - indicating any limitations and describing how the data should be cross-checked to validate the analysis.
- appropriate methods of analysis of the information and data collected, again indicating any limitations in Tanzania. It should include a proposed list of activities, projects and programmes for in depth study in the field, examples of assessment project sheets, examples of interview guides to be used on the field, etc..

32) At the conclusion of this work, the evaluation team will present to the Evaluation Unit a Draft Desk Phase Report setting out the results of this first phase of the evaluation including all the above listed tasks (the major part of the Inception report will be put as an annexe of the desk phase report). The field mission shall not start before the proposed approach and methodology have been approved by the Evaluation Unit.

Field Phase

33) Following satisfactory completion of the Desk Phase, the evaluation team will proceed to Tanzania. The fieldwork will be undertaken on the basis set out both in the Desk Phase and agreed by the Reference Group and by the EC Delegation in Tanzania. The duration of the work on the field shall be cleared with the Evaluation Unit, the Reference Group and the Delegation (typically around three weeks). If during the course of the fieldwork any major deviations from the agreed methodology or schedule are perceived as being necessary, these should be explained to the Reference Group through the Evaluation Unit.

34) At the beginning of the field mission the team will brief the delegation while at its conclusion the team will give a detailed on-the-spot (orally) de-briefing on their provisional findings and give a presentation to the Reference Group, shortly after the return from the field, to discuss the preliminary findings.

Final Report-Writing Phase

35) The Final Report will be drafted in English, and will be structured as set out in Annex 2. The evaluation team will deliver the First Draft of the Final Report to the Evaluation Unit in accordance with the agreed time schedule, taking due account of comments received during de-briefings. On acceptance, the report will be circulated for comments to the Reference Group, which will convene to discuss it about 10 days after circulation, in the presence of the evaluation team. The revised draft final report will be presented and discussed at a seminar in Tanzania (the purpose is to present the preliminary findings, conclusions and recommendations) with the delegation, relevant stakeholders and other donors present in the field. The consultants should prepare a presentation (a lively power point) for the seminar. This presentation shall be considered as a product of the evaluation (like the reports).

36) On the basis of both the results of the seminar and further comments received from the Reference Group and the Evaluation Unit, the evaluation team will make the appropriate final amendments and submit their Final Report. The evaluators may either accept or reject the comments made by the Group members, Delegations members, or relevant stakeholders, but, in case of rejection, they shall motivate (in writing) their refusal and annex the relevant comments and their responses to the report.

37) The quality of the editing of the Final Report (as well as previous reports and notes) must be high (the judgement of the report's quality will be made on the basis of the evaluation grid in annex). The analysis, findings, conclusions and recommendations should be thorough and all based on proved evidence. They should reflect a methodical and thoughtful approach, and finally the link or sequence between them should be clear.

40) The (power point) presentation will be revised in accordance to the final report and provided to the Evaluation Unit.

Dissemination and follow-up

41) After approval of the final report, the Evaluation Unit will proceed with the Dissemination of the results (conclusions and recommendations) contained within this Report. The Unit will: (i) make a formal Judgement on the Quality of the evaluation through the Quality Grid (see in annexe), as recommended by DG Budget; (ii) draft a 2-page Evaluation Summary; (iii) circulate a Fiche Contradictoire for discussion with the relevant Services. The fiche is the mechanism for follow-up on the use of evaluations. Its first column lists the evaluation recommendations, the second column includes the responses from the Services, and the third column, completed one year later, will show the actions taken by the responsible Services. Consultants could be eventually called for specify presentations.

42) The Quality Judgement, the DAC summary, the Fiche Contradictoire alongside the Final Report will all be published on the Europe aid Evaluation Unit Web-site <http://europa.eu.int/comm/europeaid/evaluation>

V. MANAGEMENT AND SUPERVISION OF THE EVALUATION

43) The ultimate responsibility for the management and supervision of the evaluation will rest with the Evaluation Unit of the EuropeAid Co-operation Office. The evaluation manager and chair of the reference group will be Alexandra Chambel (tel: 02 296 7403).

44) The progress of the evaluation will be followed closely by a Commission Reference Group consisting of members of all concerned departments in the External Relations family, as well as the Directorate General for the Budget and the EC Delegation in Tanzania, under the Evaluation Unit's chairmanship. The principal functions of this Reference Group will be:

- to aggregate and summarise the views of the Commission services and act as an interface between the consultants and the services, thereby supplementing bilateral contacts;
- to discuss and comment on the Terms of Reference drawn up by the Evaluation Unit;
- to validate the Evaluation Questions;
- to ensure that the consultants have access to and consult all information sources and documentation on activities undertaken;
- to discuss notes and reports produced by the consultants, as well as to give an opinion on the quality of the final report. Comments by individual members of the Steering Group will be compiled by the Evaluation Unit and subsequently transmitted to the consultants;
- to assist in feedback of the findings and recommendations from the evaluation.

VI. THE EVALUATION TEAM

45) The Evaluation Team should possess a proven level of knowledge and experience in development co-operation at the levels of policy, programming and implementation, with a particular focus on the areas of transport policy and infrastructure (including procurement issues), macroeconomic assistance (general budget support), basic education and governance. The team should also include demonstrable capacity in the areas of regional integration, water and sanitation, agriculture, environment, trade and HIV/AIDS.

46) The team should possess expertise and capacity in: (1) conducting evaluations of development co-operation particularly at the country level; (2) evaluation methods in field situations; (3) the region and if possible Tanzania itself. The Evaluation Unit recommends strongly that the team should include national or regional consultants with in-depth knowledge of key areas. The national consultants should be identified at launch note stage or sufficiently early in the desk phase so that they can assist the Team during the desk phase and also prepare the field phase. The team must be prepared to work in English, and possess excellent drafting skills.

47) The team composition will initially be agreed between the contractor and the Evaluation Unit but may be subsequently adjusted if necessary due to the findings of the desk phase.

48) Regarding conflict of interest, experts who have been involved in the design or implementation of projects covered by this evaluation, are excluded from this assignment.

49) A declaration of absence of conflict of interest should be signed by each consultant and annexed to the launch note.

VII. TIMING

50) The evaluation will start in January 2005 with completion of the Final Report scheduled for November 2005. The following is the indicative schedule:

<i>Evaluation Phases and Stages</i>	<i>Notes and Reports</i>	<i>Dates</i>	<i>Meetings</i>
Preparation phase			
RG Composition	Notes	October - November	
ToR	Draft	December 2004	
	Final	January 2005	
Starting Stage	Launch Note	February	
Desk Phase		Starts February	
Structuring Stage	Short presentation (logical diagram and EQ)	March	RG Meeting (kick off meeting)
	Draft Inception Note	End of March	
	Final Inception Note	April	
Desk Study	Draft Desk Report	April or May	RG Meeting
	Final Desk Report	May	
Field Phase		May to June	
	Presentation	June or beginning of July	RG Meeting
Final Report-Writing Phase	Draft Final Report	From July to September	
	1rs draft Final	September	RG Meeting
	2nd draft Final		
	Seminar	October	
	Final Report	November	

2. EVALUATION PROCESS

2.1. Evaluation setting

2.1.1. Evaluation manager

The ultimate responsibility for the management and supervision of this evaluation rested with the Evaluation Unit of the EuropeAid Co-operation Office. Mrs Alexandra CHAMBEL-FIGUEIREDO was the evaluation manager.

2.1.2. Evaluation team

The evaluation team was jointly led by Professor H.Amani and Mr J.Toulemonde, respectively Tanzanian and European experts. It involved several sector experts from both Tanzania and Europe. EDI, a Tanzania based consultancy, has carried out data collection in Tanzania and managed the works of Tanzanian experts. This evaluation has therefore benefited from considerably more local input than similar evaluations carried out for the EC.

2.1.3. Reference group

The progress of the evaluation was closely followed by a reference group consisting of members of all concerned services in the External Relations family, and the EC Delegation in Tanzania. The reference group has approved the evaluation questions. Its members provided advice and support through several meetings and consultation rounds.

The membership was as follows

Mr BAZIN, Benoit	AIDCO E07
Mr BOUCEY Marc	DEV C02
Mr CARPENTER, Douglas	EC Delegation Tanzania
Mrs CHAMBEL FIGUEREIDO Alexandra	AIDCO.03 (Chairperson)
Mrs JOHANSSON, Eva	AIDCO C01
Mrs KARJALAINEN, Marja	DEV B03
Mrs KIHILBERG, Madeleine	DEV C03
Mr LAROSE, Christophe	AIDCO E04
Mr LE GRAND, Simon	DEV B04
Mr LOPEZ PENA, Antonio	EC Delegation Tanzania
Mr MBENA Prosper J.	Embassy of Tanzania in Brussels
Mr ORIANI VIEYRA Luca	AIDCO E01
Mrs POLLITZER, Angela	ECHO-01

2.1.4. Meeting in the Delegation

A meeting was held in the EC Delegation in Dar es Salaam on September 27th 2005. The evaluation team presented its findings and preliminary conclusions. The meeting was attended by a dozen of EC staff members and a representative of the National Authorising Officer.

2.1.5. Discussion seminar in Dar es Salaam

A widely attended discussion seminar was held in Dar es Salaam on 31 January 2006. The seminar was chaired by the Head of Delegation, and followed by a press conference. Attendance included representatives of Government, missions of other development partners, non state actors, and EC Delegation. Following presentations by the evaluation manager and the evaluation team, the conclusions and recommendations were widely discussed. Participants were given the opportunity to comment on the draft version of this report in writing.

This version of the report integrates the comments received during and after the seminar.

2.2. Minutes of reference group meetings

This section displays the minutes of the reference group meetings.



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
EuropeAid Co-operation Office

General affairs

I:\Evaluation Tanzania\5. Notes and Reports\2. Inception Note\RGMinutes1IN.doc

Note for the File

Minutes of the first meeting of the Reference Group for the Evaluation of the European Commission's support to the United Republic of Tanzania

4 April 2005

<p><i>Present were:</i></p> <p><u>Evaluation Unit</u></p> <p>CHAMBEL, Alexandra (Chairperson) VALETTE, Laure (trainee)</p> <p><u>Reference Group</u></p> <p>BAZIN, Benoît (AIDCO E7) JOHANSSON, Eva (AIDCO C1) KARJALAINEN, Marja (DEV B3) LE GRAND, Simon (DEV B4) PILLET, Patrice (AIDCO C1) POLLITZER, Angela (ECHO 1) MBENA, Prosper (Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania) RUIZ, Jean-Marc (AIDCO E1) BRAUN, Anette (DEV B3, structural trainee)</p> <p><u>EGEval Evaluation team:</u></p> <p>Haidari AMANI - Co Team leader Jacques TOULEMONDE - Co Team leader</p>	<p><i>Apologies:</i></p> <p>THOMPSON, John LAROSE, Christophe BOUCEY, Marc KIHLEBERG, Madeleine</p>
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cc: Reference Group

1. Alexandra Chambel, as chairperson welcomed participants to the first meeting and invited them to briefly introduce themselves. As responsible for the management of this evaluation she stressed that the main purpose of the meeting was to consider **the impact diagrams and the evaluation questions, as a first step of the Inception phase.**
2. The chairperson explained to the group that a new methodology related namely to the evaluation structure - phases and stages - as indicated in the ToRs is being used in this particular evaluation. There are two other innovative elements: the evaluation being conducted by a double team: an European and a Tanzania one with two co-team leaders respectively; a formal reference group in Brussels (composed by staff from different services at the commission together with a representative of the Tanzanian Embassy in Brussels and chaired by the evaluation unit) and an informal group in Tanzania (constitution on going).
3. She further explained that the evaluation team as it was requested in the ToRs, firstly collected and analysed relevant key documentation, secondly based on this analysis reconstructed the intervention logic and thirdly identified the areas of special interest for asking evaluation questions. Coming back to the intervention logic, it consisted basically in setting out the key objectives of the Commission's support towards Tanzania (stated on the official documents) and their order of priority, assessing their relation to need and the intended impacts related to the respective objectives (which are actually the impact diagrams to be presented today). The team had already introduction meetings with the EC delegation in Tanzania immediately prior to this meeting
4. The Consultant's were then invited by the Chairperson to do the presentation (already sent by e-mail to the group). The consultants presented the following impacts diagrams: Transports, Basic Education, Regional integration and trade, Good governance, and Budget support in their analysis of EC country strategy paper and National Indicative Programme (1996), EC country strategy paper and National Indicative Programme (2002), EC regional strategy paper and Indicative Programme (2002) and Tanzania's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2000); and the evaluative questions correlated to the diagrams. The consultants stressed that the terms of reference are asking them to present an overall judgment of the Commission support in the perspective of poverty reduction.
5. Several comments were made on the evaluative questions formulated by the consultants:
 - a) The Chairperson reminded the consultants that they have to analyse actions started and finalised between 2000 and 2005. Therefore they will have to look not only to the 9th and 8th EDF as they did in building their impacts diagrams but also to the 7th and possibly to the 6th EDF. Evaluation question T2 (relating to Transports) has therefore to be reformulated in order to take into account the fact that previous EDF must be analysed.
 - b) The consultants presented 3 evaluative questions under the issue of Transports. The reference group recommended to merge T3 that dealt with the concept of environmental protection with T1 dealing with Road management capacity.

- c) The reference group stressed also that T1 is a key question; however the sub-questions derived from it are not fully replying to it. The issues of road management are not raised. The Consultants have to work on the coverage of the sub-questions relative to evaluative questions.
- d) The evaluative question T2 is referring to the benefit of Tanzanian population, hence the second sub-question should refer to “potential beneficiaries” instead of “potential users”.
- e) The consultant reminded the reference group that during the evaluation process, the number of evaluative questions might be reduced due to the limitation of 10 evaluative questions given by the terms of reference. They also stressed that less questions lead to best answers and that among the EQ on Transports they will keep T1. The Chairperson insisted on the fact that T2 is an important question to be answer as well.
- f) On the sector of Education, the reference group reminded the consultants that an evaluation of the educational support in Tanzania has recently been done, and that they have to be careful of not duplicate information. The same applies to issues on Budget support.
- g) The Chairperson pointed out that the question coming from the impact diagram of Regional integration and trade is mainly focusing on trade and less in regional integration. The consultants replied that they concentrated on trade issues because there is a strong interest in the Delegation on that theme. Moreover, this diagram may be improved and the issue of regional integration is not lost. The consultant stressed that EQ O2 (overall aspects) deals with the aspects of regional integration asking to what extend the regional integration strategy is linked to EC’s support to Tanzania. The reference group agreed on the fact that EQ O2 covers trade as well as regional integration by asking generally how strategies are coherent with social and economic development. Therefore EQ R1 is no more needed.
- h) The consultants defined two evaluative questions on the good governance issue. The reference group underlined that these two questions can be merged as G1 “fight against corruption” might be a dimension of G2 “issue of Governance”.
- i) The evaluation unit asked for in depth explanation concerning the EQ M2 on Budget support. The question was to who are applying the transaction costs and who will benefit from a higher efficiency gained through a reduction of transactions costs? The Chairperson insisted that these issues should be analysed regarding both the EC and the partner countries. Consultants agreed.
- j) The reference group agreed that the overall evaluative question concerning the donor coordination should be reformulated, it is too vague and do not say who coordinates. The evaluation should answer to the question how does EU contribute to the process of coordination, how much initiative EU takes in the process of coordination.
- k) The consultants stressed that other sectors (agriculture, water, HIV Aids, refugees) will be addressed marginally in the evaluation, and this will bring a

potential problem of credibility as the EC is active in these non focal sectors. The consultants proposed to address these non focal sectors via investigations of previous evaluations and ROM database. The Chairperson underlined that the evaluation might miss large programs for instance water. So the ongoing sectors of the CSP (past EDFs) have to be covered by this set of questions.

- l) Address the internal EC coherence and the policy mix issue.
- m) From the questions presented the following were retained:

T1 Road management capacity, integrating question T3 (environmental protection).

T2 Efficient transport services – replacement of users by beneficiaries.

Utility of the question – consultants will have to cover actions started and finalized over the period 2000-2005 (first semester) as indicated in the ToRs. Consequently interventions on the transport sector financed by previous FEDs are to be taken into account as well.

E1 Basic education for all.

G2 Issue of governance – Integrating G1 (Fight against corruption) as a sub-question.

M1 Macro economic stability.

M1 Poverty reduction strategy – transaction costs (for both sides: EC and partner country).

O1 Donor co-ordination – Reformulation of the question needed, not losing sight of partner country services delivery; rethinking of the evaluation team approach to the question needed as well.

O2 Relevance of strategy (EC strategies at national and regional level) – Integrating R1 (Trade policy).

One other question covering: Policy mix, internal coherence between development policy and other relevant policies like ECHO policies, trade ...

Water, Agriculture and HIV aids – the on going areas indicated on the country strategy paper should also be covered on the set of questions.

- 6. Due to elections in Tanzania during the month of October, the chairperson did agree changing the date for the discussion seminar (in the country) of the draft final report to November.

7. **Next Steps:**

- The evaluation team will provide the Evaluation Unit with a revised set of evaluation questions taking in account the results of this meeting. These questions will be then circulated to the reference group (including to the delegation) for additional comments and validation.
- The evaluation team will then proceed with the inception phase.
- The date for the next meeting – draft desk report - will be announced by e-mail.

Laure Valette
Alexandra Chambel
Evaluation Unit



EUROPEAN COMMISSION
EuropeAid Co-operation Office

General affairs

Note for the File

Evaluation of the European Commission's support to the United Republic of Tanzania

Draft Minutes of the desk phase report presentation

14 July 2005

<p><i>Present were:</i></p> <p><u>Evaluation Unit</u> CHAMBEL, Alexandra (Chairperson) VALETTE, Laure (trainee)</p> <p><u>Reference Group</u> BOUCEY Marc (DEV) MBENA, Prosper (Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania)</p> <p><u>EGEval Evaluation team:</u> Jacques TOULEMONDE - Co Team leader</p>	<p><i>Apologies:</i> KIHLEBERG Madeleine (DEV) RUIZ Jean-Marc (AIDCO)</p>
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cc: Reference Group

1- Alexandra Chambel underlined the work done by the double team of consultants in Europe and in Tanzania. The draft desk report contains a lot of information and the consultants have concrete information on the evaluation questions before going to the field.

2- Several comments were made by the reference group on the report

- a) Alexandra Chambel exposed global comments on the format of the report. A lot of important things (preliminary responses to the evaluation questions for instance) are in the annexes and should be in the core of the report. The Annexes

are all mixed; and the consultants should divide and organise the level of annexes.

b) The consultants should refer to the scope of the evaluation. The terms of reference ask them to analyse the past and present EDF and the intended impact of the past and present strategies. The reference group rose that the consultants are evaluating the 9th EDF relying on past actions and programs whereas this should be done on the basis of actions and programs under the 9th EDF. The consultant agreed that the evaluation team has not been clear enough in referring to the past and present strategies. The consultant added that there is no methodological problem in assessing interventions decided on past strategy against the current strategy. This enables a review of actions in the light of new contexts and the preparation of new strategies. The value judgements retrieved from such an analysis will not be used for an accountability purpose but for a learning one.

c) The evaluation unit reminded the consultants that they should not restrict their analysis on EDF, they should also address budget lines, water initiative fund policy mixes and trade policies.

d) The reference group questioned the consultant on the analysis of the impact of EC programs and projects on poverty reduction. The identification of five paths for reducing poverty doesn't seem to contribute to an impact measurement. The consultant replied that the impact of Global Budget Support (GBS) on poverty reduction is difficult to assess. The reference group showed an interest in having insights on the redistribution of growth. The evaluation unit stressed that the consultants have been asked to analyse and trace the effects of the GBS. The consultants have to work further on this issue.

3- The consultant reminded the reference group that the Tanzanian context delayed the evaluation work. The draft desk report is based on secondary data; the evaluation team expected to interview Tanzanian representatives but this have not been possible yet. The entire time schedule of the evaluation has been delayed and the draft final report will be handed out in December instead of November 2005.

4- The consultant exposed to the reference group pending methodological issues:

a) The evaluation question on condition of success seems to be difficult to address as the good examples of success are not easy to identify. The reference group stressed that information on successes can be found in evaluation reports of projects. The consultants could also get insight from the head quarters on interventions' good examples. The representative of the Embassy of Tanzania suggested to interview as well the Tanzanian on that issue, and proposed to give contacts persons to the consultants.

b) The evaluation question on good governance should be addressed as a cross-cutting issue as it is not a focal sector for the EC strategy. The reference group underlined that political dialogue is essential in the Cotonou agreement. The consultant asked the reference group whether there exist documents on this issue. In the case good governance is treated as a cross-cutting issue, it will be necessary to reformulate the question.

c) On the cross-cutting issues the consultant did not find material to address the issue of environment. The evaluation unit suggested having a look on the evaluation on environment and forest finalised in 2005. The consultants are expecting to receive a draft of the evaluation currently leaded by the Court of Auditors.

