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Report No. 38625-TZ

JOINT ASSISTANCE STRATEGY

FOR THE

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

FY2007 - FY2010

March 1, 2007

Government of the United Republic of Tanzania Tanzania Development Partners Group World Bank Group

> Eastern Africa Country Cluster 1, Africa Region, the World Bank Sub-Saharan Africa Department, the International Finance Corporation Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency

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CURRENCY EQUIVALENTS

Currency unit = Tanzania shilling (Tsh) US\$1 = 1294 (February 12, 2007)

FISCAL YEAR

July 1-June 30

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Context. Through in-depth consultations, the Government of Tanzania finalized in June 2005 its second poverty reduction strategy called the "National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty", or MKUKUTA, covering 2005-2010. The strategy identifies three clusters of broad outcomes: growth of the economy and reduction of income poverty; improvement of quality of life and social well-being; and governance and accountability. The MKUKUTA aspires to a high degree of cluster and cross-sectoral coherence across a very broad policy range. Government has embarked on an ambitious program for MKUKTA implementation, attempting a comprehensive and innovative approach on linking MKUKUTA to planning, budget and monitoring systems.

World Bank Group Program. Over the past several years, the World Bank Group has been actively engaged across a wide range of sectors and thematic areas in Tanzania. Given this level of engagement, significant lessons have been learned which offer a solid platform for the WBG's strategic approach in Tanzania during the FY07-10 period, including: 1) a focus on results is critical to achieving the desired outcomes and usually requires a multi-sectoral approach; 2) partnerships, including harmonized aid modalities and an increasing move to budget support, are important for making the best use of resources and comparative advantages, reducing transaction costs for government, and building the capacity to deliver results, and 3) analytics and advice (AAA) are key to providing a solid foundation for informed policy decisions and investments.

WBG's engagement is based on: (i) Government expectations; (ii) IDA's broad mandate and technical capacity within the country office which enables active IDA participation in government-led working groups at both the program and sector levels, and facilitates access to the WBG's global reach and technical depth; and (iii) the relative mandates and capacity of other DPs. By maintaining a broad engagement across sectors, the WBG is well placed to support Government as it implements one of the largest and most complex programs in Africa, experimenting with new approaches on results, alignment and harmonization untested elsewhere.

In support of MUKUTA Cluster I: Growth of the Economy and Reduction of Income Poverty, the WBG will strive to further improve prospects for growth, especially improvement of the investment climate, through better informed choices and better financed programs in agriculture, forestry, environment, and mining; reduced infrastructure bottlenecks, notably in transport and energy; a stronger focus on improving labour force skills; deepening reforms in the financial sector and enabling environment for private sector activities; and increased regional integration. In MKUKUTA Cluster II: Improvement of Quality of Life and Social Well-being, the WBG's strategic focus will be to strengthen health financing and human resources, and technical, tertiary and secondary education, improve capacity at local government level to deliver services, together with improved monitoring and reporting; and support social protection with a focus on analysis and advice on how to better manage social risk and reach the vulnerable members of the community. In MKUKUTA Cluster III: Governance and Accountability, the WBG strategy will help improve governance at national, district and village levels, through both supply- and demand-side assistance; and promote greater use of country systems, and more effective use and strengthening of domestic capacity and accountability, notably in key governance institutions, e.g. accounting, auditing, financial management, procurement, and social safeguards.

The Bank is aligning behind Government's programs and strategies, increasingly using harmonized aid modalities, such as development policy lending, basket funds, and joint analytical and advisory services, and relying more and more on Government processes and systems. This approach reduces Government's transaction costs and increases aid effectiveness by strengthening Government's systems, including sector review processes, financial management, accounting, auditing, procurement and M&E. In addition, it encourages greater attention to cross-sector linkages. Ensuring strong WBG expertise in-country for key sector and cross sector work is critical to sustaining the policy dialogue, supporting program implementation, and contributing to improved outcomes.

The Joint Assistance Strategy for Tanzania (JAST) comprises four parts, which collectively will serve as the World Bank Group CAS for FY07 to FY10:

Part I is the national medium-term framework established by Government for managing development co-operation with its Development Partners (DPs) so as to improve the collaboration in achieving national development and poverty reduction goals. In discussion of the draft JAST, Government and DPs agreed on the need for further joint work on parts II-IV below, engaging the entire DP community and focusing on the Government's own planning process, the MTEF in particular. The appropriate balance of roles between Government and DPs in the JAST and wider planning process has been a fruitful area of dialogue, under continuing review through the Government-led JAST Working Group.

Part II and Part III are the Joint Program Document (JPD) developed in consultation with Government by the Development Partners Group (DPG) as a response to Tanzania poverty reduction strategies (MKUKUTA for mainland Tanzania; MKUZA for Zanzibar) and the JAST. Part II is a joint country analysis describing Tanzania's development achievements and challenges. Part III is the joint program part, reflecting DPG planned support and aid effectiveness commitments to Tanzania over the 4 remaining years of MKUKUTA, FY07-10.

Part IVs are agency specific supplements, building from the analysis, commitments and undertakings in parts I, II and III. The World Bank Group (WBG) Part IV describes the WBG's strategic approach and proposed program over support over the FY07-10 period (advice, analytic work and financing, both ongoing and planned). Based on the Results Matrix for all DPs in Part III, Part IV also includes a WBG specific results matrix with milestones that facilitate monitoring of progress during the FY07-10 period.

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JOINT ASSISTANCE STRATEGY FOR THE

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

FY2007 - FY2010

PART I: JOINT ASSISTANCE STRATEGY FOR TANZANIA (JAST)

Government of the United Republic of Tanzania

November 2006

ANNEX 2: Key Stages in the JAST Development Process

June 2003	PRS/Harmonisation Technical Retreat discusses joint Government- Development Partner study on the scope for harmonising and rationalising Government and Development Partner processes and raises idea to develop a JAST						
Sep 2003	Rationalisation High-Level Forum agrees on the development of a JAST						
Aug 2004	The Government prepares zero draft JAST Concept Paper and discusses it at the level of Directors of Policy and Planning						
Dec 2004	The Government prepares first draft JAST Concept Paper and circulates it o MDAs, Development Partners and non-state actors for comments						
Apr 2005	First high-level JAST Consultative Meeting between Government, Development Partner head and field offices, and non-state actors						
May 2005	The Government prepares first draft JAST Document and circulates it for comments to MDAs, Regions, LGAs, Tanzanian Embassies, Development Partners and non-state actors						
Sep 2005	JAST Consultation with non-state actors						
Nov 2005	The Government prepares second draft JAST Document						
	JAST Consultation with Directors of Policy and Planning						
Feb 2006	JAST Consultation with Parliamentarians						
	JAST Consultation with Permanent Secretaries						
Mar 2006	The Government prepares third draft JAST Document						
Apr 2006	JAST Consultation with Principal Secretaries and Directors of Planning and Administration of the RGoZ						
	Second high-level JAST Consultative Meeting between the Government and Development Partners						
May 2006	JAST Document is presented to the RGoZ Planning Commission						
	Finalisation of JAST Document						
Jun 2006	JAST is approved by the Cabinet of the RGoZ						
Oct 2006	JAST is approved by the Cabinet of the Government of the URT						
Dec 2006	JAST is officially launched						

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

In the context of development partnership in Tanzania, the below listed terms have the following meaning:

Aid modality: An aid modality is a mode of providing development assistance, e.g. (1) general budget support, under which aid is provided to the general budget; (2) basket funds, under which support is provided to a programme or sector; and (3) direct project funds, under which assistance is provided to a particular project.

Basket Fund: A basket fund is a funding modality under which more than one Development Partner collectively funds a country's development programme or sector as a whole with harmonised procedures, processes, etc.

Capacity development: Capacity development is the process of unleashing, creating, strengthening, adapting and maintaining the capacity of individuals, organisations, institutions and society as a whole.

Comparative/competitive advantage: Comparative advantage is defined as an area/activity in which an agency is considered to be at its most effective in relation to all other areas/activities in which the agency is or could be engaged. Competitive advantage refers to an agency's ability to perform an activity better than other agencies do. For deciding a rationalised division of labour in the context of JAST, both criteria apply such that where several agencies' comparative advantage lies in the same area, competitive advantage may be used as the overriding criteria. Where an agency has a competitive advantage in several areas, its comparative advantage will determine the agency's area of focus.

Consultant: A consultant is defined, according to the Public Procurement (Selection and Employment of Consultants) Regulations (2005) of the Public Procurement Act No. 21 of 2004 (URT), Section 3, as "a firm, company, corporation, organisation, partnership or individual person registered or capable of being registered by the relevant professional regulatory body engaged in or able to be engaged in the business of providing services in architecture, economics, engineering, surveying, accountancy, auditing, taxation, management or any field of professional activity including technical assistance, and who is, according to the context, a potential party or the party to a contract with the procuring entity".

A national consultant is defined by the above mentioned Regulation as "an individual consultant whose nationality is that of Tanzania or a consulting firm whose majority share capital, as far as the ownership thereof is or can be publicly known, is owned by citizens of Tanzania".

A foreign consultant is defined by the same Regulation as "either an individual consultant whose nationality is that of a foreign country or a consulting firm whose majority of its share capital, as far as the ownership thereof is or can be publicly known, is owned by citizens of foreign countries".

Consultancy service: A consultancy service is defined, according to the Public Procurement (Selection and Employment of Consultants) Regulations (2005) of the Public Procurement Act No. 21 of 2004 (URT), Section 3, as "a service of an intellectual or advisory nature, provided by a practitioner who is skilled and qualified in a particular field or profession and includes, but not limited to, engineering design or supervision, architecture, quantity surveying, accountancy, auditing, financial services, procurement services, training and capacity building services, management services, policy studies, and advice and assistance with institutional reforms".

Development Partners: Development Partners are members of the Development Partners Group (DPG) and other bilateral or multilateral agencies that provide official development assistance to Tanzania.

Domestic accountability: Domestic accountability refers to the responsibility and answerability of the Government to its citizens for its decisions and actions including the use of public resources, the provision of public services and the implementation of its commitments to the attainment of development results.

Exchequer System: The Exchequer System is a system for capturing and accounting for all resources available to the Government and expenditures by the Government. It involves the depositing/channelling of public financial and non-financial resources through the Government Consolidated Fund and appropriation from it by the Act of Parliament and accounting for them by the Minister for Finance. The current Government Exchequer system is managed in a computerised Integrated Financial Management System.

Financial Year (FY): The financial year of the Government starts on 1 July and ends on 30 June.

General Budget Support (GBS): GBS is an aid delivery modality which provides financial assistance to the overall national budget (Government Consolidated Fund). It is allocated by the Government according to its legal and budgetary process and hence subjected to the same degree of contestability as domestic resources.

Leadership (of the Government): Government leadership refers to the Government's responsibility to effectively guide and manage the country's development process and its precedence over other stakeholders in deciding development priorities, policies, strategies and actions.

Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF): The MTEF is the Government's budget planning tool, providing a resource framework for three financial years on a rolling basis.

Monterrey Consensus: The Monterrey Consensus on Financing for Development, agreed by donor agencies and developing countries at the United Nations International Conference on Financing for Development in Monterrey, Mexico, in March 2002, emphasises among others the importance of developing countries to take the lead in managing their development process and of developed countries to provide increased and more effective aid.

Mutual accountability: Mutual accountability refers to the responsibility and answerability of both the Government and its Development Partners to domestic stakeholders and to each other for their actions in fulfilling their shared commitments in development co-operation.

National Poverty Eradication Strategy (NPES): The NPES, prepared in 1997, spells out Tanzania's long-term poverty reduction targets. It provides a guiding framework for coordinating and supervising the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies and strategies for poverty eradication and identifies three areas for strategic intervention: (1) creation of an enabling environment for poverty eradication; (2) capacity building for poverty eradication; and (3) poverty eradication.

National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP/MKUKUTA): The MKUKUTA is Tanzania's second-generation PRS. It is the central coordinating framework for growth and poverty reduction initiatives in the country. It is set out for five years and adopts an outcome-based rather than a sector-oriented approach, based on three broad clusters: (1) growth and reduction of income poverty; (2) improvement of the quality of life and social well being; and (3) governance and accountability.

National Vision 2025: The National Development Vision 2025, established in 1999, is Tanzania's overall development framework that lays out long-term national social and economic development goals. It envisages that by the year 2025, Tanzania will have graduated from a least developed country to a middle income country with a competitive economy capable of producing sustainable growth and shared benefits, a high quality livelihood, a well educated and learning society, peace, stability and unity, as well as good governance.

Non-governmental organisation (NGO): NGOs are according to the NGO Act, 2002, Section 2, defined as "a voluntary grouping of individuals or organization which is autonomous, non-partisan, non-profit making, which is organized locally at the grassroots, national or international levels for the purpose of enhancing or promoting economic, environmental, social or cultural development or protecting environment, lobbying or advocating on issues of public interest of a group of individuals or organization, and includes a non-governmental organization established under the auspices of any religious organization or faith-propagating organization, trade union, sports club, political party, or community based organization; but it does not include a trade union, a social club or a sports club, a political party, a religious organization or a community based organization."

Non-state actors: Non-state actors are local communities; CSOs including non-governmental organisations (NGOs), community-based and faith-based organisations; academic and research institutions; the private sector and the media.

Official development assistance (ODA): ODA consists of grants and concessional loans (i.e. loans with a grant element of at least 25 percent) that are provided by the official sector (bilateral or multilateral agencies) to developing countries for the purpose of supporting economic development and welfare. In addition to financial flows, ODA includes technical assistance.

O&OD planning methodology: The Obstacles & Opportunities for Development (O&OD) approach is a participatory planning methodology that consists of a comprehensive assessment of community needs and capacities in a particular council, which can be updated periodically. It is the Government's approved planning methodology at local government level.

Ownership (national): National ownership means that citizens through their Government take responsibility in managing the country's development and poverty reduction processes according to national priorities and citizens' needs. It includes the active participation of citizens in formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the country's development and poverty reduction policies, strategies and programmes. It also means that citizens hold the Government to account for the use of public funds and its commitments, including the provision of public services and the attainment of development results.

Performance Assessment Framework (PAF): The PAF consists of a range of performance indicators for the Government. It is used by GBS partners as a basis for deciding their provision of general budget support for the next financial year.

Paris Declaration 2005: The Paris Declaration was adopted at the Second High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Paris in March 2005. It commits donors and developing countries to take far-reaching and monitorable actions to reform the ways in which aid is delivered and managed for greater aid effectiveness. The Partnership Commitments of the Declaration focus on national ownership, harmonisation, alignment, managing for results, and mutual accountability.

Performance Management System (PMS): The PMS is a planning and monitoring framework that links institutional plans to individual responsibilities by relating what individuals do to what institutions aim to achieve. It was developed in 1999 during the first phase of the PSRP and includes the following components: service delivery surveys, self assessments, MDA strategic plans, operational and action plans, client service charters, an Open Performance Review and Appraisal System, and a Monitoring and Evaluation System in the Policy and Planning Departments of MDAs.

Poverty Reduction Strategy (PRS): The PRS is the national medium-term framework for poverty reduction. The country's first PRS, the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper,

was drawn up in 2000 in the context of the enhanced HIPC Initiative covering a period of three years. It focused its interventions for poverty reduction on seven priority sectors (Basic Education, Primary Health, Water, Rural Roads, Judiciary, Agriculture Research and Extension, and HIV/AIDS).

Project Implementation Unit (PIU): A PIU is a dedicated management unit designed to support donor funded projects or programmes.

Parallel PIUs are created outside the existing structure of the national implementing agency or duplicate or recreate ministry functions and capabilities.

Rome Declaration 2003: The Rome Declaration on Aid Harmonisation was adopted at the First High-Level Forum on Harmonisation in Rome in February 2003. It commits developing countries and donors to taking action to enhance developing country ownership in the development process and to improve the management and effectiveness of aid by implementing a range of good practice principles and standards for development cooperation. These include among others: ensuring that harmonisation efforts are adapted to the country context and that donor assistance is aligned with the recipient's priorities and systems; expanding country-led efforts to streamline donor procedures and practices; reviewing and identifying ways to adapt institutions' and countries' policies, procedures and practices to facilitate harmonisation; improving transparency, accountability and predictability of aid including the use of national financial systems in aid delivery; providing budget, sector and balance of payments support; as well as strengthening the capacity of aid recipient governments.

Sector-Wide Approach (SWAp): A SWAp is a mechanism for organising dialogue between the relevant Government agency, Development Partners and non-state actor stakeholders around a particular sector and its policies, strategies and programmes. Development Partners adopt a harmonised approach to their engagement in the sector. A SWAp is not a funding instrument and all aid modalities (GBS, basket and project funds) can be used under it.

TAS best practices: The 13 TAS best practices are (1) the Government takes leadership in developing policy priorities, strategic frameworks and institutionalised co-operation mechanisms in various areas and sectors; (2) the Government involves civil society and the private sector in developing national policies, strategies and priorities; (3) the Government prioritises and rationalises development expenditures in line with stated priorities and resource availability; (4) resources are integrated into a strategic expenditure framework; (5) reporting and accountability systems are integrated; (6) resource disbursements are adequate relative to prior commitments; (7) the timing of resource disbursements is responsive to exogenous shocks to the Tanzanian economy; (8) Development Partner policies complement domestic capacity building; (9) firm aid commitments are made for longer time periods; (10) public financial management is improved; (11) the Government creates an appropriate national accountability system for public expenditure; (12) Ministries, regions and districts receive clean audit reports from

the Controller and Auditor General; and (13) reporting and accountability at national and sector level is transparent.

Tanzania National Business Council (TNBC): The TNBC is the main forum for consultation between the public and private sectors on strategic issues of economic growth and development. It consists of representatives from the Government, the private sector, organised labour and academia and is chaired by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Technical assistance (TA): TA is defined as the provision of local or foreign personnel for advisory or consultancy services, of equipment, training, research and associated support with the aim to share, adapt and develop ideas, knowledge, skills or technologies.

Untied technical assistance: Untied TA is technical assistance that is not bound to the source of financing and not part of a funding conditionality but can be freely procured from any source (including the financing provider) depending on the Government's choice.

Zanzibar Vision 2020: The Zanzibar Vision 2020 is a long term plan for eradicating absolute poverty and attaining overall sustainable human development in Zanzibar by the year 2020.

Zanzibar Poverty Reduction Plan (ZPRP): The ZPRP was the RGoZ's first medium-term plan for the implementation of the Zanzibar Vision 2020. The Plan had a span of three years (2002-2005), focusing on reducing income poverty, improving human capabilities, survival and social well-being, and containing extreme vulnerability through selected priority areas of health, water, agriculture, infrastructure (in particular rural roads), combating HIV/AIDS and promoting good governance.

Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (ZSGRP/MKUZA): The MKUZA is the second generation of the Zanzibar Poverty Reduction Plan (ZPRP), aiming at enhancing economic growth and reducing poverty. It is a results-based strategy, emphasising cross-sectoral linkages and focusing on attaining outcomes in three broad clusters, namely (1) growth and reduction of income poverty, (2) social services and well being, and (3) good governance and national unity.

Zanzibar Business Council: The Zanzibar Business Council is a dialogue forum for enhancing public-private partnerships in order to achieve poverty reduction through promoting and building a conducive policy and regulatory environment to support the development of a vibrant and competitive private sector. It consists of representatives of the Government and the private sector and is chaired by the President of the RGoZ.

JOINT ASSISTANCE STRATEGY FOR THE

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

FY2007 - FY2010

PART II and III: TANZANIA JOINT PROGRAM DOCUMENT

Tanzania Development Partners Group

December 2006

Annex A: Joint Assistance Strategy for Tanzania (JAST) - DRAFT Monitoring Matrix

The Joint Assistance Strategy for Tanzania came into force in July 2006. The Government and the Development Partners Group (DPG) are committed to meeting the global targets of the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness, as well as any more ambitious Tanzania specific targets that may be agreed between the Government and the DPG, through the JAST process. The joint Government-DP JAST Working Group intends to establish arrangements to monitor mutual compliance to the JAST principles, including progress on harmonisation and aid effectiveness, through a Monitoring Framework and a JAST Action Plan. The Monitoring Framework will incorporate the 12 Paris indicators (in italic below) and the baseline for these will be drawn from the recent Paris Baseline survey exercise (covering FY04/05). This Annex A is a FIRST DRAFT of the JAST Monitoring Matrix.

	JAST COMMITMENT	INDICATOR	ASSESSMENT METHOD	BASELINE ³¹	TARGET
Con	nmitment to Development and Poverty Reduction	III DICHICK	TIONED STILL THE TION	DIDELLI	IIIIGEI
1.	GoT will align all national and sector policies and programmes as well as plans of MDAs, Regions and LGAs with the MKUKUTA/MKUZA (= Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy for Tz Mainland and	Partners have operational development strategies: Tanzania has a national development strategies that have clear strategic priorities linked to	(<i>Paris</i>) WB desk review ("2006 Aid Effectiveness Review").	2005 = B =>Paris 2010 Target met)	Advice in Paris report is to strive for A
	Zanzibar respectively) and harmonise them around the national budget process.	a medium-term expenditure framework and reflected in annual budgets (Paris 1)	Processes at country level: • Annual MKUKUTA Progress Report and Poverty Monitoring System • Annual PER/PEFAR Process • GBS Annual Review		
2.	MKUKUTA/MKUZA will feed into sector and local government processes through the outputs of the monitoring systems of the NSGRP/MKUZA, which will inform the planning processes of MDAs, Regions	Result-oriented frameworks: Tanzania has a transparent and monitorable performance assessment framework to assess progress against (a) the	(Paris) WB desk review ("2006 Aid Effectiveness Review").	2005 = B => Paris 2010 Target met)	Advice in Paris report is to strive for A
	and LGAs.	national development strategies and (b) sector programmes (Paris 11).	 Processes at country level: Annual MKUKUTA Progress Report and Poverty Monitoring System Sector Reviews 		
3.	DPs will support national development priorities laid out in MKUKUTA/MKUZA and other national and sector strategies, policies and programmes and local government plans.	Aid flows are aligned on national priorities: % of aid flows to government sector that is reported on Tz's national budget (Paris 3).	(Paris) Field level questionnaire	86% (Paris FY05) (Being discussed with OECD)	Paris: Halve the gap = 93%
			Processes at country level: • Annual PER/PEFAR Process		

The DRAFT results of recent Paris Baseline survey, 2006 (covering date for FY05) is currently being discussed with OECD-DAC, The numbers indicated in the Baseline column of this draft matrix are thus to be regarded as preliminary.

Paris FY05 Baseline includes responses from 30 Development Partners: AfDB, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, EC, FAO, Finland, France, GAVI Alliance, Germany, Global Fund, IFAD, ILO, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UK, USAID, WP, WHO and World Bank.

	JAST COMMITMENT	INDICATOR	ASSESSMENT METHOD	BASELINE ³²	TARGET
Nat	ional Capacity Development and TA				
4.	GoT will further develop the capacity of MDAs, Regions and LGAs to manage core planning process, deliver effective public service, and engage in dialogue.	Continuous progress on PSRP, PFMRP, LSRP, LGRP, NACSAP and Civil Service Pay Reform and sector reforms (JAS specific) and mainstreaming, where applicable, into normal structure/system.	Processes at country level: Monitoring through core reform programs Sector Reviews		
5.	GoT will support measures to strengthen the capacity of non-state actors (Parliaments, CSOs, etc) and community in playing a role in development process and JAS implementation.		Sector ReviewsAnnual PER/PEFAR process		
6.	TA will be demand-driven, untied from the source of financial assistance and procured openly, transparently and competitively under the leadership of the GoT through among others, arrangements of pooling DP finances for TA, guided by a national TA policy to be formulated.	Strengthen capacity by co-ordinated support: % of total volume of technical assistance in support of capacity development that is provided through coordinated programs (Paris 4). % of total volume of TA that is provided through arrangements of pooling DP finances for TA (JAS specific).	(Paris) Field level questionnaire.	50% (Paris FY05 =>Paris 2010 Target met)	Paris: 50%
		TA policy in place			
7.	DPs will work closely with GoT to eliminate parallel PIUs and integrate project management in Government structures and systems	Strengthen capacity by avoiding parallel implementation structures: Total number of parallel project implementation units (PIUs) (Paris 6)	(Paris) Field level questionnaire.	57 PIUs (Paris FY05)	Paris: Reduce by 2/3 = 19
Div	sion of Labour				
8.	GoT will define each GoT agency's role and responsibilities in particular in MKUKUTA/MKUZA and other existing framework and processes (i.e. PER, GBS).		Processes at country level: Sector Reviews Annual PER/PEFAR		
9.	DPs will rationalize the number of sectors/thematic areas they actively engage in, and the number of DPs that are "active" in a sector/thematic area will be	Total number of DPs active in each sector or thematic area (JAS specific).	Processes at country level:		

Paris FY05 Baseline includes responses from 30 Development Partners: AfDB, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, EC, FAO, Finland, France, GAVI Alliance, Germany, Global Fund, IFAD, ILO, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UK, USAID, WP, WHO and World Bank.

	JAST COMMITMENT	INDICATOR	ASSESSMENT METHOD	BASELINE ³²	TARGET
	limited to an appropriate level, through agreeing on the DoL process and arrangements.	Total number of projects and DPs that each GoT agency is involved with (JAS Specific).	or Peer Review		
10.	DPs will harmonise their requirements, activities and processes (including consolidated funding decisions, joint analytic work, meetings and missions, reviews,	Encourage shared analysis (missions): Total number of donor missions (Paris 10.a.1).	(Paris) Field level questionnaire.	541 missions (Paris FY05)	
	fiduciary requirements and safeguards, etc.) and align them to GoT strategies, systems and processes	% of total number of donor missions that are joint or coordinated (Paris 10.a.2).	(Paris) Field level questionnaire.	17% (Paris FY05)	Paris: 40%
		Total number of donor missions in Quiet Time (JAS specific)	Analysis of missions reported to the DPG Secretariat		
		Encourage shared analysis (analysis): Total number of country analytical reports (Paris 10.b.1).	(<i>Paris</i>) Field level questionnaire.	81 analytical processes (Paris FY05)	
		% of total country analytical work that was undertaken by two or more donors jointly (Paris 10.b.2).	(Paris) Field level questionnaire.	38% (Paris FY05)	Paris: 66%
Fun	ding Modalities				
11.	DPs will increasingly move to GBS	Use of common arrangements or procedures: % of total volume of	(Paris) Field level questionnaire.	40% (Paris FY05)	
		official development assistance to Tz that is channelled using general (or sector) budget support (Paris 9.1).	Processes at country level: • Annual PER/PEFAR process • Analysis of MTEF projections • Annual GBS Review		
12.	Basket funds will be limited to those contexts where it is seen appropriate and significant transaction cost	Use of common arrangements or procedures: % of total volume of	(Paris) Field level questionnaire.	55% (Paris FY05)	Paris: 66%
	savings are possible, particularly in protecting public reforms and/or thematic areas which are not yet mainstreamed into GoT activities.	official development assistance to Tz that is channelled using budget support or program based approaches	Processes at country level: • Annual PER/PEFAR process • Analysis of MTEF projections		
13.	Direct project funds to GoT will be utilized only for large-scale infrastructure investment, for piloting and for emergency aid as well as for supporting the private sector and civil society.	(Paris 9.1 plus 9.2).	Process at country level: • Annual PER/PEFAR process • Analysis of MTEF projections		
	nmitment and disbursement arrangements			4.5	D : 7.0
14.	GoT will continue to strengthen effective operation of the GoT's financial management and accountability	Reliable country systems: Tz has a Public Financial Management system	(<i>Paris</i>) Qualitative assessment based on WB CPIA Analysis.	4.5 (Paris 2005)	Paris: 5.0

	JAST COMMITMENT	INDICATOR	ASSESSMENT METHOD	BASELINE ³²	TARGET
			Processes at country level:		
15.	process the full amount of funds committed over the three-year MTEF period, with minimum year-to-year variations in the rolling three-year MTEF commitments in order to increase predictability for outer years.	Aid is more predictable: Percent of aid disbursement released according to agreed schedules in annual or multi-year frameworks. (Paris 7)	(Paris) Field level questionnaire	70% or 53% (Paris FY05) (Being discussed with OECD)	Paris: Halve the gap: 85% or 76%
16.	Disbursement for all aid modalities will be made through the GoT budget and Exchequer system. Dev. Assistance to RGZ implemented by GoT as well as GBS grants disbursed through GoT budget and Exchequer, while those implemented directly by the RGZ disbursed through RGZ and Exchequer system.	Use of country systems: % of total volume of official development assistance to Tz that is channelled using Tz's national budgeting procedures (Paris 5a.1).	(Paris) Field level questionnaire.	76% or 58% (Paris FY05) (Being discussed with OECD)	(2a =4.5 =>) Paris: 84% or 70%
17.	GBS disbursements will be frontloaded in the first half of the fiscal year in line with the confirmed GBS schedule of disbursements.	% of total GBS disbursements that are frontloaded in the first half of the fiscal year (JAS specific)	Process at country level:		
Proc	curement				
18.	DPs will work closely with GoT to address weaknesses and further strengthen the procurement systems so as to attain international standards. Decisions to rely on Government will consider efficiency and effectiveness, and ability to ensure value for money.	Reliable country systems: Tz has a procurement system in place that adhere to broadly accepted good practices or have a reform programme in place to achieve this (Paris 2.b).	(<i>Paris</i>) Ad hoc qualitative assessment (CPAR) undertaken by procurement experts – WB-OECD Joint Round Table Initiative on Strengthening Procurement Capacities in Developing Countries.	Not yet available	Paris: Move up at least one measure on the four- point scale
	value for money.	PFM review instrument indicators	Processes at country level: Annual PER/PEFAR process will look at annual procurement audit. PMFRP JSC Consultations.		
19.	DPs will work towards providing development assistance that is freely and fully available to finance procurement of goods and services from any country and source.	Aid is untied: Percent of bilateral aid that is untied (Paris 8).	(<i>Paris</i>) Data drawn from reporting by DAC donors to the annual DAC Questionnaire.	83% (Paris 2005)	Paris: Continued progress over time
20.	DPs will use the GoT procurement systems to manage all procurements.	Use of country systems: % of total volume of official development assistance to Tz that is channeled using Tz's national procurement procedures (Paris 5b.)	(Paris) Field level questionnaire.	61% (Paris FY05)	If 2b =A: 87% If 2b =B: 74%

	JAST COMMITMENT	INDICATOR	ASSESSMENT METHOD	BASELINE ³²	TARGET
		Use of country systems: % of		63% (19 out of	Depend on
		development partners using Tz's		30)	data for 2b,
		national procurement procedures to		(Paris FY05)	not yet
		disburse at least some aid (Paris 5b).			known
Acc	ounting and auditing				
21.	GoT will enhance its capacity to provide reliable and timely accounting and audit reports in line with international standards.	PFM review instrument indicators Monitor through GBS-PAF processes.	Processes at country level: Annual PER/PEFAR process which will look at annual procurement audit. PMRP JSC Consultations.		
22.	DPs will use GoT accounting and auditing procedures and systems as provided for in the Public Finance Act (2001)	Use of country systems: % of total volume of official development assistance to Tz that is channelled using Tz's national financial reporting (Paris 5a.2).	(Paris) Field level questionnaire.	60% (Paris FY05)	2a = 4.5 => Paris: 73%
		Use of country systems: % of total volume of official development assistance to Tz that is channelled using Tz's national auditing procedures (Paris 5a.3).	(Paris) Field level questionnaire.	60% (Paris FY05)	2a = 4.5 => Paris: 73%
		Use of country systems: % of development partners that use of all three PFM systems (budget execution, financial reporting and auditing) for at least some projects/programmes (Paris 5a).	(Paris) Field level questionnaire.	55% (Paris FY05)	2a = 4.5 => Paris: 90%
Dial	ogue				
23.	High-quality and effective dialogue will be guided by the specific principles laid out in the JAS and take place within already existing structures under the national budget, MKUKUTA/MKUZA and other processes, with more emphasis placed on processes facilitating domestic accountability. DPs	The principles for dialogue are adhered to (JAS principles) MKUKUTA review and sector reviews () are conducted and are "satisfactory" (~GBS PAF)	"Objective mechanism for monitoring adherence to the principles for dialogue established by GoT and DPs" IMG Processes at country level: GBS Annual Review PER/Sector Reviews		
	review/dialogue aligned around the GoT calendar of processes.		Annual PER/PEFAR process		

	JAST COMMITMENT	INDICATOR	ASSESSMENT METHOD	BASELINE ³³	TARGET
Mut	tual and Domestic Accountability				
24.	Bilateral agreements and country assistance strategies will be brought in line with the JAS	% of bilateral agreements/country assistance strategies between GoT and (JAST) DPs, that are in line with the JAS (JAST specific)	JAST monitoring/IMG Report		
25.	GoT and DPs will regularly monitor and evaluate their performance on JAS through joint annual review, and/or jointly commissioned an Independent Monitoring Group (IMG)	Mutual accountability: Tz undertakes mutual assessments of progress in implementing agreed commitments on aid effectiveness, including those in the Paris Declaration (Paris 12)	(Paris) Field level questionnaire	Yes => Paris 2010 Target met	Tz continues to undertake and improve on systematic follow up.
26.	DPs commit to better handing-over procedures, adequate agency training and capacity development, appropriate recruitment policies and staff	Joint DPG training for incoming DP staff to Tz developed and conducted systematically (JAS principles)	IMG/JAST monitoring		
	performance assessment in line with the requirements of JAS and greater devolution of authority from HQ to field offices.	% of DPs with a staff performance assessment system that systematically access staffs behaviour regarding JAS compliance (JAS principles)	Field level questionnaire OECD DAC Peer-review?		
		Average length of posting for DP international staff (JAST principles)	Field level questionnaire OECD DAC Peer Review?		

⁻

Paris FY05 Baseline includes responses from 30 Development Partners: AfDB, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, EC, FAO, Finland, France, GAVI Alliance, Germany, Global Fund, IFAD, ILO, Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNIDO, UK, USAID, WP, WHO and World Bank.

Annex B: Division of Labour Matrix

													abour -Ta												
	Note: Sector classification is still pending - MoF expressed its proposal to classify sector classification according to MKUKUTA/Budget, but this classification is still pending.																								
	GBS			ter 1: Gro									fe and So								countab			To	otal
								T										±		_		D O			
	PRBS	Macroeconomics	Agriculture	Nat. Resource, Environment, Tourism(1)	Food Security	Private Sector- Trade	Transport	Energy	ICT	Education	Water	Health	HIV/AIDS	Gender	Humanitarian/ Refugee	Governance thematic	Legal Sector	Local Government Reform	Public Service Reform	Anti-corruption (2)	Public Financial Management	Poverty monitoring	ZANZIBAR	Entering JAS	End of first JAS term
Belgium (3)																								11	11
Canada (4)	Х																							10	10
Denmark	X		Exit 08				Exit 10																	12	9
Finland	X																							6	4
France (5)																								6	5
Germany	Х			Exit 07												Eixt 07	Eixt 08							6	5
Ireland	Х									Exit Jul 08														8	7
Italy																								0	0
Japan	X																							12	12
Netherlands	X																							8	9
Norway	Х																							9	9
Poland Spain						-		<u> </u>	-											-				0	0
Sweden (6)	Х																								
Switzerland	X						Exit-07	┢												-				13 9	<u>6</u> 9
UK/DfID	X						EXILO7	<u> </u>	-															10	9
USA (7)			Exit 06						1															8	8
AfDB	Х		- 00																					7	7
EC	X																							8	7
WB (8)	X																							19	19
IMF (9)																								6	6
UNICEF (10)																								10	10
UNFPA (11)																								5	5
UNDP (12)																								14	14
WFP (13)																								9	9
FAO (14)								<u> </u>																9	9
WHO (15)								<u> </u>																5	5
ILO (16)																								8	8
UNESCO (17)																								8	8
UNIDO IFAD												-				1		-						5	5
UNHCR								┝	-															6	6
UNAIDS (18)				 				<u> </u>	1															8	8
UN-HABITAT																								4	4
Entering JAS		12	12	12	5	16	7	7	5	17	12	17	21	1.1	11	17	10	11	5	5	12	12	20	4	4
End of First JA	Storm	12	13 12	13 12	5	16 16	7	7	5	17	13 13	17 17	21	14 14	11 11	17 17	10 8	11	5 5	5	12 12	13 13	20		
LIIU OI FIIST JA	io territi	12	12	12	J	10	U		J	- 17	10	17	21	17	- 11	17	U		J	5	12	10	20	Į.	

End of First JAS term 12 12 12 5 16 6	7 5 17	13	17	21	14	11	17	8	11	5	5	12	13 20	
Coding:		Note	on Defin	itions:										
Active donor marked by:							•					U	ue with the GOT, wherel	_
													ich other and with "deleç	gat
				rtners" are										
Delegated sector marked by:		•										•	nted by those Partners t	
Delegated Sector Marked by.													assistance to any sector	r/ti
		delega	ated cook	peration, a	IS DOL ac	bes not co	incern i	ne an	nount of	aistribu	tion of	DP lune	ung.	
Sector/s to withdraw from marked by:														

Annex B: Division of Labour Matrix (con't) Notes

DPG working group reflection, review, and negotiation continues. Entries reviewed and proposed by DPG working groups are incorporated only when the entries are negotiated with Agencies in question.

- (1) Tourisms, Natural Resources, Environment: Sector classification identified as mixture of themes, ministries and sectors by DPG-E. Because of its mixture of themes, ministries and sectors difficult to identify active DPs according to the current structure. It does not only belong to Cluster 1 but to all clusters. Planning a retreat in October to deepen the DoL exercise at sector
- (2) Anti-corruption: No existing dialogue architecture in place, and the issue currently is dealt in the Governance thematic
- (3) Belgium: As of 2008 a new multi year bilateral program with Tanzania will be concluded with maximum 2 sectors. The implementation of the ongoing programme (2003-2007) will continue as forseen.
- (4) CIDA: Private Sector (active in FSDT only)
- (5) France: Other Areas: cultural development (Active); Higher education (active).
- (6) Sweden also withdrawing from culture, and urban sector. Considers Gender as a Cross-Cutting Theme
- (7) USA: Active in education and health in Zanzibar. Envisions reducing the number of sectors to six (possibly five) by the end of the JAST period
- (8) WB other sectors: Minerals and Mining (Active). Rationalization of portfolio is under internal discussion.
- (9) IMF: Includes IMF East AFRITAC and IMF Resident
- (10) UNICEF: Other areas: Social Protection; Youth Development; Social Welfare; HIV/AIDS PMTCT; Pediatric AIDS; Food Security-Nutrition
- (11) UNFPA: Health Reproductive Health sub-sector
- (12) UNDP: Other areas: Employment
- (13) WFP: Food Security Nutrition sub-sector
- (14) FAO: Food Security Nutrition sub-sector
- (15) WHO: Health Systems (Human Resources, Information Systems, Health promotion, Essential Drugs, competency in Health Financing), technical competency and sectoral lead in Reproductive, Women Child and Adolescent Health, and Disease control)
- (16) ILO: Other Areas: Employment, Social Protection
- (17) UNESCO: Active in culture
- (18) UNAIDS: Health Nutrition sub-sector (active); Disease Control (active); Health systems (active); youth development (active)

Annex D: Tanzania Country Strategy Evaluations*

Summary—Most prevalent observations:

- Need for comprehensive results framework and clear link between intermediate outcomes and country goals.
- Need for routine monitoring of implementation progress.
- Need for a better monitoring and evaluation system, including gathering of relevant data and information.
- Harmonization and associated general budget support still have to prove their effectiveness especially in terms poverty reduction.

	African Development Bank		Key Lessons and Recommendations of JPD Relevance
Name of Report:	Tanzania: Country Assistance Evaluation	•	Need to identify outcome and causal chain. Assistance needs to be supported by sets of monitorable medium-term performance indicators as well as a sound monitoring and
Published:	February 02, 2006		evaluation system to determine effectiveness.
Period		•	Analytics (Economic and Sector Work) are a strong prerequisite for enhancing quality and
Covered:	1996-2004		success of interventions. This also includes the need for more robust analysis of Zanzibar
			to better understand the island's needs and relative weight in the overall strategy.
		•	Need for greater focus on selectivity and use of comparative advantages.
		•	Need for better explanation of synergetic impact of portfolio, i.e. how various instruments
			work together toward the goal of poverty reduction.
	European Commission		Key Lessons and Recommendations of JPD Relevance
Name of	Evaluation of the European Commission's Report to	•	The Tanzanian innovative approach to harmonized policy dialogue is effective, but yet
Report:	Tanzania		fails to maintain a sufficient level of attention to policy reforms in some important areas,
Published:	April 2006		e.g. local government reforms, financial management, and anti-corruption.
Period		•	Movement toward policy sector reforms has been slow and JAS process still has to
Covered:	2000-2005		succeed in ensuring consistency of development partners' actions and making dialogue
Comments:	Independent Evaluation		more effective in areas like education and agriculture.
		•	General budget support has been the best funding modality in most respects, and in
			particular as regards improving predictability, Government ownership and promoting
			democratic accountability. GBS has had an equal or even better potential to contribute to poverty reduction than other aid modalities.
		•	In some instances, a particular mix of or sequence of funding modalities (e.g. basket funds
			paving the way for sector budget support in education) proved to be the adequate choice
			rather than selecting one best funding modality. Project and basket funds are still better at
			preventing financial leakages and at involving civil society. Stand-alone projects
			nevertheless have major limitations in terms of disconnect from harmonized policy
			dialogue, attracting of limited human resources away from strategic priorities, and
			dependence on wider policy reforms to achieve potential impacts.
		•	Need for better system to deliver impact information. In particular, the poverty monitoring

* Note: This overview only covers English language publications that are accessible online and thus does not claim to be comprehensive. The focus is on reports that evaluate an agency's recent overall assistance strategy to Tanzania.

		system is still unable to deliver adequate information.
	Japan – Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Key Lessons and Recommendations of JPD Relevance
Name of Report: Published: Period Covered: Comments:	Country Assistance Evaluation of Tanzania March 2006 2000-2005 Third Party Evaluation	 Need to include measurable medium-term strategic targets aligned with inputs, expected outcomes and outputs. After setting measurable targets and strategies it is important to collect and analyze relevant information to build an information management system for all stakeholders. Review adequacy of assistance program on a routine basis with a periodic review at least every two years. "Accountability for assistance activities is not fulfilled only by a policy evaluation every five years. Publicizing selected successful cases does not fulfill accountability either". Aid coordination, move to basket funds and/or general budget support are means not goal of development assistance. Need to adjust lending modalities for most effective use of resources. Need to better assess synergetic and spillover effects among projects.
Swedish	International Development Cooperation Agency	Key Lessons and Recommendations of JPD Relevance
Name of Report: Published: Period Covered:	Outcome Assessment Tanzania-Sweden August 2006 2001-2005	 Need to reduce country portfolio in terms of number of projects and programs to get a more "concentrated and focused country portfolio". Continued focus on general budget support (GBS). GBS impact on poverty reduction remains unclear, but contribution to good macroeconomic management with low inflation and solid growth, substantial increases in expenditure in priority areas, and consistent improvement in public financial management. Sector Wide Approach (SWAp) in education contributed significantly to substantive improvements in enrollment ratios in primary school.
UK-	Department for International Development	Key Lessons and Recommendations of JPD Relevance
Name of Report: Published:	Developing Capacity? An Evaluation of DFID-Funded Technical Co-operation for economic management in Sub-Saharan Africa 2006	 Support capacity development by using government systems; in particular accelerate moves to bring aid funds on-plan and on-budget. Recognise the centrality of public financial management (PFM) reform (medium-term policy based resource allocation as well as fiduciary management systems) for the development of national capacity to manage for results. Strengthen the policy analysis, budgeting and expenditure management capacities of line ministries as well as finance ministries, so as to enable more effective planning and budgeting processes within government. Pay more attention to capacity issues (including PFM capacity) as they affect local governments. Seek more alignment around government-led capacity development strategies for PFM an for public sector management generally.

UK-Depar	tment for International Development / Norwegian	Key Lessons and Recommendations of JPD Relevance
	Agency for Development Cooperation	-
Name of Report: Published: Period Covered: Comments:	Joint Evaluation of General Budget Support April 2005 1995-2004 Overseas Development Institute—funded by UK DFID and NORAD, on the basis of terms of reference developed by the Government of Tanzania and the PRBS Development Partners	Future design of budget support: Domestic political considerations have a dominant influence on reform and development processes. Increased discretionary resources would appear to be the main contribution of GBS. GBS can contribute to reduced transaction costs. Reinforced internal accountability through GBS is not automatic. The link to poverty reduction is indirect and necessarily long-term. Improving the impact of GBS in Tanzania: Reform the Aid Architecture. Establish a stronger Aid Policy, giving explicit guidelines on the use of different aid modalities. Revise the PRBS Performance Assessment Framework to distinguish due process requirements, strategic dialogue and results monitoring. Strengthen the institutional framework for public policy & spending Revitalise the Poverty Reduction Strategy to convert it into a genuine national development strategy, with political commitment. Strengthen the development and scrutiny of sector policies and spending plans so as to enhance the 'budget challenge' function. Re-orient poverty monitoring systems so as to generate accountability for service delivery policies and outcomes. Promote domestic accountability and open debate Improve the presentation and structure of the budget and the MTEF so as to facilitate their understanding by Parliamentarians and citizens.
	World Bank	Key Lessons and Recommendations of JPD Relevance
Name of Report:	CAS Completion Report (Draft)	 Need to establish clear results chain between country goals, JPD period outcomes and agency specific intermediate outcomes and outputs.
Published: Period	Part of Bank Annex to Jpd (published after Board discussion)	• Focus should not be on developing a country strategy every few years but—within a flexible framework—continuously monitor implementation of country program and adjust along the way. This includes periodic evaluation of progress on outputs and intermediate
Covered:	2001-2006	outcomes toward country goals. Need of a more integrated poverty monitoring system. MKUKUTA indicators should be accessible in one place, e.g. the poverty monitoring system website.

Annex E: Aid Projections FY06/07 – FY09/10

This Annex is available in electronic form at the DPG website: http://www.tzdpg.or.tz/ It contains detailed information on aid projections for FY06/07 – FY09/10 as submitted by DPG Development Partners in preparation for this Joint Program Document. The data can be sorted among others according to development partner, sector, sub-sector, implementing agency and MKUKUTA goals.

In future it is foreseen that the projections contained in this Annex will be updated on a regular basis in parallel with Government's budget cycle, to depict the expected aid levels as accurately as possible at any given time.

Development Partners projections of future aid levels are used by the Government early in the planning and budgeting cycle as input to its three year expenditure plans.³⁴

For FY06/07, the Government is still in the process of assessing Development Partners' projections, thus the numbers that will be appearing in the Government's MTEF might differ from the numbers in Annex E.

Annex C: Results Matrix

CLUSTER I: GROWTH AND REDUCTION OF INCOME POVERTY

Budget Support (46% of total budget support)

partner	project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910
adb	poverty reduction support loan -ii	c	74.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
dfid	prbs	c	173.1	201.9	208.5	208.5
dk	gbs iii and cross-cutting reforms	c	1.8	2.7	1.8	0.0
dk	gbs iii and cross-cutting reforms	c	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0
dk	gbs iii and cross-cutting reforms	c	16.2	16.2	17.1	18.0
ec	prbs 04*	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	63.4
ec	prbs 03*	c	43.3	36.3	34.2	0.0
fi	prbs	c	0.0	2.7	15.2	16.5
fi	prbs	p	11.6	11.6	5.1	0.0
ge	prsc iii	c	8.7	5.4	5.1	5.1
ida	tz-prsc 5/6/7 dpl	p	0.0	200.0	250.0	250.0
ida	world bank mdri	c	33.6	46.1	47.4	51.5
ida	hipc	c	51.5	54.2	55.3	58.7
ida	tz-prsc 4 dpl (fy06)	c	200.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ir	prbs	c	14.0	15.7	16.0	17.6
ja	poverty reduction budget support (p	c	5.2	4.9	4.9	0.0
ja	poverty reduction support credit (p	c	19.2	18.1	18.1	0.0
nl	budget support, education focus	c	0.0	26.9	25.4	25.3
nl	budget support prbs	c	40.4	40.4	38.0	38.0
no	general budget support	c	28.0	28.0	26.4	0.0
sida	prbs	c	44.5	59.3	69.9	69.9
swi	prbs	c	5.2	5.2	4.9	4.9
Total			772.8	777.4	845.1	827.4

BROAD OUTCOME:

Broad based and equitable growth is achieved and sustained

- o GDP growth per annum (to attain 6 8 % per annum by 2006 MKUKUTA Goal 2)
- o GDP growth of sectors per annum
- o Gini coefficient
- Headcount ratio, basic needs poverty line

Goal 1: Ensuring sound economic management

MKUKUTA Indicators MMS indicators	Baseline (2005)	TargetS (2010)	Issues and Obstacles)	Cluster Strategies	DP Strategic Engagement		DP financ (summary					
1.1 Macro-economic			The primary challenge	1.1.1 Sustain efforts to	DPs will offer regular	partner	project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910
stability			for fiscal management	contain inflation to a	analytical and policy	ca	nile basin support project*	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
maintained			is to further enhance	level close or equal to	advice aimed at	ca	nile environment *	c	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
			the quality and	that in major trading	improving budget	ca	agroforestry for sustainable develo	c	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
			efficiency of public	partners by pursuing	and public financial	dfid	private sector competitiveness prog	c	0.0	2.9	2.7	7.2
Annual rate of			expenditure and ensure	prudent fiscal and	management,	dfid	odi fellows	c	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0
inflation			that efforts to	monetary policies.	ensuring debt	dfid	support to mpee (via undp)	c	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
injiation			strengthen Tanzania's	* *	sustainability and	dfid	parastatal sector reform	c	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0
o Fiscal deficit as %			Ų.	1.1.2 Strive to reduce	enhancing analytical	dfid	support to undaf	c	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
of GDP (before and			absorptive capacity	deficit in the current	0 ,	dfid	financial sector support programme	c	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1
after grants)			keep pace with	account of the Balance	capability.	dfid	national poverty monitoring system	c	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
agree grants)			increases in	of Payments (increase		dfid	financial sector deepening	c	2.1	2.7	3.2	2.6
o Export as % of			government spending.	exports substantially in	DPs will support	dfid	support to trade	c	3.8	3.2	0.0	0.0
	l	I		relation to imports with	DIS will support	dfid	public financial management reform	c	5.8	5.8	2.5	0.0

GDP	The overall stock of	a view to reducing aid	capacity building	dk	tanzania revenue authority project ii	с	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.0
	credit to the private	dependency and debt).	measures to ensure	dk	business sector programme ii - impr	с	3.7	2.2	0.0	0.0
o Central	sector outstanding in		Tanzania's interests	fao	national capcity in ag trade & trad	c	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Government	Tanzania remains	1.1.3 Encourage	are fully represented	fr	support to the regional integration	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
revenue as % of	exceptionally low and	public-private sector	* *	fr	support to the regional integration	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GDP	large swathes of the	partnership to invest in	in the multilateral		tanzania revenue authority (tra)	c	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
	0	business training,	trading system and in	ge		C				
External Debt to	economy (agriculture	export and domestic	regional economic	ida	sub national growth assessment		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
export ratio	and rural) are still	marketing. Also,	integration issues	ida	policy notes on growth and poverty		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	working with little	training in quality	(EAC, SADC).	ida	financial sector technical assistance		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	formal credit (around	assurance and establish		ida	long-term finance study		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	6% of the population	modern quality-testing		ida	study on determinants of real effec		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	have access to a bank	centres and	DPs will maintain a	ida	public expenditure and financial ac	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	account).		dialogue with the	ida	tax modernization project	c	2.8	4.8	2.0	2.0
		laboratories.	private sector and	ida	privatization and private sector de	c	6.0	4.8	0.0	0.0
		1.1.4 Upgrade and	organisations	ida	regional trade facilitations project	c	7.5	1.5	3.0	0.0
		develop new	representing all	ja	project for strengthening research	р	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
		capabilities in order to	economic	nl	fsdt	c	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
		maintain the growth of	stakeholders (civil	no	per basket	c	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
		domestic markets and	society, trade	no	twinning between mof nor/tan	c	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
			unions).		=		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		exports and promote	unions).	sida	mit capacity building	С				
	(Specifically to 1.1.8)	specialization in		sida	support to tccia	c	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
	Illegal trade in timber,	dynamic exports and		sida	financial sector development prog	c	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.0
		encourage increased		sida	ifmap	c	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
	wildlife etc. despite	competitiveness.		sida	trade investment promotion	c	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0
	national legal	1.1.5 Make trade more		sida	epopa ii	c	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.0
	frameworks and	inclusive through		swi	allanblackia	c	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
	international			swi	geographic indication (ipi)	c	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
	conventions.	facilitating expansion		swi	integrated framework / dtis	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		of a wide range of		swi	financial sector assistance	с	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
		enterprises especially		swi	wto services support to mitm	с	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
		SMEs in exporting		swi	leasing programme	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
		activities.		swi	technical assistance (bank of tanza	c	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
		1.1.6 Promote trade and			*		0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
				swi	support to prbs secretariat	С				
		advocate for fair and		swi	trade development	С	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.2
		inclusive globalisation;		uncdf	support to local economy in mwanza	c	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
		build capacity to	DPs will conduct	undp	national productivity and competiti	p	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
		provide trade services	natural resources	undp	national development management - a	c	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
		to tap into global	sector studies, such	undp	strategic support to poverty rednes	c	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
		production, outsourcing	as the on-going	undp	support& facilitation of growing su	c	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
		and marketing	TRAFFIC case study	undp	strengthened budget planning and mk	c	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.1
		networks, enhance		undp	poverty eradication initiative	c	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
		export guarantee	on illegal logging, in	unfpa	planning and policy analysis (ngo t	p	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
		mechanisms.	order to establish	unfpa	technical assistance	p	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.1
			common	unicef	amca - policy analysis and monitoring	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		1.1.7 Build human	understanding of	unicef	amca - policy analysis and monitoring	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
		capacity in trade	challenges	Total	anica - poncy analysis and monitoring	C	55.0	40.9	21.6	17.4
		negotiations;	DPs will address the	Total			33.0	40.9	21.0	17.4
		harmonize standards								
		and improve customs	illegal logging							
		procedures; enhance	problems by							
			initiating with							
		on-going initiatives on	Government an							
		increasing access for	Independent Forest							
		women to local,	Monitoring.							
		regional and global								
		markets								
		1.1.8 Promote								
		transparent trade in								
		natural resources								
		(forestry, fisheries,								
		wildlife, agriculture)								

i		I	1	1 -	, , , ,	
					pased on sustainable use principles, and	
					oromote measures to	
					eliminate illegal trade	
					n natural resources.	
				1.	.1.9 Sustain stability	
				of	of the exchange rate	
					.1.10 Maintain official	
					eserves of at least 6	
					nonths worth of mports.	
					.1.11 Continue to	
					trengthen tax	
					dministration; reduce	
				ta	ax evasion and	
					corruption; eliminate	
					narassment of	
					axpayers; review tax policy in order to	
					ncrease tax effort.	
				1.	.1.12 Deepen financial	
				Se	ector reforms in order	
					o attain deposit rate	
					hat encourages avings, and lending	
					ate which lowers the	
					cost of borrowing	
					narrowing spread,	
					nence encouraging	
					nvestment)	
					.1.13 Reduce external	
					lebt to sustainable evels (50% of GDP or	
					ess)	
H	1.2 Reduced			1	2.1 Implement	DDs will assist
	unemployment				.2.1 Implement nvestment strategies	DPs will assist government in
	and address				hat promote	reforms to the
	underemploym				employment creation	regulatory and
	ent in rural			aı	and promote self	taxation environment
	areas				employment.	for business and
					.2.2 Create	investment, taking account of reforms in
		12.9 %	6.9 %		employment in	procurement and
	o Percent of working	(2001)	0.5 70		communities through community based	fiscal
	age population not currently employed	, ,			construction and	decentralization.
	синениу етрюуей				naintenance of rural	DPs will use their
					oads	resources where
	o Percent of			1.	.2.3 Increase public	necessary to support
	o Percent of population with			in	nvestment to influence	pilot initiatives and will bring to the
	secondary				he pattern of	dialogue examples of
	education and			ei	employment creation owards poverty	good practice in
	above, not currently			re	eduction, and promote	equal opportunities.
	employed			pı	private sector	
				in	nvestment in "lead"	
L				se	ectors including,	

				agriculture, tourism, mining and manufacturing 1.2.4 Strengthen institutional and human capacity for efficient coordination of employment services delivery countrywide. 1.2.6 Develop affirmative actions to create employment opportunities for youth, women, and people with disabilities. 1.2.5 Continue implementation of demand- driven skills development programme for promoting self-employment and productivity.							
Goal 2: Promoting sus	stainable	and broa	d-based growth								
Operational Targets	Baseline (2005)	TargetS (2010)	Issues and Obstacles)	Cluster Strategies	DP strategic engagement		DP financial support (summary indicators				
2.1 Accelerated GDP growth O GDP growth per annum O %increase in foreign direct investment O Interest rate spread on lending and deposits		6-8 %	Tanzania's export growth is constrained mainly by a vast "behind the border agenda" rather than issues of international market access. Tanzania's economy remains rooted in factor conditions, specifically in low cost labour and unprocessed natural resources The predictability and credibility of Government polices	2.1.1 Develop a detailed growth strategy that focuses on specific products/services where Tanzania has and can create competitive advantages. 2.1.2 Address the linkages and synergies at sub-sectoral level across sectors to add value to the specific identified products. 2.1.3 Identify and promote investment in the productive and	DPs will support Tanzania in its trade and private sector development agenda, initially focusing on the implementation of the Diagnostic trade Integration Survey. DPs will support key reforms to to property and environmental law. DPs will support reform to the	Best program partner project Road infrastructure	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910
			Government polices, and a sound legal and regulatory framework, are key elements in targeting the investment climate	the productive and service sectors. 2.1.4 Protect property rights, reduce environmental damage, improve production and productivity in energy, industry, agriculture, fisheries,	reform to the transport sector, focusing on issues of institutional management and maintenance, also intermodality and the logistics chain. (Specifically 2.1.7) DPs work together						