For the issue of gender, the consultants stated that they were maybe ambitious in setting quantitative indicators and that they would probably use qualitative ones through interviews.

The evaluation unit reminded the consultants that they will have to further explain how they are going to analyse the cross-cutting issues.

d) The consultant explained further the five paths for poverty reduction as an alternative to the impact analysis. This analysis focuses on the rationale for intervention. This method will provide a broad overview of EC support to Tanzania in the view of poverty reduction. The evaluation unit questioned the consultant of the added value of such a methodology and reminded the consultant that they should provide also an overall assessment based on the analysis of the evaluation questions. The reference group agreed that the consultants will continue to work on this methodology but waiting for the agreement of the evaluation unit to use it.

e) The consultant asked the reference group to help him in finding official definitions on different concepts and the existence of official discourse on them: transaction costs, policy dialogue, comparative advantage, joint assistance strategy and EC strategy, pro-poor actions. The consultant wants the report to be clear on those concepts.

5- Additional written comments gave to be sent to the evaluation unit before Friday 22 July.

Laure Valette
Evaluation Unit

3. OVERVIEW OF EVALUATION METHOD

3.1. Overall methodological design

3.1.1. Questions

The evaluation concentrated on ten questions which have guided the evaluation team's work in the sense that they helped focus data collection and analysis on issues of major interest for the intended users. They also helped in clarifying judgement criteria in advance. The ten questions were drafted in four steps:

- careful analysis of EC's priorities and objectives undertaken by the evaluation team
- first round of consultation of EC officers in Brussels and Dar es Salaam, with the following demand: "When this evaluation will be finalised in early 2006, which issues do you think will be on the top of decision-makers' agenda? Which kind of information will be needed? Which questions should be asked now for providing such information?"
- first proposal by the evaluation team
- extensive discussion with and eventually approval by reference group members.

The ten questions address the themes highlighted in the terms of reference as shown in the table below:

<i>Areas highlighted in the ToR</i>		<i>Questions</i>									
		<i>C</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>X</i>
1	Design and relevance of the strategy	X	X						X		
2	Achievement of main objectives	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
3	Who does actually benefit from the EC financial support?		X			X	X	X			
4	Do implementation procedures and mechanisms effectively and efficiently serve the achievement of objectives?		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
5	Non state actors						X	X		X	
6	Cross-cutting issues e.g. gender, environment, human rights, capacity-building across sectors		X			X	X	X			X
7	Coherence with other EU policies	X							X		
8	Coordination with development partners		X	X		X	X				
9	Sustainability				X	X					X

The set of questions also cover the seven evaluation criteria in use in the EC

<i>Types of evaluation criteria</i>		<i>Questions</i>									
		<i>C</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>X</i>
	Relevance	X	X						X		
	Effectiveness			X	X	X	X	X		X	X
	Efficiency		X	X		X					
	Sustainability					X		X			X
	Impact			X	X	X	X	X		X	X
	Coherence	X							X		
	EC value added			X							

3.1.2. Design

Each question has been subject to an initial structuring effort at the stage of the inception report along with the following structure:

<i>Item</i>	<i>Definition</i>	<i>Example</i>
Question		How far has EC support assisted in improving the equitable access to quality basic education for all?
Utility	Why has this question been asked?	Education = focal sector. Prospect to learn lessons from EC's attempt to construct a true sector approach
Scope	Which EC expenditures, activities or implementation modalities are covered?	All actions started and/or finalised over the period 2000/2005 and pertaining to education
Judgement criterion	The ultimate reason why the evaluation team will answer the question positively or negatively, after having collected and analysed all relevant data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main dimensions of the criterion • Family of evaluation criteria e.g. effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, coherence 	Quality basic education is available and affordable to all school age children without obstacles like distance or discrimination Quality, availability, affordability, close distance, absence of discrimination Effectiveness Equity
Indicator(s)	Preliminary views of the evaluation team about which information is to be collected in relation to each dimension of the judgement criterion	% of qualified teachers, rate of pupils per teacher, cost per pupil for family, proportion of pupils living within 30 minutes of their relevant education facility, enrolment rate for categories exposed to discrimination
Feasibility	How far will it be easy/difficult to answer the question? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing documents (only documents that are specific to the question) • Expertise 	High feasibility Available evaluation of EDF 8 support Information from World Bank projects in Tanzania High in EC headquarter, Delegation and evaluation team

Method (preliminary)	Which sub-questions have to be answered in order to answer the question properly?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How has EC co-ordinated with other donors? ... especially EU family? • What about mainstreaming of gender equality? • How far has EC input focused on identifying and addressing key bottlenecks in the reform of basic education?
Sub-questions	Sub-questions are just meant to understanding cause-and-effects. They do not involve other value judgements than what is already covered by the judgement criteria.	
Inquiry at central level	Documentary analysis and expertise Interviews with EC and Government officials Specific indicators or scoring grids to be developed	Documentary analysis Interviews in Delegation and Government
Field inquiry	Which kind of assumptions should be subject to further inquiry in the field (i.e. outside EC, Government and experts) Special tools (questionnaire, focus group, case study) to be developed	/
Methodological options	Which other approaches could be considered and why have they not been selected?	Inquiry at central level is likely to be sufficient. Interviews should not duplicate what has been done in the previous evaluation

A wide spread evaluation practice consists of proposing multiple criteria and indicators. However, and in agreement with the Evaluation Unit, the Evaluation Team has pushed in the opposite direction. The working approach has been the following:

- Preferably one single judgement criterion is proposed for each question, e.g. “Quality basic education is available and affordable to all school age children without obstacles like distance or discrimination”
- The various dimensions of the criterion are made explicit, e.g. “quality, availability, affordability, close distance, absence of discrimination”
- Preferably one key indicator for each dimension of the criterion, e.g. “% of qualified teachers, rate of pupils per teacher, cost per pupil for family, proportion of pupils living within 30 minutes of their relevant education facility, enrolment rate for categories exposed to discrimination”
- Only indicators related to the judgement criterion per se are proposed at this stage. This will not prevent the evaluation team to use other indicators when appropriate for addressing sub-questions and support its analysis (e.g. “share of primary education in the overall education budget”)
- Indicators are presented as measures and not as trends or criteria, e.g. “pupil-teacher ratio” and not “increase in pupil-teacher ratio”
- Three options are considered as equally appropriate as regards indicators: use of available (or presumably available) statistical data, development and use of ad hoc scoring grids or rating by experts.

As far as possible, indicators measure what is to be measured and proxies are avoided¹, e.g. “whether students are passing exams” does not measure the availability of quality education but goes one step further beyond the criterion.

The rationale for these options is to avoid collecting and processing too much data, simply because data are (or are supposed to be) available, at the expense of analysing data in sufficient depth, making value judgements explicit and communicating evaluation findings in a simple way. Developing questions, criteria

¹ This will not prevent the evaluation team to use proxies as far as relevant in the next phases in order to support its analyses and to substantiate its conclusions.

and indicators is seen as a means to focus data collection on what is really important and to reduce the kind of information overload which tend to undermine the quality of evaluations. In addition, experience show that many indicators are considered in the first phases of evaluations but few are actually used for supporting key conclusions.

3.1.3. Sources of information

Answers to the questions build upon four major sources:

- Documents
- Central inquiry (interviews in Brussels and Dar es Salaam, expert panel)
- Field inquiry (Focus groups and interviews in four regions in Tanzania)
- Meta-analysis (Analyses undertaken for answering other questions)

<i>Sources</i>	<i>Questions</i>									
	<i>C</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>R</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>X</i>
Documents	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Central inquiry	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Field inquiry					X		X			X
Meta-analysis	X	X		X						X

3.2. Major options taken

This evaluation has generally followed the approach recommended in EuropeAid's evaluation guidelines, which were under preparation at the time of the works.

It has however several distinctive features:

- An early gathering of the core evaluation team in Dar es Salaam allowed team building and local input into the questions
- The evaluation has been designed not only for answering questions, but also with a view to support the overall assessment. Three tools (database of interventions, light studies and expert panel) were part of a strategy of analysis aimed at supporting the overall assessment
- Interviews in Tanzania started during the so-called "desk phase", which allowed to progress faster than in similar evaluations, and to propose preliminary answers to most questions in the desk report
- The core team hold a two-day brainstorming session before the field phase debriefing meetings in Dar es Salaam and Brussels, which allowed to present early findings and an outline of the conclusions, and to obtain quite useful comments, which have been integrated in the first version of the final report.

3.3. Specific tools implemented

3.3.1. Comparison with similar African countries

This comparison has been undertaken as a test of the methodological developments underway in EuropeAid and in collaboration with the consultants in charge of this task.

All developing countries were screened through two indicators:

- GDP per capita (Tanzania = USD 290 in 2003) as a proxy for poverty
- Cumulated amount of ODA / GDP (Tanzania = 13,2% in 2000) for dependence upon external assistance

A first group of 22 similar countries has been selected on the following criteria:

- GDP per capita (WB-Atlas method) = Tanzania figure +/- USD 100
- Dependence upon external aid = Tanzania figure +/- 5%

Among these countries, only African ones have been retained for further comparison.

The indicator of perception of corruption (Source : Transparency International_2004) has been also considered. All remaining countries perform similarly for this indicator, except one which has been excluded from the comparison.

Finally the group of similar countries includes: Burkina Faso, Gambia, Ghana, Madagascar, Mali, Niger and Zambia.

Tanzania has then been compared to the average similar country along a series of social and development indicators (see Volume 1)

3.3.2. Database

The evaluation team has made an extract from the EC management database (CRIS) in April 2005. All EDF actions funded under EDF and budget lines have been extracted according to the following criteria:

- expenditure in Tanzania
- started and/or terminated since 01/01/2000

Data have been systematically cross-checked with the EC Delegation's management tables. A very small number of inconsistencies has been discovered and fixed.

Three EIB loans have been added on the basis of documents kindly provided by the Bank. Loans have been converted into their "grant element" using the method explained on the DAC's website.

Data have been converted into an ACCESS database including 308 records, of which an extract is displayed hereafter (see 7.1).

3.3.3. Diagrams of expected effects

The country strategy paper 2001-2007 includes four logical frameworks covering respectively: roads, basic education, macro-support and governance. Together with other sources, they have been used and completed for elaborating a series of impact diagrams which describe the logic of EC's interventions. Other diagrams have been added in order to cover the previous programming period. Finally, an overall diagram has been derived through a synthesis of all others. The whole exercise was meant to suggest evaluation questions. All diagrams and the first series of questions suggested by the evaluation team have been submitted to the reference group (see CDROM).

The diagrams are an interpretation of the following basic documents by the evaluation team:

- EC country strategy paper and National Indicative Programme (1996)
- EC country strategy paper and National Indicative Programme (2002)
- EC regional strategy paper and Indicative Programme (2002)
- Tanzania's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (2000)

The analysis proceeded through the following steps:

- Systematic extracts of sentences reflecting the objectives of the European Commission
- Translation of extracts into result/impact statements and presentation in the form of impact diagrams (coloured boxes in the section 2 hereafter)
- Review of activities implemented or to be implemented

- Connection of activities and selected result/impact (boxes in the diagrams) through cause-and-effect assumptions (arrows in the diagrams) and identification of logical gaps (black boxes) where causal links seem to be missing.
- Identification of areas of special interest for asking evaluation questions (grey spots)
- First proposal for evaluation questions, including preliminary comments on how the evaluation team would address the question and what is the likely utility of the question.

The questions mainly derive from the diagram. However, the comments owe a lot to a series of interviews held in the EC Delegation in March 30th and 31st.

3.3.4. Documents

A huge amount of documents and reports have been produced in Tanzania over the last years. One of co-leaders had an excellent knowledge of a large part of these works, which considerably helped in selecting important documents which are listed below (see 6.1).

The evaluation report refers to two controversial documents (ActionAid's paper in Box 1 and Hubert Sauper's film in Box 2) and this is justified as follows.

- Both pieces of work are called "documents" hereafter although they are of a different nature. One is a strongly substantiated research work quoting many reliable sources; the other is rather a piece of art.
- Both documents are assessed by the evaluation team as partial in making value judgements (Box 1) or in suggesting value judgements (Box 2).
- Evaluation conclusions combine findings derived from evidence and reasoning, and value judgements derived from explicit judgement criteria. The two controversial sources do not contribute to provide evidence, but to develop a reasoning approach in the case of box 1, and a judgement approach in the case of box 2. The evaluation team members arrive at their conclusions on the basis of evidence that are independent from these two documents. However, they acknowledge that these documents have contributed to raise their interest for a more in-depth investigation into the issue of poverty incidence.
- Both documents have been and remain widely visible and extensively discussed in the public arena. In the case of box 2, this fact has brought the evaluation team to reflect on how the EC approach to poverty reduction can be explained to EU citizens. This has led to develop specific conclusions (612) and recommendations (A3 and B2).
- Finally, the fact that the two boxes deliver mixed positive and negative messages is also something which is endorsed by the evaluation team because it compensates for the positively biased messages delivered in boxes 5 and 6. These later boxes describe projects (in the sectors of roads and agriculture) which were known to be success stories when they have been selected for in-depth study.

3.3.5. Lexical analysis of the CSP and PRSP (Terms related to poverty reduction)

The evaluation undertook an inventory of all the terms related to poverty reduction in the CSP and PRSP in order to identify alignments (or misalignments) between Government and EC strategies. Three steps were made successively:

- All the terms linked to poverty were identified in both documents
- Close terms or synonymous when clustered where relevant (for instance: "Economic growth" and "GDP growth")
- Term and groups of terms were counted in each document

See the analysis on the CDROM

3.3.6. Light studies

The evaluation team has clustered EC support into 20 sub-sectors and then into 8 sectors that are deemed as homogeneous and making sense in terms of contribution to poverty reduction. The database of EC interventions has been analysed along with these sectors.

A series of projects has been selected on the ground that each selected project gives a typical picture of one of the sectors. Projects were selected if, and only if, sufficient monitoring/evaluation reports were accessible through the EC management database.

Each selected project has been subject to a “light study”, allowing to draw its poverty reduction profile, i.e. in which proportion are its impacts likely to follow each of the five paths towards poverty reduction. The methodological approach is explained in the following box.

Methodological explanation

Poverty reduction profile

The poverty reduction profile of an intervention is the likeliness that it will achieve the first impact on a given path towards poverty reduction (e.g. equitable access to basic services), assuming that the implementation of the project is satisfactory and risks are controlled. In real life, this intervention may have failed to reach its intended beneficiaries or may have been undermined by an unintended negative effect. It will then be ineffective in practice whilst its profile remains unquestioned.

Actual achievement of impacts needs to be evaluated through in-depth studies. By contrast, light studies are sufficient for assessing likely impacts.

Monitoring or evaluation reports have been used as a basis for light studies. In this case the reports may include statements about actual impacts. These statements tell something about the likely impacts and they have been used when available. However, the evaluation team has tried not to get confused between likely and actual impacts.

Breaking down the intervention into several components

When relevant and feasible, the intervention under (light) study has been broken down into several components. This is especially relevant when components are likely to entail contrasting consequences in terms of poverty reduction. Components like “Audit & evaluation” or “Contingencies” have been ignored.

If the intervention is broken down into several components, then the next step is undertaken for each individual component and the results are synthesized.

Weighting paths

The intervention as a whole (or each component if relevant) is given five crosses (XXXXX) which are allocated to one or several of the five paths. Each cross is supported by a qualitative comment in the light study. The break down into paths is calculated on the basis of X = 20%, XX = 40%, etc. with a total of 100% for each intervention.

This approach assumes that each intervention definitely has a rationale in terms of poverty reduction and that the point is simply to break down this rationale into the five paths. This assumption has been questioned and the evaluation team was prepared to amend its method, but no major difficulty has been encountered in practice.

A problem may also arise from the fact that paths merge with one another (see diagram in volume 1). It has been decided that the weight should reflect how much the intervention is likely to contribute to the first step in each path.

The profiles of all light studies are then extrapolated to all EC support in the form of a weighted average, the weights being the financial commitments for each sector covered by the light studies.

3.3.7. Interviews

Interviews were initially planned to cover informants in the EC and Government during the desk phase. Due to the so called “quiet period”, interviews with Government officials have been postponed until the field phase.

3.3.8. Focus groups

At the end of the desk phase, the evaluation team clustered the ten questions into three groups:

- Questions that were close to confirmed answers: Coherent strategy (C), Funding modalities and poverty reduction (P), Development partners’ co-ordination and complementarity (D), Basic education for all (E)
- Questions that required additional inquiry at central level (interviews and documentary analysis): Conditions of success (S), Trade and regional integration (R), Promotion of good governance (G), Cross-cutting issues (X)
- Questions that required significant additional field work involving end users: Stable farmers’ income (A), Efficient transport services (T)

Promotion of good governance (G) was initially considered as requiring field work, but the evaluation team got convinced that EC support in this area was not advanced enough and that field work would be useless. Basic education for all (E) would certainly deserve additional field work but the evaluation team assumed that reliable and conclusive answers can be provided on the basis of documents, interviews at central level and statistics.

As regards question T (Efficient transport services), the main point to be investigated through field work was the contribution of roads to poverty reduction. Two options were considered: (i) interviews with users of the improved roads and (ii) focus groups with people living in districts benefiting from improved roads. The interest of the first option was to reach people who have a personal knowledge of the benefits gained in terms of transports. The drawback was that road users would be of no help in tracking further impacts in terms of poverty reduction (beyond transport). This is why focus groups have been preferred.

Two transport projects have been selected for being subject to focus group discussion, and the same for agriculture. Focus groups may be considered simply as informal meetings and carried out with limited resources, which would have made it possible to multiply the number of surveyed projects. It was the evaluation team’s opinion that this option would not have been adequate. Quality standards for focus groups are mainly related to the depth of the study, to a well-designed moderating process and to a rigorous qualitative analysis. The quality of a focus group survey is therefore unrelated to the number of meetings.

The implementation of the focus groups has proceeded smoothly. It is however to be noted that several officials from the Government of local authorities requested to be paid in order to facilitate the process, something which is regrettably usual in Tanzania and which the evaluation team accepted to do, while controlling the risks of biases introduced by this practice. Biases have been paid particular attention when participants in focus groups happened to be unanimously enthusiastic about the impacts of a project. In order to identify a potential bias, the evaluation team has carefully analysed the participants’ responses to a series of questions that nobody knew in advance. Quantitative responses ranged within reasonably narrow brackets whilst all participants quoted different figures. Differences indicate that responses are truly spontaneous. The narrow brackets indicate that all participants perceived the same reality. The evaluation team concluded that the data collected through focus groups were reliable.

The four projects submitted to in-depth field study were known to be success stories. This calls for three comments:

² Due to the very high number of missions undertaken by donors and on their behalf, Government officials are under severe pressure. In order to leave room for the preparation and discussion of the budget all development partners have agreed to interrupt every interviewing of Government officials during a four-month period (April to July). This is a clear evidence of the transaction costs mentioned in Volume 1.

- The choice of success stories has facilitated the answer to question S (conditions of success)
- The evaluation team has taken stock of this bias in deriving its conclusions
- In order not to distort the overall perception of the reader, the report also highlights two cases of perceived failure (Main report, boxes 1 and 2)

3.3.9. Expert panel

A panel of experts has held two rounds of email consultation over a two week period at the end of the field phase.

The panel membership included four Tanzanian experts including the co-leader of the evaluation team. Government officials were considered to be invited as panellists but this proved impossible since the works took place during the presidential election campaign.

Panellists have been called on to discuss and to reach a common position on the following issues:

- Poverty reduction profile of the budgetary expenditures in the priority sectors of the PRS
- *De facto* priority sectors/areas as regards Government.

The panellists started working on the basis of the evaluation team's assessment in the form of ratings in these two areas. They were then asked to do their own rating and a qualitative comment. All contributions were pooled and a second round was launched, which ended in amended ratings and additional qualitative comments. The full process can be seen on the CDROM.