1	1									
		forestry, tourism, communications,	with the AIDS Businnes Coalition of	dk	Business to business programme Business sector programme ii –	c	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
		transport etc.	Tanzania (ABCT)	dk	impr	c	2.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
		•	and private	dk	tanzam highway project – constructi	c	11.5	22.9	22.9	18.3
		2.1.5 Maintain	*	dk	road sector programme iii – nationa	c	15.0	16.2	14.9	15.8
		predictable business	enterprises to	ec	institutional support to transport	c	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.8
		environment through	mainstream AIDS in	ec	budget support to the transport sec	c	0.0	0.0	25.4	25.4
		BEST programme.	the private sector.	ec	mandela road rehabilitation (dsm)	c	4.0	13.5	12.7	8.9
		Expedite	DPs support	ec	morogoro-dodoma road rehabilitati	c	8.1	2.7	0.0	0.0
		implementation of	mainstreaming AIDS	ec	ilula-tinde-nzega road upgrading	c	40.4	13.5	0.0	0.0
		BEST action plan.	in all MDAs	fr						
		•			support to regional integration pro	c	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
		2.1.6 Induce	DPs support LGAs	ida	transport sector support	p	0.0	24.0	64.0	64.0
		modernization and	activities to fight	ida	public-private infrastructure advis		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		expansion of railway	AIDS	ida	fiscal space and infrastructure study		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		connections through	DPs work together	ida	east africa trade and transport fac	c	2.8	9.0	9.8	5.4
		favourable policies.	with the AIDS	ida	roads 2	c	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Modernize and expand	Business Coalition of	ida	central transport corridor	c	46.4	46.4	4.0	0.0
		trunk roads	Tanzania (ABCT)	ja	Capacity building in road project m	c	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0
		connections, ports and	and private	ja	study for urban transport policy an	c	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
		airports, and transport	enterprises to	ja	widening of kilwa road (from the ju	c	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
		services e.g. in	mainstream AIDS	ja	upgrading masasi-mangaka road	c	7.7	7.2	0.0	0.0
		Development Corridors		Total			175.6	191.7	212.8	187.3
		through enhanced	Support to NGos and							
		public-private	CSOs to implement	Cmaga m	eferenced					
		partnerships.	programmes for	Cross re	sterenced					
			prevention and	partner	project	stat	us			
		2.1.7 Develop	mitigation of AIDS	ca	agroforestry for sustainable develo	c				
		programmes to fight	2	ca	nile basin support project*	c				
		the spread of HIV and		ida	marine and coastal environment mana	c				
		AIDs in work places in								
		all MDAs, LGAs,								
		CSOs and Private								
		sector.								
2.2 Scaled up		2.2.1 Strengthen SMEs	DPs will maintain a							
participation of		Credit guarantee	dialogue with the	partner	project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910
the informal		facilities; SMEs	private sector and	adb	small enterpreneurs loan facility p	c	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
sector and SMEs		development policy	organisations	ca	financial sector deepening (fsd)	c	1.0	2.5	3.3	3.1
(including		and plan, Export Credit	representing all	Total			2.0	2.5	3.3	3.1
cooperatives)		Guarantee Fund for	economic							
		Cooperatives and other	stakeholders (civil							
		anaaniaatiana kandlina	anninter tundo							
 Domestic credit to 		organisations nanding	society, trade	Cross re	eferenced					
		organisations handling farmers' produce,				etat	110			
private sector as %		farmers' produce,	unions), as well as	partner	project	stat				
private sector as % of GDP		farmers' produce, Cooperative	unions), as well as universities both in	partner ida	project financial sector support project	c				
		farmers' produce, Cooperative Development Policy	unions), as well as universities both in Tanzania and within	partner	project					
		farmers' produce, Cooperative Development Policy 2003, microfinance,	unions), as well as universities both in	partner ida	project financial sector support project	c				
		farmers' produce, Cooperative Development Policy 2003, microfinance, promote/establish	unions), as well as universities both in Tanzania and within	partner ida	project financial sector support project	c				
		farmers' produce, Cooperative Development Policy 2003, microfinance, promote/establish incubator systems to	unions), as well as universities both in Tanzania and within	partner ida	project financial sector support project	c				
		farmers' produce, Cooperative Development Policy 2003, microfinance, promote/establish incubator systems to help sustainable	unions), as well as universities both in Tanzania and within	partner ida	project financial sector support project	c				
		farmers' produce, Cooperative Development Policy 2003, microfinance, promote/establish incubator systems to help sustainable management of SMEs.	unions), as well as universities both in Tanzania and within	partner ida	project financial sector support project	c				
		farmers' produce, Cooperative Development Policy 2003, microfinance, promote/establish incubator systems to help sustainable management of SMEs. 2.2.2 Accord high	unions), as well as universities both in Tanzania and within	partner ida	project financial sector support project	c				
		farmers' produce, Cooperative Development Policy 2003, microfinance, promote/establish incubator systems to help sustainable management of SMEs. 2.2.2 Accord high priority to the	unions), as well as universities both in Tanzania and within	partner ida	project financial sector support project	c				
		farmers' produce, Cooperative Development Policy 2003, microfinance, promote/establish incubator systems to help sustainable management of SMEs. 2.2.2 Accord high priority to the	unions), as well as universities both in Tanzania and within	partner ida	project financial sector support project	c				
		farmers' produce, Cooperative Development Policy 2003, microfinance, promote/establish incubator systems to help sustainable management of SMEs. 2.2.2 Accord high	unions), as well as universities both in Tanzania and within	partner ida	project financial sector support project	c				
		farmers' produce, Cooperative Development Policy 2003, microfinance, promote/establish incubator systems to help sustainable management of SMEs. 2.2.2 Accord high priority to the promotion and	unions), as well as universities both in Tanzania and within	partner ida	project financial sector support project	c				
		farmers' produce, Cooperative Development Policy 2003, microfinance, promote/establish incubator systems to help sustainable management of SMEs. 2.2.2 Accord high priority to the promotion and	unions), as well as universities both in Tanzania and within	partner ida	project financial sector support project	c				
		farmers' produce, Cooperative Development Policy 2003, microfinance, promote/establish incubator systems to help sustainable management of SMEs. 2.2.2 Accord high priority to the promotion and	unions), as well as universities both in Tanzania and within	partner ida	project financial sector support project	c				
of GDP 2.3 Increased growth		farmers' produce, Cooperative Development Policy 2003, microfinance, promote/establish incubator systems to help sustainable management of SMEs. 2.2.2 Accord high priority to the promotion and participation of SMEs. 2.3.1 Enhance	unions), as well as universities both in Tanzania and within East Africa. DPs will continue	partner ida unido	project financial sector support project intergrated programme with a focus	c		10700	v0600	v0010
of GDP 2.3 Increased growth of manufacturing		farmers' produce, Cooperative Development Policy 2003, microfinance, promote/establish incubator systems to help sustainable management of SMEs. 2.2.2 Accord high priority to the promotion and participation of SMEs. 2.3.1 Enhance measures to attract	unions), as well as universities both in Tanzania and within East Africa. DPs will continue support to the	partner ida	project financial sector support project	c		y0708	y0809	y0910
of GDP 2.3 Increased growth		farmers' produce, Cooperative Development Policy 2003, microfinance, promote/establish incubator systems to help sustainable management of SMEs. 2.2.2 Accord high priority to the promotion and participation of SMEs. 2.3.1 Enhance	unions), as well as universities both in Tanzania and within East Africa. DPs will continue	partner ida unido	project financial sector support project intergrated programme with a focus	c		y0708	y0809	y0910

GDP growth of manufacturing sector growth per annum	8.6 % (2003)	15 %		productivity and enhancing job creation 2.3.2 Review establishment Acts of Research and Development institutions; and promote patenting and commercialisation of proven technologies. 2.3.3 Increase support to R&D institutions, which focus on technological innovation to support manufacturing; promote environmental best practises technologies in processing and production; improve adoption of technology by the private sector	doing business in Tanzania. Activities will focus on: implementation of the Land Laws, business registration, legal justice, including commercial and criminal justice, and regulation of the utility and financial sectors (these activities under BEST and LSRP)	unido Total	enhancing the capacity of the tanza	c	0.4	0.6	1.0 2.5	0.0
2.4 Increased agricultural growth • GDP growth of agriculture per annum • Total small holder land under irrigation as % of total cultivatable land • % of small holders participating in contracting production and outgrowers schemes	5 % (2003)	10 %	Recovery of traditional agricultural crop exports and continued expansion of non-traditional off-farm sales would contribute significantly to overall growth and poverty reduction. Key policy actions to enable this include: reduce transport bottlenecks; better access to rural finance; implementation of land reform with security of tenure; rationalized local taxation and regulation; and enhancing the supply chain linkages in high potential crops	2.4.1 Increase number of irrigation schemes and development of more efficient use of water schemes. 2.4.2 Increase area under irrigation and promote water use efficiency in irrigation schemes and encourage utilization of low cost technologies 2.4.3 Promote rainwater harvesting incorporating small, medium and strategic large-scale dams and reservoirs. 2.4.4 Increase productivity in existing agricultural activities through adoption of and investment in more productive technological packages in agriculture (farming and husbandry) 2.4.5 Increase training and awareness creation on safe utilization and storage of agrochemicals (including agriculture and	DPs will contribute to the identification and promotion of modern farming methods and the wider use of technology in crop and livestock production. DPs will assist Tanzania in taking advantage of regional and international market opportunities, supporting measures to improve the quality, health etc of agricultural, fisheries and horticulture exports.	partner	project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910

j l			livestock inputs, e.g.		ifad	agriculture marketing systems devel	c	13.0	13.0	0.0	0.0
			cattle dips), and the us of integrated pest control, eco-agricultural technique and use of traditional knowledge.		ir ir ja ja ja no	agriculture marketing systems devense east, zone client orientated resear agriculture sector development prog., kilimanjaro agricultural training c., formulation and training of the dad., technical cooperation for supportin pantil i	c c c p p	0.4 1.3 0.0 0.3 0.5 3.6	0.0 3.0 0.0 0.2 0.4 3.6	0.0 3.4 0.0 0.3 0.4 2.8	0.0 3.9 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
			2.4.6 Improve human resources capacity and efficiency in agricultural services delivery		Total			69.2	76.7	45.6	36.6
			2.4.7 Strengthen capacity for timely control of crop pests and disease outbreaks in particular <i>Quelea quelea</i> , armyworms, locusts, rodents and trans-boundary crop and animal disease, promote Integrated Pe Management (IPM).	st							
			2.4.8 Improve and increase access to support services with particular focus on research and extension meeting the needs of farmers, fishermen, foresters and livestock keepers; and increase communication and collaboration in delivery of extension services.								
	2.7 % (2001)	9 %	2.5.1 Promote efficien utilization of rangelands and empowerment of pastoral institutions, for improved livestock productivity 2.5.2 Promote programmes that increase income generating opportunities for women and men in the rural areas through promoting local small scale industries, nontraditional products ar traditional crafts. 2.5.3 Promote	or .	partner fao fao fao fao fao ir Total	project harmonizing the curricula of veteri surveillance & mngmt of bactorocera private sector delivery of east-coa milk & dairy products, post-harvest surveillance & controlof epidemic f strengthening disease control throu pastoralism - civil society tbd	status c c c c c c	y0607 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.4	y0708 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.4	y0809 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.4	y0910 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.5 0.5
	_		pastoralism as a sustainable livelihood								

			system. 2.5.4 Construct more water charcos; improve access and quality of veterinary services; and promote dairy and leather industries (SMEs). 2.5.5 Ensure improved access to reliable water supplies for livestock development through promotion of small-scale rainwater harvesting.								
2.6 Increased technological innovation, upgrading and use of technologies •			2.6.1 Promote use of ICT and e-government, expand communication networks (postal services, computer literacy, telephone density and internet). 2.6.2 Promote the use of ICT to further develop capacities for SMEs and the self employed for increased productivity 2.6.3 Develop the use of ICT through telecentres, educational institutions and libraries to access global and local markets 2.6.4 Support institutions that facilitate appropriate and environmentally friendly technology development and transfer.	DPs will conduct a dialogue with government and economic stakeholders on investment and research issues, The partners will continue to offer analytical and policy advice in infrastructure planning and establishment of public private partnerships with the aim of increasing and improving service provision.	partner ida Total	project technical note on ict	status	y0607 0.0 0.0	y0708 0.0 0.0	y0809 0.0 0.0	y0910 0.0 0.0
2.7 Promoted regional equity development a capacity for growth and infrastructure that enables investment an livelihoods diversification	nd		2.7.1 Develop and implement Regional based investment plan and, promote investment for employment creation, capacity building and increased productivity 2.7.2 Refocus public expenditure to priority outcomes and associated priority actions and ensure	DPs will take account of the special needs of peripheral and disadvantaged areas, in particular as regards infrastructure, the delivery of basic social services and the investment climate.	partner fi Total	project desemp	status C	y0607 1.3 1.3	y0708 0.0 0.0	y0809 0.0 0.0	y0910 0.0 0.0

2.8 Improved rural roads • Km of rural roads repaired annually • % of rural population who live within 2 kms of an all-season passable road (Rural access indicator)	4500 kms (2003)	15,000 kms		delivery of these resources direct to local authorities (addressing needs of disadvantaged districts). 2.8.1 Provide adequate level of physical infrastructure needed to cope with the requirements of poverty reduction targets 2.8.2 Involve rural communities in construction and management of rural roads	DPs will take full account of the importance of rural access issues in formulating agricultural and trade support policies	partner adb dk ec ja no no swi swi unicef Total	project rural infrastructure and food secur road sector programme iii - local r stabex taking labour based technology to s rural roads, pemba- preparatory phase rural roads, pemba- construction rural roads programme road ifakara - kidatu district road sector mrsp/drsp	status c c c c c c c c	y0607 0.0 1.7 6.7 0.3 0.0 5.8 20.9 0.3 0.6 0.0 36.3	y0708 0.0 3.9 6.7 0.2 0.0 2.5 26.4 0.0 0.0 39.7	y0809 13.7 4.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 21.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 39.0	y0910 17.2 3.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
inaicaior)							eferenced		30.3	39.1	39.0	20.8
 % of trunk and regional road network in good and fair condition 						partner ida ida ida ida ida	project central transport corridor east africa trade and transport fac roads 2 transport sector support	(tus c c c			
2.9 Reduced negative impacts on environment and peoples' livelihoods. • Proportion of enterprises undertaking Environmental			Environment is under pressure with the increased population, urbanisation, and economic development. Environmental Management Act (and EIA regulation) is in place and requires substantial	2.9.1 Promote actions that incorporate environmental protection measures in plans and strategies. 2.9.2 Develop action plan for implementation of Environmental Management Act.	DPs will work in Environment Working Group for a coherent EMA implementation supported by DPs in a harmonised and aligned manner (incl. establishment of a basket)	partner ec fao fao fao usaid Total	project improved woodfuels gender, biodiversity and local know conservation agriculture & sustaina novel forms of livestock & wildlife biodiversity conserved in targeted	status c c c c	y0607 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.4 3.9 4.7	y0708 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.3 0.0 0.5	y0809 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.2	y0910 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Impact Assessments			mainstreaming in		DPs will utilise the	Cross r	eferenced					
complying with standards			MDAs and LGAs. EMA is not yet implemented, due to lack of awareness, capacity, and a coherent plan		EMA PRBS PAF indicator to raise the issue of environmental mainstreaming DPs will support PER (ToR available), which amongst others will identify how MKUKUTA's EMA obligations can be fulfilled	partner ca ca ca	project nile environment * nile basin support project* agroforestry for sustainable develo	(tus c c c			
2.10 Reduced land			Environment is under	2.10.1 Improve land	DPs will utilise the MMS EIA indicator to track and discuss progress of EMA implementation DPs have signed							
2.10 INCUUCEU IAIIU	<u> </u>		Livironment is unuel	2.10.1 Improve fallu	DI S Have Signed							

degradation and loss of biodiversity			pressure with the increased population, urbanisation, and economic development. National Forest Policy, Act and Programme provides for Participatory Forest Management, - as forestry's contribution to poverty reduction and as natural resources cannot be managed efficiently and effectively by Government alone	management including tree planting, establishment of Village Land Forest Reserves (community-based management) on village land and maintaining integrity of protected area network	Letter of Intent for forest SWAp, and will work towards a MoU within the next year. DPs will work in the SWAp to ensure that community based management continues as a prioritised strategy for forest management	partner fao ida ida Total	project transboundary agro-ecosystem mgt eastern arc forests (gef) forest conservation and management	status C C C	y0607 0.0 1.6 10.0 11.6	y0708 0.0 4.0 6.3 10.3	y0809 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	y0910 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
2.11 Increased export proportion of value added for minerals • Export percent of value added for minerals	0.5 %	3.0 %		2.11.1 Implement the Mining Cadastre System 2.11.2 Mineral and energy data base systems developed and used 2.11.3 Update mineral policy and legislation 2.11.4 Investments in mines increased by 20% from the present US\$1.30 billion by June 2010; and Increased Contribution of coal and natural gas to GDP. 2.11.5 Develop and promote enabling environment for investment in mineral value addition. 2.11.6 Attract investment in coal and natural gas development and increase contribution of coal and natural gas to GDP. 2.11.7 Develop a system to ensure safe and sustainable small scale mining; and at least 90% of registered small scale miners trained in safety awareness by 2010	DPs will support Tanzania's efforts to build its capacity in trade negotiations, especially as regards rules of origin. DPs will encourage and support measures to modernize minerals exploitation, including the use of satellite surveying techniques, and other means of reducing the environmental and social impact of mining.	partner ec ida ida ja ja no sida sida unido Total Cross re partner ida	project support to seamic sustainable management of mineral r. financial sector support project support project for the stable powe reinforcement of transmission and d petroleum and good governance rural pv market development institutional support mem cleaner artisanal gold mining and e eferenced project privatization and private sector de	status c p c c c c c c c		y0708 0.0 3.2 1.6 0.4 7.2 0.7 0.9 1.2 0.0 15.2	y0809 0.0 4.0 3.2 0.4 0.0 0.0 1.1 0.0 0.0 8.7	y0910 0.0 8.0 1.6 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 9.6

Operational Targets	Baseline (2005)	TargetS (2010)	Issues and Obstacles)	Cluster Strategies	DP strategic engagement	DP financial support (summary indicators)						
• Food crop production • Food crop production per annum • Food self sufficiency ratio • Proportion of districts reported to have food shortages • % change in production by small holder households of key staple crops (maize, rice, sorghum) • Proportion of households who take no more than one meal per day	9 Mill. (2004)	12 Mill.		3.1.1 Improve access to inputs by subsistence farmers through targeted inputs-subsidy to selected food crops and increasing accessibility to micro finance credit 3.1.2 Research, identify and promote food storage technologies/ facilities and enhance agro-processing as well as environmentally friendly farming technologies and practices especially for rural areas.		partner be be be fao fao fao fao Total	project food security in kagera region sustainable food security in chunya access to markets and food security vulnerabity of commodity risks &th conservation agri for sustainable a spfp-tanzania spfs: phase 1 emergency food aid to drought- affec food aid for relief and recovery in	status c c c c c c c c c	y0607 0.2 0.3 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.3 9.6 34.0 45.0	y0708 0.5 0.3 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 28.9 30.2	y0809 0.4 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 12.5 13.1	y0910 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 2.0 0.0 0
3.2 Maintained Strategic Grain Reserve for national food requirement # Months of national food required which is maintained in the strategic Grain Reserve		4		3.2.1 Improve stock management and monitoring of food situation 3.2.2 Undertake a review of the maize supply chain, management and monitoring of emergency food supplies, including further clarification of regulation and means of enhancing trade.								
Goal 4: Reducing inco	me pove	rty of bot	h men and women in re	ural areas								
Operational Targets	Baseline (2005)	Targets (2010)	Issues and Obstacles)	Cluster Strategies	DP strategic engagement	DP financial support (summary indicators)						
 4.1 Reduced income poverty in rural areas Percent of rural population (men and women) below the basic needs poverty line 	38.6 % (2001)	24 %	Recovery of traditional agricultural crop exports and continued expansion of non-traditional off-farm sales would contribute significantly to overall growth and poverty reduction. Key policy	4.1.1 Encourage production of crops with high returns; Increase access to mechanization and use of appropriate technologies, including rural energy services, that reduces drudgery.	DPs will contribute to the identification and promotion of modern farming methods and the wider use of technology in crop and livestock production.	partner ec sida swi unicef Total	project holistic empowerment and development district development programme rural development / rural livelihoo amca - policy analysis and monitorin	status c c c c	y0607 0.0 3.0 2.3 0.0 5.3	y0708 0.1 7.4 3.5 0.0 11.0	y0809 0.0 2.8 3.1 0.0 5.9	y0910 0.0 0.0 1.6 0.0 1.6

		1			T. 1 1	G	.£	
			actions to enable this		Linked to target 2.8,	Cross r	eferenced	
o % of small holders			include: reduce		DPs will focus on the	partner	project	status
participating in			transport bottlenecks;		importance of rural	ida	agriculture sector development prog	c
contracting			better access to rural		roads as part of the	ida	participatory agriculture developme	c
production and out-			finance;		transport sector	unido	undp, unido, fao, wfp and unicef st	c
growers schemes			implementation of		dialogue.	unido	enhancing the capacity of the tanza	c
growers schemes			land reform with					
			security of tenure;					
			rationalized local		DP's will continue			
			taxation and		dialogue on Wildlife			
			regulation; and		Bill, and specifically			
			enhancing the supply		on WMAs (including			
			chain linkages in high		support the			
			potential crops		evaluation of the			
			Parama araps		WMA piloting)			
			Natural resources					
			policies and legislation		DPs will conduct			
			is largely in place,		Natural resources			
			except for the long		sector studies, such			
			awaited updated		as the on-going			
			wildlife bill, which is		TRAFFIC case study			
			supposed to include		on illegal logging, in			
			provisions for Wildlife		order to establish			
			Management Areas.		common			
			_		understanding of			
			However, the sector is		challenges			
			facing a gap between a		DPs will address the			
			national framework,		illegal logging			
			with provisions for		problems by			
			poverty reduction		initiating with			
			through community		Government an			
			management, and		Independent Forest			
			action on ground.		Monitoring, and			
			On ground,		thereby increase			
			communities faces		transaction costs for			
			high transaction costs		destructive behaviour			
			for engaging in					
			management, and		DPs will support			
			some resistance to		PER (ToR available),			
			community		which amongst others			
			involvement		will identify natural			
			Finally some conflicts		resources' actual and			
			exists between these		potential contribution			
			policies and the Land		to poverty reduction			
			Act					
			/10t					
4.2 Reduced food				4.2.1 Promote post				
poverty in				harvest management				
				techniques in the rural				
rural areas				households Promote				
				schemes that add value				
Percent of rural	27.0/	14 %		to primary agricultural,				
	27 %	14 %		fishing, forest products,				
food poor (men	(2001)			wildlife, and livestock				
and women)				products.				
				•				
o % of households				4.3.1 Pursue policies				
				that attract public and				
whose main income				private investments in				

is derived from the harvesting, processing and marketing of natural resources products		agriculture (including livestock) and natural resources, promote diversification to non- farm activities							
4.3 Increased productivity and profitability both within agriculture and outside agriculture sector			partner unido unido Total	project market and product development fro integrated programme phase ii	status c c	y0607 0.1 0.4 0.5	y0708 0.0 0.3 0.3	y0809 0.0 0.0 0.0	y0910 0.0 0.0 0.0
4.4 Increased off farm income generating activities o % of small holder households who have one or more off-farm income generating activities wo of small holders who accessed formal credit		4.4.1 Increase access to rural micro financial services for subsistence farmers, particularly targeting youth and women; and promote off farm activities with particular focus to supporting establishment of agro processing SMEs.; Promote and sustain community based savings and credit schemes such as SACCOS and revolving funds. 4.4.2 Enhance life skills and entrepreneurship training for rural population particularly women and youths.	partner be be fao ifad usaid Total Cross r partner unido	project rural development mufindi ngo trias action plan ngo trias Tanzania agr sect strategy for hiv/ rural finance support programme (rf Incomes of small farmers increased ceferenced project integrated programme phase ii	status c c c c c c	y0607 0.4 0.6 0.1 4.0 2.1 7.2	y0708 0.2 0.3 0.0 4.0 17.2 21.7	y0809 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	y0910 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
 4.5 Secured and facilitated marketing of agricultural products. Total small holder land under irrigation as % of total cultivatable land 		4.5.1 Identify new markets, promote products that maximize value addition and tap new opportunities for supply chains in the country. 4.5.2 Improve transport systems, thus, lowering transport costs, and improve marketing to ensure higher profit margins for producers. 4.5.3 Invest in infrastructure and widen access to markets within the	partner adb Total	project agricultural marketing systems deve	status c	y0607 4.9 4.9	y0708 7.0 7.0	y0809 4.9 4.9	y0910 3.1 3.1

į.			
		country, region and	
		internationally to	
		increase productivity	
		and incomes in	
		agriculture.	
		4.5.4 Provide reliable	
		and affordable energy	
		for economic	
		development, Provide	
		alternative rural energy,	
		and energy efficiency	
		schemes, which reduce	
		energy consumption	
		and women's	
		workload.	
		4.5.5 Create enabling	
		4.5.5 Create eliability	
		environment for Rural	
		Energy Agency (REA)	
		and Rural Energy Fund	
		(REF) so as to promote	
		accessible and	
		affordable rural	
		electrification for	
		productive uses.	
		4.5.7 Scale up	
		community	
		development initiatives	
		development initiatives	
		e.g. community-based	
		rural road construction	
		and enhancement of	
		programmes such as	
		SIDO, TASAF and	
		SELF that focus at	
		micro level.	
		4.5.8 Identify and	
		review laws, and	
		advocate against	
		cultural practices,	
		which dany woman and	
		which deny women and	
		youth access to	
		productive and	
		financial assets –	
		including inheritance	
		law and personal	
		property rights.	
		4.5.6 Increase access to	
		reliable water as a	
		resource for economic	
		production with the aim	
		of increasing the	
		contribution of water in	
		CDD And an array	
		GDP. And ensure	
		sustainable	
		management of water	
		catchments areas and	
		maintenance of forest	
		cover in critical	
	 •		

			highland catchments areas.								
4.6 Transformed subsistence sector into smallholder commercial farming			4.6.1 Educate communities on basic rights of a child including the fight against child labour; develop and implement programmes targeting reduction of child labour. 4.6.2 Develop and stimulate local tourism and small-scale business activities to ensure link with the local economy. (Supply of farm inputs, labour etc).		partner dk Total Cross re partner ida ida ida	project ngorongoro pastoralist project (ere eferenced project agriculture sector development prog farm productivity and commercializa participatory agriculture developme	status c stat c		y0708 1.1 1.1	y0809 0.0 0.0	y0910 0.0 0.0
4.7 Increased contributions from wildlife, forestry, and fisheries, to incomes of rural communities.	pois ex aw wi su pr M He faa na wi po thi ma ac O co hi fo ma so co in Fi ex	fatural resources oblicies and legislation alargely in place, except for the long waited updated rildlife bill, which is apposed to include rovisions for Wildlife fanagement Areas. However, the sector is acting a gap between a fational framework, with provisions for overty reduction arough community fanagement, and ction on ground. For ground, for grou	4.7.1 Develop programmes for increasing local control and earnings in wildlife management areas, and establish locally managed natural resources funds, taping on local traditional knowledge. 4.7.2 Scale up Participatory Forest Management in all districts, as a mechanism for increasing income of rural communities from natural resources management. 4.7.3 Harmonise natural resource sectors policies and strategies and remove any conflicts in laws and regulations. Improve land conservation measures, and community based and environmentally sound natural resource management.	(see also 2.10 on forest SWAp) DP's will continue dialogue on Wildlife Bill, and specifically on WMAs (including support the evaluation of the WMA piloting) DPs will conduct Natural resources sector studies, such as the on-going TRAFFIC case study on illegal logging, in order to establish common understanding of challenges DPs will address the illegal logging problems by initiating with Government an Independent Forest Monitoring, and thereby increase transaction costs for destructive behaviour DPs will support PER (ToR available), which amongst others will identify natural resources' actual and	partner	project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910

					potential contribution to poverty reduction	undp undp undp undp Total Cross r partner ida ida	pims 2538 multiple ea: tan ncsa effective mechanisms, that address conservation of biological diversity development and mngt of selous-nias small grants programme eferenced project forest conservation and management eastern arc forests (gef)	c p c c c c		0.0 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 54.5	0.0 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 58.3	0.0 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 59.1
Goal 5: Reducing inco	Baseline (2005)	ty of botl Targets (2010)	n men and women in u Issues and Obstacles)	rban areas Cluster Strategies	DP strategic engagement							
Percent of the urban population (men and women) below the basic needs poverty line	25.8 % (2001)	12.9 %	,	5.1.1 Support SMEs and informal sector through provision of credit, improved business environment and supportive technology. Facilitate private and public investments with a view to creating jobs.		partner dk dk dk dk ida swi undp	project sustainable cities project sustainable iringa project sustainable moshi project sustainable morogoro project managing the urban transition in ta conTotalmer protection if national implementation	status c c c c	y0607 0.2 0.3 0.5 1.2 0.0 c 0.1 0.0 2.3	y0708 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.8 0.0 0.1 0.0	y0809 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	y0910 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
5.2 Reduced food poverty in the urban areas • Percent of urban food poor (men and women)	13.2 % (2001)	6.6 %	(specifically to 5.2.3 and 5.2.4) Urban areas growth rates are more than double as high as rural ditto. Urban population exceeds the carrying capacity of urban infrastructure, and urban areas face an increase in urban dwellers without tenure and a decrease or stagnation in service provision per capita. Urban areas are as average less poor, but inequalities are higher. Urban areas are relying on supply of natural resources in rural areas e.g. for energy etc.	5.2.1 Implement land use and management plans – planned settlements – Land Act 1999, and improve land revenue collection and financial management system. 5.2.2 Revamp closed and rehabilitates existing vocational training centres especially that provide training for disabled people, and develop affirmative actions and increased employment for disabled. 5.2.3 Ensure regular and reliable supply of essential utilities including energy, water and sanitation in urban areas.	(specifically to 5.2.3 and 5.2.4) DPs specifically supporting urban development will work together, whether within the context of the LGR-DP and/or DPG-Environment. DPs will support the further development of the Governments Urban Framework, specifically the policy process and the urban window in LGCDG, and participate in Government led coordination							

				5.2.4 Ensure sustainable natural resource use to ensure energy supplies are maintained (forests, water catchments and charcoal industry). 5.2.5 Implement rural energy master plan with focus on extension of rural electrification schemes, development of renewable and alternative sources of energy, and grid connections to unconnected areas. 5.2.6 Improve quality of labour through apprenticeship and entrepreneurship programmes targeting youths (training entrepreneurs to grow their business.); support programmes for women entrepreneurship and young girls training to transition to work. 5.2.7 Promote self- employment and increased employment opportunities in informal sector. 5.2.8 Increase opportunities for youths and women in formal sector and business; And enforce policies and laws that		
				business; And enforce		
				sector such as equal access to job and treatment at workplaces.		
Goal 6: Provision of re				ers	,	
Operational Targets	Baseline (2005)	Targets (2010)	Issues and Obstacles)	Cluster Strategies	DP strategic engagement	DP financial support (summary indicators)
6.1 Liberalization of the power sub-sector effected by 2010			Future priorities include increasing access to commercial	6.1.1 Regularly up-date the power systems master plan; And	The partners will continue to offer analytical and policy advice in	
ı	II.		energy sources in	implementation of		

			urban and rural areas,	power projects	infrastructure	partner	project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910
			increasing competition	according to the Power	planning and	adb	rural electrification project (ua20	c	0.0	0.0	9.0	11.2
o % increase in			in the supply and	System and Rural	establishment of	ge	promotion of renewable energies	c	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0
number of			delivery of energy to	Energy Master Plans.	public private	ida	access expansion project (gef)	p	0.0	0.8	2.4	2.4
customers			consumers; increasing	6.1.2 Promote efficient	partnerships with the	ida	east africa power market		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
connected to the			the utilization of	and environment	aim of increasing and	ida	eac energy development study		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
national electricity			alternate energy	benign energy	improving service	ida	access expansion project	p	0.0	4.0	16.0	40.0
grid and off-grid			resources (geothermal,	development.	provision	ida	songo-songo gas development and pow	c	16.0	32.0	28.0	0.0
8 8			renewables, etc.);	•	1	no	extension phase iv, electrification	c	0.8	6.6	0.0	0.0
			setting energy prices	6.1.3 Guidelines and		no	electrification on pemba, subsea ca	c	6.6	16.5	10.9	0.0
o Total electricity			to recover operating,	regulations for		sida	zanzibar energy support	c	1.2	1.5	2.8	0.0
generating capacity			maintenance and	reduction of energy		sida	serengeti electrification	c	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0
and utilization			investment costs:	transportation,		sida	simanjiro rural electrification	c	1.8	1.5	0.7	0.0
			promoting demand	transmission and		sida	ukerewe rural electrification	c	2.2	1.5	0.7	0.0
			side management; and	distribution losses		sida	urambo electrification	c	2.2	1.5	0.0	0.0
			strengthening the	reviewed, enforced.		sida	makambako rural electrification	c	4.4	2.2	0.0	0.0
			regulatory regime	6.1.4 Promote rational		undp	global village energy partnership	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
			105 and of y 105 mile	use of energy and		undp	transformation of the rural pv	c	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
				Energy efficiency and		Total			37.6	69.0	70.5	53.6
				conservation in all								
				sectors of economy by								
				2006.								
				6.1.5 Promote								
				efficiency and								
				effectiveness								
				generation and use of								
				the power utility								
6. 2. Increased				6.2.1 Develop and								
production sharing				promote utilization of								
agreement				*								
8				indigenous energy								
# of Energy		3		resources and								
Production		3		diversification of								
Sharing				energy sources.								
Agreements												
(PSA) negotiated,				6.2.2 Publicized								
concluded and				petroleum exploration								
signed				data.								
o % of households in												
rural and urban												
areas using												
alternative sources												
of energy to wood												
fuel (including												
charcoal) as their												
main source of												
energy for cooking												
chergy for cooking	1	1	1		1							

CLUSTER 2: IMPROVEMENT OF QUALITY OF LIFE AND SOCIAL WELL BEING

Budget Support (36% of total budget support)

Broad Outcomes:

- 1. Improved quality of life and social well-being, with particular focus on the poorest and most vulnerable groups
- 2. Reduced Inequalities (e.g. education, survival, health) across geographic, income, age, gender and other groups

Goal 1: Ensuring equitable access to quality primary and secondary education for boys and girls, universal literacy among men and women and expansion of higher, technical and vocational education

Omerational Towards	Baseline	Targets	Issues and	Cluster	DP strategic	DP financial support
Operational Targets	(2005)	(2010)	Obstacles	Strategies	engagement	(summary indicators)
Robust sector wide planning,			Sector coordination	Condition to	15 DPs currently	10 DPs (EC, DFID, EKN, Canada, Sweden, France, Finland, Norway, WB, AfDB) provide sector or/and
budgeting and monitoring process			across several	achieve all sub-	active in the sector	general budget support.
			ministries is	sector strategies	(EKN, WB, EC,	UN-EC Joint Programme on Education Sector Management Information System
			problematic – PMO		DfID, SIDA,	G. Zo vom 1. og. mino on Zuwanon govern management missimanon system
			will nbeed to be strengthened to fulfil		Norway, France,	
			this function		Finland, CIDA,	For more specific programmes/projects see attached summary financial mapping
			effectively		Japan, AfDB,	
			Circuivery		UNICEF, UNESCO,	
			Sector dialogue is		GTZ, USAID)	
			weak and there is a			
			need for an improved		DPs are committed	
			sector-wide budget		to support a sector-	
			and planning process		wide reform,	
			which prioritises		planning and	
			resources between		budgeting and	
			the sub-sectors		monitoring process	
			- T		which involves a	
			There is no agreed		wide range of stakeholders	
			sector performance monitoring			
			framework against		DPs will support the	
			which to measure		development of a	
			progress.		realistic costed plan for the sector,	
			18		consistent with the	
			No clear view on		national MTEF, built	
			sector financing		on solid projections	
			including		of pupil and teacher	
			decentralized levels,		numbers, and efforts	
			and lack of		to put in place	
			predictability in		related institutional	
			external financing.		structures.	
			Vocational education		DPs will use GoT	
			is not fully		systems and	
			integrated into the		procedures to	
			education sector		channel their	
			processes		external financing to	
			1		support education	
			Lack of human		reform in Tanzania	
			resources, and		and will increase	

			problems with incentives for teachers to work in remote areas		predictability. DPs could provide, on the basis of GoT's requests, Technical Assistance to support and improve government-led sector policy reform, monitoring, planning and budgeting processes.							
A. Early Childhood 1.1 Increase in the number of young children prepared for school and schools prepared ready to care for children • Net enrolment at pre-primary level			Obstacles: Lack of information on ECD Absence of a systematic framework for the provision of early childhood care Low number of teachers with specific qualifications appropriate to preschool	1.A.1 Expand primary education system to develop quality pre-primary programmes that link with existing early childhood provision – health, nutrition, parenting education etc. 1.A.2 Promote community based day-care/preschool. A.3 Develop an inter-sectoral policy framework to guide early childhood development and promote pre-school learning.		partner unicef Total	project zanzibar - child and youth friendly	status c	y0607 0.2 0.2	y0708 0.0 0.0	y0809 0.0 0.0	y0910 0.0 0.0
B. Primary Enrolment 1.2 Increased gross and net enrolment of boys and girls in primary schools Outper Primary school enrolment rate Outper School Leavers' Exam Pupil/Teacher ratio Pupil/Teacher swith relevant qualifications Transition rate from Standard VII to Form 1	90.5% (2004)	99%	Issues: Universal access almost achieved (issue of attendance, retention and completion rates, see point D, below) but still regional disparities and slight gender gap Delays in operationalising mainstreaming of vulnerability Obstacles: Despite abolition of fees, still indirect costs for poor families (in-kind contributions,	1.B.4 Maintain current policy of free primary school education to encourage broad access to education for all children.	DPs will support GoT's efforts to reduce regional disparities with respect to access to education and to extend access to those groups who are difficult to reach.	partner fi fr ida sida sida usaid wfp Total	project support to inclusive education support to basic education (2nd fre zanzibar education ta education zanzibar education sector develop prog. special initiative for muslim basic support to primary education in dro	status c c c c c	y0607 0.5 2.1 0.0 1.8 9.6 5.0 3.5 22.5	y0708 0.0 2.1 0.0 1.8 0.0 5.0 3.5 12.4	y0809 0.0 2.0 0.0 1.7 0.0 5.0 3.8 12.5	y0910 0.0 2.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 5.0 3.8 10.8

T		1	1 0 10	I	T	ı			
o % of students passing the form four examination			purchase of uniform, high opportunity cost of attending school vs engaging in						
 1.3 Increased proportion of children with disabilities enrolled, attend in and completing schools % of children with disabilities completing schools 	0.1 %	20 %	income generating activities) Shortfalls of classrooms in both high demand (urban) areas and in remote rural areas Insufficient use of regional data to allocate education resources (teachers, schools, learning materials): low teaching quality => low incentive to send children to schools for poor families Lack of strategy for inclusive education Lack of schools with	1.B.1 Ensure all (boys and girls) children, including those with disabilities, orphans and other most vulnerable children (e.g. child labourers, street children) are able to effectively access and complete high quality, child friendly and gender sensitive primary education.					
 1.4 Increased enrolment and completion of primary school of orphans and most vulnerable children % of orphans and most vulnerable children completing primary education 	2 % (2000)	30 %	adequate facilities for disabled children (facilities e.g. ramps for wheel chairs, special toilet facilities etc) Lack of reliable data on orphan and disabled children Lack of teachers with specific training for special needs education	1.B.2 Operationalise strategies for mainstreaming vulnerability in their primary and secondary education programme. 1.B.3 Prioritise the development, funding and implementation of country strategies that support promotion of education for orphans and most vulnerable children					

	1	T	I								
C. Secondary Enrolment		Issues:	1.C.1 Reduced cost	DPs will use							
1.5 Increased % of girls and		- Despite increase in recent years,	of secondary	opportunities in	partner	project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910
boys with disabilities and OVCs		enrolment in	education to	sector dialogue to	ida	secondary education development pro	c	50.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
who qualify for secondary		secondary	encourage broad	support GoT's	sida	ict programme development	c	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
education enrolled and compete		education provision	access to education	efforts to scale up	sida	joha girls secondary school	c	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
secondary schools by 2010		in Tanzania is one	for all children.	access to secondary	unfpa	family life education in schools in	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
secondary schools by 2010		of the lowest in	1.C.2 Improve	education while	Total	•		50.9	0.3	0.0	0.0
1.6 – 1.8 Improved enrolment		Sub-Saharan Africa	equitable access to	maintaining focus on							
and completion rates in		- Very low transition	quality secondary	equity.	0	tamama ad					
secondary schools.		rate from form IV	education that		Cross ref	rerencea					
secondary schools.		to form V	would not		partner	project	status				
Net secondary enrolment of		- Near gender	disproportionately		ida	secondary education development pro	c				
boys and girls aged 14-17		balance at entry	exclude the poor,								
years		level in secondary,	children with								
years		but acute gender	disabilities,								
		gap in forms 5 and	orphans and other								
	50 %	6	vulnerable								
Girls and boys passing	30 70	0	children.								
Standard VII examinations	60%	Obstacles:	1.C.3 Develop								
Standard vii Chaimiliadolis	0070	- Shortages of	guidelines and								
% boys and girls are enrolled		classrooms	appropriate								
in advance level secondary	25 %	- Deficient human	strategies for								
schools	23 %	resources	inclusive education								
SCHOOLS		management: Lack	that welcomes and								
		of reliable	accommodates all								
		projections	children (including								
		regarding required	the vulnerable) in								
		qualified teachers	the neighbourhood								
		- Costs (direct:	of each primary								
		fees/in-kind	and secondary								
		contribution and	education								
		indirect) too high	programme.								
		for part of the	1.C.4 Establish								
		population, current	appropriate								
		scholarship system	targets/indicators								
		insufficient	for 2010, to reflect								
			the overall quality								
			of O level								
			secondary								
			education and								
			Advanced level								
			secondary								
			education								
			1.C.5 Implement								
			specific								
			interventions to								
			increase girls'								
			access and								
			completion in								
			secondary schools;								
			and performance in								
			both primary and								
			secondary schools.								
			1.C.6 Expand								
			active, life-skills								

				based and gender sensitive teacher training for primary and secondary schools to cope with increases in enrolment								
D. Primary Achievement & Quality 1.9 Improved attendance in primary schools • Average daily attendance in primary schools		85%	Issues: Quality of primary education is a general concern Shortage of qualified teachers and large spatial disparities in teaching staff allocation Quality and availability of learning and teaching materials inadequate Teacher training (pre- and in-service) insufficient Teachers' difficult living and working conditions Delayed shift in pedagogy from a teacher-centered to a learner-centered approach Gender gap in performance: PSLE pass rates for boys exceeds g Obstacles: Need for a better planning and budgeting process to allow better allocation of funds to quality-related expenditures Lack of reliable	1.D.1 Improve capacity and equitable participation at all levels of education to plan, implement and monitor quality of provision of education at the school level, including transparent use of school funds. 1.D.2 Ensure that adequate special teachers are trained and those in the field in-serviced to provide quality educational to children with disabilities; ensure that pupils are screened to identify their disabilities and health problems; ensure that there are adequate facilities to prepare model for hearing aids, audio-books, print Braille books, distribution of equipment and materials to schools.	DPs will support GoT's efforts in strengthening of TIE, NECTA and the Inspectorate and promote their full integration into the education sector reform process DPs will support GoT's initiatives to assess the current examination system and promote a learner-centered pedagogy DPs will support strengthening of linkages between education sector reform and LGRP. DPs will promote further involvement of Local Government Authorities in the education sector reform process — besides PMO- RALG. DPs will promote further involvement of CSO in the process To support TTCs' role and capacities	partner adb ec ja nl Total	project education ii project (construction education quality improvement throu capacity development on educational tusome vitabu ii/care	status c c c	y0607 4.6 0.3 0.1 1.0 6.0	y0708 0.0 0.3 0.1 0.0 0.4	y0809 0.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.1	y0910 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
1.10 Improved completion rates standard IV • % of cohort completing Standard IV 1.11 Improved completion rates standard VII	9	95%	projections regarding required qualified teachers Need for a clear policy on regional/district deployment of teachers consistent with the Public		rote and capacities							

% of cohort completing		Service Reform (Pay	
Standard VII		reform)	
		TIE and NECTA and	
	90 %	ADEM are not	
	70 70	enough integrated in	
		the education sector	
		reform process and	
		not allocated enough	
		funds	
		The Inspectorate	
		does not provide	
		enough quality	
		support to teachers	
		The tradition of	
		'teaching to the test'	
		continues to	
		dominate the	
		delivery of primary	
		education	
		Insufficient linkages	
		between education	
		sector reform and LG	
		reform; lack of	
		capacities within	
		LGAs (especially in	
		terms of	
		accountability);	
		insufficient	
		harmonisation of	
		education grants	
		system with the local	
		government grant	
		system	
		At school level, need	
		to strengthen	
		management	
		capacities (school	
		management	
		committees,	
		heads)	
		Absence of insight	
		into underlying	
		reasons behind	
		variable performance	
		of airla	
		of girls	

E. Secondary Achievement &			1.E.1 Improve	DPs will support							
Quality		Issues:									
Quanty		Quality of secondary	retention of pupils	GoT's efforts in	partner	project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910
1.12 Improved pass rates in		education is a	in ordinary level	strengthening of	adb	support sap for veta	c	4.6	7.7	7.3	1.5
Form IV examinations			secondary	TIE, NECTA and	ge	prevention and awareness at schools	c	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Form IV examinations		general concern	education.	the Inspectorate and	unfpa	moral ethics and environmental studies	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Shortage of qualified	1.E.2 Undertake	promote their full	Total			4.9	7.7	7.3	1.5
% of girls and boys pass at		teachers/ transfer of	reforms in primary,	integration into the	10141					7.5	1.0
Division I-III in Form IV	70 %	teachers from	secondary and	education sector							
examinations		primary; absence of	•	reform process							
		projections regarding	teachers education	r							
		required teachers	curricula, teacher								
		(primary and	training, teaching	DPs will support							
		secondary) in coming	materials,	GoT's initiatives to							
		years	assessment and	assess the current							
		Quality and	examination, and	examination system							
		availability of	school inspection	and promote a							
		learning and teaching	to promote critical,	learner-centered							
1.13 Improved learning		materials inadequate	creative and skill								
environment for all			based learning, and	pedagogy							
children in all schools with		Teacher training	to incorporate	DPs will support							
all education institutions		(pre- and in-service)	gender, HIV/AIDs,	GoT's efforts to							
safe, violence free, child		insufficient	disability and	support TTCs' role							
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		Teachers' difficult	environment	and capacities							
friendly and gender		living and working	issues.	Pilot programmes							
sensitive		conditions	issues.	for teacher training							
•		Delayed shift in	1.E.3 Expand and	0							
		pedagogy from a	strengthen capacity	(Biology and Civics)							
		teacher-centered to a	of schools	on HIV/AIDS and							
1.14 Access to and quality of		learner-centered	inspectors to	reproductive health							
education in GoT and Non-		approach	adequately monitor	related topics.							
Government schools		Gender gap in	the quality of	Establishing of							
regulated.		performance	education; ensure	school counseling							
•		perrormance	that inclusive	services.							
		Obstacles	education and								
1.15		Need for a better	active learning is	711							
Adequate numbers of	90 %	planning and	effectively	Pilot programs for							
competent and skilled teachers	70 70		practiced in	teacher training							
in primary and secondary		budgeting process to allow better	schools.	(biology & civics)							
				on HIV/AIDS and							
schools by 2010.		allocation of funds to	1.E.4 Ensure	reproductive related							
1160		quality-related	equitable	topics. Establishing							
1.16 Primary and secondary		expenditures	deployment of	of school							
education is of a high quality and		Need for a clear	competent and	counselling services.							
promotes the acquisition of		policy on regional	motivated teachers,								
critical knowledge, real skills		deployment of	and provide with								
and progressive values.		teachers consistent	adequate support								
		with the Public	(housing and other								
		Service Reform (Pay	necessities), in								
		reform)	particular to								
		TIE and NECTA and	teachers in remote								
		ADEM are not	rural areas								
		enough integrated in	including those								
		the education sector	teaching children								
		reform process and	with disabilities.								
		not allocated enough									
		funds	1.E.5 Ensure that a								
		The Inspectorate	textbook ratio of								
		does not provide	1:1 is achieved for								
		enough quality	both primary and								
		enough quanty	1 3								

		support to teachers At school level, need to strengthen management capacities (school boards, heads) Absence of insight into underlying reasons behind variable performance of girls	those with disabilities. 1.E.6 Ensure that adequate capitation and development grants for primary and secondary schools are fully funded, distributed to school level on time, and transparent to all. 1.E.7 Improve gender dynamics in classrooms and the school environment; train teachers in effective interactive teaching methods, recruit trained and motivated female teachers, and use other alternative and acceptable methods to corporal punishment.								
F. Higher & Technical Education 1.17 Increased enrolment in higher and technical education in Universities and in Technical Colleges • Full time students • Part time students • Distance learners • Gross enrolment in higher education Institutions	10, 15,	Issues: Low enrolment rate with a gender gap particular acute in certain areas (physics, maths, engineering) Very low cost effectiveness of the system: low staff/student ratio, under utilization of physical capacity Mismatch between higher and technical education and labor	1.F.1 Facilitate production of critical mass of skilled human resources necessary for the management of the economy and delivery of social services. 1.F.2 Expand active, life-skills based and gender sensitive teacher training for	DPs will support GoT's efforts to scale up and rationalize access to higher and technical education DPs will support GoT's efforts to strengthen linkages between HE and other sub-sectors To promote quality accreditation process To promote use of	partner	project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910

		market demands Obstacles: Lack of knowledge on the financing framework, needs for a public expenditure review Fragmentation of the sub-sector: too many institutions with duplication/overlap; need to be rationalized Lack of timely and good quality data for management decisions across institutions Lack of reliable projections regarding required qualified	primary and secondary schools to cope with increases in enrolment. 1.F.3 Rationalize and re-innovate tertiary and Higher education institutions for optimal use of infrastructure. 1.F.4 Improve quality and efficient provision of education for higher and technical education institutions in order to increase enrolment, access and equity.	ICT within the eductaion system To contribute to strengthening and expanding Tanzania's research capacity on the higher education level.	sida sida sida sida Total	out capacity development ict in teacher colleges research cooperation (muchs) research cooperation (udsm)	c c c c	0.9 1.5 2.2 4.4 13.1	1.5 0.7 2.2 4.4 21.0	0.6 0.0 1.4 2.1 47.1	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 48.9
1.18 Improved knowledge on entrepreneurship skills amongst youth		need to be rationalized Lack of timely and good quality data for management decisions across institutions Lack of reliable projections regarding	1.F.4 Improve quality and efficient provision of education for higher and technical education institutions in order to increase enrolment, access								
			improve their technical skills to equip them for a								

		positive impact on development.								
G. HIV/AIDS 1.19 Effective HIV and AIDS education, Environment and life skills programs offered in all primary, secondary schools and teachers colleges •	Issue: The environment section for the education sector, as stipulated into the environmental Act, is not yet established; reports and action plan on the state of environment in the sector is insufficiently known Issues: Continued need to accelerate the education sector response for prevention, care & support High prevalence rate within teachers Not clear what the follow-up to Arusha conference will be Obstacles: Need for internalisation of the AIDS strategy and broad distribution of the strategy to improve implementation process No workplace intervention for teachers in place No reliable data available on the impact of HIV/AIDS on the education system Monitoring system of interventions insufficient Slow response in stepping up efforts on prevention, long time focal points for HIV appointed but hardly any action	1.G.1 Undertake reforms in primary and secondary curricula, teacher training, teaching materials, assessment and examination, and school inspection to promote critical, creative and skill-based learning to incorporate HIV and AIDS and issues of environment, education for sustainability, health, sanitation, social equity, and shelter. 1.G.2 Enhance implementation of the school health programmes. 1.G.3 Ensure all primary and secondary schools provide effective HIV/AIDS lifeskills education starting from standard 3 or 4; expand reach of out-of-school youth programmes and ensure that life skills training is provided	DPs are commited to support the further development and implementation of the strategic plan, suc as prevention measures and care and support for children and teachers Supporting teachers to incorporate rights based HIV education into in and out of school activities and to strengthen life skills activities. Scale up of skill-based HIV education; develop & implement a life-planning skills programme Support to different initative on SRHR & HIV/AIDS that target youth and out of school youths through NGOs. scale up of skill-based HIV education; develop & implement a life-planning skills programme Supporting teachers to incorporate rights based HIV education into in and out of school activities and to strengthen life skills activities.	partner be ida Total	project hiv/aids awareness creation in prim multi-country hiv/aids program	status c c	y0607 0.3 25.6 25.9	y0708 0.7 20.0 20.7	y0809 0.6 0.8 1.4	y0910 0.3 0.0 0.3

			Issues:	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	DD 311 - 2.55							
H. Adult & Non-Formal			High adult illiteracy	1.H.1 Prioritise the	DPs will support full							
Education, & Culture			rate within adult	development,	integration of NF-	partner	project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910
Education, & Cattare			women in rural areas	funding and	Adult education	unicef	belsa- adolescent skills & knowledg	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.20 Reduced number of			Drop-out/street	implementation of	within the sector	unicef	belsa - adolescent protection and p	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
illiterate adults in rural areas			children	a cost-effective and	porgrammes and	unicef	belsa- adolescent skills & knowledg	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
initerate addits in rurar areas			Quality of AE/NFE	sustainable adult	budgeting process	unicef	belsa- adolescent skills & knowledg	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
% of adults, especially women			-	education		unicef	amca - legal reform and policy deve	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
in rural areas, that are literate			programmes Need for developing	programme;	DPs will support	unicef	belsa - adolescent protection and p	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
in rurai areas, that are interate		900/	1 0	expand cost-		unicef	belsa- adolescent skills & knowledg	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1010 1 1 1 6		80%	alternative educaton	effective, hands-on	GoT's effort to reduce illiteracy rate.	unicef	amca-the tanzania movement for and	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.21 Reduced number of			for out-of-school	training that	reduce illiteracy rate.	unicef	belsa- adolescent skills & knowledg	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
illiterate adults			children, youth and	prepares people to		unicef	belsa - adolescent protection and p	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			adults along with	secure their	DPs will promote	unicef	belsa- adolescent skills & knowledg	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of illiterate adults			ICBAE/COBET	livelihood.	further involvement	unicef	belsa - adolescent protection and p	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			Lack of monitoring	1.H.2 Special	of CSOs in the	unicef	belsa- adolescent skills & knowledg	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
 Literacy rate of population 			of 'COBET children'	alternative		unicef	belsa-adolescent mobidity and morta	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
aged 15+			who have been		process	unicef	belsa- adolescent skills & knowledg	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	3.8 mill	1.5 mill	mainstreamed into	educational		unicef	belsa-adolescent mobidity and morta	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
	(2005)	(2008)	formal education	facilities that are		unicef	belsa - adolescent protection and p	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
			Need for more	cost-effective and		unicef	belsa- adolescent skills & knowledg	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.22 Reduced numbers of young			attention to COBET	focused, including		unicef	belsa-adolescent mobidity and morta	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
people involved in COBET			Cohort 2	ICBAE for youth		unicef	belsa - adolescent protection and p	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
people involved in COBET			Lack of M&E	and adults, and		unicef	belsa- adolescent skills & knowledg	c	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
# of young people involved in			framework for	COBET for the			dcd-decentralization		0.2	0.0		0.0
COBET	224.000	70.566	AE/NFE	small proportion of		unicef unicef		c		0.0	0.0	0.0
COBET	234,000 (2004)	70,566	programmes	vulnerable children			belsa- adolescent skills & knowledg	С	0.4		0.0	
	(2004)	(2008)	Insufficient	for whom schools		unicef	belsa- adolescent skills & knowledg	С	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
			integration of these	are not appropriate.		unicef	belsa- adolescent skills & knowledg	c	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
1.23 Expanded and improved			C	1.H.3		unicef	belsa- adolescent skills & knowledg	c	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
participation in cultural			sub-sectors within			Total			3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
activities			education sector and	Institutionalise								
			weak link between	open and distance								
1.24 Increased numbers of			AE/NFE	learning for youth								
students/youth who are service			programmes under	not enrolled in								
orientated			Unit of Adult	formal secondary								
orientateu			Education VETA and	and vocational								
			FDC.	education								
				1.H.4 Enhance								
			Obstacles:	literacy education,								
			Shortage of learning	skills,								
			materials of	entrepreneurship								
			ICBAE/COBET	training and								
			Insufficient number	vocational								
			of trained facilitators									
			Absence of a clear	guidance to rural								
			guideline on how to	population								
			apply block grant	particularly women								
			system to out-of-	and youths								
			school children	1.H.5 Expand skills								
				training and basic								
			Lack of coordination	literacy for older								
			between	women and men to								
			ICBAE/COBET and	enable them to take								
			other programmes	new options as								
			initiated by CSOs.	they age								
			Lack of reliable data									
			on AE/NFE.	1.H.6 Expand and								
			Low capacity of	improve TUSEME,								
			Adult Education	Children Theatre								
	1	1	aut Zauvanon									

Goal 2: Improved survival, health and well-he	Coordinator at district level. Absence of a COBET type programme on secondary leve.! Shortfall of Community based AE/NFE centres. Low availability of libraries and therefore low acess to books and leaning material. Institute of Adult Education is not enough integrated in the education sector reform process and not allocated enough funds.	projects in Secondary and Primary Schools 1.H.7 Promote establishment of cultural centres that promote development dialogue at all levels basing on cultural and natural opportunities for development.	v vulnerable groups					
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Goal 2: Improved survival, health and well-being of all children and women and of especially vulnerable groups

o Life expectancy

	HEALTH BASKET						
partner	Project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910	
ca	health sector basket - zonal rollout	c	3.0	2.5	0.8	0.0	
dk	health sector programme iv	p	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	
dk	health sector programme iii - central	c	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	
dk	health sector programme iii - rehab.	c	1.9	2.0	2.1	0.0	
dk	health sector programme iii - distr	c	8.6	8.9	9.1	0.0	
ge	tanzgerman program to support hea	c	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8	
ge	health sector reform / reproductive	c	5.4	5.4	5.1	5.1	
ida	second health sector development	c	12.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	
ir	health basket	c	7.9	8.1	8.2	8.5	
nl	health sector co-funding	c	9.4	9.4	0.0	0.0	
swi	support health reform	c	5.5	4.9	4.6	4.9	
unfpa	health sector basket fund	p	0.0	0.8	1.0	1.0	
Total			59.9	48.2	36.1	40.2	

Operational Targets	Baseline (2005)	Targets (2010)	Issues and Obstacles	Cluster Strategies	DP strategic engagement	DP financial support (summary indicators)
Life expectancy Infant mortality ate Under-five mortality rate DPTHb3 coverage Proportion of under-fives moderately or severely stunted (height for age) Proportion of under-fives moderately or severely underweight (weight for age) Proportion of births attended by a skilled health worker			Higher unit costs of health interventions further constrains already insufficient resource base: • Commitment to AIDS Rx • Move to ACT (combination Rx to treat malaria, respond to & and		Overall support to MOHSW MTEF & District Grants Technical Support to health systems development TA & investment in labs for Avian Influenza	(Gammary mulcatoro)
% of persons with advanced HIV infection receiving ARV			avoid increased resistance)		Technical support to Epidemic Alert and	

combination therapy HIV prevalence amongst 15 - 24 yrs TB treatment cure rate			Adoption of new, additional & more expensive vaccines Multi Drug Resistant TB requiring new, more expensive drugs		response Health Systems Development Support to Ifakara Health Research & Development Centre WHO TA Essential health technologies							
			Lack of health professionals required to deliver services		WHO TA to health promotion Danida support to strategic initiatives							
A. Infant & Child Health			Lack of access to	2 4 1 I	Technical & policy	Infant m	ortality					
2.1 Reduced infant mortality.Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	95 (2002)	50	water & low sanitation coverage Power crises affects service delivery & cold chain	2.A.1 Improved neo- natal care and infant care and ensure screening of under-5s for development disabilities and targeted nutrition education and supplementation for undernourished	inputs through Maternal, Neonatal & Child Partnership Technical support to communicable diseases prevention and control (WHO)	partner be ja usaid Total	project primary health care project in kara in-country-training for paediatric field support: unicef rdts	status c c c	y0607 0.8 0.1 0.9 1.8	y0708 0.3 0.1 0.0 0.4	y0809 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.1	y0910 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
2.2 Reduced child (under five) mortality				children 2.A.2 Public health and primary preventive strategies such as broad access and use of ITNs, immunization, use of	FP, child health & environment (TACARE& JGI) 2.2 Technical support to child & adolescent	Immuniza partner	tion project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	154	79		safe and clean water, personal hygiene and sanitary measures, and promote greater	health (WHO) 2.A.4 Contribute	ec who Total	establishment of the infrastructure immunisation and vaccine development	c c	1.0 0.0 1.0	1.0 0.0 1.0	0.4 0.0 0.4	0.0 0.0 0.0
 DPTHb3 coverage Proportion of under-fives moderately or severely stunted (height for age) 				awareness and emphasize cost- effective interventions for reduction of water- related diseases, including	knowledge and experience through NATNETS working group							
 Proportion of under-fives moderately or severely underweight (weight for age) 				environmental health. 2.A.3 National strategy for parenting education	Smartnet social marketing (PSI) TNVS							