3.4. Activities carried out and problems encountered

3.4.1. Time schedule

<i>Phases</i>	<i>Stages</i>	<i>Main documents</i>	<i>Date of documents*</i>	<i>Meetings*</i>
Preparation (0)		Terms of reference	27/01/05	
	Launch	Evaluation team's technical and financial proposal	04/03/05	
Desk (1)	Inception	Evaluation questions	10/05/05	Inception meeting (04/04/05)
		Inception report	25/05/05 (draft) 08/06/05 (final)	
	Desk	First phase report (desk)	08/07/05 (draft) 18/08/05 (final)	First phase meeting (14/07/05)
Field (2)				Debriefing meeting (27*** and 29/09/05**)
Synthesis (3)	Report writing	Evaluation report	04/11/05 (version1)	
	Discussion	Evaluation report	07/12/05 (version2) 04/06 (final)	Discussion seminar*** (31/01/06)

** meeting in Brussels - *** in Tanzania

In terms of schedule, the management of this evaluation has been particularly hectic. Eight successive versions of the time schedule have been necessary, making it difficult to secure the availability of workforce in time. The main constraining factors have been:

- The “quiet period” during which interviews with Government officials had to be interrupted
- The electoral period during which both Government officials and the EC Delegation were not available
- The heavy and relatively unpredictable constraints bearing on the EC Delegation staff, this evaluation being one of them, together with several audit missions and a visit of the European Parliament

3.5. Methodological limitations

Conclusions related to the contribution of EC to policy reforms are generally robust. EC's contribution to overall socio-economic changes are weaker, mainly because there are few recent data about poverty, and also because available impact information is poor in quantity and in quality, despite the enormous amount of works done in Tanzania.

Specific limitations apply to the following conclusions:

- “Equity in access to basic services has not been mainstreamed enough”. This conclusion is mainly inspired by the case of the primary education programme, but it must be recognised that primary education faced a huge quantitative challenge during the last years. The example of water supply in Dar es Salaam seems to confirm the conclusion. However, further cross-checking would have been useful.
- “The CSP process did not deliver the benefits which would compensate for the transaction costs beared by the Government in dealing with multiple donors' strategy making processes at multiple points in time.”. The issue of transaction costs only arises from Government's documents and Government officials' declarations.

- “Although EC has wisely connected its large financial support to progresses towards policy reforms, this approach has failed in several instances when other major development partners did not act consistently. EC’s commitment to the JAS process has not always succeeded in ensuring consistency of development partners actions”. This conclusion arises from our informants mentioning massive IFI’s support as inconsistent with and detrimental to sector programmes in the areas of education and agriculture. These interpretations have not been discussed with all interested parties.
- “Due to slow progress in policy dialogue, a part of the support has been delayed”. The complexity and variability of rules is obviously another reason why EC’s support has been delayed. How far delays are to be attributed to both causes is not always clear.
- “In several instances, the financial support has been interrupted, although significant poverty reduction effects could have been achieved in the absence of the awaited policy reform”. This conclusion builds upon the fact that the support to primary education has achieved impressive quantitative impacts, despite the fact that a sector programme focusing on quality has been delayed. The conclusion is not supported by other sources.
- “General budget support has been found to have an equal or even better potential to contribute to poverty reduction”. This conclusion is connected to evidence through a long, and relatively weak, chain of reasoning.

4. JUDGEMENT CRITERIA AND INDICATORS (PLANNED / ACTUAL)

In arriving at its conclusions the evaluation team has generally applied the judgement criteria which had been agreed upon in advance in the design tables. In a few instances, the evaluation team has introduced new judgement criteria or adopted a multi-criteria approach.

In many instances, the initially planned indicators could not be used. The main reason for that is that the initially planned indicators were overambitious. A number of scoring grids were supposed to be developed, but the time left for the development and test of such grids was simply not available since the work plan of the desk phase has been considerably affected by the so-called quiet period (see 3.3.7).

The next pages display the design tables which were established in the inception report and completed in the desk report. Changes in judgement criteria and indicators are mentioned where relevant.

4.1.2. Funding modalities and poverty reduction (P)

<i>Funding modalities and poverty reduction (P)</i>	
Question	To what extent and how has the EC's choice of funding modalities allowed progress towards the achievement of Tanzanian Poverty Reduction Strategy's objectives?
Utility	The general budget support to Tanzania has just been subject to a multi-donor evaluation which has been conclusive mainly on levels 1 (donors' activities) to 3 (change within Government) and less on levels 4 and 5 (impact on economy and society). Concentrating on levels 4 and 5 might help (1) filling the gap as much as possible, (2) learning more about what does or does not work in terms of reporting on budget support impact.
Scope	General Budget Support and EC support in sectors where various funding modalities were considered or could have been considered (education and roads, possibly governance, agriculture and others)
Judgement criterion (or criteria)	The choice of funding modalities reduces transaction costs and increases the government's ownership of and capacity to implement actions that have a strong rationale in terms of poverty reduction
Comment	See in Volume 1 the evaluation team's understanding of the concept of "progress towards the achievement of Tanzanian Poverty Reduction Strategy's objectives", a concept which is translated into five "paths towards poverty reduction"
Dimension(s)	Switch from project aid to programme aid in the framework of a sectoral approach, and from the latter to budget aid Transaction cost for both EC and Government Government's ownership and capacity ³
Type(s)	Rationale in terms of one or more "paths towards poverty reduction" Relevance, efficiency
Indicator(s) (preliminary)	Transaction costs: scoring grid to be developed Action plans are developed in PRS sectors and corresponding resources are allocated Estimated weight of each path to poverty reduction (in %) within intended impacts. Rationale in terms of various paths towards poverty reduction to be scored by experts
Feasibility	Very low (the question addresses an issue that could not be tackled by the recent GBS evaluation)
Documents	PRS Progress report, PRS Review European Commission, Guide to the programming and implementation of budget support for third countries, AIDCO, DG DEV, DG Relex, March 2002 European Commission, Annexes of the Guide to the programming and implementation of budget support for third countries, AIDCO, DG DEV, DG Relex, December 2002 European Commission, Guidelines for European Commission support to sector programmes, EuropeAid, February 2003 ODI, Evaluation framework for General Budget Support, Framework for country-level case studies, Report to the OECD-DAC Evaluation Network, February 2004 ODI, Daima Associates Ltd, Joint evaluation of General Budget Support, Tanzania 1995-2004, Final Report, November 2004
Expertise	Poverty and Human Development Reports Low : experience with answering similar questions is still limited in the field of development aid, although it does exist to a certain extent in other policy domains
Method (preliminary)	
Sub-questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> How far do Government's decisions in PRS sectors show a concern to continue / reinforce actions undertaken with the objective of contributing to poverty reduction? Which were the relative transaction costs of different types of support (on Tanzania side as well as EC side)? What were the side effects in term of parallel systems, degree and depth of policy dialogue, national ownership, and national accountability? ... in terms of public finance management reforms (incl. the introduction of VAT)? How do the likely impacts of disbursed funds break down into various categories, including the five paths towards poverty reduction? How strong is the rationale of each individual path in terms of poverty reduction?
Inquiry at central level	Selection of several sectors that are (have been, might be) supported by the Commission through different funding modalities, such as agriculture (mainly projects); roads (projects, programme in the framework of a sectoral approach); education (programme or budget support in the framework of a sectoral approach) Identifying several key decisions from both EC and GOT in each sector. Answering sub-questions for each decision through documentary analysis and interviews

³The dimension of rate of disbursement has been considered and abandoned as not being in line with EC principles

<i>Funding modalities and poverty reduction (P)</i>	
Field inquiry	Possibly have the findings of the inquiry at central level reviewed by a panel of experts in order to strengthen interpretations
Methodological options	

The judgement criterion has been applied in its various dimensions. Additional dimensions like leakage risks have been added and have played a important role in the judgement. It was intended to develop scoring grids and this has not been feasible in the framework of this evaluation.

4.1.3. Development partners' co-ordination and complementarity (D)

<i>Development partners' co-ordination and complementarity (D)</i>	
Question	To what extent has the EC contributed to a harmonized dialogue with the Tanzanian Government and all development partners that effectively and efficiently addresses Tanzanian priorities and strategies?
Utility	Lasting efforts towards co-ordination and complementarity have been made in Tanzania. The Tanzania Assistance Strategy and Joint Assistance Strategy create a particularly interesting opportunity to learn transferable lessons
Scope	EC inputs in specific instances of policy dialogue and harmonisation
Judgement criterion (or criteria)	EC adds value in policy dialogue in areas that have a strong rationale in terms of poverty reduction
Comment	See in Volume 1 the evaluation team's understanding of the concept of "progress towards the achievement of Tanzanian Poverty Reduction Strategy's objectives", a concept which is translated into five "paths towards poverty reduction"
Dimension(s)	Inputs in policy dialogue are assessed as adding value by development partners
Type(s)	Rationale in terms of one or more "paths towards poverty reduction" Effectiveness, efficiency
Indicator(s) (preliminary)	Ranking of Development Partners' contributions (EC among others) to dialogue and harmonisation (Budget support, SWAPS etc) in specific instances. Ranking by GoT and other development partners. Rating of how much the specific co-ordination instances were connected to the paths towards poverty reduction
Feasibility	High
Documents	Documents related to TAS and JAS Minutes of DP group meetings in various sectors Others to source from Delegation, EC Headquarters, and other sources
Expertise	Relevant expertise expected to be available in the EC Delegation, Government and other development partners' staff in Tanzania
Method (preliminary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To what extent are EC interventions complementary to other donors' support? • What are the main comparative advantages of EC? • How does EC self-assess its contributions to the process of co-ordination? • How do development partners assess the value added of EC's contribution on challenging co-ordination issues? How much initiative has it taken? Did it create obstacles? • Are EC's most valuable contributions in line with its comparative advantages? ... with its relative financial weight? • How far were the most valuable EC contributions logically connected to the five paths to poverty reduction? • As far as success stories are identified, to what extent are they explained by the specificities of the Tanzanian context (TAS, JAS)?
Inquiry at central level	Semi-structured interviews with selected staff members of development partners and GoT officials involved in sectoral or budget reference groups Introduction of the co-ordination issue in the tools developed for answering other questions
Field inquiry	/
Methodological options	

The judgement criterion has been partly applied and integrated into the concept of EC's efforts for answering question C. However, question D has been mainly answered on the basis of another judgement criterion, i.e. the contribution to sector policy reforms.

4.1.4. Conditions of success (S)

<i>Conditions of success (S)</i>	
Question	Considering reputedly successful actions in various supported areas, what impacts have been seen, how have these impacts been achieved, what were the conditions of success and to what extent are the lessons transferable?
Utility	A question related to impacts, with a prospect for learning lessons which would be transferable to further EC support to Tanzania, possibly in other sectors
Scope	EC activities that are considered as successful by development partners. Focus primarily, but not exclusively, on sectors which are less covered through other questions, e.g. water, AIDS
Judgement criterion (or criteria)	Evaluation team's overall assessment of sustainable achievement of intended impacts
Comments	The question is biased towards "reputedly successful actions" in order to provide a better insight into the conditions of success. The evaluation team will have to draft the report in a way that does not bias the reader's judgement
Dimension(s)	Depending on selected actions
Type(s)	Effectiveness
Indicator(s) (preliminary)	Depending on selected actions, these will be selected on a case by case basis
Feasibility	High
Documents	Reviews, evaluations and assessments of selected 'reputed successful actions' – to be identified during process of selection of actions Availability of documents should be taken into account in the selection of actions
Expertise	Relevant expertise expected to be available in the EC headquarters and Delegation and in the evaluation team
Method (preliminary)	For each action under study
Sub-questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the main impacts and how have they been achieved? Is the action as successful as it is reputed to be? • What are the main internal factors which explain the achievement of impacts? Which lessons can be drawn? • What are the main external factors that were necessary in order for the successful achievement of impacts? • To what extent are the lessons transferable/replicable?
Inquiry at central level	Selection of actions with the delegation according to 3 criteria: reputedly successful, potential for learning, availability of information Desk study and interviews at central level
Field inquiry	Field level inquiry when necessary
Methodological options	

<i>Efficient transport services (T)</i>	
Methodological options	A survey of road users has been considered and rejected. Pros: findings would be more credible. Cons: impact of EC support would be almost impossible to disentangle from external factors.

Judgement criteria and indicators have been applied as foreseen.

4.1.6. Basic education for all (E)

<i>Basic education for all (E)</i>	
Question	How far has EC support assisted in improving the equitable access to quality basic education for all?
Scope	All education actions started and/or finalised - over the period 2000/2005 (first semester) + EC's efforts towards encouraging the evolution of a sector approach Basic education covers primary and lower secondary levels plus informal activities intended to meet the basic learning needs of people of all ages (definition provided by EC)
Judgement criterion (or criteria)	Quality basic education is available and affordable to all without obstacles like distance or discrimination
Dimension(s)	Quality basic education (seen from delivery side, does not include successful completion) Availability Affordability Close distance
Type(s)	Absence of discrimination (boys/girls, remote areas, poor people, vulnerable children) Effectiveness Equity
Indicator(s) (preliminary)	% of children benefiting from trained teachers(define trained teachers) pupil-teacher ratio cost per pupil for family proportion of pupils living within 30 minutes of their relevant education facility rate of girl enrolment to overall enrolment when relevant and feasible: indicators to be broken down per categories of districts, income of family, degree of vulnerability

Utility	The question relates to one of the focal sectors. It will help learning lessons from EC's project under 8th EDF and EC's attempt to construct a true sector approach under 9th EDF. The question will investigate key links in between basic education support and poverty reduction.
Feasibility	High
Documents	Available evaluation of EDF 8 support Information from World Bank projects in Tanzania Tanzania Report in IDT/MDG Progress: International Millennium Declaration Development Goals (MDGs) EFA Global Monitoring Report 2003/2004 (UNESCO) EFA Regional Forum Dakar 2004 Millennium Development Goals Needs Assessment for Ghana, Tanzania and Uganda. In: Ending Africa's Poverty Trap, January 2004 Tanzania's Basic Education Master Plan 1997-2002 Medium Term Expenditure Framework Plans of Actions approved by the Basic Education Development Committee (BEDC) and PEDP/ESDP Annual reports/Aide Memoires of Joint Reviews. <i>Useful but very basic information is contained in:</i> CEF Tanzania Country Presentation, London, October 2003 Mainstreaming Gender in education for ALL(EFA) Action Plans: FAWE's Experience from 1999-2002 <i>Policy documents:</i> Education Sector reforms (ESDP,PEDP)
Expertise	High in EC headquarter, Delegation and evaluation team
Method (preliminary)	
Sub-questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How has EC co-ordinated with other donors? ..especially EU family? • What about mainstreaming of gender equality? • How far were EC resources and procedures used as incentives for education sector development? ... for capacity building? ... for government ownership? • To what extent has EC input focused on identifying and addressing key bottlenecks, strategic, operational and financing, in the reform of basic education? • How far have EC interventions interacted with national public sector reforms, especially local government and public finance? ... with treatment of social sectors within poverty reduction budget support? • How far has EC promoted results based management and dialogue on results? ... non state actors' involvement? ...the strengthening of institutional capacities?
Inquiry at central level	Documentary analysis Interviews of EC and Government officials
Field inquiry	Inquiry at central level is likely to be sufficient
Methodological options	Inquiry at central level is likely to be sufficient. Interviews should not duplicate what has been done in the previous evaluation

In fact the judgement criterion has been applied in a slightly different way: basic education has been turned into primary education since the whole EC support was focused on PEDP. The indicator of cost per pupil for the family has not been really used. No breakdown of indicators has been done form the most vulnerable pupils.

4.1.7. Stable farmers' income (A)

<i>Stable Farmers Income (A)</i>	
Question	To what extent has EC assistance promoted agricultural development and supported the stabilization of farmer incomes in tea and coffee growing areas?
Utility	Findings and conclusions to be used for the design of the next country strategy paper
Scope	STABEX support through compensation payments to smallholders for export losses, support to TaCRI and TRIT for research, and rejuvenation of coffee and tea industries, and development of new disease resistant varieties. Further use of STABEX Fund Allocations Coffee 1994/1999 via FMO 2002, for Coffee Research and Technology Support Programme, Support to the Agricultural Development Programme (ASDP), Support for the Rehabilitation of Priority Rural Roads and other technical backstopping sector support.
Judgement criterion (or criteria)	Commission's interventions in agriculture have resulted in the stabilisation/reduction of income poverty in tea and coffee growing areas
Dimension(s)	support includes compensation payments, access to low price/high quality inputs (incl. improved varieties), situated in area where rural roads have improved,
Type	Effectiveness
Indicator(s) (preliminary)	variance in farmers income from areas receiving support vs. areas not receiving support
Feasibility	High
Documents	Agricultural Sector Development Strategy Agricultural Sector Development Plan Rural Development Strategy Framework of Mutual Obligations (FMO) (2002) for Stabex Coffee 1994/1999 Framework of Mutual Obligations (FMO) (2000) for Stabex Tea 1996 Evaluation of TRIT (think 2004?) TaCRI Strategic Action Plan Other evaluations of TaCRI and TRIT 'Tanzania's Coffee Sector: Constraints and Challenges in a Global Environment', Africa Region Working Paper Series no.42, World Bank, Baffes J, 2003 'Tanzania Tea Sector: Constraints and Challenges', World Bank, Baffes J, 2003 (unpublished report) World Bank, and others studies in tea and coffee in relation to Tanzania Stabex impact related studies Other documents to source from Delegation/EC headquarters, TaCRI and TRIT
Expertise	Delegation headquarters, TaCRI and TRIT
Method (preliminary sub-questions)	To what extent has the EC support played a part in the establishment of a sector wide approach in agriculture and hence the successful development and implementation of the ASDP? To what extent has/will the support allocated to the rehabilitation of priority rural roads result/resulted in reduced cost of distribution of inputs, increased trade and market access? To what extent is/has the support to rural roads been developed in coherence with other roads interventions of the EC and Tanzania in general? How far has EC support ensured the development of new/improved high quality, high yielding and disease resistant varieties of tea and coffee accessible to all farmers? How far have small holder farmers benefited from improved varieties, rural roads, and compensation payments? How far has EC support assisted in the revitalization of the tea and coffee industries? To what extent are Stabex funds strategically managed and evaluated by the EC?
Inquiry at central level (preliminary)	Interviews with Delegation Staff, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security, Ministry of Lands, Human Settlement and Development, TaCRI, TRIT, other development partners involved in ASDP development
Field inquiry (preliminary)	If relevant and feasible: field inquiry in a selection of rural areas Questionnaire and/or focus group involving small holder farmers
Methodological options	An approach with case studies of selected rural areas could be considered also. Pros: could help answer other questions too (e.g. questions T, G and X). Cons: possibly too time and resource consuming.

In fact, the judgement criterion has been more on increasing income than reducing poverty.

<i>Trade and regional integration (R)</i>	
Field inquiry Methodological options	Scoring grids to be developed Scoring through a web based forum of experts

The judgement criterion has been applied as intended in its various dimensions, but not the indicators.

4.1.9. Promotion of good governance (G)

<i>Promotion of good governance (G)</i>	
Question	How successful has the EC been in contributing to the promotion of good governance within the areas it has supported?
Scope	EC support related to anti-corruption, decentralisation and non-state actors, + cross-cutting approach to roads, education, agriculture, refugees, water, ...
Judgement criterion (or criteria)	Tanzanian public sector decisions in the supported areas are better informed, and more transparent, accountable, responsive and equitable
Dimension(s)	Relevant information available to decision makers in time, including about needs and potential impacts Transparent decision process Accountable and responsive decision makers, including to Non State Actors Equitable decision making process, especially as regards vulnerable groups
Type(s)	Effectiveness
Indicator(s) (preliminary)	Documents supporting decisions show evidence that the criterion is met (scoring grid to be developed) Civil society organisations' rating of the criterion
Utility	Corruption is among the most constraining barriers to economic development and proper service delivery to all. Potential for learning from experience (NAO and EC) about ways and forms of engaging with NSAs. The answer to this question might benefit from and make an input into the on-going global evaluation of governance
Feasibility	Medium
Documents	Prevention of Corruption Bureau strategic plan Anti-Corruption Strategy Reviews and evaluations relating to implementation of Anti-Corruption Strategy, PCB EC's Micro-Projects, Programme formulation and evaluations Local Government Reform Programme, formulation and evaluations EC's Local Governance Support Programme Documents/Strategic, planning, review EC's Capacity Building for Participatory Development Programme Documents/Strategic, planning review Muafaka Agreement and recent evaluation On going worldwide evaluation of EC support on the theme of good governance
Expertise	Available in the Delegation, EC headquarters and evaluation team
Method (preliminary)	
Sub-questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To what extent has/will EC support via its local governance support programme had/have an impact on improving good governance at local level? To what extent has/will EC macro-support had/have an impact on improving good governance at national and local level? To what extent and in which way has EC integrated good governance into its dialogue with Tanzanian authorities and into its co-ordination efforts with other development partners?
Inquiry at central level	Sub-questions to be addressed through interviews and documentary analysis. To be completed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Selecting a series of Tanzanian public sector decisions taken at national / local level in relation with EC support. Doing a specific documentary analysis for each individual decision, interviewing officials involved in the decision as far as possible, telling the story of the decision in a short document and scoring the first indicator.
Field inquiry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Converting the stories into an absolutely anonymous form. Gathering a focus group of members of civil society organisations, asking the group to discuss the anonymised stories and to rate the second indicator
Methodological options	

The evaluation team could not achieve to apply the judgement criterion as foreseen, and the same for indicators. The applied judgement criteria are: (1) strengthening of the actors' capacity, (2) progress towards fighting against corruption.