2.3 Reduced malaria-related mortality						noutro	municat	atatus	v0<07	v/0700	**U6VU	v0910
mortanty						partner	project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	•
						dfid	mosquito nets smitn	c	7.5	0.6	0.0	0.0
Hospital-based malaria-related	120/	00/				ec :-	improving the quality, effectivenes	c	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.0
mortality rate among under	12%	8%				ja	integrated malaria control project	С	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
fives	(2002)					nl	malaria prevention smartnet	С	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
						swi	itn - roll back malaria/netcell-itn	С	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0
						usaid	field support: vector contrl program	С	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
						usaid	field support: rpm+	С	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
						usaid	field support: who acts	С	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
						usaid	field support: vector control	С	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
						usaid	meda & nets	С	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
						who	malaria	С	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
B. Child Nutrition			T 1 C		T. 1 ' 10 1'	Total			17.6	1.8	0.4	0.0
B. Chua Nutrinon			Lack of appreciation	2.B.1 Promote sound	Technical & policy		• .		0.40=	0=00	0000	0010
44 5 1 10111 1 111			for role of nutrition	feeding and weaning	inputs through	partner	project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910
2.4 Reduced Child malnutrition			in economic growth	practices for infants,	Maternal, Neonatal &	ida	nutrition study		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
D 1			1.0	emphasising the need	Child Partnership	usaid	field support: a to z/hki	c	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prevalence rate of stunting in	40.004	2001	Misperception that	for parental attention	0 D 1 T/2 1 1 0	wfp	nutritional support among vulnerabl	с	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
under fives	43.8%	20%	nutrition is mainly	and primary care	2.B.1 Vitamin A &	Total			1.2	0.6	0.6	0.6
25 7 1 1 1			an issue of food	(grandparent), and care	zinc supplementation							
2.5 Reduced prevalence of			security	for infants and frequent	(HKI)							
wasting in under fives				feeding.								
			Limited nutrition	2.B.2 Roll out IMCI	2.B.1 Raising							
			knowledge at	throughout the country	awareness on nutrition-							
 Prevalence rate of wasting in 			household level	including the	poverty / health link &							
under fives				C	nutrition advocacy, and							
			Poor malnutrition	community-IMCI	support to reforms of							
			management at	strategy.	nutrition sector.							
			facility level									
	5.4%	2%			Training through ZTCs							
					(Arusha, Iringa,							
					Kigoma) for malaria &							
					IMCI roll-out							
C. Maternal Health				2.C:1. Public health	Technical & policy							
			Rights of/role of	and primary preventive	inputs through	partner	project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910
2.6 Reduced maternal			women	strategies improving	Maternal, Neonatal &	adb	health ii project: support to reduc	c	0.0	0.0	12.0	14.9
mortality				access to and proper	Child Partnership and	adb	three regions health study	c	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
-			Cultural preferences	use of ITNs; including	through Reproductive	ca	maternal and child health care - ma	c	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.7
 Maternal mortality (per 			-	availability of longer	Health Sub-Committee	ec	enabling and empowering poor rural	c	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
100,000)	529	265	Care-seeking	lasting ITNs, use of	of the DPG	ge	lgrp / lgcdg baskets	c	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.5
			behaviour	safe and clean water,		ir	health civil society tbd	c	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9
				personal hygiene and	WHO Making	nl	national fistula program	c	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.0
			Lack of demand	sanitary measures;	Pregnancy Safer	unfpa	life skills education	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
				improving access to	Initiative	unfpa	stronger voices	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			Lack of trained staff	and proper use of ITN.		unfpa	srh quality of service delivery zan	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			& specialized		2.C.3 Fistula programs	unfpa	twende na wakati	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			equipment	2.C.2 Strategies to	(AMREF/WDP)	unfpa	srh quality of service delivery	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
			- *	increase re-treatment		unfpa	improving quality of reproductive h	c	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
			Weak logistics	rates, including	2.C.4 Contraceptive	unfpa	improving quality of reproductive h	p	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
			systems	availability of longer	social marketing	unfpa	reproductive health zanzibar	c	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
			(quantification,	lasting ITNs	(TMARC)	unfpa	health sector strategic plan	p	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
			procurement,	2.C.3 Improve access		unfpa	improving quality of reproductive h	c	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
			distribution) of	to and quality of	Technical inputs	unicef	ecd - maternal health and child sur	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			contraceptives	maternal health	through Commodities	unicef	ecd - maternal health and child sur	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			1	services including:	& Logistics WG	unicef	ecd - maternal health and child sur	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
			History of low	antenatal care,	Co Logistics W C	unicef unicef	ecd - maternal health and child sur zanzibar - basic services	c c	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0

2.7 Increased coverage of births attended by trained personnel • Percent of births attended by a skilled health worker	50%	89%	prioritization in budgets	emergency obstetric care, post-natal care, and newborn care. 2.C.4 Promote and protect reproductive health rights including access to family planning services, contraceptives, adolescent reproductive health services, to allow choices and control of fertility outcomes by women and youth. 2.C.5 Targeted nutrition education and supplementation (to address micronutrient deficiencies) for pregnant women.	Procurement of contraceptives Long-term & permanent contraception (AQUIRE/Engender Health) FP advocacy FP forcasting and logistics support (DELIVER) 2.C.3 Strengthening antenatal care (ACCESS/JHPIEGO) 2.C.4 Enabling and empowering adolescents and poor rural women in 14 districts of Tanzania to improve their sexual and reproductive health status (Marie Stopes)	usaid usaid usaid who Total	social marketing (moh/private secto field support: deliver follow on field support: contraceptive procur making pregnancy safer	c c c c	0.6 0.8 0.9 0.0 9.5	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 5.1	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 16.8	0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 19.6
2.8 Reduced HIV prevalence of pregnant women amonst 15-24 years o % of HIV prevalence amongst 15 - 24 year pregnant women 2.9 Reduced HIV prevalence between 15-24 years • % of HIV prevalence between the ages of 15-24 years o % of persons with advanced HIV infection receiving ARV combination therapy o TB treatment cure rate	11 % (2004)	5%		2.D.1 Increase resources for effective HIV and AIDS prevention programs, including targeted and focused peer education, scaling up of STI screening and treatment, VCT services, condom use; and address stigma and discrimination.	Technical support to AIDS Policy analysis & system strengthening for AIDS (USG) Technical & policy inputs through the Care & Treatment Task Force 2.D.1: Strengthen capacity of districts in providing VCT services, STI screening, condom use Expansion of services VCT, screening, treatment	partner	project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910

	r	 	-							
2.10 Reduce HIV and AIDS			Social marketing of	nl	psi social marketing	c	1.6	3.2	3.7	3.0
prevalence among women and			condoms	no	tacaids	c	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
men with disabilities (among age				no	mkapa fellowship programme	c	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.0
group 15-35 years)			Prevention activities	no	support to care & treatment plan	c	4.6	3.0	2.9	1.4
				sida	hiv aids fund i	c	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
2.11 Increased the			Policy dialogue,	sida	hiv/aids care & treatment	c	7.4	7.4	0.0	0.0
knowledge of HIV/AIDS			advocacy &	swi	indegenous knowledge	c	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
transmission in the general			strengthening capacity	swi	hiv/aids initiatives	c	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
population.			of national level.	undp	increased access to comprehensive p	c	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
				undp	responding to hiv/aids	p	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
•			Blood safety, Injection	undp	mainstreaming hiv/aids in national	c	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
			safety	unfpa	un joint programme on hiv/aids (zac)	p	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
2.12 Reduce			,	unfpa	un joint programme on hiv/aids (tac	p	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.8
HIV/AIDS stigmatization			Counseling/Testing	unicef	ecd - maternal health and child sur	c	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
8			2 2	unicef	ecd - maternal, infant and child nu	c	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
			Lab services	usaid	africare (z'bar aids ngo cluster)	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
				usaid	amref voluntary counseling and test	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			Peer education	usaid	field support: africare	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
			programmes enhanced.	usaid	jane goodall inst /tacare	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
			Increased opportunities	usaid	field support: michigan fellows	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
			for VCT and	usaid	field support: cedpa/taacs	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
			counselling in rural	usaid	kilombero trust	c	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
			areas.	usaid	ovc - te	c	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
			arcus.	usaid	field support: population leaders p	c	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
			2.D.2	usaid	elizabeth glazier pediat. aids fndtn.	c	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
			Palliative Care:	usaid	gda	c	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
			TB/HIV,	usaid	tbd - police	c	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
			111111111111111111111111111111111111111	usaid	mildmay	c	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
			Scale up VCT & Care	usaid	field support: measure dhs	c	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
			& Support services for	usaid	field support: maternal/neonatal jh	c	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
			HIV/AIDS and related	usaid	field support: urc/qa/wd	c	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2.D.2 Scale up proven	TB	usaid	pasada	c	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
		non-ARV interventions	1 D	usaid	field support: urc/qa/wd (pmtc)	c	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
		including therapies	2.D.3:	usaid	field support: path	c	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
		such as natural or food		usaid	tbd - male involvement	c	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
		supplements, TB	Treatment/Drugs	usaid	field support: capacity/hcd	c	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
		prevention and	Assassment	usaid	field support: cdc	c	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
		treatment, and	Assessment,	usaid	field support: policy ii	c	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
		treatment of	accreditation & training & M&E	usaid	field support: measure evaluation	c	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
		opportunistic infections	& M&E	usaid	selian	c	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
		in PLHAs	A	usaid	bbc (will be allocated to another p	c	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
			Antiretrovial services	usaid	field support: contraceptive procur	c	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
			Cupport to DMTCT	usaid	field support: msh/mld & msh/rpm	c	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
			Support to PMTCT	usaid	program support costs	c	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
			through Maternal,	usaid	field support: youth net	c	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
			Neonatal & Child	usaid	tbd - palliative care/ovc	c	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
			Partnership and	usaid	care /tumaini voluntary sector heal	c	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
		2.D.3 Equitable,	national PMTCT	usaid	elizabeth glazier pediat. aids fndt	c	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		sustainable and cost-	Committee	usaid	social marketing (moh/private secto	c	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		effective access for all	a	usaid	youth net-fhi	С	3.0	60.8	60.8	60.8
		affected households to	Strengthen PMTCT	usaid	pact	c	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
		Anti Retro Viral	services by providing	usaid	tbd - youth	c	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
		(ARVs), with	management services,	usaid	amref voluntary counseling and test	c	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
		emphasize on ARV	products, TA,	usaid	field support: deliver	c	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
		education, prevention	expanding coverage via	wfp	support to food insecure households	c	0.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
		of mother to child	Antenatal clinics.	who	human immunodeficiency virus/acquir	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		transmission		who	child and adolescent health	c	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
		(PMTCT+) and support	2.D.4	Total			90.9	95.6	84.0	73.3
	•	* **								-

	for the mother after	Improve the health	
	delivery.	status & well-being of	
	denvery.	patients living with	Cross referenced
		HIV/AIDS	partner project statu s
			ida multi-country hiv/aids program c
		Establishing a referral	
		network for the care	
		and support to PLHA	
		and their families.	
		Strengthening the	
		capacity of local	
		organisations for	
		planning, delivering,	
	2.D.4 Implement and	coordinating and	
	support a program of	evaluating the support	
	continuity of care for		
		services to PLHA in	
	PLHAs including	their homes.	
	community-based		
	initiatives for example	Support to three home	
	home based care, basic	based care	
	support for food, water,	programmes.	
	housing, gloves and	programmes.	
	psychosocial support.	2D5D:6 1	
		2.D.5 Reinforced	
	Promote and	existing health care	
	implement programme	structures, conducive to	
	with particular	new interventions (e.g.	
	attention to women,	ARV treatment, active	
	children, PLHAs	TB case finding)	
	elderly carers, widows		
		Upgrade capacity to	
	and child headed	evaluate and monitor	
	households.	the impact of improved	
		health care	
		infrastructure and new	
		interventions, including	
		drugs and vaccines for	
		HIV, TB and malaria	
		Support prevention	
		initiatives targeting	
		young people through	
		NGOs.	
		2 D 6 HIV provention	
		2.D.6 HIV prevention	
	2.D.5 Link community	among women & out of	
	based initiatives to	school youth; HIV	
	facilities within the	prevention & sex work;	
	continuity of care	gender & HIV/AIDS.	
	framework that		
	provides long-term		
	care and management		
	of highly burdening		
	chronic conditions such		
	as HIV and AIDS,		
	tuberculosis, and		
	cardiovascular diseases		
	cardiovasculai diseases		
 	 1	Į.	

E. HUMAN RESOURCES & MANAGEMENT 2.13 Health Boards and Facility Committees in place and operational in all districts. 2.14 Service delivery agreements operational and effective.	Global demand for health professionals Unresponsive civil service policies & procedures Limited production Lack of incentives to	2.D.6 Integrate measures to address gender inequalities and inequities that result in higher HIV prevalence rates among women and girls. 2.E.1 Evaluate and critically assess the human resource development strategy in the health sector to identify gaps in skills among health workers and execute a plan for immediate training in key areas, including	HRH Task Force, linking TZ with regional /global work on HRH, bringing HRH expert to TZ Technical support & support to policy development through SWAp Technical	partner dk ja who who who Total	project health sector programme iii - qds strengthening of local health syste policy making for health in develop essential health technologies human resources for health	status c p c c	y0607 5.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.7 5.8	y0708 4.9 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.7 6.0	y0809 4.4 0.4 0.0 0.0 4.8	y0910 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
2.15 Regional Health Management Teams in place, activated and operational. 2.16 Promoted knowledge-based care among health workers for attending among others, people with disabilities and elderly.	work in rural areas Domestic market for trained professional to work outside sector Weak commitment to partnerships with private (for profit & not for profit) providers Lack of staff results in lack of supervision of staff	special health needs of older and disabled persons. 2.E.2 Hire and equitably deploy health workers with particular attention to underserved villages/communities, including to resolve current obstacles to hiring and placement, enable councils to recruit effectively, establish an incentive package for "hardship posts", and streamline transfer procedures and practices 2.E.3 Finalize establishment of Health Boards and Health Facility Committees ensuring broad representation including marginalized groups, and effective	Committee Technical support to HRH Morogoro Health Project Recruit and train skilled professionals on HIV/AIDS working in rural areas. 2.14 Share regional & global knowledge on PPP in health & support development of service agreements (through PPP WG) 2.15 District capacity building 2.16 Strengthening zonal training centres	Health partner fao usaid who Total	undetermined project emergency assistance for early dete avian influenza epidemic alert and response	status c c c	y0607 0.0 0.8 0.0 0.8	y0708 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	y0809 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	y0910 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

	operation of these committees to monitor quality and accessibility of health services, public-private partnership agreements in provision of quality health services enhanced. 2.E.4 Regional Health Management Teams established that have the capacity to provide
	the capacity to provide adequate and dynamic
	support to Council Health Management
	Teams with delineated responsibilities and authority.
Goal 3: Increased access to clean affordable and safe water sanitation	n decent shelter and a safe and sustainable environment and thereby, reduced vulnerability from environmental risk

Goal 3: Increased access to clean, affordable and safe water, sanitation, decent shelter and a safe and sustainable environment and thereby, reduced vulnerability from environmental risk.

Operational Targets	Baseline (2005)	Targets (2010)	Issues and Obstacles	Cluster Strategies	DP strategic engagement			DP financi (summary					
 A. Water 3.1 Increased proportion of rural population with access to clean and safe water. Percent of rural population with access to clean and safe water within 30 minutes of time spent on collection of water 3.2 Increased urban population with access to clean and safe water Proportion of population with access to piped or protected water as their main drinking water source 	53 % (2003) 73% (2003)	90%	fragmentation and project orientation on both Government and DP sides impeding progress towards systemic approaches required for progress toward universal access	3.A.1 Increase sustainable access to inexpensive and reliable sources of water in both rural and urban areas. 3.A.2 Sustainable management of catchment forest areas 3.A.3 Apply life line tariffs that ensures affordability of access to safe water, especially in rural areas and focusing on vulnerable households, including older people headed household 3.A.4 Implementation of water policy and water related regulation frameworks	Strategic support in preparation of National Water Sector Development Strategy and Water Sector Development Programme Joint Appraisal of Water Sector Development Program Participation in Sector Working Group Dialogue activities	partner	project		status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910

ı	Í	i			1	1						
						habitat	lvwatsan(1)	c	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.4
						habitat	lvwatsan(1)	c	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.2
						habitat	water for african cities(2)	c	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
						ida	dar water supply and sanitation	c	8.0	4.0	4.0	0.0
						ida	rural water supply	c	8.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
						ida	water sector support program	p	16.0	24.0	40.0	32.0
						ja	the study for rural water supply in	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
						ja	the rural water supply proejct in c	p	0.0	8.0	8.6	0.0
						ja	the study on groundwater resources	c	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
						ja	strengthening urban water supply ma	p	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0
						ja	training programme on rural water s	p	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0
						ja	the project for zanzibar urban wate	c	11.8	7.7	0.0	0.0
						swi	water infrastructure projects/ppps	c	2.6	3.9	4.5	2.5
						undp	improved community access to safe,	p	1.5	3.0	3.0	3.0
						unesco	capacity building for mitigating wa	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
						unicef		c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
						Total			124.8	132.3	127.4	88.6
						Cross r	referenced					
						partner	project	stat us				
						ida	dar water supply and sanitation	c				
						ida	rural water supply	c				
						ida	water sector support program	p				
								r				
B. Sanitation & Waste			the above applies:	3.B.1 Expansion,					0.60=	0=00	0000	0010
Management			additionally, unclear	rehabilitation and	Support in the	partner	project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910
			responsibilities for	construction of urban	establishment of the	adb	rural water supply and sanitation p	c	0.0	20.5	20.6	20.6
3.3 Increased access to			and insufficient	sewerage and drainage	Sanitation and	ge	zanzibar sanitation & solid waste ii	c	2.7	2.3	0.0	0.0
improved sewage facilities in			attention to	systems.	Hygiene Thematic	Total			2.7	22.8	20.6	20.6
respective urban areas			sanitation, solid	•	Working Group							
			waste management,	3.B.2 Improve solid								
 Percent of population in rural 			and hygiene	waste management and	Assistance in							
areas with access to sewerage	17 %	30%		ecological sanitation, and	formulation of							
facilities	(2003)		Urban areas growth	promote hygienic	National	Cross r	referenced					
	, ,		rates are more than	household practices, in	Handwashing	partner	project	status				
% of schools having adequate			double as high as	rural areas and urban	Programme	ca	nile environment *	c				
sanitation facilities (as per		100%	rural ditto. Urban	settlements.		dk	wetlands component	c				
Policy)		10070	areas are as average	3.B.3 Develop incentives	Assistance in	dk	sustainable morogoro project	c				
Toucy)			less poor, but	for income generating	preparation of	dk	wetlands malagarasi	c				
0/ of moon to with mooning to			inequalities are	opportunities and	Strategic Sanitation	dk	sustainable moshi project	c				
% of people with access to having a print tion facilities.		050/	higher Urban	investment in waste	Plan for Dar es	dk	sustainable iringa project	c				
basic sanitation facilities		95%	population exceeds	management	Salaam	dk	sustainable cities project	c				
240 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			the carrying capacity	•	Salaani	dk	environment sector programme	p				
3.4 Reduce households living in			of urban	3.B.4 Ensure adequate		usaid	biodiversity conserved in targeted	c				
slums without adequate basic			infrastructure, and	sanitation facilities at all	DPs specifically							
essential utilities				public institutions –	supporting urban							
			urban areas face an	schools, health centres,	development will	1						
3.5 Increased number of schools			increase in urban	markets and public	work together,	1						
with adequate sanitary facilities			dwellers without	places, including access	whether within the							
			tenure and a decrease	for disabled.	context of the LGR-							
 % of schools with adequate 			or stagnation in		DP and/or DPG-	1						
sanitary facilities			service provision per		Environment.							
			capita.			1						
3.6 Increased acces to basic		100%	Urban councils need			1						
sanitation			funds to invest in		DPs will support the							
Same and a second			urban development.		further development							
% of people with access to			Urban areas pose a		of the Governments	1						
- % OF DEODIE WITH ACCESS TO	İ	1				1						

 basic sanitation 3.7 Reduce Cholera out-breaks by half by 2010. No. of reported cholera cases 		100%	health risk.		Urban Framework, specifically the policy process and the urban window in LGCDG, and participate in Government led coordination							
C. Pollution 3.8 Reduced water related environmental pollution levels • Water related environmental pollution levels 3.9 Reduction in harmful industrial and agricultural effluents	20 % (2003)	10%	Pollution increases with the increased population, urbanisation, and economic development. Environmental Management Act (and the first regulations and standards) is in place but there is a general lack of awareness of the environmental challenges, the Act incl. the link to health aspects.	3.C.1 Implementation of pollution control, occupational health and safety standards and environmental management as specified under sectoral guidelines and the Environmental Management Act. 3.C.2 Implementation of national environment education strategy with focus to increase awareness on issues of health and environmental risks. 3.C.3 Enhance education and awareness creation on the occupational health and safety standards	DPs will work in Environment Working Group for a coherent EMA implementation supported by DPs in a harmonised and aligned manner (incl. establishment of a basket). Please note the health sector is chosen as one of the first batch MDAs. DPs will utilise the EMA PRBS PAF indicator to raise the issue of environmental mainstreaming in accordance with the Act DPs will support PER (ToR available), which amongst others will identify how MKUKUTA's EMA obligations can be fulfilled DPs will utilise the MMS EIA indicator to track and discuss progress of EMA implementation	partner unido Total	project enabling environment for eliminatio	status C	y0607 0.0 0.0	y0708 0.0 0.0	y0809 0.0 0.0	y0910 0.0 0.0
D. Planning & Human Settlements 3.10 Planned and serviced urban settlements with functioning town planning procedures in place 3.11 Increased number of people having secure tenure of land and properties that can be mortgaged, and women/men have equal rights to access,			Lack of understanding of demand and access issues of the poor Weak exemption systems & underpaid staff result in unofficial charges Lack of knowledge of exemption rules by clients & staff	3.D.1 Municipal authorities and institutions to prepare integrated urban development plans for 25% of identified settlements in the country 3.D.2 Preferential treatment of vulnerable groups, particularly women, in public land programs such as titling and land reform. Special	DPs specifically supporting urban development will work together, whether within the context of the LGR-DP and/or DPG-Environment. DPs will support the further development of the Governments	partner habitat habitat habitat Total	project citywide slums upgrading programme loan gurantee fund to women's housi safer cities programme(4)	status c c c	y0607 0.1 0.2 0.4	y0708 0.2 0.0 0.2 0.4	y0809 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.1	y0910 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

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ownership and inheritance.	***	attention to eliminating	Urban Framework,	
	Wrong mix inputs	the bottle necks for	specifically the	
	(staff, infrastructure,	women and widows to	policy process and	
	drugs, training,	access credit.	the urban window in	
	maintenance) wastes	3.D.3 Regularize	LGCDG, and	
	limited resources	unplanned settlement and	participate in	
	(empty health	increase production of	Government led	
	facilities &	surveyed high-density	coordination	
	unmaintained equip.	plots, with basic		
	attest to this	infrastructure, and ensure		
	problem)	titles are issued to all		
		plots allocated.		
	Limited	*		
	skills/capacity in	3.D.4 Adopt National		
	pharmaceutical	Housing Program,		
	logistics	promote participation of		
		private sector in housing,		
	Urban areas growth	enhance appropriate and		
	rates are more than	affordable housing		
	double as high as	materials and		
	rural ditto. Urban	construction technology,		
	areas are as average	increase availability of		
	less poor, but	low cost housing and		
	inequalities are	serviced plots to the most		
	higher Urban	needy members of society		
	population exceeds	(including the disabled).		
	the carrying capacity	3.D.5 Implement land use		
	of urban	and management plans –		
	infrastructure, and	planned settlements –		
	urban areas face an	Land Act 1999.		
	increase in urban	Land Act 1999.		
	dwellers without			
	tenure and a decrease			
	or stagnation in			
	service provision per			
	capita.			
	Urban councils need			
	funds to invest in			
	urban development.			
	Urban areas pose a			
E V. L Lilte 0 E	health risk.		DD!!!!t	
E. Vulnerability & Environmental	Environment is	3.E.1 Improved land	DPs will assist	Cross referenced
Conservation and Disaster	under pressure with	management and	government in	
Management	the increased	adoption of water	developing more	partner project status
2.12 D. J	population,	conservation	coherent and	usaid biodiversity conserved in targeted c
3.12 Reduced vulnerability to	urbanisation, and	technologies, and	comprehensive	
environmental disasters	economic	implementation of	preventive	
·	development.	national plans under	interventions and	
212 7/4	The recent/current	MEAs to halt	permanent response	
3.13 Natural resources and	water/energy crisis,	desertification and land	mechanisms – and	
other ecosystems that people	caused by drought	degradation, and restore	less fragmented, ad	
depend upon for production and	and lack of	degraded lands.	hoc, and	
reproduction conserved	preventive	3.E.2 Build capacity of	contradictory interventions	
	interventions	LGA and NEMC to	interventions	
o Total area managed by	(sustainable water	manage natural	DD!!! - '	
mandated local institutions for	management, and /or	ecosystems and protect	DPs will engage in	
the purposes of community		1135) Stems and protect	the NAPA process	

Management Act is in place and GoT has signed up to a number of MEAs, but these are not yet fully implemented and enforced. Strategy for Urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchment is intended to respond to the current crisis in the context of EMA A National Adaptation Plan of		<u> </u>			
a.14 Reduction in land degradation and loss of biodiversity a biodiversity biodiversity a biodiversity biodiversity a biodiversity b	based natural resources	less hydropower	resources from undue	where possible and	
Sala Reduction in land degradation and loss of biodiversity Environmental Management Act is in place and GoT has signed up to a number of MEAs, but these are not yet fully implemented and enforced. Strategy for Urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchment is in the context of EMA A National Adaptation Plan of	management	dependency) is an	negative impacts through	assist in setting	
Management Act is in place and GoT has signed up to a number of MEAs, but these are not yet fully implemented and enforced. Strategy for Urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchment is intended to respond to the current crisis in the context of EMA A National Adaptation Plan of		example of this.	the implementation of	Climate Change on	
degradation and loss of biodiversity in place and GoT has signed up to a number of MEAs, but these are not yet fully implemented and enforced. Strategy for Urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchment is intended to respond to the current crisis in the context of EMA A National Adaptation Plan of Management Act is in place and GoT has signed up to a number of MEAs, but these are not yet fully implemented and enforced. Strategy for Urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchment is intended to respond to the current crisis in the context of EMA A National Adaptation Plan of	3.14 Reduction in land	Environmental	natural resource	the agenda in GoT	
in place and GoT has signed up to a number of MEAs, but these are not yet fully implemented and enforced. Strategy for Urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchment is intended to respond to the current crisis in the context of EMA A National Adaptation Plan of A National Adaptation Plan of	degradation and loss of		management plans	planning.	
signed up to a number of MEAs, but these are not yet fully implemented and enforced. Strategy for Urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchment is intended to respond to the current crisis in the context of EMA A National Adaptation Plan of	biodiversity	<u> </u>	3 E 3 Implementation of		
number of MEAs, but these are not yet fully implemented and enforced. Strategy for Urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchment is intended to respond to the current crisis in the context of EMA A National Adaptation Plan of	•			DPs will support	
but these are not yet fully implemented and enforced. Strategy for Urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchment is intended to respond to the current crisis in the context of EMA A National Adaptation Plan of		Ű I			
fully implemented and enforced. Strategy for Urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchment is intended to respond to the current crisis in the context of EMA A National Adaptation Plan of fully implemented and enforced. Strategy for Urgent Actions on Land Dut in place post disaster actions/responses. (e.g. flooding, drought and refugees influx) and put in place post disaster actions/responses. DPs will work in Environment Working Group for a coherent EMA implementation supported by DPs in a harmonised and aligned manner (incl.					
and enforced. Strategy for Urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchment is intended to respond to the current crisis in the context of EMA A National Adaptation Plan of and refugees influx) and put in place post disaster actions/responses. DPs will work in Environment Working Group for a coherent EMA implementation supported by DPs in a harmonised and aligned manner (incl.					
Strategy for Urgent Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchment is intended to respond to the current crisis in the context of EMA A National Adaptation Plan of put in place post disaster actions/responses. put in place post disaster actions/responses. DPs will work in Environment Working Group for a coherent EMA implementation supported by DPs in a harmonised and aligned manner (incl.)					
Actions on Land Degradation and Water Catchment is intended to respond to the current crisis in the context of EMA A National Adaptation Plan of A National Adaptation Plan of A Nations on Land Degradation and Water Catchment is intended to respond to the current crisis in the context of EMA A National Adaptation Plan of		Strategy for Urgent			
Water Catchment is intended to respond to the current crisis in the context of EMA A National Adaptation Plan of DPs will work in Environment Working Group for a coherent EMA implementation supported by DPs in a larmonised and aligned manner (incl.		Actions on Land	actions/responses.	implementing MEAs	
Environment Working Group for a coherent EMA implementation supported by DPs in a harmonised and Adaptation Plan of Environment Working Group for a coherent EMA implementation supported by DPs in a harmonised and aligned manner (incl.		Degradation and	_		
Working Group for a coherent EMA implementation supported by DPs in a harmonised and aligned manner (incl.		Water Catchment is			
in the context of EMA in the context of implementation supported by DPs in a harmonised and aligned manner (incl.		intended to respond			
implementation supported by DPs in A National Adaptation Plan of implementation supported and a harmonised and aligned manner (incl.		to the current crisis			
supported by DPs in A National Adaptation Plan of supported by DPs in a harmonised and aligned manner (incl.		in the context of			
A National a harmonised and aligned manner (incl. Adaptation Plan of		EMA			
A National aligned manner (incl. Adaptation Plan of					
Adaptation Flan of					
Action (NAPA) establishment of a					
hoofret)		Action (NAPA)			
process, in the				vasket).	
context of climate					
change, is on-going change		<u> </u>			

Goal 4: Adequate social protection and rights of the vulnerable and needy groups with basic needs and services