4.1.10. Cross-cutting issues (X)

<i>Cross-cutting issues (X)</i>	
Question	To what extent have EC interventions in Tanzania, where relevant, successfully addressed gender and environmental issues and ensured the involvement of Non State Actors?
Utility	
Scope	Potentially all actions started and/or finalised - over the period 2000/2005 (first semester), but focusing on actions that are relevant as regards the three issues covered
Judgement criterion (or criteria)	When relevant, EC actions make a visible difference as regards one or several of the issues covered
Dimension(s)	EC interventions have addressed gender issues in a manner that promotes gender equality EC interventions have addressed environmental issues pertaining to conservation and preservation Non-State Actors have been successfully included in all stages of EC interventions
Type(s)	Effectiveness, sustainability
Indicator(s) (preliminary)	% of interventions which show evidence that gender impacts have been properly assessed and managed when relevant (successfully?) % of interventions which show evidence that environmental impacts have been properly assessed and managed (successfully?) % of interventions which show evidence that involvement of NSAs has been properly considered and achieved when relevant (in-depth? successfully?)
Feasibility	High
Documents	Court of Auditors Report (Environmental Issues) Gender Global Evaluation by EuropeAid EC planning documents, all interventions in each sector Minutes of meetings/workshops with NSAs (Big EC/NSA meeting held in Feb 2005) Programme, project evaluation reports from all sectors. Others to source from Delegation, EC Headquarters, and other sources
Expertise	Relevant expertise expected to be available in the EC headquarters and Delegation and possibly other development partners' staff in Tanzania
Method (preliminary)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In what ways have gender and environmental issues been identified and considered in the programming, implementation and evaluation? When relevant, how far were the identified issues acknowledged by decision makers? To what extent has it made a difference for end users and beneficiaries? In what ways have NSAs been involved in the programming, implementation and evaluation? If not, why not? Has this engagement been regular and structured; how were NSA notified, and selected to participate? Were NSAs notified sufficiently in advance, and provided with relevant documentation to prepare? Was NSA participation of value/useful - why? why not? to what extent?
Sub-questions	
Inquiry at central level	Interviews with EC delegation, Civil Society, other NSAs Introducing cross-cutting issues in the tools developed for answering other questions
Field inquiry	Focus group of NSAs
Methodological options	

In fact, it has not been possible to use quantified information (% of interventions which ...). The criterion has therefore been applied through a qualitative analysis.

5. TERMINOLOGY

Impact

Government's documents, and especially the new poverty reduction strategy (MKUKUTA) use the term "outcome" with the same meaning as the term "impact" in this report.

Sector/area

Education, transport, agriculture, trade are sectors. Governance is an area. Budget support (even called "macro-economic budget) support is neither a sector nor an area. It is a funding modality used to support priority sectors.

Stated/de facto priorities

EC's priorities may be stated in strategic documents, e.g. focal sectors

In fact, the actual intensity of EC efforts may differ from stated priorities. Actual efforts have been scored by the evaluation team according to its perception of the following elements:

- Actual commitments and disbursements
- Human resources invested in policy dialogue and donor co-ordination

Policy dialogue

The term is extensively used in this report. From the evaluation team's standpoint, it reflects two realities: (1) the discussions occurring within and around the numerous meetings of the working group set up in the framework of the Tanzania Assistance Strategy, and (2) the exchanges of views connected to the implementation of progress-tied approaches. The first dimension of policy dialogue has been much more transparent to the evaluation team than the second.

Development partners

The term is sometimes understood as including all those involved in the harmonised policy dialogue, i.e. Government and donors. In this report it has been used as an equivalent to donors.

Progress-tied approach / support

This term has been coined by the evaluation team. The need for a new term stemmed from the reluctance of all informants to speaking of "conditionalities".

In the framework of a progress-tied approach, the EC blocks or unblocks all or part of its support according to an assessment of Government's progress towards targets which have been agreed upon in advance.

Basket fund

The evaluation team has systematically converted "pooled fund" into "basket fund". Both terms were used in reviewed documents and by informants. The EC Delegation wishes to use "joint management operations" in the future.

Comparative advantages

The term is widely used and never defined in the reviewed documents. The evaluation team understands that comparative advantages are both factual (EC's capacity in a given sector/area) and perceived (assessment of Government and development partners, self assessment).

A comparative advantage in a given sector/area builds upon institutional factors (capacity of headquarters to provide technical support, capacity to staff Delegation with qualified personnel, sustained strategic

commitment to fund interventions), and individual factors attached to the person in charge in the Delegation (technical capacity, connection to relevant networks, diplomatic attitude).

Cross-cutting issues

An issue is qualified as cross-cutting when it has to be mainstreamed into interventions which pursue various goals which are not directly connected to it, e.g. environment is cross-cutting in relation to roads, gender is cross-cutting in relation to education, involvement of NSAs is cross-cutting in relation to trade, vulnerability and equity could be cross-cutting in relation to many sectors/areas.

Issues are not cross-cutting by nature. For instance, gender could be cross-cutting in the case of an intervention pursuing a goal of strengthening NSAs.

Mainstreaming

Any effort towards identifying and controlling the impacts of an intervention as regards a cross-cutting issue. Controlling may be a matter of alleviation in case of negative impact, or a matter of optimisation if there is a prospect for positive impact.

6. INFORMATION SOURCES

6.1. Main documents used

- ECA, Court of Auditors Special Report on the execution of infrastructure work financed by the EDF, 2003
- Advancing Coordination, Harmonisation and Alignment: the contribution of the EU, Council of the European Commission, November 2004
- Agreement amending the fourth ACP-EC Convention of Lomé, Mauritius, 4 November 1995
- Basic Statistics in Education (BEST), Ministry of Education and Culture (2005)
- Budget Support for Poverty reduction in ACP Countries, Note to the members of the EDF Committee 381st Meeting of 30 March 2004
- Budget Support versus Project Aid, IMF Working Paper, 2003
- COM(2000)422 – Communication for the Commission to the Council and European Parliament: Promoting sustainable transport in development cooperation, July 2000
- Communication from the Commission to the Council and the European Parliament (Linking relief, rehabilitation & development - an assessment) - April 2001
- Council Reg N°s 12847/95 & 2836/98 - Integration of Gender Issues in Development Co-operation
- Country Strategy Paper and Indicative Programme 2000-2007
- DAC Peer Review, Tanzania, DAC, OECD, 2003
- Development Partner Group Terms of Reference
- EC annual report 2004 on Development Policy and External Aid
- EC Budget Support: An Innovative Approach to Conditionality, DG Development, February 2005
- EC Support to Sector Programmes at-a-glance, An introduction extracted from the Guidelines on EC Support to Sector Programmes, 2004
- ECHO Global Plan 2000, Humanitarian Aid Office
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6.2. List of persons interviewed

<i>Name</i>	<i>Institution / service</i>
ADO-ABEDI F	TANROADS
BAEK Tonny	Royal Danish Embassy, Tanzania
BOUCEY Marc	EC DEV C2
CARPENTER Douglas	EC Delegation
CHAMBEL, Alexandra	EC AIDCO H 6
DE LA MAISONNEUVE Axel	EC delegation
HESSE Johann	EC delegation
HOULOU Nathalie	EC Delegation
JOHANSSON, Eva	EC AIDCO C 1
KABAKA F	TANROADS Iringa.
KARJALAINEN, Marja	EC DEV B3
KETTING Ria	EC Delegation
KIHLBERG, Madeleine	EC AIDCO C 5
KIRENGA E	Programme Officer, Infrastructure, Swiss Development Co-operation, Tanzania
KITAINDA H	TANROADS
LAIZER O	TANROADS Ruvuma.
LAROSE, Christophe	EC AIDCO C4
LOPEZ-PENA Antonio	EC Delegation
MBENA Prosper J.	Embassy of the United Republic of Tanzania in Brussels
NYTI B	TANROADS
POLLITZER, Angela	EC ECHO 1
RUIZ, Jean-Marc	EC AIDCO C 3
RUNDELL Peter	EC DEV B 2
RWIZA J	TANROADS
SCHELLING Dieter	World Bank, Tanzania
SUNNASSEE-LAM Amanda	Technical Assistant – Ministry of Finance, Tanzania
TERI James	CEO of TaCRI
WORINGER Frederic	EC Delegation
WOSLEY Jonathan	EC Delegation

6.3. Focus groups themes and participants

EC support to coffee research Tanzania, coffee research institute (TACRI)

S/N	Name	Organisation
1	Clement Mwinuka	TaCRI
2	Deusdedit Kilambo	TaCRI
3	Daniel Muro	Mwave Farmers Group
4	E.L. Mushi	Wabokasha

5	F.S. Olendukai	TCCO Ltd
6	A.N. Kishumba	Farmer
7	F.J. Nyansi	TCB
8	F.K. Temu	Ledeza Farmers Group
9	Macky Shao	Mrimbo Uwwo
10	Sebastion Ombella	Tumaini Coffee Rehabilitation Group
11	Gabriel Lyatuu	KNCU
12	Elijah Matee	KNCU
13	Marios Ghikas	Nkwansira Coffee Estates
14	John Lamayan	Envirocare
15.	David Munisi	Farmer
16.	Gabriel Ulomi	G32 Kili Coffee Cooperative
17.	Hermence Laswai	Farmer

EC support to the Tanzania Farmers Organisation (MVIWATA) in the development of income generating activities (PVD/2003/021-180)

S/N	Name	Organisation
1	I.L. Tarimo	MVIWATA – Kilimanjaro
2	D.Hashan	J.SACCOS
3	S.J.P. Chuwa	J.SACCOS
4	Elijah Matee	KNCU
5	Cornel Mushi	MVIWATA – Kilimanjaro
6	Visent Mushi	Mgungani SACCOS
7	Samuel Mallya	Mgungani SACCOS
8	Sebastian Assenga	TCCIA
9	Hazina Athumore	Mgungani SACCOS
10	Benny Kisimbo	MVIWATAMWA
11	Ester Silayo	J. SACCOS
12	Imma Mchomvu	J. SACCOS
13	Helen Usiri	Nronga Women's Dairy
14	Boniface Moesaive	Jitegemee SACCO
15.	Rhoda Swai	Kindi SACCO
16.	Pascal Makoi	Kindi SACCO
17.	Frank Urrio	F.E.R.T.
18.	Rajabu Hamisi	Mviwahesa
19.	Edisani Amani	Mviwahesa

20.	Waziri Mshana	Ushamiru SACCO
21.	Tatu Juma	Mwiwata – Kilimanjaro
22.	Joseph Silaya	TECSSO Rombo

Rehabilitation of the Mwanza road network 8ACP TA 010 & 8 ACP ROR 003

S/N	Name	Organisation
1	Ben Gerritsa	Mwanza City Council Transport Department
2	Thobias P Bujiko	Mwanza City Council City Engineer
3	Lwelenja Ferainand	Mwanza City Council Agriculture Department
4	David J Robi	Mwanza City Council Health Dept
5	Venance Kezilahabi	Mwanza City Council Health Dept
6	Hezeline Chawachi	IHEP
7	Manjit Sandh	TBS
8	Joseph Maduloro	Mwanza City Council
9	C Luhenyula	Regional Council
10	J. Q Kassese	Nile Perch Fisheries
11	Susanna Makoye	MbogaMboga Village
12	Edda Biswaro	MbogaMboga Village
13	Masegenghe Mathais	Ward Executive Office
14	Annah Lupemba	Prime Fuels Ltd

EC support to TANROADS in the rehabilitation of the core road networks of Ruvuma and Southern Iringa regions

S/N	Name	Organisation
1	Mpange Skai	STC (SACCO)
2	Teopista Komba	Mtyangimbole
3	Frida Ngongi	Chiku Transporters
4	Nhrdini Ngonyani	Namabengo Village
5	Amos Mahay	Lipokela Village
6	Haule Ebl	District Health Office
7	Astrida Nchumbi	Songea SACCO
8	Rehema Nilongo	Songea SACCO
9	Christantus Komba	Sonamcu Cooperative Ltd

10	Sixta Msanga	Regional Secretary	Administrative
11	Makamba D. E.	Mlilayoyo Village	
12	Mohamedi Rasadu	Regional Traffic Officer	
13	Willy Komba	Shabir Transport	
14	George Ndunguru	District Agriculture and Livestock Office	
15	Martha George	SACWCCG (Coop)	
16	Maximillian Komba	Lumecha Village	
17	A.I. Muhembe	Municipal Council	
18	Martin Challe	Songea Urban Teachers' SACCO	

6.4. Expert panel themes and participants

The expert panel addressed two topics:

- How far have the various sectors/areas been at the top of the GoT's agenda over the last four years? (Macro-economy, education, health, governance, transport, agriculture, environment, and trade)
- How far have the various paths towards poverty reduction been prioritized by the GoT over the last four years? (Conducive development environment, growth of economic activities where the poor engage, reduction of vulnerability, equitable access to basic services, expanded services whilst protecting quality)

S/N	Name
1	A. MBELLE
2	Prof. F. P. MTATIFIKOLO
3	D. P. MUTALEMWA
4	Prof. H.K.R. AMANI

See CVs and experts contributions in the attached CDROM

7. EXTRACTS OF THE ANALYSES

7.1. Inventory of interventions considered for the period under evaluation

Project Name	Project number	Planned (in Euro)	Primary Sector	Type of Activity	Evaluation	ROM	Funding modality
Development gis database for kigoma and kagera region	7-ACP TA-69	0 €	Refugees	Technical Assistance			P1
ECONOMIC ADVISER TO THE PRESIDENT	7-ACP TA-104	167 912 €	Government Policy/Planning	Technical Assistance			P1
INSTIT. SUP. EAST. AFRICA STATIST. TRAINING CENTRE +7RPR284.	7-ACP TA-53	1 917 770 €	regional integration	Technical Assistance			P1
INSTITUTIONAL & POLICY SUPPORT TO THE TANZANIA ROAD SECTOR	8-ACP TA-20	1 980 000 €	Transport - Road	Technical Assistance	X		P1
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING IMPROVED WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE	7-ACP TA-102	1 985 000 €	Water/sanitation	Technical Assistance			P1
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING FOR THE TOURISM SECTOR	7-ACP TA-122	2 100 000 €	Tourism	Technical Assistance		X	P1
LEGAL AND CONTRACT SPECIALIST ADVICE FOR WAZO HILL-BAGAMOYO ROAD CONTRACT	8-ACP TA-42	44 130 €	Transport - Road	Technical Assistance			P1
PROGRAMME SUPPORT UNIT TO THE NATIONAL AUTHORIZING OFFICER	7-ACP TA-27	1 725 549 €	Government Policy/Planning	Technical Assistance			P1
SUPPORT FOR INTRODUCTION OF VALUE-ADDED-TAX	7-ACP TA-103	1 656 825 €	Macro Economic Stability/Reform	Technical Assistance			P1
T.A. TO ZANZIBAR PORT CORPORATION	8-ACP TA-38	80 000 €	Transport - Water	Technical Assistance			P1
TA - STRENGTHENING OF THE TOURISM INDUSTRY	9-ACP TA-10	80 000 €	Tourism	Technical Assistance			P1
TA FINAL ACCOUNTS - WASO HILL - BAGAMOYO ROAD REHAB_PROJ(7TA89)	9-ACP TA-7	40 000 €	Transport - Road	Technical Assistance			P1
TA FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF SAF IV	7-ACP TA-116	73 358 €	Macro Economic Stability/Reform	Technical Assistance			P1
TAX ADMINISTRATION PROJECT	8-ACP TA-11	7 000 000 €	Macro Economic Stability/Reform	Technical Assistance		X	P1

Technical Assistance on Capacity Building on Trade and Regional Integration Policy in Tanzania	2005/101-375	0 €	Trade	Technical Assistance				P2
ZANZIBAR PORT-EXPERTISE ON CATHODIC PROTECTION	7-ACP TA-128	27 763 €	Transport - Water	Technical Assistance				P1
ASSISTANCE TO THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE, ZANZIBAR	7-ACP TA-28	1 175 896 €	Government Policy/Planning	Technical Assistance				P1
			TOTAL	20 054 204 €				
9TH EDF SUPPORT TO THE NAO	9-ACP TA-12	3 800 000 €	Government Policy/Planning	Capacity Building/Training				P1
CTUC PROJECT FOR TRADE UNION TRAINING IN EAST AFRICA	ONG-PVD/1997/89/TZ	693 513 €	Civil Society	Capacity Building/Training				P2
SADC REGIONAL MONITORING, CONTROL & SURVEILLANCE OF FISHING	8-ACP TA-4	2 160 000 €	Environment/natural resources	Capacity Building/Training				P1
STRATEGY FOR PROGRAMMING BUDGETLINE SUPPORT	8-ACP TA-33	47 206 €	Government Policy/Planning	Capacity Building/Training				P1
SUPPORT TO NAO OFFICE	7-ACP TA-125	17 882 €	Government Policy/Planning	Capacity Building/Training				P1
SUPPORT TO THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION BUREAU	8-ACP TA-9	2 000 000 €	Governance	Capacity Building/Training		X		BF
TECHNICAL COOPERATION FACILITY	9-ACP TA-13	3 777 750 €	Government Policy/Planning	Capacity Building/Training				P1
SUPPORT TO THE NAO'S OFFICE	8-ACP TA-19	2 394 000 €	Macro Economic Stability/Reform	Capacity Building/Training				P1
SUPPORT TO MINISTRY OF WORKS, COMMUNICATION & TRANSPORT.	7-ACP TA-75	1 859 154 €	Transport - All	Capacity Building/Training				P1
			TOTAL	16 749 505 €				
AUDIT OF EDF MICROPROJECT PROGRAMME	8-ACP TA-32	75 000 €	Civil Society	Audit/Evaluations				P1
AUDIT OF EDF PROJECTS AND COUNTERPART FUNDS	7-ACP TA-114	174 266 €	unspecified	Audit/Evaluations				P1
EVALUATION - SPEC. PROGR. REFUGEE AFFECTED AREAS (7 TA 98)	9-ACP TA-11	80 000 €	Refugees	Audit/Evaluations	/			P1

External audit for project B7-6201/98-15 Natural Resources and socio-economic development in Kigoma region, Tanzania"	ENV/2003/071-214	24 995 €	Environment/natural resources	Audit/Evaluations			P2
Final Evaluation of the Institutional and Policy Support to the Tanzanian Road Sector (8.ACP.TA.020)	2005/099-545	15 249 €	Transport - Road	Audit/Evaluations	/		P2
FINANCIAL AUDIT - SUPPORT PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION BUREAU (8 TA 9)	9-ACP TA-5	8 000 €	Governance	Audit/Evaluations			P1
FINANCIAL AUDIT OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING WATER SUPPLY & SEWERAGE (7 TA 102)	9-ACP TA-8	3 000 €	Water/sanitation	Audit/Evaluations			P1
Mid term evaluation : "Consultancy services for mid-term review of Ruvuma and south Iringa road maintenance"	7 ACP TA 95-06		Transport - Road	Audit/Evaluations	/		P1
			TOTAL	380 510			
APPRAISAL & DESIGN STUDY-FARMING IN TSETSE INFESTED AREAS	7-ACP TA-66	87 598 €	Agriculture	Studies			P1
APPRAISAL & PREPARATION OF EDUCATION SECTOR PROGRAMME	7-ACP TA-120	80 000 €	Education	Studies			P1
ARBITRATION PREPARATION - ZANZIBAR PORT	7-ACP TA-129	20 760 €	Transport - Water	Studies			P1
BACKLOG MAINTENANCE PROJECT STUDY	8-ACP TA-14	150 000 €	Transport - Road	Studies			P1
CONSULTANCY EDF SUPPORT IN NATURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION	8-ACP TA-34	0 €	Environment/natural resources	Studies			P1
CONSULTANCY SERVICES TO SUPPORT LOCAL GOVERNMENT REFORMS	7-ACP TA-100	692 766 €	Government Policy/Planning	Studies			P1
DESIGN INTERVENTION ON GOVERNANCE 9TH NIP	8-ACP TA-36	21 584 €	Governance	Studies			P1
DEVELOPMENT & CONSOLIDATION OF DEMOCRACY	8-ACP TA-13	837 099 €	Governance	Studies			P1
DR BRIAN TAYLOR	8-ACP TA-7	56 635 €	unspecified	Studies			P1
EC SUPPORT TO THE ELECTIONS 2000	8-ACP TA-12	54 389 €	Governance	Studies			P1
Etudes de cas sur le financement des sects sociaux	2002/051-028	0 €	Civil Society	Studies			P1

FORMULATION STUDY - CAPACITY BUILDING PARTICIPATORY DVLPM (+ 8 TA 36)	8-ACP TA-44	58 416 €	Governance	Studies				P1
IBANDA-UYOLE ROAD - TECHNICAL STUDY	7-ACP TA-119	50 736 €	Transport - Road	Studies				P1
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING FOR THE EDUCATION SECTOR	7-ACP TA-93	1 154 054 €	Education	Studies				P1
INTEGRIERTE ERWERBSQUALIFIZIERUNG (V.A. FRAUEN) UND EROSIONSSCHUTZ IM ABLEGENEN SUBSISTENZGEBIET DER USAMBARABERGE INTANSANIA	ONG-PVD/1997/257/TZ	159 530 €	Environment/natural resources	Studies				P2
IRINGA WATER SUPPLY-TENDER PREPARATION+ EVALUATION	8-ACP TA-8	150 000 €	Water/sanitation	Studies				P1
MID-TERM EVALUATION OF TA TO MINISTRY OF WORKS	7-ACP TA-115	39 671 €	Infrastructure (other)	Studies				P1
MWANGA WATER SUPPLY PHASE II	7-ACP TA-23	266 337 €	Water/sanitation	Studies				P1
MWANZA SEWERAGE PROJECT - EVALUATION OF WORKS TENDERS	7-ACP TA-131	7 588 €	Water/sanitation	Studies				P1
MWANZA WATER SUPPLY EXTENSION - APPRAISAL	8-ACP TA-31	0 €	Water/sanitation	Studies				P1
MWANZA WATER SUPPLY EXTENSION - SUPPLEMENTARY STUDIES	8-ACP TA-23	120 503 €	Water/sanitation	Studies				P1
PREFEASIBILITY STUDY - SUPPORT TO GOOD GOVERNANCE	8-ACP TA-26	29 058 €	Governance	Studies				P1
PREP WORK CAPACITY BUILD. PARTICIPATORY FOR DVLPM PROGRAMME	8-ACP TA-48	80 000 €	Governance	Studies				P1
Review of the Support to the Prevention of Corruption Bureau Tanzania	2004/090-377	42 482 €	Governance	Studies				P2
ROAD SECTOR INSTITUTIONAL STUDY	7-ACP TA-91	711 888 €	Transport - Road	Studies				P1
ROAD SECTOR STRATEGY PAPER FOR EDF 9	7-ACP TA-132	12 280 €	Transport - Road	Studies				P1
Strengthening of democracy, good governance and rule of law	DDH/2004/088-528	375 000 €	Governance	Studies				P2
STUDY FOR 8 EDF WATER SUPPLY PROJECTS OF MWANZA/IRINGA	7-ACP TA-101	0 €	Water/sanitation	Studies				P1
STUDY FOR RENOVATION OF HOUSE OF WONDERS ZANZIBAR(MUSEUM)	7-ACP TA-51	37 670 €	Tourism	Studies				P1

STUDY OF CORROSION DAMAGES PILE HEADS - PORT OF ZANZIBAR	7-ACP TA-90	305 940 €	Transport - Water	Studies				P1
STUDY ON BUDGETARY IMPLICATIONS OF INTEGRATED ROAD PROGRAMME	7-ACP TA-118	22 560 €	Transport - Road	Studies				P1
STUDY ON DEBTS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES	7-ACP TA-133	63 500 €	Rural Development	Studies				P1
STUDY ON TRACKING OF ROAD FUND	7-ACP TA-126	56 455 €	Transport - Road	Studies				P1
STUDY ON WATER QUALITY IN LAKE VICTORIA NEAR MWANZA	7-ACP TA-123	35 962 €	Water/sanitation	Studies				P1
STUDY:ESTABLISHMENT OF A ZANZIBAR PORTS AUTHORITY AND T.ASS.	7-ACP TA-74	603 520 €	Transport - Water	Studies				P1
SUPPORT FOR NON STATE ACTORS	9-ACP TA-9	46 000 €	Civil Society	Studies				P1
SUPPORT OF COFFEE RESEARCH.	7-ACP TA-84	628 627 €	Agriculture	Studies				P1
WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME - FINANCING PROPOSAL I	8-ACP TA-39	71 416 €	Water/sanitation	Studies				P1
			TOTAL		7 130 023 €			

Air traffic services project (71118)	8-ACP TA-6	12 800 000 €	Transport - Air	Investments - Infrastructure/Building				P1
ARUSHA-NAMANGA ROAD	7-ACP TA-109	24 520 €	Transport - Road	Investments - Infrastructure/Building				P1
BACKLOG MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME FOR THE CENTRAL CORRIDOR	8-ACP TA-22	22 000 000 €	Transport - Road	Investments - Infrastructure/Building				P1
BRIDGES ON MWANZA-NYANGUGE MUSOMA ROAD	7-ACP TA-112	23 854 €	Transport - Road	Investments - Infrastructure/Building				P1
CENTRAL CORRIDOR RAILWAY RESTRUCTURING PROJECT	7-ACP TA-10	19 700 000 €	Transport - Rail	Investments - Infrastructure/Building				P1
CONSTRUCTION OF A POLYTECHNICAL GIRL'S SCHOOL IN CONNECTION WITH A VOCATIONAL TRAINING PROGRAMME IN BAGAMOYO - TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1997/813/TZ	304 410 €	Education	Investments - Infrastructure/Building				P2
DAR ES SALAAM ROADS	7-ACP TA-113	28 673 €	Transport - Road	Investments - Infrastructure/Building				P1
Dar es salaam water supply and sanitation (22254)	8-ACP TA-49	35 000 000 €	Water/sanitation	Investments - Infrastructure/Building				P1

EMERGENCY (EL NINO) ROAD REPAIR PROGRAMME	7-ACP TA-111	6 958 127 €	Transport - Road	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P1
Establishment of the infrastructure to facilitate, evaluate and monitor new health interventions such as new drugs and vaccines for HIV, TB and malaria	SANTE/2004/078-545	3 500 000 €	Health	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P2
IBANDA-UYOLE ROAD(SUPPLEMENT. FINANCING CF 6 TA 42;6 RPR 421	7-ACP TA-70	4 500 000 €	Transport - Road	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P1
IMPLEMENTING THE FIVE YEAR WATER, SANITATION AND HYGIENE PROMOTION DEVELOPMENT PLAN - TABORA REGION - TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1997/010-580	994 993 €	Water/sanitation	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P2
ISAKA-LUSAHUNGA ROAD	7-ACP TA-108	37 866 €	Transport - Road	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P1
Kinansi hydroelectric power_(70979)	7-ACP TA-79	22 592 358 €	Infrastructure (other)	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P1
MAKUYNI-NGORONGORO ROAD	7-ACP TA-107	31 769 €	Transport - Road	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P1
MANYONI - SINGIDA ROAD. EMERGENCY REPAIR.	7-ACP TA-105	37 535 €	Transport - Road	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P1
MOROGO-DODOMA ROAD	7-ACP TA-106	72 435 €	Transport - Road	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P1
MWANZA - SHINYANGA BORDER - TINDE ISAKA - NZEGA ROAD	7-ACP TA-110	34 655 €	Transport - Road	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P1
MWANZA BORDER-SHINYANGA-TINDE ROAD	7-ACP TA-87	266 488 €	Transport - Road	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P1
MWANZA REGION TRANSPORT PROGRAMME	7-ACP TA-117	43 190 €	Transport - Road	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P1
MWANZA REGION TRANSPORT PROGRAMME	7-ACP TA-97	110 508 €	Transport - Road	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P1
MWANZA SEWERAGE SYSTEM REHABILITATION	8-ACP TA-17	5 500 000 €	Water/sanitation	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P1
PROGRAMMA DI ELETTRIFICAZIONE RURALE NEL VILLAGGIO DIBOMALANG'OMBE - TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1997/157/TZ	459 443 €	Infrastructure (other)	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P2
REHAB ZANZIBAR PORTS	6-ACP TA-11	15 357 657 €	Transport - Water	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P1

REHABILITATION AND UP-GRADING OF MWANZA BORDER-TINTE AND ISAKA-NZGA ROADS	8-ACP TA-18	65 000 000 €	Transport - Road	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P1
REHABILITATION OF MALINDI WHARVES, PORT OF ZANZIBAR	9ACP TA14	31 000 000 €	Transport - Water	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P1
REHABILITATION OF MWANZA ROADS	8-ACP TA-10	32 000 000 €	Transport - Road	Investments - Infrastructure/Building	X	X	P1
REHABILITATION OF ROAD BETWEEN WAZOHILL & BAGAMOYO	7-ACP TA-89	1 911 516 €	Transport - Road	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P1
REHABILITATION OF ZANZIBAR PORT	8-ACP TA-47	750 000 €	Transport - Water	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P1
RURAL WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME, DIOCESE OF MBULU, TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1999/011-254	1 044 375 €	Water/sanitation	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P2
RUVUMA & SOUTHERN IRINGA ROAD MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME (RUSIRM)	7-ACP TA-95	8 000 000 €	Transport - Road	Investments - Infrastructure/Building	X	X	P1
RUVUNA & SOUTHERN IRINGA ROAD MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME (RUSIRM)	7-ACP TA-96	13 800 000 €	Transport - Road	Investments - Infrastructure/Building	X	X	P1
Songo songo gas development (21245, 21246)	8-ACP TA-35	55 000 000 €	Infrastructure (other)	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P1
SOUTHERN TELECOMMUNICATIONS	7-ACP TA-18	23 892 221 €	Infrastructure (other)	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P1
WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMME REGIONAL CENTRES PHASE 1	8-ACP TA-46	33 660 000 €	Water/sanitation	Investments - Infrastructure/Building			P1
			TOTAL	416 436 594 €			
STARTING A SECONDARY SCHOOL (FORM I TO FORM VI) AT MAFINGA - MUFINDI DISTRICT - TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1999/363/TZ	242 572 €	Education	Grants			P2
SUPPORT TO E.S.A.M.I. (+7-ACP-RPR-126)	7-ACP TA-33	997 363 €	Education	Grants			P1
(EX 05 P041) REHAB ZANZIBAR HOSPITAL PHASE 2	7-ACP TA-49	204 095 €	Health	Grants			P1
3RD TANZANIA MICROPROJECTS PROGRAMME	8-ACP TA-37	505 238 €	Civil Society	Grants			P1
4TH MICRO-PROJECTS PROGRAMME IN TANZANIA	9-ACP TA-2	1 469 725 €	Civil Society	Grants		X	P1

AFRICAN WHEELCHAIR USERS'MOBILITY PROGRAMME IN TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1999/284/TZ	963 053 €	Civil Society	Grants		X	X
AHEAD - ARUMERU HOLISTIC EMPOWERENT AND DEVELOPMENT, TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/2003/021-239	892 328 €	Civil Society	Grants			P2
AIR NAVIGATION - REG EAST AFRICA (21356)+ 7 KE 103 + 7 UG 91	7-ACP TA-134	292 000 €	Transport - Air	Grants			P1
APPUI AU PROGRAMME TANZANIEEN DE LUTTE CONTRE LE SIDA; PREVENTION, SOUTIEN AUX GROUPEES DE SEROPOSITIFS ET APPUI AUXSTRUCTURES DE SANTE DANS LA PRISE EN CHARGE DES PERSONNESINFECTES PAR LE V.I.H. - TANZANIE	ONG-PVD/1999/826/TZ	296 166 €	HIV	Grants			P2
ARUMERU WEST DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1997/443/TZ	1 068 392 €	Rural Development	Grants			P2
AUGMENTATION PLAFOND PROJET 8 ACP TA 17, SELON NOTE DU 23/12/2003 DE MR NAQVI	9-ACP TA-4	1 100 000 €	Water/sanitation	Grants			P1
B7-6211/2001/0474 - Development and Evaluation of a Programming Tool for STD Central and District Levels in Tanzania	SANTE/2001/060-796	1 159 562 €	HIV	Grants			P2
B7-6211/2001/463 - HIV transmission prevention programme for Zanzibar	SANTE/2001/060-801	1 049 032 €	Health	Grants			P2
B7-6212/2000/2312 - LONG TERM SUPPORT FOR PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS AND THEIR FAMILIES	SANTE/2000/054-414	1 324 178 €	HIV	Grants		X	P2
BABATI AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT (BADP)-TANZANIA-PHASEIII	ONG-PVD/1997/184/TZ	1 141 153 €	Agriculture	Grants			P2
BABATI RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT - TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/2001/011-731	1 444 073 €	Agriculture	Grants			P2
BIHARAMULO DISTRICT RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1996/690/TZ	241 937 €	Rural Development	Grants			P2
Biological conservation and sustainable management of the Mount Meru natural system, Tanzania	ENV/1999/ 004-829	815 360 €	Environment/natural resources	Grants			P2

Biological conservation and sustainable management of the Mount Meru natural system, Tanzania. add2	ENV/1999/061-637	135 360 €	Environment/natural resources	Grants			P2
Biological conservation and sustainable management of the Mount Meru natural system, Tanzania. ctr	ENV/1999/061-636	680 000 €	Environment/natural resources	Grants			P2
CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, TEMEKE DISTRICT TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1999/61/TZ	590 000 €	Health	Grants			P2
CIVIL SOCIETY SUPPORT PROJECT, TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/2003/021-241	1 625 173 €	Civil Society	Grants			P2
DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME WITH ORGANISATIONS OF DISABLED PEOPLE IN TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1995/375/TZ	126 208 €	Civil Society	Grants			P2
DORMITORY: TRAINING AND EDUCATION OF GIRLS, NDEMBELA SCHOOL TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1999/463/TZ	38 564 €	Education	Grants			P2
East Usumbara Conservation and Development Project	ENV/1993/061-325	1 983 492 €	Environment/natural resources	Grants			P2
EAST.& SOUTH.AFRICAN MINERAL RESSOUR.DVLPT CENTRE(ESAMRDC)	7-ACP TA-37	2 000 000 €	regional integration	Grants			P1
EXTENSION OF CBR SERVICES DAR ES SALAAM - TANZANIE	ONG-PVD/2000/011-534	3 221 602 €	Civil Society	Grants			P2
Fehda fund limited (71122)	8-ACP TA-5	1 551 343 €	Private Sector Development	Grants			P1
FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME,PAWAGA AND MAHENGE DIVISIONS.TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1999/429/TZ	383 031 €	Agriculture	Grants			P2
HANDICAPPED REHABILITATION SERVICE-ARUSHA-TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1996/831/TZ	390 218 €	Civil Society	Grants			P2
IMPLEMENTATION OF ZANZIBAR POLITICAL ACCORD MUAFAKA""	8-ACP TA-45	1 975 000 €	Governance	Grants			BF
IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF DISABLED PEOPLE IN TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/2004/064-126	2 794 566 €	Civil Society	Grants			P2
Improving the quality, effectiveness and access to basic treatment for severe febrile illness and chronic anaemia caused by malaria and other common infections	SANTE/2005/078-607	2 398 713 €	Health	Grants			P2
INTEGRATED PROJECT TO COMBAT HIV/AIDS AMONGST YOUTH IN	SANTE/2003/047-457	2 792 913 €	HIV	Grants			P2

TANZANIA							
INTEGRATED RENEWABLE ENERGY DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION IN TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/2000/011-535	697 941 €	Environment/natural resources	Grants			P2
KABEMBE GROUP WATER SUPPLY, SANITATION AND HEALTH PROGRAMMETANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1996/564/TZ	1 465 757 €	Water/sanitation	Grants			P2
KCMC LABORATORY OUTREACH PROGRAMME FOR THE MEDICAL LABORATORIES OF THE NORTHERN ZONE OF TANZANIE	ONG-PVD/2000/011-533	431 011 €	Health	Grants		X	P2
KCMC PROGRAMME OF CONTINUING EDUCATION IN CHILD HEALTH IN REGIONAL AND DISTRICT HOSPITALS IN NORTHERN TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1999/011-091	210 144 €	Health	Grants			P2
LIVESTOCK SERVICE DEVELOPMENT	6-ACP TA-36	3 493 203 €	Agriculture	Grants			P1
Mahale ecosystem management project	ENV/2002/ 004-286	1 758 723 €	Environment/natural resources	Grants			P2
Mahale ecosystem management project	ENV/2003/057-351	2 271 877 €	Environment/natural resources	Grants			P2
MEMA PROJECT: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL WATER SUPPLYAND SANITATION - TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/2001/011-747	1 331 823 €	Water/sanitation	Grants			P2
MICRO-ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT IN THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE SECTOR, KILIMANJARO REGION, TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1999/666/TZ	325 883 €	Private Sector Development	Grants			P2
MULTIANNUAL MICROPROJECT PROGRAMME	7-ACP TA-31	1 360 050 €	Civil Society	Grants			P1
PARTICIPATION AT 2 TOURISM FAIRS 1997	7-ACP TA-94	100 000 €	Tourism	Grants			P1
PARTICIPATION AT TOURISM FAIRS 1996	7-ACP TA-92	140 010 €	Tourism	Grants			P1
PARTICIPATION ITB BERLIN & WTM LONDON 1995	7-ACP TA-80	70 487 €	Tourism	Grants			P1
PARTICIPATION SAITEX TRADE FAIR SOUTH AFRICA	7-ACP TA-82	12 786 €	Trade	Grants			P1
PEMBA IRRIGATION-COMPLETION AND FURTHER PLANNING	7-ACP TA-61	100 000 €	Agriculture	Grants			P1

PESTICIDE RESIDUAL LABORATORY	7-ACP TA-127	35 501 €	Agriculture	Grants				P1
PREPARATION OF THE 3RD UN LDC CONFERENCE	7-ACP TA-130	62 979 €	Government Policy/Planning	Grants				P1
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE TRAINING PROGRAMME, PEMBA, ZANZIBARTANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1995/010-453	399 581 €	Health	Grants				P2
Private sector development (20200)	8-ACP TA-15	2 365 000 €	Private Sector Development	Grants				P1
PROGRAMME DE DEVELOPPEMENT DES RESSOURCES HUMAINES	7-ACP TA-34	6 513 000 €	Education	Grants				P1
PROJET DE CONSERVATION DU SEREGENTI	7-ACP TA-35	8 605 620 €	Environment/natural resources	Grants				P1
RESTRUCTURING OF PRODUCE MARKETING AND RURAL FINANCIAL SERVICES IN 3 DISTRICTS OF THE IRINGA REGION-TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1999/620/TZ	144 621 €	Rural Development	Grants				P2
RURAL DEVELOPMENT INTEGRATED PROGRAMME IN IKONDO VILLAGE, IRINGA REGION - TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1997/368/TZ	890 731 €	Rural Development	Grants				P2
SELF RELIANCE PROGRAMME FOR REFUGEES IN TANZANIA	8-ACP TA-40	4 000 000 €	Refugees	Grants			X	P1
Selous Black Rhinoceros Protection Project	ENV/1999/ 003-540	565 188 €	Environment/natural resources	Grants				P2
Selous Black Rhinoceros Protection Project	ENV/TAN/1999/2324/000001	565 188 €	Environment/natural resources	Grants				P2
SINGIDA URBAN AND REGIONAL SAFE WATER PROJECT - TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1998/395/TZ	498 992 €	Water/sanitation	Grants			X	P2
SMALL ARMS MANAGEMENT AND REDUCTION	8-ACP TA-43	1 000 000 €	Legal/Judicial	Grants				P1
SOCIAL AND TRAINING CENTRE FOR FEMALE IN MLALI - TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1999/118/TZ	631 572 €	Education	Grants				P2
SPECIAL PROGRAMME FOR REFUGEES AFFECTED AREAS OF TANZANIA	7-ACP TA-98	6 046 538 €	Refugees	Grants			X	P1
SPECIAL REHABILITATION PROGRAM.COUNTRIES NEIGHBOURING RWANDA	7-ACP TA-76	2 656 849 €	Refugees	Grants				P1