Operational Targets	Baseline (2005)	Targets (2010)	Issues and Obstacles	Cluster Strategies	DP strategic engagement		DP financi (summary					
A. Social Protection 4.1 Increased number of orphans and most vulnerable children reached with effective social protection measures o Proportion of orphaned children o 4.2 • Percent of children and adults with disabilities reached with effective social protection measures • Proportion of children with disability attending primary school		20 %		4.A.1 Undertake a baseline study, disaggregated by age, gender and disability, to provide baseline figures for the identified operational outcomes, and establish appropriate targets for 2010. Test, pilot and develop social protection schemes 4.A.2 Persons who provide care for vulnerable people are provided with support. 4.A.3 Explore a means of providing social protection through monthly pensions to meet basic needs.		partner ec ida unicef unicef Total	project securing a stronger future for youn second social action fund belsa-adolescent mobidity and morta dcd - social security systems	status c c c	y0607 0.8 20.0 0.0 0.0 20.8	y0708 0.8 40.0 0.0 0.0 40.8	y0809 0.3 40.0 0.0 0.0 40.3	y0910 0.0 12.0 0.0 0.0 12.0

Percent of eligible older people reached with effective social protection measures Poverty Head Count ratio of Female Headed Households 4.4 Reduced violence against women	40 %									
B. Support to Vulnerable Groups		4.B.1 Establish a set of	strategies to support							
D. Support to Variet aste Groups		high quality interventions	OVC and housholds	partner	project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910
4.5 Increased capacity of poor		focused on persons with	affected by AIDS	dfid	refugee assistance	c	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0
households to care for		disabilities, PLHAs, those		dk	refugee host areas programme iii	р	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
vulnerable groups targeting,		chronically ill and the	introduction of	dk	refugee host areas programme ii	c	6.8	1.8	1.3	0.0
older people, orphans, other			home-based care	ec	improving the quality of life of di	c	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
vulnerable children and		elderly including,		ec	youth with disabilities community p	c	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
PLWHAs.		children, as appropriate:	4.B.1 Vocational	ec	block grant for different actions	c	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0
•		access to social services;	training for OVCs	ec	block grant for different actions	c	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
		access to credit;		fao	emergency supply of maize seeds to	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
		exemptions from cost-		fao	emergency supply of maize seeds to	c	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
		sharing; home-based care;		fao	emergency supply of seeds to drough	c	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		education and vocational		fao	emergency supply of maize seeds to	c	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
		training; transfers and		fao	emergency supply of maize seeds to	c	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
		pensions.		ilo	regular budget for technical cooepr	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		4.B.2 Strengthen the		ilo	employment creation in municipal se	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		ability of local authorities		ilo	combat hazardous child labour in to	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
		to identify most		ilo	ilo-dci partnership programme (wome	c	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
		vulnerable persons and		undp	enhanced government capacity for di	p	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
		provide supports that		unesco	promoting gender and equality	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		include improved access		unesco	youth and human right	c	0.1	2.3	0.0	0.0
		to government services		unesco	expanding access to quality ecce, i	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
		and increased capacity of		unfpa	zanzibar advocacy and gender	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		families, communities		unfpa	gender	p	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
		and local institutions to		unfpa	mcdgc interim plan	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
		meet the needs of the		unfpa	gender based violence (ngo tbd)	p	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
		most vulnerable		unfpa	gender	p	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
		4.B.3 Assist HIV/AIDS		unher	local integration/ urban caseload	c	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0
		affected households		unher	support to refugee hosting areas	c	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
		headed by young women,		unher	repatriation to burundi and the drc	c	4.2	5.7	0.0	0.0
		children and aged with		unher	care and maintenance	c	8.9	8.4	0.0	0.0
		supports, such as		unicef	belsa - adolescent protection and p	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		increased access to social		unicef	belsa - adolescent protection and p	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		services; access to credit;		unicef	belsa- adolescent skills & knowledg	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		exemptions from cost-		unicef	belsa - adolescent protection and p	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		sharing; home-based care;		unicef	belsa - adolescent protection and p	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		education and vocational		unicef	belsa - adolescent protection and p	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		training; transfers and		unicef	epr- vulnerability analysis and map	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		pensions.		unicef	amca-the tanzania movement for and	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
		pensions.		unicef	amca-the tanzania movement for and	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
				unicef	amca-the tanzania movement for and	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
				unicef	belsa-adolescent mobidity and morta	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
				unicef	belsa- adolescent skills & knowledg	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
				unicef	dcd - social security systems	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
				unicef	belsa - adolescent protection and p	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
				unicef	belsa- adolescent skills & knowledg	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0

				unicef	amca-the tanzania movement for and	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
				unicef	belsa-adolescent mobidity and morta	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
				unicef	belsa-adolescent mobidity and morta	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
				unicef	dcd - community-based capacity deve	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
				unicef	belsa-adolescent mobidity and morta	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
				unicef	epr - emergency preparedness and re	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
				unicef	ecd - policy, institutional support	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
				unicef	belsa - adolescent protection and p	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
				unicef	child protection and participation	p	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
				unicef	basic education and life skills	p	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
				unicef	young child survival and development	p	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
				wfp	support to food security and disast	c	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.9
				Total			38.0	31.6	11.1	9.5
				Cross ref						
				partner	project	status				
				ida	second social action fund	c				
C. Child Protection & Rights			4.C.1 Develop and					0.5.	05	
			implement sector-based	partner	project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910
4.6 Reduced			programmes for reducing	ilo	ipec/time bound programme on the wo	c	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
proportion of children in labour			worst forms of child	ilo	support for the time-bound programm	c	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.0
country wide, and avail to them			labour	Total			2.1	0.6	0.0	0.0
alternatives including enrolment										
in primary education, COBET			4.C.2 Educate							
and employable vocational			communities on basic							
			rights of a child including							
education skills training.			the fight against child							
			labour; develop and							
Proportion of children working										
and not going to school			implement programmes							
			targeting reduction of							
			child labour and rights of							
			orphans and vulnerable							
			children (OVCs)							
	25 %	10 %	4.C.3 Review and amend							
	23 /0	10 /0	laws, policies and							
			national strategies to the							
	1	1	best interests of children,							
	1	1	and develop action plan							
	1	1	for implementation of							
	1	1	forthcoming Children's							
			Act.							
D. Increase Access of the Rural	<u> </u>	1	4 D 1 D-4 in . 1							
Population to Modern Energy	1	1	4.D.1 Put in place right							
	1	1	institutional arrangement							
Services	1	1	to increase rural people's							
45 5 44 4			access to modern energy							
4.7 Institution	1	1	4.D.2 Facilitate the fast							
arrangement for rural energy	1	1	uptake of new and							
development established and	1	1								
strengthened	1	1	renewable sources of							
	1	1	energy							
4.8 Increased contribution of	1	1	4.D.3 Develop and							
solar, wind and biomass and coal	1	1	promote the use of non-							
for electricity generation	1	1	wood fuels for cooking							
			and other thermal							
 Percent Contribution of solar, 		1	and other thermal							

wind and biomass and coal for			applications			
electricity generation						
	0.5% (2003)	3%				
4.9 Increased use of alternatives to wood fuels for cooking						
Percent of the population using alternatives to wood fuels for cooking College Systems in place to any		10 %				

Goal 5: Systems in place to ensure effective universal access to quality public services that are affordable and available

Operational Targets	Baseline (2005)	Targets (2010)	Issues and Obstacles	Cluster Strategies	DP strategic engagement		DP financ (summary					
 A. Roads 5.1 Improve network of passable (good/fair condition) rural roads Percent roads of passable (good/fair condition) rural roads 	50%	75%		5.A.1 Ensure the basic infrastructure exists, in particular adequate facilities and a network of passable roads, to enable the delivery of basic social services.								
B. Schools & Health Facilities 5.2 Schools and health facilities in the urban and rural areas have the required mix of skilled and motivated workers • Percent of Schools with required mix of skilled workers o Proportion of population reporting to be satisfied with health services. • Percent of Schools with required mix of skilled workers		90%		5.B.1 Increase absolute resources for basic social services. 5.B.2 Urgently ensure that skilled and motivated personnel in social services are hired, equitably deployed, fairly remunerated, and supervised to ensure performance and accountability.	HRH Task Force, linking TZ with regional /global work on HRH. 5.B.1 Improve the quality iof church run health services and schools	partner adb ge usaid Total	project first health rehabilitation project joint social services programme hea support to zonel training centre (g	status c c c	y0607 5.1 1.3 0.5 6.9	y0708 3.6 2.1 0.0 5.7	y0809 0.0 0.6 0.0 0.6	y0910 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
C. Social & Service Sectors 5.3 Skilled personnel in social sectors infrastructure and utilities are attending to their tasks and executing their obligations accordingly.				5.C.1 Strengthen district level referral systems to enable swift and appropriate access to higher levels of care as required. 5.C.2 Ensure adequate access to basic essential utilities (safe and clean	Provide technical inputs through the Hospital Reform Task Force District health infrastructure rehabilitation component	partner	project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910

			water, electricity and other cost-effective energy sources, roads, and sewerage lines) in existing unplanned and new planned urban areas. 5.C.3 Facilitate skilled personnel in social sectors, infrastructure and utilities with incentive packages including tools for favourable working environment.	District Health Improvement Program Capital development Grant 5.C.1 Hospital Management Construction: Muhimbilli Orthopedic Institute	unesco unesco who Total	improving quality teaching and lear improving quality teaching and lear violence, injuries and disabilities	c c	0.6 0.9 0.0 4.3	0.0 0.0 0.0 2.6	0.0 0.0 0.0 3.2	0.0 0.0 0.0 2.2
D. Access to Health Services 5.4 Improve accessibility to health services by geographical coverage • % of Household to be within 5 km of health service units. 5.5 Improved healt care for eligible older people • % of eligible older people provided with free medical care and attended by specialized medical personnel • Proportion of elderly accessing medical exemptions at public health facilities	100%	Lack of understanding of demand and access issues of the poor Weak exemption systems & underpaid staff result in unofficial charges Lack of knowledge of exemption rules by clients & staff Wrong mix inputs (staff, infrastructure, drugs, training, maintenance) wastes limited resources (empty health facilities & unmaintained equip. attest to this problem) Limited skills/capacity in pharmaceutical logistics	5.D.1 Improve effective and equitable utilization of public funds particularly for services impacting the poor and vulnerable 5.D.2 Eliminate all forms of barriers to health care by exempting the poor, pregnant women, older persons and disabled persons, children and removing unofficial charges and reduce distance to, and improve treatment.	Technical support & support to policy development through SWAp Technical Committee 5.D.1. Review of MTEF & Conduct annual PER Community-Based Health Care Community-Based Health Initiative 5.D.2 Technical advice to health financing Support to development of health financing strategy Technical & policy advice through Hospital Reform WG 5.D.2 Make available sufficient trained human resources for the comprehensive home, community-based and center based rehabilitation services Improvement of living conditions of the target group Improvement of lives of disabled persons	partner dk ge swi usaid who who who who Total	project health sector programme iii - zanzi district health improvement program orthopaedic (moi) community based health initiatives field support: access sustainable health financing and so tuberculosis essential medicines health promotion communicable diseases prevention an health systems policies and service	status	y0607 1.8 0.7 0.2 0.4 1.5 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 4.9	y0708 1.7 0.3 0.4 0.8 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 3.5	y0809 1.7 0.0 0.4 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 2.8	y0910 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 1.2

		5.D.3 Implement and fulfil current plans for rehabilitation of health facilities, in order to increase quality of services provided particularly at the primary care level 5.D.4 Ensure older people are provided with identity cards to access free medical treatment. 5.D.5 Rationalize allocation of drugs and supplies at the facility and district level including meeting localised need and burden of disease, and instituting stronger mechanisms to audit the drug supply and distribution chain	by restoring abilities and reducing disabling effects (CCBRT) 5.D.2 Youth with Disabilities Community Programme (FIDA) 5.D.3. DHIRC provides financial support and TA on rehabilitation to PHC facilities Rehabilitation of Muhimbili & Urban Health Facilities District Hospital investments in Mtwara & Tanga 5.D.5. Establishing WG on pharmaceuticals to coordinate and facilitate technical & policy advice Technical Support to non communicable diseases (WHO) Support to improving drug supply & use							
E. Partnerships & Planning	Commitment to	distribution chain. 5.E.1 Put in place systems	5.6 PPP WG,							
5.6 Partnerships with CSOs and the private sector in expansion and provision of quality social services are in place.	partnerships with private sector weak Low capacity to public sector to manage contracts Weak private sector capacity	for gathering, analysing and utilizing data on access, use and outcomes. Disaggregate data by gender, age, incomestatus, and geographical location, (other) in order to inform equity	advocacy, analytical work & TA on PPP Support ADDOs to introduce ACTs Support to CSSC (infrastructure & mgmt)	partner ec swi Total	project tanzania gender networking programme health research ihrdc	c c c	y0607 0.0 0.1 0.1	y0708 0.3 0.2 0.5	y0809 0.0 0.2 0.2	y0910 0.0 0.2 0.2

5.7 Realistic, streamlined and useful systems for planning and data analysis are in place •	Public sector still prioritizes service delivery function over stewardship Data collection & analysis has traditionally been for projects/donors. Demand for information is limited.	indicators.	Support to APHTA to strengthen PPP 5.E.1 MOH M&E WG, National Panel Survey comprising core modules on: household roster, health, education, housing characteristics, consumption, assets, shocks, savings & credit.	
	Need to build capacity to analyze data and organize information so that it can be used by planners/policy makers at all levels.		Analyses and dissemination of DHS and other surveys Integrating Avian Influenza into ICDR	

CLUSTER 3: GOVERNANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Budget Support (18% of total budget support)

Broad Outcomes

- 1. Good governance and the rule of law are ensured
- 2. Leaders and public servants are accountable to the people through the effective reduction of corruption and public access to information
- 3. Democracy and political and social tolerance are deepened
- 4. Peace, political stability, national unity and social cohesion are cultivated and sustained

Goal 1. Structures and systems of governance as well as the rule of law are democratic, participatory, representative, accountable and inclusive.

Operational Targets	Baseline (2005)	Targets 2010	Issues and Obstacles	Cluster Strategies	DP strategic engagement		DP financial (summary in					
1.1 Ensure representative,			Capacity of representative	1.1.1 Scale up and follow up on the implementation of all the	Institute a formal		, <u>,</u>	ŕ				
inclusive (poor			bodies to hold	components of the National	dialogue with	partner	project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910
and vulnerable			government	Framework on Good Governance.	oversight and	dfid	save the children fund strategic gr	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
			accountable.		watchdog	dfid	ngo policy forum	c	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
groups) and				1.1.2 Improve capacity of	institutions.	dfid	women's dignity project strategic g	c	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0
accountable			Laws,	representative bodies at all levels,	Greater	dfid	wateraid strategic grant agreement	c	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
governance			regulations that	including Parliament to perform	harmonisation of DP	dfid	support to parliament (through usaid)	c	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.0
institutions			impede	oversight functions; and ensure that	support to	dfid	communication and access to informa	c	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.0
operating at all			development in	separation of powers between the	Parliament.	dfid	support to znz poverty reduction	c	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
levels			this area.	Executive, Judiciary and Legislation		dfid	civil society & poverty programm	c	1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0
			tilis area.	is maintained and nurtured.	Promote greater	dk	governance sector programme	p	0.0	0.0	5.4	9.0
o Proportion of			Overlapping	1.1.3 Strengthen local level	coordination of core	dk	research and education for democrac	c	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
women among			mandates and	governance institutions (e.g. ensure	reforms with a view	ec	civil society support programme	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
senior civil				all legal community meetings are	to ensure that reforms	ec	non state actor support programme	c	0.8	1.3	1.7	0.0
			duplication of efforts of		don't contradict each	fi	local cooperation fund	c	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.6
servants				held as scheduled) to increase	other.	ida	local government support program	c	21.1	21.1	26.7	28.4
0/ 0			organizations.	participation and representation of	Ensure increased	ir	foundation for civil society	c	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.4
o % of women				all, including the most vulnerable in	focus on	nl	support to civil society foundation	c	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.1
representatives			(Specifically to	design, implementation and	accountability across	no	strategic partnership with norwegia	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
(elected) to			1.1.4 and 1.1.5)	monitoring of policies.	reforms.	no	tamwa awareness campaing	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
district council			1.1.4 and 1.1.5)	1.1.4 Enforce and harmonize	reioniis.	no	nota ii - coopeation between his an	c	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0
			Some conflicts	policies and laws relevant to land	Conduct specific	no	legal and human rights centre	c	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
 Proportion of 			exists between	and natural resource utilization and	research on how	no	women legal aid centre	c	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
women among			natural	management; all village and urban	gender is factored	no	foundation for civil society	c	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
Members of			resources	lands are surveyed and issued with	specifically in the	no	bridging agreement, mzumbe	c	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Parliament			policies and	certificates.	MTEF (through PER	no	support to haki elimu	c	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0
			legislation and		process).	no	norwegian church aid	c	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0
o Proportion of			the Land Act	1.1.5 Strengthen security of tenure	*	no	haydom block grant	c	2.0	1.6	1.3	0.9
LGAs posting				of demarcated village lands held	1.1.6-7 GMWG-MP	sida	national audit office	c	2.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
public budgets,			Moreoever, the	communally or individually and	support to Ministry	swi	media research fund	c	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.7
revenue and			natural	remove conflicting provisions in	for Community	swi	foundation for civil society	c	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
actual			resources sector	laws that manage sectors such as	Development Gender	undp	participatory democratic systems	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
expenditures on			is facing a gap	mining, pastoral activities and	and Children to	undp	enhanced and accessible systems of	р	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
easily accessible			between a	wildlife.	mainstream and	undp	support to aprm	C.	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
public notice			national	1.1.6 Develop a strategy to	monitor gender in	undp	strengthened political partliamenta	р	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.7
boards			framework,	capacitate PORALG and other Local	sector ministries incl.	undp	the 2005 general elections	Р С	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.0
vourus			with provisions	Authorities to implement and	gender FP at regional	undp	assistance to pnvr	c	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
			for poverty	oversee governance programmes	and district levels.	unap	promoting human rights, peace, demo	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Duna and an a C			reduction	(reforms) at local level.	Establishment of -	unesco usaid	special initiative for anti-corrupt	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
o Proportion of			through	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Establishment of a		special initiative for anti-corrupt	С		38.1	0.5 45.0	0.5 44.4
villages			community	1.1.7 Mainstream good governance	DP-gender group to	Total			43.8	38.1	45.0	44.4
assemblies			management,	and gender into policies, plans,	harmonize gender							

holding quarterly			and action on	budgets and implementation	dialogue and support							
meeting with			ground. For	mechanism including gender	mainstreaming of	Cross ==f	aranad					
public minutes			instance there is	monitoring and assessment	gender into sectors	Cross ref	erencea					
			a substantial	indicators for good governance.	and programmes.	partner	project	status				
o % of children			backlog in the		Support for	dk	wetlands component	c				
with birth			approval		development –	dk	sustainable iringa project	c				
certificates			process		through Mkuza – on	dk	wetlands malagarasi	c				
			(certificates).		Zanzibar.	dk	sustainable moshi project	c				
o % of female from			On ground,		Zanzibar.	dk	environment sector programme	p				
small holder			communities		DPs have signed	dk	sustainable cities project	c				
households with					Letter of Intent for	dk	sustainable morogoro project	c				
land ownership			faces high		forest SWAp, and	ida	second social action fund	c				
or customary			transaction		will work towards a							
land rights			costs for		MoU within the next							
10/10/10/10			engaging in		year. The SWAp will							
			management,		also include Ministry							
			and some		of Land.							
			resistence to									
			community		DPs will work in the							
			involvement		SWAp to ensure that							
					community based							
					management							
					continues as a							
					prioritised strategy							
					for forest							
					management							
					· ·							
					DP's will continue							
					dialogue on Wildlife							
					Bill, and specifically							
					on Wildlife							
					Management Areas							
					DPG-Environment							
					will work with GWG							
					in a task force to							
					address governance							
					aspects of natural							
					resources							
					management							
					DPs will utilise the							
					MMS indicator to							
					track and discuss							
					progress of female							
					land ownership							
					tand ownership							
Goal 2: Equitable a	llocation	of public	resources with c	orruption effectively addressed								
Operational	Baseline	Targets	Issues and	Cluster Strategies	DP strategic		DP financi					
Targets	(2005)	2010	Obstacles	Oldster Otrategies	engagement		(summary	indicators)				
2.1. Public			Weak	2.1.1 Ensure that all PERs	Support for access to							
resources are			management of	adequately address issues of equity	information	may-t	musicat	at-4	-0407	**0700	**0000	0010
			the PFMRP.	and equality in expenditure	initiatives.	partner	project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910
allocated, accessible			ĺ	tracking studies to monitor "pro-		dk	health sector programme iii - progr	С	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.0
·			1			ec	support to nao	c	0.9	0.9	0.9	
and used in an			Duplication of									0.3
allocated, accessible and used in an equitable,			Duplication of mandates and	poor" budgeting with particular	2.1.1-3 Strategic	ida	accountability,transparency and int	c	4.5	6.5	6.5	8.9
and used in an equitable, accountable and				poor" budgeting with particular reference to the needs of the poor			accountability,transparency and int capacity building on public financi	c c	4.5 0.0	6.5 0.0	6.5 0.0	8.9 0.0
and used in an equitable, accountable and			mandates and multiplicity of	poor" budgeting with particular reference to the needs of the poor and vulnerable groups.	support to civil	ida	accountability,transparency and int capacity building on public financi anti-corruption strategy (nacsap)	c c c	4.5 0.0 0.2	6.5 0.0 0.0	6.5 0.0 0.0	8.9 0.0 0.0
and used in an equitable, accountable and			mandates and multiplicity of institutions	poor" budgeting with particular reference to the needs of the poor and vulnerable groups. 2.1.2 Strengthen, extend and	support to civil society to hold GoT	ida ja no no	accountability,transparency and int capacity building on public financi anti-corruption strategy (nacsap) public financial mangt prog	c c c	4.5 0.0 0.2 0.8	6.5 0.0 0.0 0.0	6.5 0.0 0.0 0.0	8.9 0.0 0.0 0.0
and used in an equitable, accountable and transparent manner.			mandates and multiplicity of institutions dealing with	poor" budgeting with particular reference to the needs of the poor and vulnerable groups. 2.1.2 Strengthen, extend and monitor resource allocation	support to civil society to hold GoT accountable,	ida ja no no undp	accountability,transparency and int capacity building on public financi anti-corruption strategy (nacsap) public financial mangt prog strengthen capacities to combat cor	c c c	4.5 0.0 0.2 0.8 0.0	6.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	6.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	8.9 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
and used in an equitable, accountable and transparent manner. • % of LGAs that			mandates and multiplicity of institutions dealing with accountability,	poor" budgeting with particular reference to the needs of the poor and vulnerable groups. 2.1.2 Strengthen, extend and monitor resource allocation formula ensuring equity among	support to civil society to hold GoT accountable, strengthen oversight	ida ja no no undp usaid	accountability,transparency and int capacity building on public financi anti-corruption strategy (nacsap) public financial mangt prog	c c c	4.5 0.0 0.2 0.8 0.0 0.6	6.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.5	6.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.5	8.9 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.5
and used in an equitable, accountable and transparent manner.			mandates and multiplicity of institutions dealing with	poor" budgeting with particular reference to the needs of the poor and vulnerable groups. 2.1.2 Strengthen, extend and monitor resource allocation	support to civil society to hold GoT accountable,	ida ja no no undp	accountability,transparency and int capacity building on public financi anti-corruption strategy (nacsap) public financial mangt prog strengthen capacities to combat cor	c c c c	4.5 0.0 0.2 0.8 0.0	6.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	6.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	8.9 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

amount of their annual formulabased budget allocation Total revenue collected as % of revenue due at national level Total value of revenue received from concessions and licenses for mining, forestry, fishing and wildlife as % of their estimated economic vallue % of procuring entities complying with the public procurement act and procedures	Political commitment to decentralisation- by-devolution. Roll-out of Procurement Act to line ministries. Prioritisation of expenditure on investments that address regional disparities. Lack of access to information. Specifically to 2.1.7) The natural resources sector is facing a gap between a national framework, with provisions for poverty reduction through community management (and benefits for poor and vulnerable groups), and action on ground. Actual (official) natural resources revenues are much lower than	2.1.3 Deepen public involvement in the preparation, formulation and monitoring of the PRS, PER and budgets including making information about budgets, expenditures and revenues widely available down to local level. 2.1.4 Deepen the implementation of the Public Financial Management Reform Programme (PFMRP) 2.1.5 Provide adequate supervision to councils for completing accounting, financial reporting and auditing functions. 2.1.6 Raise people's awareness on Government policies, public financing and official charges as well as their entitlements through civic education and dissemination of information. 2.1.7 Develop effective mechanisms to ensure equitable access and use of environment and natural resources especially for poor and vulnerable groups. 2.1.8 Strengthen routine data systems to measure the extent, depth and types of poverty and vulnerability across all identified groups for use in determining policy, resource flow, effective interventions, etc. 2.1.9 Strengthen the systems and institutions of accountability, ethics, and transparency of government, non-government officials and political parties.	and PER-processes. Identify key performance indicators in core reforms – and review mechanisms - that will support and operationalise the above. DPs will work in the fiorest SWAp to ensure that community based management continues as a prioritised strategy for forest management DP's will continue dialogue on Wildlife Bill, and specifically on Wildlife Management Areas (with community involvement and benefits) DPG-Environment will work with GWG in a task force to address governance aspects of natural resources management DPs will utilise the MMS indicator to track and discuss	Cross repartner ida	project public expenditure and financial ac	status C				
	Actual (official) natural resources revenues are	ethics, and transparency of government, non-government	DPs will utilise the MMS indicator to							
2.2 Institute effective regulations and mechanisms regarding petty and grand corruption Number of corruption cases convicted as % of number of investigated	Weak sanctions, need for improved audit & accounting standards. Weakness in consultations in the lead up to NACSAP II, eg. involvement of stakeholders:	 2.2.1 Build further the capacity of councils and MDAs to manage resources. 2.2.2 Institute binding measures against responsible officials of councils and MDAs that consistently fail to get a "clean certificate" at audit. 2.2.3 Strengthen existing mechanisms (e.g., PCB law amended) to operate independently 	Assess how core reforms are integrating non-state actors in the implementation of the reform programmes and feedback mechanisms. Establish a formal dialogue around	partner dfid dfid ida ida ja ja Total	project public sector reform prog sase public service reform prog basket local government revenue policies a public sector reform program in-country training for human resou advanced ethics training for senior	status c c c c	y0607 3.5 10.1 0.0 5.6 0.1 0.1 19.4	y0708 0.0 12.0 0.0 6.7 0.0 0.0 18.7	y0809 0.0 0.0 0.0 6.7 0.0 0.0 6.7	y0910 0.0 0.0 0.0 6.7 0.0 0.0 6.7

cases			civil society,	and take effective and swift legal	NACSAP as a core	Cross ref	ferenced					
sanctioned for			media and private	action on both petty and grand	reform.			status				
prosecution by			sector.	corruption.		partner	project					
the Director of			NACSAP II is	2.2.4 Strengthen and enforce laws,	Support government	ida	Accountability, transparency and int.					
Public			gender blind.	rules, regulations on corruption	to establish regular	ida	local government support program	c				
Prosecutions				including implementation of the	survey on governance	ida	public expenditure and financial ac	c				
			Lack of		and corruption.							
o % of			systematic	National Anti-Corruption Strategy	Provision of technical							
government			instrument to	and Action Plan (NACSAP)	and financial support.							
entities			assess the	including that MDAs have specific	and imaneiar support.							
awarded clean			magnitude of the	actions to reduce corruption and								
audit certificate				monitor corruption within the	Conductor							
from the			problem.	sector, hold MDAs accountable for	Conduct an 'institutional and							
			Lack of access to	effective control of corruption.								
National Audit				2.2.5 Capacitate mechanisms for	governance review'							
Office			information.	identifying, examining, and	of the institutions							
				prosecuting cases of misuse of	related to anti-							
			Weakness of the	public funds and petty/grand	corruption including							
			coordinating		overall legal &							
			mechanism	corruption.	judicial system to							
			within	2.2.6 Regularly and routinely post	identify not only							
			government.	budget allocations, disbursements	institutional issues							
				and uses of funds down to district,	but also legal							
			Lack of	ward and village level through	bottlenecks (laws,							
			systematic	designated notice-boards and	regulations, etc.).							
			dialogue on anti-	facilitate use of that information in								
			corruption.	meetings.	Facilitate							
					consultations with							
				2.2.7 Increase engagement of civil	stakeholders on							
				society (including FBOs) at all	NACSAP.							
				levels in policy processes	Facilitate gender-							
				including planning and	inclusion in							
				monitoring.								
				2.2.8 Promote the independence,	NACSAP II, key							
				capacity and accountability of the	issues to be							
				media within the	addressed.							
				international/national ethical								
				standards.								
Goal 3: Effective pu	ıblic servi	ice frame	work in place to p	l rovide foundation for service del	l ivery improvements a	l nd poverty	reduction.					
Operational	Baseline	Targets	Issues and	Cluster Strategies	DP strategic		DP fina	ncial support				
Targets	(2005)	2010	Obstacles	Cluster Strategies	engagement		(summa	ry indicators)				
3.1 Administrative			PO-PSM too	3.1.1 Strengthen and deepen the	Full implementation	Effecti	ve public service					
systems of public			inwardly focused.	Public Service Reform	of the PEFAR	partner	project	status	y0607	y0708	v0809	y0910
institutions are				Programme.	recommendations	partner	project	status	y 0007	y0700	y 0009	y0210
managed			Lack of	3.1.2 Increase expediency in								
transparently and in			ownership across	1 2	Keep pay and wage	g	ablas C november mandter					
the best interests of			MDAs of core	enforcing contracts and resolving commercial disputes – creating	bill on top of the	Stati	stics & poverty monitor:	ıng				
the people they			reforms.		DPG agenda by							
serve.				confidence in investors.	providing regular							
			Multiplicity of	3.1.3 Undertake regular service	updates to the DPG.							
o % of population			M&E systems.	delivery/client satisfaction surveys	-							
	1		Allowances and	in monitoring quality of public	DPG dialogue with							
* * *		1	addition of new	services and disseminate findings	government on the							
reporting						1						
reporting satisfaction with					next 'state of the							
reporting satisfaction with Central			staff run the risk	to stakeholders. Increase ways in	next 'state of the							
reporting satisfaction with Central Government			staff run the risk of making wage	to stakeholders. Increase ways in which clients can hold providers of	public service' report							
reporting satisfaction with Central			staff run the risk of making wage bill and pay	to stakeholders. Increase ways in which clients can hold providers of services accountable.	public service' report and GoT conference							
reporting satisfaction with Central Government			staff run the risk of making wage bill and pay strategy	to stakeholders. Increase ways in which clients can hold providers of services accountable. 3.1.4 Strengthen monitoring and	public service' report and GoT conference on the core reforms.							
reporting satisfaction with Central Government Services.			staff run the risk of making wage bill and pay	to stakeholders. Increase ways in which clients can hold providers of services accountable. 3.1.4 Strengthen monitoring and evaluation systems to ensure	public service' report and GoT conference on the core reforms. DPG dialogue with							
reporting satisfaction with Central Government Services.			staff run the risk of making wage bill and pay strategy	to stakeholders. Increase ways in which clients can hold providers of services accountable. 3.1.4 Strengthen monitoring and	public service' report and GoT conference on the core reforms.							

1	1	i e										
Local			commitment to	each MDA.	decentralisation-by-	imf		c	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Government			decentralisation-	3.1.5 Develop, implement and	devolution.	imf		c	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Services			by-devolution.	monitor feedback on Client		ja	strengthening of capabilities of th	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
				Service Charters together with	DP support to	ja	poverty monitoring system pooled fu	c	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0
o % of population			Weak capacity of		Clusters 1 & 2	no	prsp monitoring interim	c	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
V 2 2			districts to	end-user surveys in each sector.	promotes equitable	swi	prs bilateral poverty impact study	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
who found key				3.1.6 Promote public-private-				c	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0
service providers			manage resources	NGOs partnership in provision of	and transparent	swi	monitoring prsp					
to be absent			and deliver	services.	recurrent and	swi	metrology & standards (unido)	c	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
when they needed			services.		development fiscal	undp	integrating poverty into environment	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
a service				3.1.7 Hire qualified personnel in	transfer system to	undp	increased adoption of equitable pro	p	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.9
				key sectors who are trained,	districts.	undp	african millenium village	c	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
				motivated, equitably deployed at		undp	mv2-tanzania - mbola village	c	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
				district level.	Study on the links	unesco	supporting education policy reforms	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
					between the core	unfpa	2002 population & housing census	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
				3.1.8 Develop and implement		unfpa	population studies and research-dtu	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
				technical assistance policy.	reforms and the		mkuza monitoring		0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
				• •	sectors.	unfpa	=	Р				
				3.1.9 Increase and rationalize		unfpa	monitoring and evaluation	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
				remuneration of civil servants in	More effective DP	unfpa	mkukuta monitoring	p	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
				order to fairly compensate (living	TA provided	unicef	amca - policy analysis and monitoring	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
				wages) workers and to reduce	according to JAST	unicef	amca-the tanzania movement for and	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
				corruption.		unicef	amca - policy analysis and monitoring	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
					principles.	Total			7.2	3.7	3.1	2.0
					DD summent to nell out							
					DP support to roll-out							
					of public sector							
					reforms to Zanzibar							
					Active participation in the Mkukuta	Local	government					
					Monitoring System.	partner	project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910
					Wolltoning System.	be	support the implementation of distr	С	6.1	5.4	1.9	0.0
							local government reform programme		1.9	1.9	1.8	0.0
					Dialogue and support	dfid		c				
					to the strengthening	dk	local grant authority	c	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
					of the national	ec	cupport to local government grant c		15.7	14.8	0.0	0.0
					or the national		support to local government grant s	c				
						fi	lgrp	c c	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
					statistical system.						0.0	
						fi fi	lgrp lgcdg	c	2.7	0.0		0.0
						fi fi ge	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes	c c c	2.7 3.4 0.5	0.0 5.4 1.9	0.0 2.0	0.0 0.0 2.0
						fi fi ge ge	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr	c c c	2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4	0.0 2.0 3.2	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6
						fi fi ge ge ir	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr local government-reform programme &	c c c	2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4 2.7	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4 6.3	0.0 2.0 3.2 6.5	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6 7.4
						fi fi ge ge ir nl	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr local government-reform programme & lgrp/lgcdg/lg actors	c c c c c c	2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4 2.7 10.0	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4 6.3 10.0	0.0 2.0 3.2 6.5 5.0	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6 7.4 5.0
						fi fi ge ge ir nl no	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr local government-reform programme & lgrp/lgcdg/lg actors uveta	c c c c c c	2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4 2.7 10.0 0.4	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4 6.3 10.0 0.0	0.0 2.0 3.2 6.5 5.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6 7.4 5.0 0.0
						fi fi ge ge ir nl	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr local government-reform programme & lgrp/lgcdg/lg actors uveta lgrp 2005-08	c c c c c c	2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4 2.7 10.0 0.4 3.3	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4 6.3 10.0 0.0 3.3	0.0 2.0 3.2 6.5 5.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6 7.4 5.0 0.0
						fi fi ge ge ir nl no	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr local government-reform programme & lgrp/lgcdg/lg actors uveta	c c c c c c	2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4 2.7 10.0 0.4	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4 6.3 10.0 0.0	0.0 2.0 3.2 6.5 5.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6 7.4 5.0 0.0
						fi fi ge ge ir nl no no	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr local government-reform programme & lgrp/lgcdg/lg actors uveta lgrp 2005-08		2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4 2.7 10.0 0.4 3.3	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4 6.3 10.0 0.0 3.3	0.0 2.0 3.2 6.5 5.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6 7.4 5.0 0.0
						fi fi ge ge ir nl no no undp	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr local government-reform programme & lgrp/lgcdg/lg actors uveta lgrp 2005-08 support to good local governance strengthened national and local str	c c c c c c c c c c	2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4 2.7 10.0 0.4 3.3 0.0	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4 6.3 10.0 0.0 3.3 0.0	0.0 2.0 3.2 6.5 5.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6 7.4 5.0 0.0 0.0
						fi fi ge ge ir nl no no undp undp unicef	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr local government-reform programme & lgrp/lgcdg/lg actors uveta lgrp 2005-08 support to good local governance strengthened national and local str dcd - community-based capacity deve	c c c c c c c p c	2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4 2.7 10.0 0.4 3.3 0.0 0.2	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4 6.3 10.0 0.0 3.3 0.0 0.4 0.0	0.0 2.0 3.2 6.5 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.0	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6 7.4 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.0
						fi fi ge ge ir nl no no undp undp unicef unicef	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr local government-reform programme & lgrp/lgcdg/lg actors uveta lgrp 2005-08 support to good local governance strengthened national and local str dcd - community-based capacity deve dcd-decentralization	c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4 2.7 10.0 0.4 3.3 0.0 0.2 0.0	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4 6.3 10.0 0.0 3.3 0.0 0.4 0.0	0.0 2.0 3.2 6.5 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.0	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6 7.4 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0
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						fi fi ge ge ir nl no no undp undp unicef unicef unicef unicef	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr local government-reform programme & lgrp/lgcdg/lg actors uveta lgrp 2005-08 support to good local governance strengthened national and local str dcd - community-based capacity deve dcd-decentralization dcd-decentralization dcd - community-based capacity deve	c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4 2.7 10.0 0.4 3.3 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4 6.3 10.0 0.0 3.3 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 2.0 3.2 6.5 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6 7.4 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
						fi fi ge ge ir nl no no undp undp unicef unicef unicef unicef unicef	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr local government-reform programme & lgrp/lgcdg/lg actors uveta lgrp 2005-08 support to good local governance strengthened national and local str dcd - community-based capacity deve dcd-decentralization dcd-decentralization dcd - community-based capacity deve amca - policy analysis and monitoring	c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4 2.7 10.0 0.4 3.3 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4 6.3 10.0 0.0 3.3 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 2.0 3.2 6.5 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6 7.4 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
						fi fi ge ge ir nl no no undp undp unicef unicef unicef unicef unicef unicef unicef	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr local government-reform programme & lgrp/lgcdg/lg actors uveta lgrp 2005-08 support to good local governance strengthened national and local str dcd - community-based capacity deve dcd-decentralization dcd-decentralization dcd - community-based capacity deve amca - policy analysis and monitoring dcd-decentralization	c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4 2.7 10.0 0.4 3.3 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4 6.3 10.0 0.0 3.3 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 2.0 3.2 6.5 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6 7.4 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
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						fi fi ge ge ir nl no no undp undp unicef unicef unicef unicef unicef unicef unicef	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr local government-reform programme & lgrp/lgcdg/lg actors uveta lgrp 2005-08 support to good local governance strengthened national and local str dcd - community-based capacity deve dcd-decentralization dcd-decentralization dcd - community-based capacity deve amca - policy analysis and monitoring dcd-decentralization	c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4 2.7 10.0 0.4 3.3 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4 6.3 10.0 0.0 3.3 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 2.0 3.2 6.5 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6 7.4 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
						fi fi ge ge ir nl no no undp undp unicef unicef unicef unicef unicef unicef unicef unicef	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr local government-reform programme & lgrp/lgcdg/lg actors uveta lgrp 2005-08 support to good local governance strengthened national and local str dcd - community-based capacity deve dcd-decentralization dcd-decentralization dcd - community-based capacity deve amca - policy analysis and monitoring dcd-decentralization dcd-decentralization dcd-decentralization	c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4 2.7 10.0 0.4 3.3 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.5	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4 6.3 10.0 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 2.0 3.2 6.5 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6 7.4 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Goal 4. Rights of th	e poor and	d vulner:	able groups are pro	otected and promoted in the justi	statistical system.	fi fi ge ge ir nl no no undp undp unicef	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr local government-reform programme & lgrp/lgcdg/lg actors uveta lgrp 2005-08 support to good local governance strengthened national and local str dcd - community-based capacity deve dcd-decentralization dcd-decentralization dcd - community-based capacity deve amca - policy analysis and monitoring dcd-decentralization dcd-decentralization dcd-decentralization	c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4 2.7 10.0 0.4 3.3 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4 6.3 10.0 0.0 3.3 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 2.0 3.2 6.5 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6 7.4 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
	•			otected and promoted in the justic	statistical system.	fi fi ge ge ir nl no no undp undp unicef	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr local government-reform programme & lgrp/lgcdg/lg actors uveta lgrp 2005-08 support to good local governance strengthened national and local str dcd - community-based capacity deve dcd-decentralization dcd-decentralization dcd - community-based capacity deve amca - policy analysis and monitoring dcd-decentralization dcd-decentralization policy advocacy and analysis	c c c c c c c c c c p	2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4 2.7 10.0 0.4 3.3 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4 6.3 10.0 0.0 3.3 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 2.0 3.2 6.5 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6 7.4 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Operational	e poor and Baseline (2005)	Targets	Issues and	otected and promoted in the justic Cluster Strategies	ce system DP strategic	fi fi ge ge ir nl no no undp undp unicef	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr local government-reform programme & lgrp/lgcdg/lg actors uveta lgrp 2005-08 support to good local governance strengthened national and local str dcd - community-based capacity deve dcd-decentralization dcd-decentralization dcd - community-based capacity deve amca - policy analysis and monitoring dcd-decentralization dcd-decentralization policy advocacy and analysis	c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4 2.7 10.0 0.4 3.3 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4 6.3 10.0 0.0 3.3 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 2.0 3.2 6.5 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6 7.4 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Operational Targets	Baseline		Issues and Obstacles)	Cluster Strategies	ce system DP strategic engagement	fi fi ge ge ir nl no no undp undp unicef	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr local government-reform programme & lgrp/lgcdg/lg actors uveta lgrp 2005-08 support to good local governance strengthened national and local str dcd - community-based capacity deve dcd-decentralization dcd-decentralization dcd - community-based capacity deve amca - policy analysis and monitoring dcd-decentralization dcd-decentralization policy advocacy and analysis	c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4 2.7 10.0 0.4 3.3 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4 6.3 10.0 0.0 3.3 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 2.0 3.2 6.5 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6 7.4 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Operational Targets 4.1 Ensure timely	Baseline	Targets	Issues and	Cluster Strategies 4.1.1 Strengthen judicial system	ce system DP strategic engagement Continue to stress the	fi fi ge ge ir nl no no undp undp unicef	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr local government-reform programme & lgrp/lgcdg/lg actors uveta lgrp 2005-08 support to good local governance strengthened national and local str dcd - community-based capacity deve dcd-decentralization dcd-decentralization dcd - community-based capacity deve amca - policy analysis and monitoring dcd-decentralization dcd-decentralization policy advocacy and analysis	c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4 2.7 10.0 0.4 3.3 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.2 0.2	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4 6.3 10.0 0.0 3.3 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 2.0 3.2 6.5 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6 7.4 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Operational Targets 4.1 Ensure timely and appropriate	Baseline	Targets	Issues and Obstacles) Little capacity for	Cluster Strategies 4.1.1 Strengthen judicial system particular at the lower/primary courts	ce system DP strategic engagement Continue to stress the need for special	fi fi ge ge ge ir nl no no undp undp unicef	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr local government-reform programme & lgrp/lgcdg/lg actors uveta lgrp 2005-08 support to good local governance strengthened national and local str dcd - community-based capacity deve dcd-decentralization dcd - community-based capacity deve amca - policy analysis and monitoring dcd-decentralization dcd-decentralization policy advocacy and analysis	c c c c c c c c c c c c c c p c c c c c	2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4 2.7 10.0 0.4 3.3 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.5 2.7 56.8	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4 6.3 10.0 0.0 0.3 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 2.0 3.2 6.5 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6 7.4 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Operational Targets 4.1 Ensure timely and appropriate justice for all	Baseline	Targets	Issues and Obstacles)	Cluster Strategies 4.1.1 Strengthen judicial system	ce system DP strategic engagement Continue to stress the need for special attention to the LSRP	fi fi ge ge ir nl no no undp undp unicef	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr local government-reform programme & lgrp/lgcdg/lg actors uveta lgrp 2005-08 support to good local governance strengthened national and local str dcd - community-based capacity deve dcd-decentralization dcd-ceentralization dcd - community-based capacity deve amca - policy analysis and monitoring dcd-decentralization dcd-decentralization policy advocacy and analysis	c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c	2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4 2.7 10.0 0.4 3.3 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.5 2.7 56.8	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4 6.3 10.0 0.0 0.3 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 2.0 3.2 6.5 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6 7.4 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Operational Targets 4.1 Ensure timely and appropriate	Baseline	Targets	Issues and Obstacles) Little capacity for implementation.	Cluster Strategies 4.1.1 Strengthen judicial system particular at the lower/primary courts	ce system DP strategic engagement Continue to stress the need for special	fi fi ge ge ge ir nl no no undp undp unicef	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr local government-reform programme & lgrp/lgcdg/lg actors uveta lgrp 2005-08 support to good local governance strengthened national and local str dcd - community-based capacity deve dcd-decentralization dcd - community-based capacity deve amca - policy analysis and monitoring dcd-decentralization dcd-decentralization policy advocacy and analysis	c c c c c c c c c c c c c c p c c c c c	2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4 2.7 10.0 0.4 3.3 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.5 2.7 56.8	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4 6.3 10.0 0.0 0.3 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 2.0 3.2 6.5 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6 7.4 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0
Operational Targets 4.1 Ensure timely and appropriate justice for all	Baseline	Targets	Issues and Obstacles) Little capacity for	Cluster Strategies 4.1.1 Strengthen judicial system particular at the lower/primary courts to improve access, representation and	ce system DP strategic engagement Continue to stress the need for special attention to the LSRP	fi fi ge ge ge ir nl no no undp undp unicef	lgrp lgcdg support to local governance processes social marketing of condoms & contr local government-reform programme & lgrp/lgcdg/lg actors uveta lgrp 2005-08 support to good local governance strengthened national and local str dcd - community-based capacity deve dcd-decentralization dcd - community-based capacity deve amca - policy analysis and monitoring dcd-decentralization dcd-decentralization policy advocacy and analysis	c c c c c c c c c c c c c c p c c c c c	2.7 3.4 0.5 3.4 2.7 10.0 0.4 3.3 0.0 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.1 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.5 2.7 56.8	0.0 5.4 1.9 3.4 6.3 10.0 0.0 0.3 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	0.0 2.0 3.2 6.5 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0	0.0 0.0 2.0 0.6 7.4 5.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0

and vulnerable	dialogue at the	children, youth, persons with	DPs adopt an	Total	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.0
groups	highest levels of	disabilities, older persons and other	incremental	1000	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
5 - 1	government.	vulnerable groups.	approach, reflecting					
% of court cases	8	4.1.2 Extend implementation of the	weak capacity of					
outstanding for	Lack of active	on-going Legal Sector Reform	implementing					
two or more	engagement at	Programme to include all security	agencies.					
vears	the most senior	organs with attention to updating the						
years	levels.	legal framework, enhancing	Support to greater					
		supervision and division of	reporting in the area					
o % of prisoners in	Tanzania is still	responsibilities among law and order	of human rights.					
remand for two	to ratify key	institutions.	Support the					
or more years	human rights		preparation of a					
compared to all	instruments, the	4.1.3 Continue with on going review	forum around the					
prisoners in a	United Nations	on succession, inheritance,	LSRP including the					
given year	Convention	customary, Marriage Acts and other	participation of top-					
	Against Torture	laws to provide equal rights to	level legal & judicial					
o % of detained	(CAT) and the	children, women and men, girls and	resource persons					
juveniles	Second optional	boys.	(launch of the					
accommodated in	protocol to the	4.1.4 Institutionalise and strengthen	programme)					
juvenile remand	International	legal aid for vulnerable groups.						
homes	Covenant on	4.1.5 Strengthen monitoring of the	Support introduction					
	Civic and	police, prisons and judicial systems	of PER of legal &					
	Political Rights	by ensuring that accessible channels	justice sector.					
o % of districts	aiming at the	of redress are available and data on						
with a team of	abolition of death	crimes are reported, gender based						
trained	penalty (ICCPR-	violence cases, complaints, etc. that						
Paralegals	OP2).	are comparable across districts.						
		4.1.6 Establish a fair juvenile justice						
o Average no. of	Implementation	system that is driven by the best						
inmates per	of the human	interest of the child and extend						
facility as % of	rights	juvenile court and facilities in district						
authorized	commitments has	courts to cover all regions.						
capacity	been poor.	- Contract of the contract of						
		4.1.7 Eradicate all forms of abuse and						
	Weak civil	discrimination, especially against						
	society	women, children and other vulnerable						
	advocating for	groups.						
	rights.	4.1.8 Improve the facilities,						
		infrastructure and operation of police,						
		prisons and courts to enable them to						
		work efficiently.						
Goal 5: Reduction of politica	l and social evaluation and	intelerance		1				
Goal 5: Reduction of politica		intolerance	T	,				

Operational Targets	Baseline (2005)	Targets 2010	Issues and Obstacles	Cluster Strategies	DP strategic engagement	DP financial support (summary indicators)						
5.1. Develop political and social systems and institutions which allow for full participation of all citizens including the poor and vulnerable groups.			Dominance of one party system, absence of effective political opposition. Weak nonstate actors. Accountability to the donors rather than	 5.1.1 Design and implement campaigns to inform people of their rights, responsibilities and address forms of abuse, intolerance, discrimination and stigma. 5.1.2 Promote and enhance dialogue among leaders and members of political parties on poverty and Human rights. 5.1.3 Continue to promote culture of peace and tolerance through dialogue among religious leaders and institutions. 5.1.4 Equip women and men, girls and boys with appropriate civic education 	Support the development of better systems of communication and feedback between government and citizens. Invite people such as Sam Paul (citizen's report card) to dialogue with GOT and representatives of civil society on how	partner fi sida Total	project support to democracy and human rights hr and democracy	status c c	y0607 0.8 1.0 1.8	y0708 0.0 1.5 1.5	y0809 0.0 1.4 1.4	y0910 0.0 0.0 0.0

filed on infringement of human rights	citizens.	and gender knowledge. 5.1.5 Institutionalize measures to guarantee analyses of exclusion of vulnerable persons within key review processes (e.g., health and education sector reviews) 5.1.6 Adopt legislation-requiring employers to utilize and adhere to equal opportunity employment policies that do not discriminate against gender, age, people living HIV and AIDS, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups. 5.1.7 Institute legislation and reliable mechanisms of protecting citizens who register complaints from retribution and intimidation. 5.1.8 Institute and capacitate mechanisms	to open up space for greater dialogue. Examine within the core reforms the multiplicity of complaints handling mechanisms and suggest ways to streamline. Provide support to 'deepening democracy' measures, such as the Africa Peer Review Mechanism.	
		to enforce legislation and special provisions that categorically define the rights of vulnerable groups, including measures that should be taken when stated rights are infringed.		

Julia or improvou po	Baseline		Issues	r, reduced crime, eliminate sexual abuse ar		
Operational Targets	(2005)	Targ ets 201 0	and Obstacle	Cluster Strategies	DP strategic engagement	DP financial support (summary indicators)
6.1 Ensure institutions and agents of government such as the police, courts and prisons observe human rights and ensure justice and security of all citizens.			Limited openness	6.1.1 Institute mechanisms to reduce overcrowding in prisons, fully implement community-sentencing policy, facilitate the effective functioning of parole boards and emphasize rehabilitative rather than punitive approach to prison. 6.1.2 Increase capacity of Judges, Magistrates and State Attorneys to manage a larger number of cases both fairly and more efficiently.	Invite scholars, academics to talk to GWG specifically about these issues and assess whether further work needs to be done to get better understanding on how to move forward.	
 Number of cases of crimes reported 				6.1.3 Increase capacity of police to fairly combat crime and proliferation of small arms, terrorism and illicit business; and involve communities to address these vices.		
o % of cases of sexual abuse reported that				6.1.4 Streamline and harmonise prosecution system and strengthen coordination of Ward Tribunals in Administration of justice.		
resulted in a conviction % who agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his				6.1.5 Address the particular security needs of vulnerable groups (including children, youths - particularly girls, people with disabilities, people living HIV and AIDS and the older persons) that require special measures of protection. Issue personal identification for all.		
wife for a specific reason				6.1.6 Pursue Legislative and administrative actions to protect women against violence, promote right to seek redress, protection and		

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				mechanism to dispense justice to perpetrators.								
				6.1.7 Train police, prisons, PCB and other law enforcement institutions on human rights (and gender mainstreaming).								
				6.1.8 Raise awareness of people about their Constitutional and human rights – including the right to public information at all levels of governance structures.								
Goal 7: Nation	al cultura	l identiti	ies enhanced and	d promoted								
Operational Targets	Baseline (2005)	Target s 2010	Issues and Obstacles	Cluster Strategies	DP strategic engagement		DP financial s (summary ind					
7.1 Policies, strategies and legal				7.1.1 Review existing policies, strategies and legal frameworks for consistency with cultural promotion.	Needs addressed by donors in the cultural fields include :							
frameworks for				7.1.2 Establish and support institutions that	- Supporting the	partner	project	status	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910
cultural and				promote cultural identities and national	protection,	fr	solidarity priority fund, heritage	с	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.6
moral development				integrity.	rehabilitation an	fr fr	ict project (aden) promotion of french language and c	c c	0.0 0.5	0.0 1.1	0.0 1.1	0.0 1.1
are in place				7.1.3 Ensure that time is allocated and utilized	exploitation of heritage	no	support to tanzania culture trust f	c	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0
and operational				for moral education in schools.	or paleontological sites	sida	dogodogo multipurpose centre	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
				7.1.4 Promote Swahili language locally and		sida	stone town conservaion & devp autho	c	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
•				internationally.	Capacity building by	sida	support to cultural trust fund	c	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.0
					supporting the professionalisation of	sida	urban probgramme (bagamoyo, kibaya)	c	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0
					culture-related	sida sida	department of antiquities bagamoyo college of art	c c	0.7 1.2	0.7 0.0	0.5 0.0	0.0
					occupations and	sida	house of culture	c	3.0	1.5	0.7	0.0
					developing	sida	legal sector reform programme	c	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0
					partnerships between	unesco	capacity building in community muse	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
					art colleges and other	unesco	support to cultural heritage polic	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
					higher education	unesco	support to youth centres and cultur	c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
					institutions	unesco	support to the safeguarding of taar	С	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
					Supporting the training	unesco unesco	development of strategies to promot support to research on the slave ro	c c	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
					of artists and cultural	unesco	promoting, understanding and protec	c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
					operators	unesco Total	emergency conservation of of kilwa	c	0.2	0.0 8.1	0.0 6.3	0.0 1.7
					Helping artists networking internationally through artists in residence scheme, visiting artists programs and participation to regional workshops							
					Helping the emergence of viable cultural industries Funding film projects and television production							
					Helping Tanzania to restore, preserve and exploit its audiovisual heritage							
					Supporting the							

	teaching of S	
	language botl	h and the
	dissemination	n of
	Swahili litera	ature both
	in Tanzania a	and in
	their own cou	untry.