STRENGTHENING OF STD COMPONENT OF NATIONAL AIDS/STD PROGRAM FINAL PHASE	8-ACP TA-21	1 966 000 €	HIV	Grants		X	P1
SUPPORT FOR TANZANIAN STD AND HIV/AIDS PROGRAMME.	7-ACP TA-77	4 600 000 €	HIV	Grants			P1
SUPPORT TANZAN.STUDENTS CIS & OTHER E.OP.COUNTRIES 94/96.	7-ACP TA-73	1 311 137 €	Education	Grants			P1
SUPPORT TO MVIWATA, TANZANIA FARMER'S ORGANISATIONS NETWORK, IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES, TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/2003/021-180	2 070 920 €	Agriculture	Grants		X	P2
SUPPORT TO TANZANIA GAME RESERVES (STGR)	9-ACP TA-3	1 980 000 €	Environment/natural resources	Grants			P1
SUPPORT TO THE SOUTHERN AND EASTERN AFRICAN MINERAL CENTRE (SEAMIC)	9-ACP TA-6	1 499 750 €	Environment/natural resources	Grants			P1
TANZANIA GENDER NETWORKING PROGRAMME (TGNP): PROGRAMME FRAMEWORK 2001-2003, TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/2002/011-844	3 103 414 €	Gender	Grants			P2
TANZANIA MICROPROJECTS PROGRAMME (1997-99)	7-ACP TA-99	3 000 000 €	Civil Society	Grants			P1
TDCU, DAIRY FARMING FOR YOUNGSTERS 1 JULY 2000 - 30 JUNE 2003 TANZANIE	ONG-PVD/2000/011-532	501 654 €	Agriculture	Grants			P2
TDFL GOOBAL LOAN V (TANZANIAN DVLPM T FINANCE COMPANY LTD.	7-ACP TA-81	8 831 180 €	Private Sector Development	Grants			P1
THE KILOLO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME - TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/2004/064-175	600 475 €	Water/sanitation	Grants			P2
THE TANZANIAN 4H EXPANSION PROJECT - TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1998/010-743	952 276 €	Civil Society	Grants		X	P2
WAWATA - SMALL SCALE CREDIT SCHEME FOR WOMEN - TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1997/445/TZ	286 551 €	Gender	Grants			P2
WAWATA SMALL AND MICRO-ENTERPRISE PROGRAMME -PHASE II - TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/2001/011-712	833 477 €	Gender	Grants			P2
ZANZIBAR COMMUNITY-BASED EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION -TANZANIA	ONG-PVD/1996/599/TZ	301 169 €	Education	Grants			P2

SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN	8-ACP TA-41	25 000 000 €	Education	Grants	X		BF
			TOTAL	143 481 466 €			
1994 STABEX TRANSFER (COFFEE)	7-ACP TA-86	2 801 861 €	Agriculture	Budget Support - Government			BS
2ND STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMME	7-ACP TA-25	54 937 812 €	Macro Economic Stability/Reform	Budget Support - Government			BS
3RD STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT SUPPORT (+7TA62+7TA63).	7-ACP TA-78	10 000 000 €	Macro Economic Stability/Reform	Budget Support - Government			BS
3RD STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMME (+7/62+7/78).	7-ACP TA-63	8 400 000 €	Macro Economic Stability/Reform	Budget Support - Government			BS
3RD STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMME (+7/63+7/78).	7-ACP TA-62	16 529 488 €	Macro Economic Stability/Reform	Budget Support - Government			BS
Franchise art 195 a - cafe vert (COFFEE)	8-ACP TA-24	1 005 689 €	Agriculture	Budget Support - Government			BS
Franchise art 195 a - the (TEA)	8-ACP TA-25	3 086 599 €	Agriculture	Budget Support - Government			BS
POVERTY REDUCTION BUDGET SUPPORT FAS 2000	8-ACP TA-27	33 000 000 €	Macro Economic Stability/Reform	Budget Support - Government			BS
POVERTY REDUCTION BUDGET SUPPORT FAS 2000 - HIPC	8-ACP TA-29	4 950 000 €	Macro Economic Stability/Reform	Budget Support - Government			BS
POVERTY REDUCTION BUDGET SUPPORT FAS 2001	8-ACP TA-28	33 200 000 €	Macro Economic Stability/Reform	Budget Support - Government			BS
POVERTY REDUCTION BUDGET SUPPORT FAS 2001_HIPC	8-ACP TA-30	4 254 841 €	Macro Economic Stability/Reform	Budget Support - Government			BS
POVERTY REDUCTION BUDGET SUPPORT PROGRAMME 2003-2006	9-ACP TA-1	114 000 000 €	Macro Economic Stability/Reform	Budget Support - Government	X		BS
REVERSEMENT EXCEDENT SUR PREMIER PROTOCOLE FINANCIER LOME IV	7-ACP TA-65	999 490 €	Macro Economic Stability/Reform	Budget Support - Government			BS
STABEX 1996 THE	8-ACP TA-1	3 051 024 €	Agriculture	Budget Support - Government			BS
Stabex 99 coffee - raw or roasted	8-ACP TA-16	26 179 971 €	Agriculture	Budget Support - Government			BS
STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT (SAF IV 98/99)	8-ACP TA-2	61 900 000 €	Macro Economic Stability/Reform	Budget Support - Government			BS

STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT (SAF IV 98/99)	8-ACP TA-3	0 €	Macro Economic Stability/Reform	Budget Support - Government			BS
STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMME (SAF)	7-ACP TA-11	29 960 355 €	Macro Economic Stability/Reform	Budget Support - Government			BS
			TOTAL	433 257 130 €			

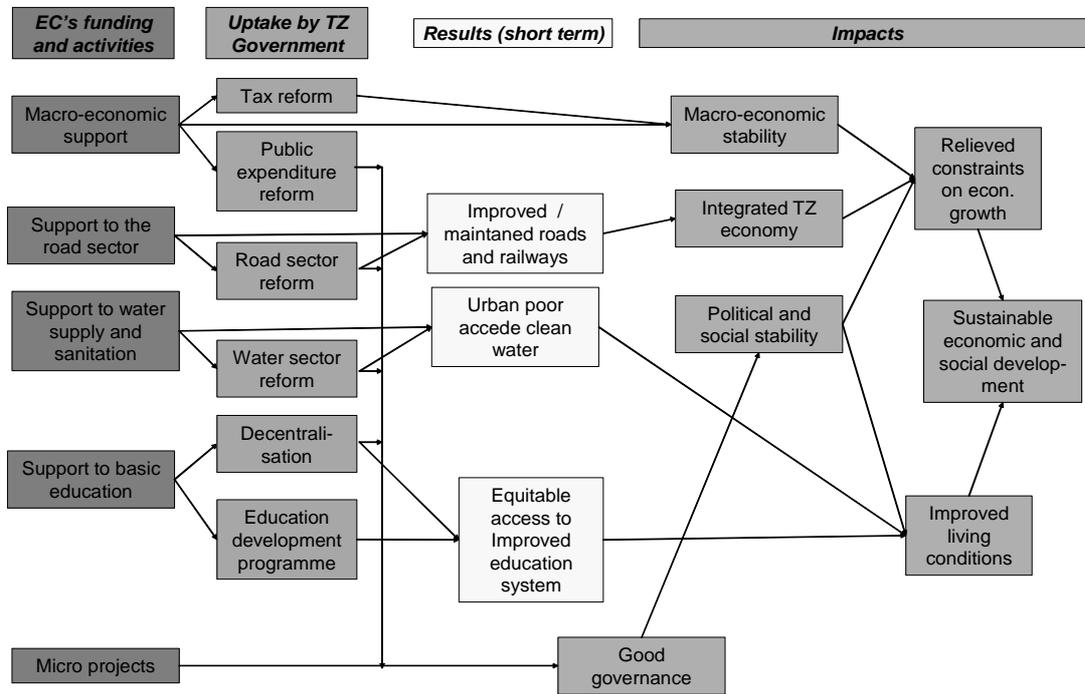
**TOTAL
COMMITTED**

1 037 489 432 €

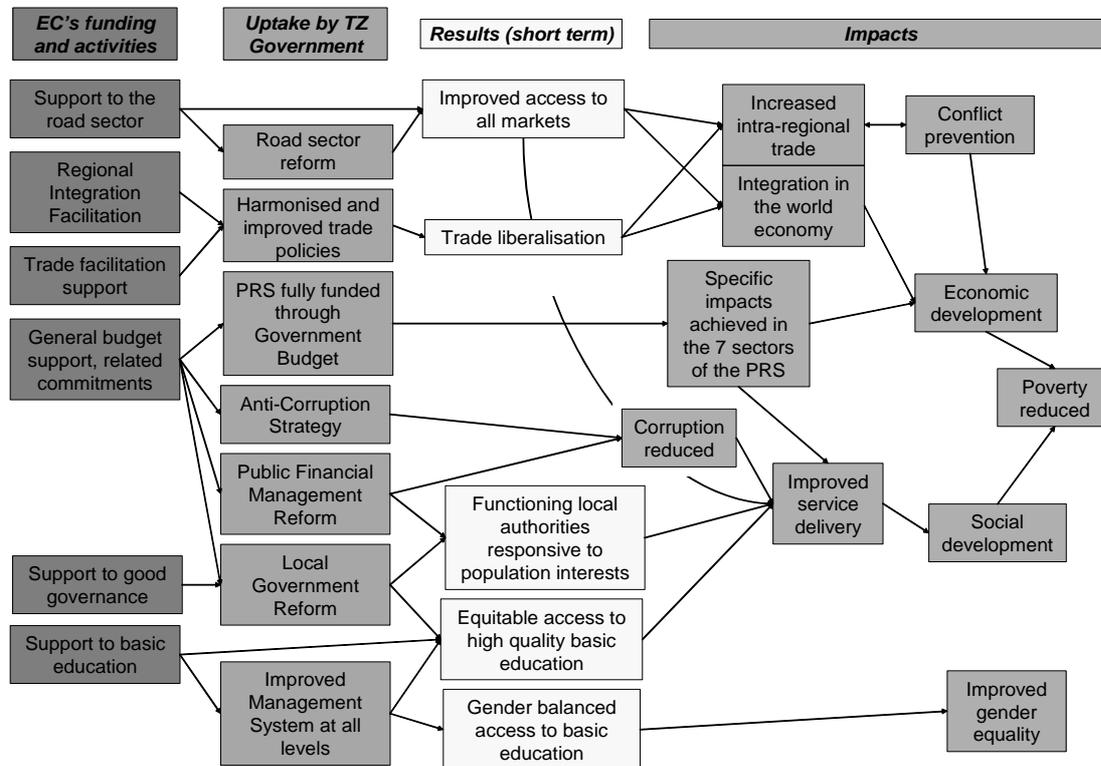
EIB Loans		grant element					
Dar es Salaam water supply and sanitation (DAWASA) project		20 000 000 €	Water/sanitation	Loans			LN
Private sector development		3 400 000 €	Private Sector Development	Loans			LN
Songo Songo Gas development project		30 000 000 €	Investments - Infrastructure/Building	Loans			LN
			TOTAL	53 400 000 €			

7.2. Diagrams of expected effects

Impact diagram – 8th EDF Synthesis



Impact diagram – 9th EDF Synthesis



7.3. Light studies

7.3.1. Light study 1 – Support to primary education

Project Data

Project Title:	SUPPORT TO PRIMARY EDUCATION DEVELOPMENT PLAN (PEDP)		
Project Number:	8 ACP TA 41		
Project Amount:	EUR 25,000,000		
Start Date (Actual):	30/09/2003	End Date:	30/09/2005
Sector	Education		
Target Group(s):	Children		
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC)		

Project Description

Description:

The Primary Education Development Plan 2002-2006 (PEDP) is the first sub-sector of the Education Sector Development Plan (ESDP) to become operational. This action (8th EDF) is intended to support the purpose of PEDP which is “the enhancement of the Human Resource base of Tanzania through increasing the capacity of the primary education system to absorb an increased number of pupils and simultaneously provide better quality education. (*Source - Evaluation of EU Support to Primary Education Development Plan (PEDP)*)

The main activities of PEDP include (*Source – Implementation Report – undated*):

- Construction of Classrooms
- Programmes for Institutional Capacity Building
- Recruitment and deployment of new teachers
- Development of an in-service professional development programme
- IEC campaign

Objective(s) of the project:

This action (8th EDF) is intended to support the objectives of PEDP:

- Expanding enrolment
- Improving the quality of teaching and learning processes
- Building capacity and strengthening the institutional arrangements that support planning and delivery of education services

Implementation mechanisms:

The majority of the Financial Assistance (EUR 24.5m; 98%) has been provided as budget support to the Ministry of Education and Culture (MoEC). A small proportion of the FA (EUR240,000, 0.96 %) provides for Technical Assistance, however this amount was not paid and available reports provide no indication of the purpose of this assistance. Audits, Evaluations and Studies are covered by the remaining budget.

The Financial Assistance is part of a pooled partners arrangement. PEDP also receives additional funding from a number of other Development Partners.

PATHS TO POVERTY REDUCTION

The left side of the table below shows each of the main programme activities, its implementation mechanisms, the amount of EC funds allocated and the percentage of the project funds allocated to each activity. The right

side of the table provides an indication of the extent to which each activity is likely to contribute to the five paths to poverty reduction.

Key to table:

XXXXXX – 100% contribution to pathway, XXXX – 80 %, XXX – 60 %, XX – 40 %, X – 20 % (/ = 10 %)

The Five Paths to Poverty Reduction

	Main Programme Activities	Implementation mechanisms	EDF Resources (EUR)	% of total EDF Resources for the project	FIVE PATHS TO POVERTY REDUCTION					
					Conducive Development Environment	Growth of Economic Activities where the poor engage	Reduction of Vulnerability	Equitable access to basic services	Expanded services whilst protecting quality	Total
1	Construction of Classrooms	Budget Support/Pooled Fund	24,500,000	% Breakdown unavailable	---	---	---	XX/	XX/	XXXXXX
2	Programmes for institutional Capacity Building									
3	Recruitment/ Deployment of new teachers									
4	Development of an in-service professional Development Programme									
5	IEC Campaigns									
	TOTAL 1		24,500,000	100 %						
	Weight of each Path to Poverty Reduction in the project's rationale*:				0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	100 %
6	Technical Assistance	Technical Assistance/ Capacity Building	240,000							
7	Ad-Hoc audit Studies	Studies/Audits and Evaluations	200,000							
8	Final Evaluation	Audits and Evaluations	60,000							
	TOTAL 2		25,000,000							

* Since EC funding is provided as part of a pooled partner funding arrangement it is not possible to breakdown the percentage of EDF resources that contribute to each activity each weighting assumes an equal contribution.

Paths to Poverty Reduction

Since the overall purpose of PEDP is to increase the capacity of the primary education system to absorb an increased number of pupils and simultaneously provide better quality education. All PEDP activities can therefore be shown to be targeted at Path 4: Equitable Access to Basic Services and/or Path 5: Expanded Services Whilst Protecting Quality.

Construction of Classrooms (Activity 1)

Path 4: Equitable Access to Basic Services

Investment in infrastructure, particularly building of classrooms is an aspect of Path 4: Equitable Access to Basic Services. It has been assumed that increased numbers of classrooms will allow greater access to primary school education to all pupils.

Through the PEDP funding "...a dramatic increase in the enrolment of pupils in Standard 1 has been one of the major achievements. This was made possible through the allocation of development grants to schools for the construction of classrooms (10,700 were built against a target of 13,396)..." (Source – *Implementation Report*)

It is likely that the implementation of PEDP had (or will have) some impact on vulnerable groups. Children with disabilities and orphans may benefit from increased supply of free education services. However, no specific arrangements were made for disabled children, who have been denied access in some schools. (Source – *Implementation Report*).

Programmes for Institutional Capacity Building (Activity 2)

Path 4: Equitable Access to Basic Services and Path 5: Expanded Services Whilst Protecting Quality

Strengthening institutional arrangements of Primary Education actors at central, regional, council and school level are intended to increase capacity to implement PEDP, prepare relevant plans and carry out effective monitoring and evaluation. Since these activities support the overall implementation of PEDP they can be considered as elements of both Path 4: Equitable Access to Basic Services and Path 5: Expanded Service Whilst Protecting Quality.

Recruitment and Deployment of New Teachers (Activity 3)

It is assumed that the activity of recruitment and deployment of new teachers includes both the physical recruitment of new teachers but also training.

Path 4: Equitable Access to Basic Services

The recruitment and deployment of new teachers is obviously linked to increased equitable access to basic services (Path 4). Recruitment of primary school teachers is intended to effectively accommodate the big increases in pupil enrolment. Therefore an increased number of teachers should result in increased equitable access (coupled with Activity 1.1: construction of classrooms). (Source *Primary Education Development Plan 2002-2006*)

Path 5: Expanded Services Whilst Protecting Quality

The recruitment of newly trained teachers is also an element of Path 5: Expanded Services Whilst Protecting Quality. An increase in teacher numbers in pupil to teacher ratio (PTR) that effectively accommodate the enrolment should increase teacher to pupil contact time. Newly teachers will have appropriate qualifications and adequate pedagogical skills and are more likely to have received training in student centred participatory learning methods rather than the traditional "chalk and talk" methodology. (Source *Primary Education Development Plan 2002-2006*)

Development of an in-service professional development programme (Activity 4)

Path 5: Expanded Services Whilst Protecting Quality

Capacity building of teachers and school management is an aspect of Path 5: Expanded service and ensuring quality. In-service training will focus on the up-grading of teachers' qualifications (to Grade A) with an

emphasis of training on professional development in order to acquire and develop pedagogical skills that are academically sound, child friendly and gender-sensitive.

Capacity Building of school management in education management skills, financial management and planning will result in stronger governance and an increased skills base in terms of management, accounting and leadership allowing schools to provide a higher quality service. It will also result in stronger governance, proper management and accountability of PEDP funds and will result in effective implementation of PEDP. (Source – Primary Education Development Plan 2002-2006).

IEC Campaigns (Activity 5)

Path 5: Expanded Services Whilst Protecting Quality

Information, Education Communication campaigns are intended to raise awareness of all aspects of PEDP and can be considered an aspect of Path 5: Expanded Services Whilst Protecting Quality. The IEC publicity campaigns are targeted at recruitment of potential teachers and participation stakeholders. This PEDP strategy is targeted at recruitment of higher quality of potential teachers, emphasising good career prospects and terms of service. (Source – Primary Education Development Plan 2002-2006). Other IEC activities are targeted at enhancing stakeholder participation by highlighting the aims and goals of the PEDP and the role that stakeholders can play in its implementation. (Source – Joint Annual Review 2003)

Contextual factors

As regards its rationale in terms of paths towards poverty reduction, this project can be considered as exemplifying the other projects of the sector cluster. In that all projects within the Education Sector Cluster are likely to have elements of Path 4: Equitable Access and Path 5: Expanded Service Whilst Protecting Quality.

However, the following specificities must be highlighted: The PEDP is the only large scale education project in the evaluation time frame.

Sources Reviewed:

- i) Implementation Report – CRIS – undated
- ii) Joint Annual Review Annex Projects – Delegation Document
- iii) Joint Annual Review Report (PEDP) - 2003
- iv) Memorandum of Understanding *Between* The Government of Tanzania and Pooled Fund Partners *concerning* The pooled funding of the Government of Tanzania Primary Education Development Programme
- v) Evaluation of EU Support to Primary Education Development Plan (PEDP)
- vi) Primary Education Development Plan (2002-2006)

Light study 2 – Program to combat HIV/AIDS transmission

Project Data

Project Title:	INTEGRATED PROGRAM TO COMBAT HIV/AIDS TRANSMISSION AMONGST YOUTH IN TANZANIA		
Project Number:	SANTE/2003/047-457		
Project Amount:	EUR 2,513,662		
Start Date (Actual):	14/09/2003	End Date:	13/09/2006
Sector	HIV		
Target Group(s):	Youth		
Implementing Agency	World Vision Netherlands/World Vision Tanzania		

Project Description

Description:

This three year project is implemented by World Vision Tanzania (WVT) in collaboration with partners; Centre for Educational Development in Health Arusha (CEDHA), Kilimanjaro Christian Medical College (KCMC), and Chama cha Uzazi na Malezi bora Tanzania (UMATI). The Integrated Program to Combat HIV/ AIDS Amongst Youths in Tanzania aims to combat and reduce the rate of HIV transmission among youths in 10 districts in Northern and Eastern Tanzania.

The main activities of the project are:

- Training of 250 teachers in BCCI to capacitate them to provide BCCI to in and out of school youths.
- Training 482 peer youth educators in BCCI to support fellow youth in adapting and sustain positive HIV prevention behaviour.
- Sensitizing and training 482 community owned resource persons in communications skills for implementing BCCI and supporting youth in adapting behaviour.
- Training 100 Health service providers in providing quality SRHS and VCT to youths. Establishing 50 Health service centres and provides them with appropriate supplies and offering quality SRHS and VCT service to youths.
- Vocational training to 2000 orphaned youth, especially girls and are using their new skills effectively for improving their economic well being.
- Facilitate capacity building to community based organisations to responds to the needs of orphaned and vulnerable youths posed by HIV/AIDS in the programme area.
- Sensitisation and mobilization of 255 village governments and faith-based organisations on the needs and legal rights. HIV/AIDS advocacy, prevention and mitigation.
- Baseline data for planning and benchmark for programme interventions, comparison, M & E empowerment tools to the community sustainability completed.