UNMAPPED

habitat milgap add 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 adb good governace project 3.1 2.2 1.8 0.0 be micro interventions 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 be bilateral study fund 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 ca canada fund for local initiatives 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 ca tanzania aid effectiveness project 0.3 0.8 2.2 1.0 ca cida programs support unit 0.6 0.4 0.9 0.9 ca cida programme support unit 0.6 0.4 0.0	partner	project	y0607	y0708	y0809	y0910
be micro interventions 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 be bilateral study fund 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 ca canada fund for local initiatives 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 ca ctanada fund for local initiatives 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 ca cidap rograms support unit 0.6 0.4 0.9 0.9 ca cidap rograms support unit 0.6 0.4 0.9 0.9 ca various ngo & colleges projects and 4.8 3.2 1.9 1.4 dk 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 7.2 ec proport tourism 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0 ec tourism training programme 1.5 1.4 0.0 0.0 ec technical cooperation facility 2.7 0.7 0.6 0.0 ec etchnical cooperation facility 2.7 0.7 0.6 0.0 0.0 ec	habitat	milgap	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
be micro interventions 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 be bilateral study fund 0.2 0.2 0.1 0.1 ca canada fund for local initiatives 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 ca ctanada fund for local initiatives 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 ca cidap rograms support unit 0.6 0.4 0.9 0.9 ca cidap rograms support unit 0.6 0.4 0.9 0.9 ca various ngo & colleges projects and 4.8 3.2 1.9 1.4 dk 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 7.2 ec proport tourism 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0 ec tourism training programme 1.5 1.4 0.0 0.0 ec technical cooperation facility 2.7 0.7 0.6 0.0 ec etchnical cooperation facility 2.7 0.7 0.6 0.0 0.0 ec	adb	good governance project	3.1	2.2	1.8	0.0
ca canada fund for local initiatives 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 ca tanzania aid effectiveness project 0.3 0.8 2.2 1.0 ca program support unit ii 0.6 0.4 0.9 0.0 ca cida programme support unit 0.6 0.4 0.0 0.0 ca various ngo & colleges projects and 4.8 3.2 1.9 1.4 dk 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ec tourism training programme 1.5 1.4 0.0 0.0 ec technical cooperation facility 2.7 0.7 0.6 0.0 ec reconstruction of malindi wharves (10.8 20.2 0.0 0.0 ec support to education sector reform* 16.3 19.0 16.5 0.0 fo expansion of farmer field schools p 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 fr social development fund 0.3 0.3 <	be		0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
ca tanzania aid effectiveness project 0.3 0.8 2.2 1.0 ca program support unit iii 0.6 0.4 0.9 0.9 ca cida programme support unit 0.6 0.4 0.0 0.0 7.2 cc pro poor tourism 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0 cc tourism training programme 1.5 1.4 0.0 0.0 cc tourism training programme 1.5 1.4 0.0 0.0 cc technical cooperation facility 2.7 0.7 0.6 0.0 cc reconstruction of malindi wharves (10.8 20.2 0.0 0.0 cc reconstruction of malindi wharves (10.8 20.2 0.0 0.0 cc support to education sector reform* 16.3 19.0 16.5 0.0 fa social development fund 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.1 0.1 <t< td=""><td>be</td><td>bilateral study fund</td><td>0.2</td><td>0.2</td><td>0.1</td><td>0.1</td></t<>	be	bilateral study fund	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
ca program support unit iii 0.6 0.4 0.9 0.9 ca cida programme support unit 0.6 0.4 0.0 0.0 ca various ngo & colleges projects and 4.8 3.2 1.9 1.4 dk 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ec troursm training programme 1.5 1.4 0.0 0.0 ec technical cooperation facility 2.7 0.7 0.6 0.0 ec technical cooperation facility 2.7 0.7 0.6 0.0 ec technical cooperation facility 2.7 0.7 0.6 0.0 ec technical cooperation of farmer field schools p. 10.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 fao expansion of farmer field schools p. 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 fa unallocated 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 fr social development fund 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.1	ca	canada fund for local initiatives	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
ca cida programme support unit 0.6 0.4 0.0 0.0 ca various ngo & colleges projects and 4.8 3.2 1.9 1.4 dk 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 7.2 ec pro poor tourism 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0 ec technical cooperation facility 2.7 0.7 0.6 0.0 ec technical cooperation facility 2.7 0.7 0.6 0.0 ec reconstruction of malindi wharves (10.8 20.2 0.0 0.0 fao expansion of farmer field schools p 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 fa expansion of farmer field schools p 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 fa social development fund 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 ir unallocated 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.1 ja the support program on rural and ag 0.5 0.4	ca	tanzania aid effectiveness project	0.3	0.8	2.2	1.0
ca various ngo & colleges projects and 4.8 3.2 1.9 1.4 dk 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 7.2 ec pro poor tourism 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0 ec tourism training programme 1.5 1.4 0.0 0.0 ec technical cooperation facility 2.7 0.7 0.6 0.0 ec reconstruction of malindi wharves (10.8 20.2 0.0 0.0 fao expansion of farmer field schools p 10.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 fao expansion of farmer field schools p 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 fao expansion of farmer field schools p 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 fa oscial development fund 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 ir other governance civil society and un 0.0 0.4 0.0 0.0 ir other subjects and civil scaled and un 0.0 0.0 0.0 <td>ca</td> <td>program support unit iii</td> <td>0.6</td> <td>0.4</td> <td>0.9</td> <td>0.9</td>	ca	program support unit iii	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.9
dk 0.0 0.0 0.0 7.2 ec pro por tourism 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0 ec tourism training programme 1.5 1.4 0.0 0.0 ec technical cooperation facility 2.7 0.7 0.6 0.0 ec support to education sector reform* 16.3 19.0 16.5 0.0 fao expansion of farmer field schools p. 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 fa expansion of farmer field schools p. 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 fi unallocated 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 fr social development fund 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 ir other governance civil society and un 0.0 0.4 0.4 0.8 ir unallocated 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.1 ja the support program on rural and ag 0.5 0.4 0.0 0.0 ja the support to governance ci	ca	cida programme support unit	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0
ec pro poor tourism 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0 ec tourism training programme 1.5 1.4 0.0 0.0 ec technical cooperation facility 2.7 0.7 0.6 0.0 ec reconstruction of malindi wharves (10.8 20.2 0.0 0.0 fac expansion of farmer field schools p 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 fi unallocated 0.0 0.0 0.7 6 20.9 fr social development fund 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 ir other governance civil society and un 0.0 0.4 0.4 0.8 ir other support program on rural and ag 0.5 0.4 0.0 0.0 ja the support program on rural and ag 0.5 0.4 0.0 0.0 ja the support program on rural and ag 0.5 0.4 0.0 0.0 ja the suport program on rural and ag 0.1 0.1 0.1	ca	various ngo & colleges projects and	4.8	3.2	1.9	1.4
ec tourism training programme 1.5 1.4 0.0 0.0 ec technical cooperation facility 2.7 0.7 0.6 0.0 ec reconstruction of malindi wharves (10.8 20.2 0.0 0.0 ec support to education sector reform* 16.3 19.0 16.5 0.0 fao expansion of farmer field schools p 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 fi unallocated 0.0 0.0 0.7.6 20.9 fr social development fund 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 ir unallocated 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.1 ja other governance civil society and un 0.0 0.4 0.4 0.8 ir unallocated 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.1 ja byost-osaka training 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ja studyon improvement of o&od method 1.0 0.1 0.0 0.0 ja	dk		0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2
ec technical cooperation facility 2.7 0.7 0.6 0.0 ec reconstruction of malindi wharves (10.8 20.2 0.0 0.0 ec support to education sector reform* 16.3 19.0 16.5 0.0 fao expansion of farmer field schools p 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 fi unallocated 0.0 0.0 0.4 0.4 0.8 ir other governance civil society and un 0.0 0.4 0.4 0.8 ir unallocated 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.1 ja the support program on rural and ag 0.5 0.4 0.0 0.0 ja management skills training 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ja management skills training for mita 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.0 ja study on improvement of o&od method 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl support health sector to be expected 0.0 0.0	ec	pro poor tourism	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
ec reconstruction of malindi wharves (10.8 20.2 0.0 0.0 ec support to education sector reform* 16.3 19.0 16.5 0.0 fao expansion of farmer field schools p 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 fi unallocated 0.0 0.0 0.7.6 20.9 fr social development fund 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 ir other governance civil society and un 0.0 0.4 0.4 0.8 ja the support program on rural and ag 0.5 0.4 0.0 0.0 ja the support program on rural and ag 0.5 0.4 0.0 0.0 ja management skills training for mita. 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 ja study on improvement of o&od method 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ja study on improvement of o&od method 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl support health sector to be expected 0.0 0.0	ec	tourism training programme	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0
ec support to education sector reform* 16.3 19.0 16.5 0.0 fao expansion of farmer field schools p. 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 fr social development fund 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 ir other governance civil society and un 0.0 0.4 0.4 0.8 ir unallocated 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.1 ja the support program on rural and ag 0.5 0.4 0.0 0.0 ja post-osaka training 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ja management skills training for mita 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 ja capacity building for hombolo local 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0 ja study on improvement of o&od method 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl support health sector to be expected 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl support to repoa 0.3 1.2 1.1 <td>ec</td> <td>technical cooperation facility</td> <td>2.7</td> <td>0.7</td> <td>0.6</td> <td>0.0</td>	ec	technical cooperation facility	2.7	0.7	0.6	0.0
fao expansion of farmer field schools p 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 fi unallocated 0.0 0.0 7.6 20.9 fr social development fund 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 ir other governance civil society and un 0.0 0.4 0.4 0.8 ir unallocated 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.1 ja the support program on rural and ag 0.5 0.4 0.0 0.0 ja post-osaka training 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ja post-osaka training 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ja management skills training for mita 0.1 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 ja capacity building for hombolo local 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 ja study on improvement of o&od method 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl support health sector to be expected<	ec	reconstruction of malindi wharves (10.8	20.2	0.0	0.0
fi unallocated 0.0 0.0 7.6 20.9 fr social development fund 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 ir other governance civil society and un 0.0 0.4 0.4 0.8 ir unallocated 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.1 ja the support program on rural and ag 0.5 0.4 0.0 0.0 ja post-osaka training 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ja management skills training for mita 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 ja capacity building for hombolo local 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0 ja study on improvement of o&od method 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl study on improvement of o&od method 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl support health sector to be expected 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl support to repa 0.3 1.2 1.1 1.1	ec	support to education sector reform*	16.3	19.0	16.5	0.0
fr social development fund 0.3 0.3 0.3 ir other governance civil society and un 0.0 0.4 0.4 0.8 ir unallocated 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.1 ja post-osaka training 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ja management skills training for mita 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 ja capacity building for hombolo local 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0 ja study on improvement of o&od method 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl support thealth sector to be expected 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl support thealth sector to be expected 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl support thealth sector to be expected 0.0 0.0 13.6 13.5 nl support to repoa 0.3 1.2 1.1 1.1 no total unallocated 0.0 0.0 10.9 74.5 no<	fao	expansion of farmer field schools p	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ir other governance civil society and un 0.0 0.4 0.4 0.8 ir unallocated 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.1 ja the support program on rural and ag 0.5 0.4 0.0 0.0 ja post-osaka training 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ja management skills training for mita 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 ja capacity building for hombolo local 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0 ja study on improvement of o&od method 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl support health sector to be expected 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl support to repoa 0.3 1.2 1.1 1.1 no total unallocated 0.0 0.0 0.0 10.9 74.5 no prog. to formaliza property and bus 3.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 sida unallocated 0.0 0.0 10.8 23.3	fi	unallocated	0.0	0.0	7.6	20.9
ir unallocated 0.3 0.1 0.1 0.1 ja the support program on rural and ag 0.5 0.4 0.0 0.0 ja post-osaka training 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ja management skills training for mita 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 ja study on improvement of o&od method 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0 nl study on improvement of o&od method 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl study on improvement of o&od method 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl study on improvement of o&od method 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl study on improvement of o&od method 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl study on improvement of o&od method 1.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl support to capacity presented 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nn to total unallocated 0.0 0.0 0.0	fr	social development fund	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
ja the support program on rural and ag 0.5 0.4 0.0 0.0 ja post-osaka training 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 ja management skills training for mita 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 ja capacity building for hombolo local 1.0 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0 nl study on improvement of o&od method 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl support health sector to be expected 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl support to repoa 0.3 1.2 1.1 1.1 no total unallocated 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 no prog. to formaliza property and bus 3.7 0.0	ir	other governance civil society and un	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.8
ja post-osaka training	ir	unallocated	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
ja management skills training for mita 0.1 0.1 0.0 0.0 ja capacity building for hombolo local 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0 ja study on improvement of o&od method 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl support health sector to be expected 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl support to repoa 0.3 1.2 1.1 1.1 no total unallocated 0.0 0.0 10.9 74.5 no prog. to formaliza property and bus 3.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 sida unallocated 0.0 10.8 23.3 48.9 undp unv support to capacity strengthening 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp strengthen local capacities - dev c 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp capacities for conflict mediation 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp capacities for conflict mediation 0.2 0.0 0.0 </td <td>ja</td> <td>the support program on rural and ag</td> <td>0.5</td> <td>0.4</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td>	ja	the support program on rural and ag	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0
ja capacity building for hombolo local 0.2 0.2 0.0 0.0 ja study on improvement of o&od method 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl support health sector to be expected 0.0 0.0 13.6 13.5 nl support to repoa 0.3 1.2 1.1 1.1 no total unallocated 0.0 0.0 10.9 74.5 no prog. to formaliza property and bus 3.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 sida unallocated 0.0 10.8 23.3 48.9 undp unv support to capacity strengthening 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp communication capacity po-zanzibar 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp strengthen local capacities - dev c 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp capacities for conflict mediation 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp capacities for conflict mediation 0.2 0.0 0.0 <td>ja</td> <td>post-osaka training</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td>	ja	post-osaka training	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
ja study on improvement of o&od method 1.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl support health sector to be expected 0.0 0.0 13.6 13.5 nl support to repoa 0.3 1.2 1.1 1.1 no total unallocated 0.0 0.0 10.9 74.5 no prog. to formaliza property and bus 3.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 sida unallocated 0.0 10.8 23.3 48.9 undp unv support to capacity strengthening 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp communication capacity strengthening 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp communication capacity president's 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp capacities for conflict mediation 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp capacities for conflict mediation 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0	ja	management skills training for mita	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
nl 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 nl support health sector to be expected 0.0 0.0 13.6 13.5 nl support to repoa 0.3 1.2 1.1 1.1 no total unallocated 0.0 0.0 10.9 74.5 no prog. to formaliza property and bus 3.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 sida unallocated 0.0 10.8 23.3 48.9 undp unv support to capacity strengthening 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp communication capacity presidenting 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp strengthen local capacities - dev c 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp capacities for conflict mediation 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp capacities for conflict mediation 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp communication capacity president's 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 <td< td=""><td>ja</td><td>capacity building for hombolo local</td><td>0.2</td><td>0.2</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td></td<>	ja	capacity building for hombolo local	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0
nl support health sector to be expected 0.0 0.0 13.6 13.5 nl support to repoa 0.3 1.2 1.1 1.1 no total unallocated 0.0 0.0 10.9 74.5 no prog. to formaliza property and bus 3.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 sida unallocated 0.0 10.8 23.3 48.9 undp unv support to capacity strengthening 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp communication capacity po-zanzibar 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp strengthen local capacities - dev c 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp capacities for conflict mediation 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp communication capacity president's 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp communication information 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unesco participation programme inter secto 0.1 0.0 0.0	ja	study on improvement of o&od method	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
nl support to repoa 0.3 1.2 1.1 1.1 no total unallocated 0.0 0.0 10.9 74.5 no prog. to formaliza property and bus 3.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 sida unallocated 0.0 10.8 23.3 48.9 undp unv support to capacity strengthening 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp communication capacity po-zanzibar 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp communication capacity po-zanzibar 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp capacities for conflict mediation 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp communication capacity president's 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 unesco junallocated 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 unesco participation programme inter secto 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unfpa population planning unit zanzibar 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 </td <td>nl</td> <td></td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td>	nl		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
no total unallocated 0.0 0.0 10.9 74.5 no prog. to formaliza property and bus 3.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 sida unallocated 0.0 10.8 23.3 48.9 undp unv support to capacity strengthening 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp communication capacity po-zanzibar 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp strengthen local capacities - dev c 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp capacities for conflict mediation 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp communication capacity president's 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 unesco ,unallocated 0.0 0.0 1.0 0.6 unesco participation programme inter secto 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unfpa population planning unit zanzibar 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unfpa un joint programme on education sec 0.1 0.2 <td< td=""><td>nl</td><td>support health sector to be expected</td><td>0.0</td><td>0.0</td><td>13.6</td><td>13.5</td></td<>	nl	support health sector to be expected	0.0	0.0	13.6	13.5
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sida unallocated 0.0 10.8 23.3 48.9 undp unv support to capacity strengthening 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp communication capacity po-zanzibar 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp strengthen local capacities - dev c 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp capacities for conflict mediation 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp communication capacity president's 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 unesco ,unallocated 0.0 0.0 1.0 0.6 unesco communication information 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unesco participation programme inter secto 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unfpa population planning unit 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unfpa un joint programme on education sec 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.1 unicef amca - legal reform and policy deve 0.0 0.0	no	total unallocated	0.0	0.0	10.9	74.5
undp unv support to capacity strengthening 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp communication capacity po-zanzibar 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp strengthen local capacities - dev c 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp capacities for conflict mediation 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp communication capacity president's 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 unesco "unallocated 0.0 0.0 1.0 0.6 unesco communication information 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unesco participation programme inter secto 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unfpa population planning unit zanzibar 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unfpa un joint programme on education sec 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.1 unicef amca - legal reform and policy deve 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.2 0.0 0.0	no	prog. to formaliza property and bus	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
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undp strengthen local capacities - dev c 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp capacities for conflict mediation 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp communication capacity president's 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 unesco ,unallocated 0.0 0.0 1.0 0.6 unesco communication information 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unesco participation programme inter secto 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unfpa population planning unit 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unfpa un joint programme on education sec 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.1 unicef amca - legal reform and policy deve 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 2.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 2.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 2.2 0.0	undp	unv support to capacity strengthening	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
undp capacities for conflict mediation 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 undp communication capacity president's 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 unesco ,unallocated 0.0 0.0 1.0 0.6 unesco communication information 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unesco participation programme inter secto 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unfpa population planning unit 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unfpa un joint programme on education sec 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.1 unicef amca - legal reform and policy deve 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 2.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 2.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 2.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 2.3 0.0 0.0 0.0	undp	communication capacity po-zanzibar	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
undp communication capacity president's 0.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 unesco ,unallocated 0.0 0.0 1.0 0.6 unesco communication information 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unesco participation programme inter secto 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unfpa population planning unit 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unfpa un joint programme on education sec 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.1 unicef amca - legal reform and policy deve 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 2.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef	undp	strengthen local capacities - dev c	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
unesco "unallocated 0.0 0.0 1.0 0.6 unesco communication information 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unesco participation programme inter secto 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unfpa population planning unit 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unfpa up joint programme on education sec 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.1 unicef amca - legal reform and policy deve 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 2.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 2.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 2.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 <td>undp</td> <td>capacities for conflict mediation</td> <td>0.2</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>0.0</td>	undp	capacities for conflict mediation	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
unesco communication information 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unesco participation programme inter secto 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unfpa population planning unit 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unfpa population planning unit zanzibar 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.1 unipa un joint programme on education sec 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.1 unicef amca - legal reform and policy deve 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 2.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 2.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 2.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 2.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef area based programme	undp	communication capacity president's	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
unesco participation programme inter secto 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unfpa population planning unit 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unfpa population planning unit zanzibar 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.1 unfpa un joint programme on education sec 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.1 unicef 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 2anzibar - amca 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef area based programme 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 usaid field support: path 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	unesco	,unallocated	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6
unifpa population planning unit 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unfpa population planning unit zanzibar 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unfpa un joint programme on education sec 0.1 0.2 0.2 0.1 unicef amca - legal reform and policy deve 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 2.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 2.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef area based programme 0.8 0.8 0.8 usaid field support: path 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	unesco	communication information	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
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unicef amca - legal reform and policy deve 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef zanzibar - amca 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef area based programme 0.8 0.8 0.8 usaid field support: path 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	unfpa	population planning unit zanzibar	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
unicef 0.1 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef zanzibar - amca 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef area based programme 0.8 0.8 0.8 usaid field support: path 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	unfpa	un joint programme on education sec	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
unicef 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef zanzibar - amca 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef area based programme 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 usaid field support: path 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	unicef	amca - legal reform and policy deve	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
unicef 0.2 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef zanzibar - amca 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef area based programme 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 usaid field support: path 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	unicef		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
unicef zanzibar - amca 0.3 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef area based programme 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 usaid field support: path 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	unicef		0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
unicef 0.7 0.0 0.0 0.0 unicef area based programme 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 usaid field support: path 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0	unicef			0.0	0.0	0.0
$\begin{array}{ccccc} unicef & area based programme & 0.8 & 0.8 & 0.8 \\ usaid & field support: path & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 & 0.0 \end{array}$		zanzibar - amca				
usaid field support: path 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0						
•• •	unicef					
usaid program support costs 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0						
	usaid	program support costs	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

usaid	tacare/jgi	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
usaid	field support: phr plus	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
usaid	tacs 2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
usaid	field support: policy dev initiative	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
usaid	field support: netmark	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
usaid	administration/program support	1.4	34.9	34.9	34.9
usaid	field support: cshgp	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
usaid	field support: acquire	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
usaid	deloitte & touche	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
usaid	mca threshold	11.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
who	prevention and control of non commu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total		73.7	98.3	118.2	207.1

32. Analytical and Advisory Activities. The WBG remains well placed to provide policy advice and analysis. Such work is increasingly undertaken jointly with Government and other DPs (see Table 2, indicator 10b.) The WBG is also exploring ways to partner with local think tanks and academia so as to strengthen local technical expertise, with support also from the World Bank Institute (WBI). Both the need and scope for analysis and advice to guide policy and expenditure decisions is expected to become an increasingly key aspect of the Bank's program as financing becomes more programmatic. In addition, the WBG is supporting program-specific 'impact evaluations', for example in the Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) and in the water sector. In response to emerging problems and priorities, the analytical and advisory work-program outlined below may be adjusted during the FY07-10 period.

Table 4: Planned Analytical and Advisory Activities

Activities in *italics* indicate that work is planned jointly with at least one other DP.

FY07 FY08	FY09 FY10
All Clusters	
*Sector Dialogue Sector Dialogue	*Sector Dialogue *Sector Dialogue
•PEFAR*	•PEFAR*
Human Development HDR	•HDR •HDR
Report (HDR) Poverty and Social	npact Poverty and Social Impact Poverty and Social Impact
Analysis	Analysis Analysis
National Panel Su	
Poverty	Output-Based Aid District PER Follow up
District PER/MD	-
• Aid Pred	
Cluster 1 - Growth and Reduction of Income	
Policy Notes: Policy Notes:	Policy Notes: Policy Notes:
Sub National Tourism	
Growth Growth	Poverty Competitiveness
• Women • EAC Lab	
Entrepreneurs' Voices Integration	Private/Financial Sector: Private/Financial Sector:
(IFC)	Doing Business Doing Business
Regional Trade Private/Financial	
Labor M	
Private /Financial Sector Doing B	
Doing Business (WB/IFC)	Financial Sector Table Assessment (Corporate Long-Term
(WB/IFC) Investme Investor Round Climate Assessment	Long-1erm
Table Investor Round Climate Assessment Investor	'
Gender/Growth Table	Sustainable Agriculture:
Assessment (IFC) • Financia	
Public-P	- 0
Sustainable Agriculture: Partnership	Policies for Sustainable Growth
• Fertilizer Study	Growth
Rural ICA Sustainable Agric	
• Farm Pro	
Infrastructure and Commercializa	
• Energy • Charcoal	
Efficiency Wood	Impact of Land Degradation
Infrastructure	Infrastructure
• Energy S	or Global and
Performance over	t 10 Regional Telecom
years	Connectivity

^{*} PEFAR integrates two diagnostic exercises: Public Expenditure Review (PER) and Country Financial Accountability Assessment (CFAA) to facilitate a comprehensive assessment of Public Financial Management.

Table 4: Planned Analytical and Advisory Activities

(cont.)

Cluster 2 - Improvement of Quality of Life and Social Well Being								
Health	Education	Education	Health					
•Human Resources	 Technical Education and 	 Secondary Education PER 	Institutional Assessment of					
*Nutrition Study	Vocational Training Study		Tanzania Food and					
		Health	Nutrition Council					
Social Protection	Health	•Health Financing						
 Orphans/vulnerable 	 Drug Tracking Study 	(insurance)	Water					
children	*Nutrition Commitment &		Africa Sanitation and					
	Capacity	Water	Hygiene Promotion					
Water		*Africa Sanitation and	▪Urban Water					
 Africa Sanitation and 	Social Protection	Hygiene Promotion	Sustainability					
Hygiene Promotion	 Social Fund Conditional 							
·Water Resource Mgt	Cash Transfers	AIDS						
		*AIDS PER						
	Water	•Governance and						
	Africa Sanitation and	Accountability for						
	Hygiene Promotion	HIV/AIDS Programs (WBI)						
Cluster 3 - Governance a	and Accountability							
•WBI Governance	•WBI Governance Indicators	•WBI Governance Indicators	•WBI Governance					
Indicators			Indicators					
	*Zanzibar Local Government	*Public Service Reform/Ten						
*Local Revenues		Years On	*Urban Transition					
	 Zanzibar – Public Service 							
•GAC Consultations	Mgmt/Governance	Innovative Ways to Address	•GAC Follow-up					
		Demand side Accountability						
	Sector Governance Review		•Sector Governance review					
			Political Economy and					
	•State of the Cities Report		Governance - Update					

5. Financing of Future Operations

- 33. **IDA Financing Envelope**. IDA's FY07 performance based allocation (PBA) for Tanzania, after netting-out the impact of the Multilateral Debt Relief Initiative, is SDR366 million, or approximately \$550 million at today's rate of exchange. IDA also intends to frontload resources from FY08 to FY07. For the years FY08 through FY10, Tanzania's financing envelopes will continue to be determined based on the IDA PBA system, with actual financing limits determined annually, dependent on: (i) the country's performance as assessed annually by the Country Policy and Institutional Assessment (CPIA) and the WB's Annual Report on Portfolio Performance; (ii) Tanzania's performance relative to that of other IDA countries; (iii) the overall resource envelope available to IDA during the FY07-10 replenishment periods; (iv) changes in the list of active IDA-eligible countries; and (v) the terms (grants or loans) for which Tanzania qualifies under the grant eligibility and allocation framework. Financing envelopes for FY08-10 are expected to be similar to those in FY07, although FY09 and FY10 allocations also depend on the outcome of IDA15 negotiations and possible refinements to the PBA system.
- 34. IDA's performance-based allocation cannot provide firm predictions of future financing commitments for Tanzania over the full FY08-10 period, making it difficult for the country to plan with a degree of certainty, a key development challenge outlined in Part III. As a result of concerns raised during the JAST preparations about the reliability of DP projections for the government's medium term financial projections (MTEF), the Bank intends, under the auspices of the DPG, to undertake a Tanzania-specific study on aid predictability (FY08).

- 35. IDA commitments and disbursements to Tanzania in any given fiscal year will be managed using the joint risk approach outlined in Part III, within the overall IDA funding envelope. This outlines a joint assessment across five categories of risk: political, political/economic, fiduciary, institutional and operational, and external. Part III provides an assessment of the likelihood and potential impact of each risk, together with risk mitigation measures, and monitoring mechanisms. In the event these mechanisms do not mitigate these risks or new risks emerge, the WBG will work with DPs to identify, assess, and communicate consequences to Government, retaining the flexibility to adjust the nature and level of actual IDA financing accordingly. The WBG has committed to take action in an open and transparent manner. In keeping with the WBG's commitments on alignment and harmonization, IDA financing may be adjusted downward in any given year if there are significant negative deviations with respect to:
 - 1. continuing sound macroeconomic policies and management;
 - 2. government commitment to achieving MKUKUTA objectives and MDGs;
 - 3. continuing peace and the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary; and
 - 4. good governance, accountability of the Government to the citizenry, and integrity in public life, including the active fight against corruption.

These overarching principles are a subset of the General Budget Support principles agreed between the Government and Tanzania's GBS donors.

- 36. Assuming Tanzania continues to perform well, and additional IDA resources become available, these could be absorbed by Tanzania to accelerate reforms in key sectors. Cost estimates of achieving the MDGs exceed currently available resources. The recent CEM examined the potential for scaling up. An analysis of real exchange rate movements and developments in the tradable sector do not suggest a negative impact of official development aid flows on competitiveness in Tanzania. The impact of additional aid on the real exchange rate is likely to be modest and more than offset by aid-induced productivity increases. However, this requires additional expenditures to be spent efficiently on areas that quickly reduce supply constraints, with high import content, such as large scale transport and electricity investments.
- 37. **Proposed IDA Pipeline**. Consistent with discussion of IDA financing above, the Bank expects to provide specific program/project support as follows over the FY07-FY10 period:

Table 5: Proposed Financing Program

FY07	US\$	FY08	US\$	FY09	US\$	FY10	US\$
PRSC 5	190	PRSC 6	250	PRSC 7	300	PRSC 8	400
Water Sector Support Program	200	Secondary Education Supplement	50	Transport APL	220	Agriculture	100
Zanzibar Basic Education	42	Energy Access	47	Sustainable Minerals	20	Energy Access	40
Central Transport Corridor Scale Up	148	Science, Technology and Vocational	140				
Health (Supplemental)	60	Public Service Reform II	50				
		Lower Kihansi (Sup.)	3				
Regional:		Lake Victoria 2	*10	Communication Infrastructure	*10	EA Power Pool	*10
Total:	640		**550		550		550

Notes: Actual lending amounts will be adjusted to reflect actual annual IDA allocations.

Expected Development Policy Lending operations are in italics.

FY10 Agriculture could move to PRSC; Local Government Support could be sector specific GBS (currently included in the PRSC).

38. Programs in the environment, energy and water supply are currently programmed for FY11. If additional IDA resources should become available, one or more of these programs might be financed during the FY07-10 period, depending on sector needs and alternative financing. Proposed financing for Science, Technology, and Vocational Training, might be split into two. If funding from other sources for Statistical Capacity and e-Government is inadequate, financing from IDA may be considered.

D. CONCLUSION

39. The proposed WBG program with Tanzania during the FY07-10 period has been built on the experience and knowledge gained over the previous six years, recognizing the importance of government ownership, sound partnerships, flexibility, a greater focus on outcomes, and the need to be effective and efficient in delivery of WBG support. Enhancing Bank expertise in-country for key sector and cross-sector work is critical to sustaining the policy dialogue, supporting program implementation, and contributing to improved outcomes.

Paul Wolfowitz President

Washington, D.C. March 1, 2007

by Juan José Daboub

^{*} This represents the Tanzania portion of the regional projects.

^{**} The FY08 allocation will be adjusted to reflect frontloading in FYs 06 and 07.

Table 2. Tanzania: Sensitivity Analyses for Key Indicators of Public and Publicly Guaranteed External Debt, 2006–26 (Percent)

	·	Projections							
	- 2	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2016	202
N PV of debt-to-GDP ratio	1								
aseline		16	15	16	16	17	17	16	
. Alternative Scenarios									
1. Key variables at their historical averages in 2007-26		16	13	11	9	7	4	-5	
2. New public sector loans on less favorable terms in 2007-26		16	17	18	19	21	21	23	
.Bound Tests									
I.RealGDP growth at historical average minus one standard deviation in 2007-08		16	16	17	17	18	18	18	
2. Export value growth at historical average minus one standard deviation in 2007-08	3	16	18	22	22	23	22	20	
B.US dollar GDP deflator at historical average minus one standard deviation in 2007-08		16	16	18	18	19	19	18	
4. Net non-debt creating flows at historical average minus one standard deviation in 2007-08	4	16	17	19	19	20	20	18	
5. Combination of B1-B4 using one-half standard deviation shocks		16	18	23	23	24	24	22	
6. One-time 30 percent nominal depreciation relative to the baseline in 2007		16	22	22	23	24	24	23	
NPV of debt-to-exports rat	o								
aseline		60	58	60	62	64	64	62	
Alternative Scenarios									
Key variables at their historical averages in 2007-26 1		60	48	40	33	25	15	-20	
2. New public sector loans on less favorable terms in 2007-26		60	62	68	73	78	80	87	
.Bound Tests									
I.RealGDP growth at historical average minus one standard deviation in 2007-08		60	58	60	62	64	64	62	
2. Export value growth at historical average minus one standard deviation in 2007-08	3	60	79	111	112	113	112	101	
B.US dollar GDP deflator at historical average minus one standard deviation in 2007-08		60	58	60	62	64	64	62	
4. Netnon-debt creating flows at historical average minus one standard deviation in 2007-08	4	60	65	73	74	75	75	70	
5. Combination of B1-B4 using one-half standard deviation shocks		60	71	89	90	91	90	83	
6. One-time 30 percent nominal depreciation relative to the baseline in 2007		60	58	60	62	64	64	62	
D ebt service ratio									
aseline		5	4	4	4	3	3	4	
Alternative Scenarios									
I. Key variables at their historical averages in 2007-26		5	6	6	5	4	3	1	
2. New public sector loans on less favorable terms in 2007-26		5	6	6	6	5	5	5	
.Bound Tests									
I.RealGDP growth at historical average minus one standard deviation in 2007-08		5	6	6	5	4	4	4	
2. Export value growth at historical average minus one standard deviation in 2007-08	3	5	7	8	8	7	6	7	
B.US dollar GDP deflator at historical average minus one standard deviation in 2007-08		5	6	6	5	4	4	4	
4. Net non-debt creating flows at historical average minus one standard deviation in 2007-08	4	5	6	6	6	5	4	5	
5.C ombination of B1-B4 using one-half standard deviation shocks		5	7	7	7	6	5	6	
6. One-time 30 percent nominal depreciation relative to the baseline in 2007		5	6	6	5	4	4	4	
emorandum item:									
rantelementassumed on residual financing (i.e., financing required above baseline)	6	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	

Source: Staff projections and simulations.

¹ Variables include real GDP growth, growth of GDP deflator (in U.S. dollar terms), non interest current account as percent of GDP, and non debt creating flows.

² Assumes that the interest rate on new borrowing is 2 percentage points higher than in the baseline, while grace and maturity periods are the same. ³ Export values are assumed to remain permanently at the lower level, but the current account as a share of GDP is assumed to return to its baseline level after the shock (implicitly assuming an offsetting adjustment in import levels.

⁴ Includes official and private transfers and FDI.

⁵ Depreciation is defined as percentage decline in dollar/local currency rate, such that it never exceeds 100 percent.

⁶ Applies to all stress scenarios except for A2 (less favorable financing) in which the terms on all new financing are as specified in footnote 2.

Annex N: Map

IBRD 33494 (cleared 1/29/2007)