Objective(s) of the project:

The overall objective of the project is to contribute to poverty reduction by improving health through the reduction of AIDS-related impact. The specific objectives are:

- Objective 1 - Reached at least 80 % of youth in every village and high transmission areas within the programme area with Behaviour Change Communication Information (BCCI)
- Objective 2 - Supported the provision of quality Sexual Reproductive Health Services (SRHS), including Voluntary Counselling and Testing (VCT) in at least 80 % of the existing health service centres in the project area.
- Objective 3 - Provided and supported at least 60 % of orphaned and vulnerable youths especially girls with livelihood skills in the project area.
- Objective 4 - Increased the capacity of community based organisations to respond to the needs of orphaned and vulnerable youths posed by HIV/AIDS in the programme.
- Objective 5 - Undertaken scientific research on contextual factors influencing sexual reproductive health knowledge attitudes and practice among youths and parents and operational research on effectiveness of selective program interventions.

Implementation Mechanisms:

Funding is provided for this programme through an EC budget line in the form of a grant to World Vision Netherlands.

THE PATHS TO POVERTY REDUCTION

The left side of the table below shows each of the main programme activities, its implementation mechanisms, the amount of EC funds allocated and the percentage of the project funds allocated to each activity. The right side of the table provides an indication of the extent to which each activity is likely to contribute to the five paths to poverty reduction.

Key to table:

XXXXX – 100% contribution to pathway, XXXX – 80 %, XXX – 60 %, XX – 40 %, X – 20 % (/ = 10%)

The Five Paths to Poverty Reduction

	Main Programme Activities	Implementation mechanisms	EDF Resources (EUR)	% of total EDF Resources for the project	FIVE PATHS TO POVERTY REDUCTION					Total
					Conducive Development Environment	Growth of Economic Activities where the poor engage	Reduction of Vulnerability	Equitable access to basic services	Expanded services whilst protecting quality	
1	Training of 250 Teachers in BCCI (Objective 1)	Budget Line - Grant	2,513,662	100%	---	---	XXX	---	XX	XXXXXX
2	Training of 482 peer youth educators in BCCI (Objective 1)									
3	Sensitising and training 482 community owned resource persons. (Objective 1)									
4	Training 100 Health Service providers in providing quality SRHS and VCT (Objective 2)									
5	Vocational training to 2000 orphaned youth (Objective 3)									
6	Facilitate Capacity Building in CBOs (Objective 4)									
7	Sensitisation and mobilisation of 255 Village Governments and Faith Based organisations. (Objective 4)									
8	Baseline data study (Objective 5)									
	TOTAL 1		24,500,000	100 %						
	Weight of each Path to Poverty Reduction in the project's rationale*:				0%	0%	60%	0%	40%	100 %

The Five Paths to Poverty Reduction

The project is targeted at the vulnerable youth, especially girls, as defined in the Description of the Action: ‘The programme will specifically target youth living in high HIV transmission areas and this without vocational training and economic opportunities as it is currently estimated that two thirds of new cases of HIV infection are occurring among the youth... Lack of education coupled with limited access to quality SRHS including VCT places youth at a greater risk of infection compared to other population groups...’

Capacity Building of Teachers, Peer Educators and Community Resource Persons (Activities 1, 2 and 3)

Path 3: Reduction of Vulnerability

Capacity Building of Teachers, Peer Educators and Community Resource persons is a component of Path 3: Reduction of Vulnerability. Capacity building of these actors is intended to enable them to reach “at least 80 % of youth in every village and high transmission areas within the programme areas with Behaviour Change Communication Information (BCCI)” during the three year project. (Source – Log Frame)

‘They will benefit by being equipped with skills to protect themselves from being infected by HIV. The Youth will develop self-esteem and confidence in themselves through an established youth-to-youth support system’ (Source – Annex I)

Path 5: Expanded Services Whilst Protecting Quality

Capacity Building of Teachers, Peer Educators and Community Resource persons is also a component of expanded services whilst protecting quality. Training in Behaviour Change Communication Information (BCCI) is likely to facilitate higher quality provision of Sexual Reproductive Health Education to youth through schools and other community initiatives.

‘The Teachers will develop skills to participate in HIV/AIDS activities particularly for the youth they teach.’ (Source – Description of the Action - Annex I)

Capacity Building of health service providers in provision of quality SRHA and VCT (Activity 4)

Path 5: Expanded Services Whilst Protecting Quality

Capacity Building of health service providers in provision of quality SRHA and VCT is an element of Path 5: Expanded Services whilst Protecting Quality. The Target Group as well as civil society as a whole are likely to benefit from expanded and higher quality SRHS and VCT services.

‘Health workers will enhance their skills in providing youth specific SRHS.... With training and participation in the programme activities health workers will be motivated with resultant improvement in the quality of their services.’ (Source – Description of the Action - Annex I)

Vocational Training (Capacity Building) of orphaned youth (activity 5)

Path 3: Reduction of Vulnerability

Vocational Training (Capacity Building) of orphaned youth is clearly an initiative that aims to directly reduce vulnerability. Orphaned and vulnerable youth especially girls in the project area are likely to benefit from access to livelihood skills.

‘A number of orphaned and vulnerable youth, especially girls, will have their skills enhanced in a range of technical areas including animal and crop husbandry, mechanical and electrical engineering among other skills and thus improve their chances on economic productivity.’ (Source – Description of the Action - Annex I)

Vocational Training of the vulnerable is like to “ increase the chances of economic income and increased likelihood of pursuing income generating activities in the future as well as confidence strengthening” (Source – Interview with Henriette Kolb)

Capacity Building of Community Based Organisations (Activities 6 and 7)

Path 3: Reduction of Vulnerability

Capacity Building of Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Faith Based Organisations (FBOs) and Village Governments activities are part of Path 3: Reduction of Vulnerability.

The vulnerable will benefit from the achievement of the intended objective, “Increased the capacity of community based organisations to respond to the needs of orphaned and vulnerable youths posed by HIV/AIDS.”

‘Village Governments will improve their knowledge of HIV/AIDS and will be able to advocate authoritatively for local response within their village. The village government will also respond effectively to interventions for the youth in their villages’

While for Faith Based organisations ‘the programme will enhance their capacity to advocate and respond effectively to the impacts of the epidemic.... They will be able to handle issues regarding the youth and sexually (sic) through enhanced counselling skills’ (Source – Description of the Action - Annex I)

Baseline Studies (Activity 8)

Path 3: Reduction of Vulnerability

Studies to identify baseline data are an element of Path 3: Reduction of Vulnerability.

The Vulnerable will benefit from the enhancement of a conducive policy environment at a local level to facilitate more focussed HIV/AIDS prevention activities.

“...the research finding will be documented and published in reputable regional and international journals of public health and social science... Study communities will also receive feedback and encouraged to take a more proactive action to reduce transmission of HIV among them.” (Source – Description of the Action - Annex I)

“Analysis and dissemination of the results of the baseline study will increase the likelihood of achieving maximum impact. Village Governments will also have access to the information which will allow them to incorporate this data into village development plans and activities.” (Source - Interview with Henriette Kolb)

Contextual factors

As regards its rationale in terms of paths towards poverty reduction, this project can be considered as exemplifying the other projects of the sector cluster. In that all projects within the HIV/AIDS sector include aspects of Path 3: Reduction of Vulnerability and of Path 5: Improved Services whilst protecting Quality.

However, the following specificities must be highlighted:

- The project is focussed on HIV/AIDS prevention which may not be representative of the sector as a whole, where some projects provide support to People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA)

Sources Reviewed:

- i) Interim Technical Report – March 2005
- ii) Annex I – Description of Action
- iii) Log Frame
- iv) First Annual Report October 2004
- v) EC Note on First Annual Report 27/10/2004
- vi) Baseline Report (undated)

Light study 3 – Road maintenance programme

Project Data

Project Title:	RUVUMA AND SOUTHERN IRINGA ROAD MAINTENANCE PROGRAMME (RUSIRM)		
Project Number:	7 ACP TA 95, 7 ACP TA 96		
Project Amount:	EUR 21,800,000		
Start Date (Actual):	01/10/1999	End Date:	31/12/2005
Sector	Transport – Roads		
Target Group(s):	Civil Society – General		
Implementing Agency	TANROADS		

Project Description

Description:

The project is a 5 year two – phase action to implement a strategic plan to rehabilitate the basic road networks within Ruvuma and Southern Iringa regions.

The main programme activities are:

- Backlog Maintenance works of unpaved roads
- Routine, Periodic and emergency maintenance of paved and unpaved roads
- Strengthening of RMOs' capacity through TA and on the job training
- Strengthening of local contractors and consultants' capacities
- Supply of construction plant for hire

The project is co-funded by 7th EDF (EUR21.8m) and the Government of Tanzania (EUR12.37m). GoT funding was provided for Backlog Maintenance (10%) and Routine maintenance (90%).

Objective(s) of the project:

'To promote economic growth and better living conditions in the programme area, by bringing about sustainable improvement in the condition of transport infrastructure.' (CRIS Implementation Report, undated)

Implementation Mechanisms:

The majority of the Financial Assistance (EUR 16.73m; 76.7%) has been provided for infrastructure investment with GoT⁴ providing a further EUR 12.37m. A smaller (EUR 3.4m; 15.6%) but important component of the project is Technical Assistance/Capacity Building to the construction and consultancy sector. The remaining commitments are provided for audits and evaluations (3.1%) and contingencies (4.6%).

THE PATHS TO POVERTY REDUCTION

The left side of the table below shows each of the main programme activities, its implementation mechanisms, the amount of EC funds allocated and the percentage of the project funds allocated to each

⁴ Replenishment of GoT funds has resulted in project delays.

activity. The right side of the table provides an indication of the extent to which each activity is likely to contribute to the five paths to poverty reduction.

Key to table:

XXXXX – 100% contribution to pathway, XXXX – 80 %, XXX – 60 %, XX – 40 %, X – 20 %

The Five Paths to Poverty Reduction

	Main Programme Activities	Implementation mechanisms	EDF Resources (EUR)	% of total EDF Resources for the project	FIVE PATHS TO POVERTY REDUCTION					
					Conducive Development Environment	Growth of Economic Activities where the poor engage	Reduction of Vulnerability	Equitable access to basic services	Expanded services whilst protecting quality	Total
1	Backlog maintenance of unpaved roads	Investment in infrastructure	13,860,000	74,8%	XX	X/	---	X/	---	XXXXX
2	Routine, periodic and emergency works of paved and unpaved roads	Investment in infrastructure	1,200,000							
3	Strengthening of RMO capacity through TA and on the job training	TA/Capacity Building	3,400,000	25,2%	XX	X/ ?	---	X/ ?	---	XXXXX
4	Strengthening of local contractors and consultants capacities	TA/Capacity building								
5	Supply of construction plant for hire/other materials	Investment in infrastructure	1,670,000							
	TOTAL 1		20,130,000	100 %						
	Weight of each Path to Poverty Reduction in the project's rationale*:				50%	25%	0%	25%	0%	100 %
	Audits Evaluations	Audits and Evaluations	670,000							
	Contingencies	---	1,000,000							
	TOTAL 2		21,800,000							

* Since EC funding is provided as part of a pooled partner funding arrangement it is not possible to breakdown the percentage of EDF resources that contribute to each activity each weighting assumes an equal contribution.

The Five Pathways to Poverty Reduction

Investments (activities 1 and 2)

Path 1: Conducive Development Environment

Investments in backlog maintenance of unpaved roads and routine, periodic and emergency works of paved and unpaved roads were to improve the quality of the road network and to reduced journey times and costs, which is obviously an element of a Conducive Development Environment.

The reported benefits are in line with this view: ‘...benefits include ... expansion of business activities. There are better prices and access to markets for agricultural produce, timber and mining activities...’ (source: Monitoring Report 07/05/04).

Path 2: Growth of economic activities where the poor engage

Reduction of journey times and costs considerably improve access of farmers to local, regional and international buyers, therefore improving the level of prices.

Path 4: Equitable Access to Basic Services

Reduction of journey times and costs is also likely to have an effect on improving equitable access to basic services by reducing isolation of some communities.

Reported results show ‘Some villages were effectively isolated in the past and have seen public transport for the first time’. Additionally health workers now have increased mobility and thus greater access to formerly isolated communities and ‘it will be easier for district officials to administer their districts.’ (All quotes sourced from Monitoring Report)

Capacity building (activities 3 to 5)

Technical assistance and capacity building has been provided to the local construction and consultancy industries. A Pool Hire Facility has also been financed to provide appropriate plant machinery for the construction sector. These activities are intended to ensure sustainability of the result in continued quality maintenance of both roads and drainage systems. This means that the contribution to Paths 1 and 4 are similar.

Path 2: Growth of Economic Activities where the poor engage

In addition, the expected growth of local construction industry is reported to have benefited local workforce: ‘many locals work for the contractors and are employed by TANROADS for routine maintenance works...’ It can be assumed that the corresponding jobs are likely to be accessible to poor people (Source - Monitoring Report 07/05/04)

Contextual factors

As regards its rationale in terms of paths towards poverty reduction, this project can be considered as exemplifying the other projects of the Transport sector cluster.

However, the following specificities must be highlighted:

- The project includes support to road maintenance enterprises, which may (may not) be specific in comparison with other projects in the cluster, with consequences in terms of generalising path 2
- A pool hire facility was also provided which may (may not) be specific in comparison with other projects in the cluster, with consequences in terms of generalising path 1.

Sources Reviewed:

- i) Monitoring Report 07/05/04 - CRIS
- ii) Implementation Report (undated) – CRIS

Joint Annual Review Annex Projects – Delegation Document

Light study 4 – Support to the Prevention of Corruption

Project Data

Project Title:	SUPPORT TO THE PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION BUREAU (PCB)		
Project Number:	8 ACP TA 9		
Project Amount:	EUR 2,000,000		
Start Date (Actual):	09/01/2001	End Date:	31/03/2003
Sector	Governance		
Target Group(s):	GOT Bodies		
Implementing Agency	Prevention of Corruption Bureau (PCB)		

Project Description

Description:

This project aims to support to the Prevention of Corruption Bureau (PCB) in the fight against corruption by increasing the capabilities of the PCB and of its staff to deliver core activities – prevention, investigation and advice.

Programme Activities include:

- Provision of specialist externally sourced training
- Long-term technical assistance
- Refurbishment and equipment provision
- Pilot community education and awareness project.

Objective(s) of the project:

The objective and results of the project were defined in the financing agreement as follows:

The goal of the project in “increased contribution by PCB to the fight against corruption in Tanzania”. The purpose of the project is “to strengthen management and organisational systems at the PCB and support the development of an updated legislative framework so that the operational effectiveness of the PCB is improved.”

Implementation Mechanisms:

Funding was provided through Capacity Building (EUR 550,000, 31.6 %), Technical Assistance (EUR 720,000, 41.4 %), Investments in Infrastructure (EUR 420,000, 24.1 %) and Awareness Campaigns (EUR 50,000, 2.9%). A further EUR 260,000 was provided for contingencies and programme audits and evaluations.

THE PATHS TO POVERTY REDUCTION

The left side of the table below shows each of the main programme activities, its implementation mechanisms, the amount of EC funds allocated and the percentage of the project funds allocated to each activity. The right side of the table provides an indication of the extent to which each activity is likely to contribute to the five paths to poverty reduction.

Key to table:

XXXXXX – 100% contribution to pathway, XXXX – 80 %, XXX – 60 %, XX – 40 %, X – 20 %

The Five Paths to Poverty Reduction

	Main Programme Activities	Implementation mechanisms	EDF Resources (EUR)	% of total EDF Resources for the project	FIVE PATHS TO POVERTY REDUCTION					
					Conducive Development Environment	Growth of Economic Activities where the poor engage	Reduction of Vulnerability	Equitable access to basic services	Expanded services whilst protecting quality	Total
1	Specialist Training	Capacity Building	550,000	31,6%	XXXXXX	---	---	---	---	XXXXXX
2	Technical Assistance	Technical Assistance	720,000	41,4%	XXXXXX	---	---	---	---	XXXXXX
3	Refurbishment	Investment in infrastructure	120,000	24,1%	XXXXXX	---	---	---	---	XXXXXX
	Equipment		300,000		XXXXXX	---	---	---	---	
4	Awareness Campaign	Awareness	50,000	2,9%	XXXXXX	---	---	---	---	XXXXXX
	TOTAL 1		1,740,000	100 %						
	Weight of each Path to Poverty Reduction in the project's rationale*:				100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100 %
	Contingencies	---	200,000							
	Reviews, evaluations and audits	---	60,000							
	TOTAL 2		2,000,000							

* Since EC funding is provided as part of a pooled partner funding arrangement it is not possible to breakdown the percentage of EDF resources that contribute to each activity each weighting assumes an equal contribution.

The Five Paths to Poverty Reduction

All activities within this project are follow Path 1: Conducive Development Environment.

Capacity Building (Activity 1):

Path 1: Conducive Development Environment

Capacity Building of PCB staff through externally sourced training is an aspect of a Conducive Development Environment. PCB central offices are likely to benefit from increased capabilities of its staff to deliver it's the core activities from training in investigation procedure and case management, financial and administrative procedures.

PCB staff in the six zonal offices will also benefit from skills provided from central office trainers who participated in the Training of Trainers (ToT) sub-activity.

Long-Term Technical Assistance (Activity 2)

Path 1: Conducive Development Environment

Technical assistance is clearly a part of Path 1: Conducive Development Environment. The PCB and its staff will benefit from assistance from a long-term Technical Advisor, a long term Financial Specialist and short-term training specialist.

PCB will benefit from Technical Assistance in the establishment of financial and personnel management systems as well as the TA's skills in managing change and organisation development. PCB whilst not identified in the original FA also benefited from the TAs role in the process of changing the legislation including the Prevention of Corruption Act (PCA).

Refurbishment of PCB offices and provision of Equipment (Activities 3 and 4)

Path 1: Conducive Development Environment

Investments in infrastructure is obviously an aspect of Path 1: Conducive Development Environment. PCB will benefit from 'procurement of equipment that supports the PCB's operational delivery and key support functions'. 'The purchased communication equipment made possible investigation activities in the regions that were simply not feasible earlier because the require coordination but lacked the means to secure it' (Source – Review of Support to PCB – May 2005)

Pilot Awareness Raising Campaign (Activity 5)

Path 1: Conducive Development Environment

Awareness raising campaigns are clearly an aspect of a Conducive Development Environment. Civil Society will benefit from reduced petty extortion by means of clarifying the role, responsibilities, and rights of government's officials and citizens. Whilst PCB and its staff will benefit from a more informed civil society who are more able to identify and report corrupt activities. (Source – Review of Support to PCB – May 2005)

Contextual factors

As regards its rationale in terms of paths towards poverty reduction, this project can be considered as exemplifying the other projects of this cluster in that all projects in the Governance cluster are a part of a Conducive Development Environment. 87.8 % of funds provided in this sector were for projects supporting governance initiatives (3 projects) and 12.2 % were provided to audits, reviews and studies (9 projects).

However, the following specificities must be highlighted:

- 8 ACP TA 9 provides support to a specific project rather than through a basket funding arrangement or budget support.

Sources Reviewed:

- i) (Re)Review of Support to Prevention of Corruption Bureau (May 2005)
- ii) Monitoring Report (16/12/02)

Light study 5 – Tax Administration Project (TAP)

Project Data

Project Title:	TAX ADMINISTRATION PROJECT (TAP)		
Project Number:	8 ACP TA 11		
Project Amount:	EUR 7,000,000		
Start Date (Actual):	03/10/2000	End Date:	31/12/2005
Sector	Macro-Economic Stability		
Target Group(s):	GOT Bodies		
Implementing Agency	Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA)		

Project Description

Description:

This 5 year project aims to support the VAT department of the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA) through:

- Support to systems and processes through consultancy and supply of hardware.
- Institutional development of the VAT department through overseas and local training.
- Supply of equipment (vehicles and generators).
- Rehabilitation of two offices.

Support to the VAT Department began in 1995 with the goals of

- Introduction of VAT
- Rationalisation of investment incentives
- Improvement of Tax administration (Source – Implementation Report - undated)

Objective(s) of the project:

“The overall objective of the project is to increase the capacity of the VAT department of the TRA in order to increase tax revenue” (Source – Interview with Jonathan Wolsey).

Implementation Mechanisms:

The majority (55.7%) of Financial assistance is provided through investments in infrastructure (equipment, vehicles, buildings). Assistance is also provided through Technical Assistance (13.3%) and Capacity Building (17.1%). Monitoring and Evaluation (1.4%), Basket Fund contributions (3.6%) and Contingencies (8.8 %) make up the remaining amount.

THE PATHS TO POVERTY REDUCTION

The left side of the table below shows each of the main programme activities, its implementation mechanisms, the amount of EC funds allocated and the percentage of the project funds allocated to each activity. The right side of the table provides an indication of the extent to which each activity is likely to contribute to the five paths to poverty reduction.

Key to table:

XXXXX – 100% contribution to pathway, XXXX – 80 %, XXX – 60 %, XX – 40 %, X – 20 %

The Five Paths to Poverty Reduction

	Main Programme Activities	Implementation mechanisms	EDF Resources (EUR)	% of total EDF Resources for the project	FIVE PATHS TO POVERTY REDUCTION					
					Conducive Development Environment	Growth of Economic Activities where the poor engage	Reduction of Vulnerability	Equitable access to basic services	Expanded services whilst protecting quality	Total
1	Support to systems and processes through consultancy and supply of hardware	Technical Assistance/Investment in infrastructure	1,830,000	30,3%	XXXXXX	---	---	---	---	XXXXXX
2	Institutional development of the VAT department through overseas and local training	Capacity Building	1,200,000	20%	XXXXXX	---	---	---	---	XXXXXX
3	Supply of equipment (vehicles and generators)	Investment in Infrastructure	1,400,000	23,2%	XXXXXX	---	---	---	---	XXXXXX
4	Rehabilitation of two offices	Investment in Infrastructure	1,600,000	26,5%	XXXXXX	---	---	---	---	XXXXXX
	TOTAL 1		6,030,000	100 %						
	Weight of each Path to Poverty Reduction in the project's rationale*:				100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100 %
	Monitoring and Evaluation	Audit/Evaluations	100,000							
	Basket Fund Contribution	Budget Support	250,000							
	Contingencies	---	620,000							
	TOTAL 2		7,000,000							

* Since EC funding is provided as part of a pooled partner funding arrangement it is not possible to breakdown the percentage of EDF resources that contribute to each activity each weighting assumes an equal contribution.

The Five Paths to Poverty Reduction

Support to systems and processes through consultancy and supply of hardware (Activity 1)

Path 1: Conducive Development Environment

Support to consultancy (Technical Assistance) and supply of hardware (Infrastructure Investment) are components of a Conducive Development Environment. The VAT Department will benefit from enhanced systems and processed in line with the objective of Improvement of Tax Administration.

“.. the work on systems have increased the efficiency with which staff can operate VAT processes.” (Source – Monitoring Report -20/05/04)

Capacity Building (Activity 2)

Path 1: Conducive Development Environment

The Capacity Building mechanisms implemented through Institutional development of the VAT department through overseas and local training is also an element of Path 1: Conducive Development Environment.

‘... in terms of increased knowledge and skills of the staff of the department, and the increased effectiveness with which they can perform their jobs.... Staff training have increased the efficiency with which staff can operate VAT processes.’ (Source – Monitoring Report – 20-05-04)

Investments in Infrastructure (Activity 3 and 4)

Path 1: Conducive Development Environment

Investments in Infrastructure through the purchase of equipment (vehicles and generators) and rehabilitation of TRA offices is another element of a Conducive Development Environment. Purchase of vehicles will increase the mobility of TRA staff, particularly inspectors and is likely to strengthen the VAT departments ability to carry out its core functions.

“The vehicles ... enable departments to increase the number of control and verification visits.” (Source – Monitoring Report – 20-05-05)

Contextual factors

As regards its rationale in terms of paths towards poverty reduction, this project can be considered as exemplifying the other projects of this sector cluster. In that all projects in the Macro-Economic Stability sector are support a Conducive Development Environment.

However, the following specificities must be highlighted:

- 8 ACP TA 11 provides support to a specific project rather than a budget support or structural adjustment programme.
- The project includes assistance for the renovation of office accommodation that may not be specific in comparison with other projects in the cluster

Sources Reviewed:

- i) Monitoring Report – 20-05-04 – CRIS
- ii) Implementation report – Undated

Light study 6 – Sewerage system rehabilitation

Project Data

Project Title:	MWANZA SEWERAGE SYSTEM REHABILITATION		
Project Number:	8 ACP TA 17		
Project Amount:	EUR 5,500,000		
Start Date (Actual):	27/10/2000	End Date:	31/12/2003
Sector	Water		
Target Group(s):	Civil Society		
Implementing Agency	Ministry of Water		

Project Description

Description:

The purpose of the project is to improve the natural ecology of Lake Victoria and the quality of water extracted for potable use. The project will primarily improve the operation of the sewerage pumping station and treatment plant in Mwanza and thus prevent the overflow of raw sewerage into Lake Victoria. This will result in the reduction of the incidence of water borne and related diseases among the population.

Project Activities include:

- Full rehabilitation of the existing sewerage pumping station
- Construction of pressure main and repair o gravity sewer
- Rehabilitation and extension of existing waste water ponds
- Supply of sewer cleansing and safety equipment, reagents and vehicles

Objective(s) of the project:

‘The overall objective of the project is to contribute towards the protection of the Lake environment and to improve the health of the people of Mwanza.’

Implementation Mechanisms:

Funding is provided through investments in infrastructure (EUR 5,020,000; 91.3 %), audit/evaluations (EUR 30,000; 0.5 %) with the remainder for contingencies (EUR 450,000, 8.2%).

PATHS TO POVERTY REDUCTION

The left side of the table below shows each of the main programme activities, its implementation mechanisms, the amount of EC funds allocated and the percentage of the project funds allocated to each activity. The right side of the table provides an indication of the extent to which each activity is likely to contribute to the five paths to poverty reduction.

Key to table:

XXXXX – 100% contribution to pathway, XXXX – 80 %, XXX – 60 %, XX – 40 %, X – 20 % (/ = 10%)

The Five Paths to Poverty Reduction

	Main Programme Activities	Implementation mechanisms	EDF Resources (EUR)	% of total EDF Resources for the project	FIVE PATHS TO POVERTY REDUCTION					
					Conducive Development Environment	Growth of Economic Activities where the poor engage	Reduction of Vulnerability	Equitable access to basic services	Expanded services whilst protecting quality	Total
1	Full Rehabilitation of the existing pumping station		5,020,000	100%	---	---	---	XX/	XX/	XXXXXX
2	Construction of pressure Main and repair of gravity sewer									
3	Rehabilitation and extension of the existing waste water ponds									
4	Supply of sewer cleansing and safety equipment, reagents and vehicles									
	TOTAL 1		5,020,000	100 %						
	Weight of each Path to Poverty Reduction in the project's rationale*:				0%	0%	0%	50%	50%	100 %
	Evaluation/Audit	---	30,000							
	Contingencies	---	450,000							
	TOTAL 2		5,500,000							

* Since EC funding is provided as part of a pooled partner funding arrangement it is not possible to breakdown the percentage of EDF resources that contribute to each activity each weighting assumes an equal contribution.

The Five Paths to Poverty Reduction

Investments in Infrastructure

Path 5: Expanded Services Whilst Protecting Quality

All activities within this project can be termed Investments infrastructure. Rehabilitation of the Mwanza sewerage system is an aspect of Path 5: Expanded Services whilst Protecting Quality. Achievement the overall project objective “to improve the health of the people of Mwanza” will result from the improvements to the quality of water extracted for potable use as well as reducing the incidences of water-borne and related diseases.

Contextual factors

As regards its rationale in terms of paths towards poverty reduction, this project can be considered as exemplifying the other projects of the sector cluster. In that all projects in Water/Sanitation sector cluster are intended to provide the population with access to clean water

However, the following specificities must be highlighted:

- The project does not provide equitable access to basic services (water) which may not be representative of the sector as a whole.
- The project includes the objective of protecting the environment (of Lake Victoria) which may not be representative of the cluster as a whole.

Sources Reviewed:

i) Financing Agreement No. 6340/TA

Light study 7 – Gender networking programme

Project Data

Project Title:	TANZANIA GENDER NETWORKING PROGRAMME		
Project Number:	PVD 2002 011-844		
Project Amount:	EUR 2,088,238		
Start Date (Actual):	01/01/2001	End Date:	01/07/2005
Sector	Gender		
Target Group(s):	Women		
Implementing Agency	HIVOS		

Project Description

Description:

Tanzania Gender Networking Programme's vision is to see the society of Tanzania in which there is gender equality and equity, equal opportunities, and access to and control over resources for all citizens, both women and men. Within its mission, TGNP is committed to contribute towards social transformation leading to a vibrant society that values gender equality and equity in the country and beyond. (Source – Draft Evaluation Report 2005).

The activities of the three year programme are broken into three areas:

- Activism, Lobbying and Advocacy (ALA)
 - Collective organizing, Activism, lobbying, policy advocacy and related activities.
 - Conducting Research and Policy analysis activities
 - Building coalitions and linkages among civil society actors
 - Facilitating public outreach and organisational development activities
- Training and Capacity Building (TCB)
 - Developing and running a high quality Gender Training Institute (GTI)
 - Organising Training and Capacity Building Activities
 - Providing quality Gender Advisory Services
- Information, Generation and Dissemination (IGD)
 - Mainstreaming and improving the information centre, including a gender specialised and documenting gender library, database and website; cyber café and a bookshop
 - Facilitating publication activities
 - Generating and disseminating information

Objective(s) of the project:

The overall objectives of the programme are:

- To enhance the gender and social development capacities of key development actors at various levels in order to facilitate social transformation in Tanzania
- To contribute towards having the society informed on issues of gender, democracy and development in order to realise social transformation with a gender perspective

- To contribute towards building a social movement for transformation with gender perspective
- To build a Gender Resource Centre of excellence
- To build a long term viable funding base
- To build TGNP capacity to assess and learn from its work and experience
- To build programme support, management capacity and systems to be responsive to TGNP overall needs.

Implementation Mechanisms:

TGNP is funded by a basket funding arrangement of which HIVOS has contributed EUR2,088,238.00, HIVOS funding is provided by a back-donor, the European Commission (EC).

PATHS TO POVERTY REDUCTION

The left side of the table below shows each of the main programme activities, its implementation mechanisms, the amount of EC funds allocated and the percentage of the project funds allocated to each activity. The right side of the table provides an indication of the extent to which each activity is likely to contribute to the five paths to poverty reduction.

Key to table:

XXXXXX – 100% contribution to pathway, XXXX – 80 %, XXX – 60 %, XX – 40 %, X – 20 %

The Five Paths to Poverty Reduction

	Main Programme Activities	Implementation mechanisms	EDF Resources (EUR)	% of total EDF Resources for the project	FIVE PATHS TO POVERTY REDUCTION					
					Conducive Development Environment	Growth of Economic Activities where the poor engage	Reduction of Vulnerability	Equitable access to basic services	Expanded services whilst protecting quality	Total
1	Activism Lobbying and Advocacy (ALA)	Budget Line - Grant	2,088,238	100%	---	---	XXXXXX	---	---	XXXXXX
2	Training, Capacity Building (TCB)									
3	Information Generation and Dissemination (IGD)									
TOTAL 1			5,020,000	100 %						
Weight of each Path to Poverty Reduction in the project's rationale*:					0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100 %

* Since EC funding is provided as part of a pooled partner funding arrangement it is not possible to breakdown the percentage of EDF resources that contribute to each activity each weighting assumes an equal contribution.

Paths to Poverty Reduction

It should be noted that Activism, Lobbying and Advocacy (ALA) is the core activity of the programme and that TCB and IGD activities are primarily intended to support ALA activities.

Activities carried out in this programme were targeted indirectly at women but at the issues relating to gender issues by targeting organisations that support gender issues.

Activism, Lobbying and Advocacy ALA (Activity 1)

Path 3: Reduction of Vulnerability

Activism, Lobbying and Advocacy activities are elements of Path 3: Reduction of Vulnerability. The major focus is on enhancing peoples awareness and ownership in government resource allocation processes through public policies and the budget in order to support a conducive policy environment for the reduction of vulnerability of women.

The vulnerable particularly women are likely to benefit from gender sensitive and pro-poor policy environment.

TGNP has made inputs into the PRSP together with other CSOs through the National Policy Forum (NPF). "TGNP's comments on the Water Sector induced a pro-poor and gender specific adjustment of the budget guidelines of this sector."

"TGNP's Gender Budgeting Approach should be seen as an engendered expression of more recent participatory development initiatives with an emphasis on participation in economic policy making and budgeting..... These initiatives in general start from observed "democracy deficits" and various accountability deficiencies within the institutions or practices of liberal democracy. In response, participatory budget approaches aim to make economic reform and macro-economic policies more inclusive, transparent and gender sensitive."

Training and Capacity Building TCB (Activity 2)

Path 3: Reduction of Vulnerability

The Training and Capacity Building are intended to support the ALA activities and so will have an impact on a Path 3: Reduction of Vulnerability by increasing the capability of key actors to respond to gender issues.

"Training and Capacity Building of TGNP ... is charged with the tasks of enhancing gender skills and participatory approaches of key TGNP stakeholders and the formation of active links with relevant organisations and individuals at different levels, with particular focus on capacity building on gender, advocacy, participatory and animation methodologies."

"NSAs, GoT and other players will benefit from a strengthening of Gender related training, consultancy and advisory services. The TCB activities are targeted at various categories that are essential for the core ALA programme (MPs, policy makers, civil servants, the media, CSOs, IGNs and FemACT members)." (Source – Draft Evaluation Report 2005)

Information, Generation and Dissemination- IGD (Activity 3)

Path 3: Reduction of Vulnerability

Information, Generation and Dissemination is also an element of Path 3: Reduction of Vulnerability. This TGNP strategy is built on the premise that "information is power". TGNP use various tools that include "leaflets, magazines, campaign strategies, press releases, newspaper clippings and workshop reports which are all aimed at making information available to a wider community. TGNP also publishes policy papers and research reports.

Government Bodies and Non-State Actors are likely to benefit from the increased availability and access to Gender related research studies and data and enhanced networking of Gender focussed organisations. Civil society is also likely to benefit from increased accountability of the GoT with regards to gender issues as a result of TGNP publications and press releases.

6. Contextual factors

As regards its rationale in terms of paths towards poverty reduction, this project can be considered as exemplifying the other projects of the sector cluster. In that all projects in the Gender Sector cluster have objectives that focus on Path 3: Reduction of Vulnerability, where women are defined as vulnerable.

However, the following specificities must be highlighted:

- The programme it is targeted at higher level actors (NSA, GoT) that influence policy and budgeting and as such Women are the indirect beneficiaries of the programme.
- Funding for this programme is also significantly larger than for others within the gender sector.

Sources Reviewed:

- i) First Interim Report – March 2004
- ii) Second Interim Report – December 2004
- iii) Evaluation Report (Draft) – January 2005
- iv) Annual Financial Plan 2005

Light study 8 – Support to farmers’ organisations network

Project Data

Project Title:	SUPPORT TO MVIWATA, TANZANIA FARMERS ORGANISATIONS NETWORK, IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES		
Project Number:	PVD 2003 021-180		
Project Amount:	EUR 1,468,213		
Start Date (Actual):	01/06/2002	End Date:	01/06/2005
Sector	Agriculture		
Target Group(s):	Civil Society – Rural		
Implementing Agency			

Project Description

Description:

The programme aims to support small-scale farmers to increase their income generating activities as well as to support the farmers’ organisation (MVIWATA) to achieve greater influence on local, regional and national policy. Support is also provided to MVIWATA to increase the organisations capacity to provide services to farmers in terms of training, support and advice.

The project was designed to implement micro-financing activities in three very different areas (Kilimanjaro lowlands, Morogoro and Kongwa Districts) in terms of farming potential in the form of support to Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOS).

Programme Activities include:

- Support to three Pilot Areas
 - o Preparation, Monitoring and Evaluation Activities of pilot activities
- i. Support to local involvement in the pilot action
- ii. Build partnerships with local actors
- iii. Ensure participatory monitoring and evaluation
 - o Development of Financial Services
- i. Strengthen rural banks and local networks
- ii. Provide rural banks with buildings and equipment
- iii. Develop new services adapted to local needs
- iv. Grant credit to Rural banks
- v. Design procedures manual
- vi. Disseminate Rural Banks pilot experience
 - o Improvement of marketing conditions in Kilimanjaro
- i. Develop storage loan in the banks
- ii. Provide for building and equipment of stores
- iii. Disseminate Storage loan facility

- At MVIWATA level
 - o Develop wider and viable coordination capacities
 - o Develop and improve communication activities
 - o Develop and improve training activities

Objective(s) of the project (Source – Log Frame):

The overall objective of the is to contribute to improving the living conditions of the Tanzanian rural population, and participate in the growth of Tanzania national economy

Specific project objectives are:

- Higher, more reliable and more regular income for the rural population in the (three) pilot areas.
- At the national level, farmers will have better socio-economic conditions and prospects thanks to the network's stronger influence on decisions regarding rural development and to appropriate services provided by MVIWATA National networks of farmers organisations.

Implementation Mechanisms:

Funding support was provided from EC Budget line Support in the amount of EUR 1,468,213.

THE PATHS TO POVERTY REDUCTION

The left side of the table below shows each of the main programme activities, its implementation mechanisms, the amount of EC funds allocated and the percentage of the project funds allocated to each activity. The right side of the table provides an indication of the extent to which each activity is likely to contribute to the five paths to poverty reduction.

Key to table:

XXXXXX – 100% contribution to pathway, XXXX – 80 %, XXX – 60 %, XX – 40 %, X – 20 %

The Five Paths to Poverty Reduction

	Main Programme Activities	Implementation mechanisms	EDF Resources (EUR)	% of total EDF Resources for the project	FIVE PATHS TO POVERTY REDUCTION					Total
					Conducive Development Environment	Growth of Economic Activities where the poor engage	Reduction of Vulnerability	Equitable access to basic services	Expanded services whilst protecting quality	
1	Support to three districts	Budget Line - Grant	1,468,213	100%	XX/*	XX/*	---	---	---	XXXXX
2	Support to MVIWATA									
	TOTAL 1		5,020,000	100 %						
	Weight of each Path to Poverty Reduction in the project's rationale*:				50%	50%	0%	0%	0%	100 %

* Since EC funding is provided as part of a pooled partner funding arrangement it is not possible to breakdown the percentage of EDF resources that contribute to each activity each weighting assumes an equal contribution.

Paths to Poverty Reduction

Support to Farmers in three pilot regions (Activity 1)

Path 2: Growth of Economic Activities where the poor engage

Support to farmers in the three pilot areas in terms of improved financial services of SACCOS and better market conditions is obviously an element of Path 2: Growth of Economic Activities where the Poor Engage.

Farmers will benefit from expanded services provided by the SACCOS (“rural banks”) to include:

- Safety (through cash deposits)
- Better income management (savings plans)
- Investment and development potential (loans) (Source – Log Frame)

“The project operates at village level in terms of providing financial services to farmers. Thus the financial services provided by the project are clearly accessible to local small scale farmers..... The project is having a significant impact in local level in terms of increasing the income generating activities of the involved farmers” (Source – Monitoring Report).

Farmers in Kilimanjaro will benefit from storage loans from banks and provision of building and equipment for stores. “This enables farmers to store their dry grain harvest to achieve a higher price at a latter stage and with a storage loan to continue cultivation of a second crop. Thus the potential to increase income will be enhanced” (Source – Monitoring Report).

SACCOS and their stakeholders will benefit from training in management and accounting as well as investments in SACCOS buildings and equipment.

Support to MVIWATA (Activity 2)

Path 1: Conducive Development Environment

The support provided to MVIWATA is through Institutional Capacity Building and investments in buildings and infrastructure is obviously an element of Path 1: Conducive Development Environment. The increased capacity of MVIWATA to play a part in the policy making process in Tanzania will potentially benefit a large proportion of the small scale farmers.

“Support to MVIWATA is enabling the organisation to increase its capacity to influence local and national legislation and become a recognised player in the policy making, expressing the interests of small scale farmers.” (Source – Monitoring Report)

Contextual factors

As regards its rationale in terms of paths towards poverty reduction, this project can be considered as exemplifying the other projects of the sector cluster. In that all Agriculture Sector Cluster activities are elements of both Path 1: Conducive Development Environment and Path 2: Growth of Economic Activities in which the poor engage.

However, the following specificities must be highlighted:

- This is a project that provides assistance to farmers through micro-finance which may (or may not) be representative of the sector as a whole.

Sources Reviewed:

- i) Revised Log Frame
- ii) Monitoring Report 20/05/2004
- iii) Technical Note EU 4