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Summary of Sida's Assessment of the Development towards the Strategy Objectives and Implementation of the Contribution Portfolio

More jobs and developed energy and agricultural markets

Increased access to safe and sustainable energy

Developed markets in agricultural production

Increased legal security regarding land rights

Objective¹

Portfolio²



Improved education and increased entrepreneurship

Greater number of girls and boys who acquire basic knowledge/skills

Greater number of young people who complete vocational education

Increased opportunities for women and young people to start businesses



Strengthened democratic accountability and transparency, and increased awareness of human rights

Increased capacity and reduced corruption in public administration

Enhanced capacity in civil society to demand accountability



¹ Assessment of the **development towards the strategy objectives**: Green: Desirable direction; Yellow: Partially desirable direction; Red: Undesirable direction.

² Assessment of the **implementation of the contribution portfolio**: Green: According to plan; Yellow: Partially according to plan; Red: Not as planned.

Sammanfattning

Strategirapporten omfattar rapportering på genomförandet av den bilaterala strategin för Tanzania 2013-2019, under perioden sedan strategirapporteringen 2017. Den förra strategirapporten följde på halvtidsöversynen och var en fördjupad strategirapport men utan rekommendationer för nästa strategiperiod. Under 2018 genomförs en halvtidsöversyn del två som leder fram till rekommendationer för nästa strategiperiod, vilka redovisas i separat rapportering i maj 2018.

Kontexten i Tanzania har förändrats med ett tydligt och kontinuerligt krympande demokratiskt utrymme, som är mycket oroande och allvarligt och påverkar utvecklingen mot mål 3.2 i strategin. Parallellt pågår en antikorrupsionsreform som delvis genomförs framgångsrikt. Den ekonomiska utvecklingen är fortsatt relativt stabil men bromsar in p.g.a. förändringar i affärsklimatet. Med anledning av den negativa utvecklingen inom demokrati och mänskliga rättigheter har Sida agerat med ökat stöd till civilsamhället, intensifierad dialog inom utbildningssektorn vad gäller flickors rätt till skolgång, samt initierat ett särskilt projekt med aktiviteter för ökat utrymme. Mot bakgrund av utvecklingen krävs fortsatt aktiv bevakning och beredskap för agerande med flexibilitet i strategigenomförandet nu och framöver.

Med dessa anpassningar genomförs strategin enligt plan och enligt rekommendationerna från halvtidsöversynen. Stödet bidrar till ökad tillgång till och kvalitet i primärskolan, minskad resursfattigdom bland fem miljoner extremt fattiga genom kontantstöd, ökade möjligheter att få tillgång till elektricitet på landsbygden, utvecklade värdekedjor inom jordbruket, ökade sysselsättningsmöjligheter och tillgång till krediter, policyutveckling inom landäggande, samt stärkande av civilsamhället.

1 Overview of the Strategy Context

Total amount for the Strategy: 1000 MSEK

Disbursed Amount 2017: 1022 MSEK

Number of Contributions 2017: 89

1.1 Changes in the Context

There are important changes in the context affecting the implementation of the strategy. The political environment is changing and we see two parallel trends; the anti-corruption strive by the Government, and the shrinking democratic space. The anti-corruption strive has already impacted on the public's perception of corruption positively. People in general perceive corruption as less rampant and are said to pay less bribes as seen in Afrobarometer and partly in Transparency International. This is positive and should be supported. When all laws and regulations suddenly are implemented to the letter the system experiences a bit of clogging. In response to this Sida is prepared to support the Government and/or its partners' in the work towards a more enabling business environment. A blue print on private sector reforms is about to be launched.

The democratic space is shrinking, we see infringements in media freedom, freedom of expression, freedom of assembly, and in transparency of the Government. More authoritarian rule and governmental control paired with implementation of restrictive legislation has severe consequences. Politically related violence is increasing. Many civil society organisations are also being actively antagonized and delayed with their work as government control gradually and more profoundly applies. Furthermore the revoking of a since long planned reform to enable young mothers to return to education, and a harsher environment for sexual minorities, contributes to the limited space. All of these measures taken towards a shrinking space should be seen in the light of the President's as well as the party's (CCM's) perceived

need to ensure continued control of power towards the upcoming elections 2020 and beyond. There is a large risk that these developments will continue with a medium- to long-term perspective. This development has prompted Sida to initiate three distinct responses: 1) Accelerating and diversifying the civil society support; 2) Utilising Sida's close cooperation with the Ministry of Education supporting them to enable pregnant girls and young mothers, as well as other school drop-outs, to continue their education. 3) Open Civic Space - a project spanning all the sections of the embassy, to engage in trying to build bridges for positive change.

1.2 Sweden's Role in the Strategy Context

Table 1. Donor Context

Total development assistance make up 12,5 percent of the national budget	Sweden's share of the total of development assistance constitute 4,3 percent.
The five largest donors (organisations and/or countries) are: World Bank, Global Fund, USA, AfDB, DFID (followed by Sweden)	Sweden is the 6 th largest donor. Of the EU member states, Sweden is the 2 nd largest donor.

Sweden is one of the larger development partners in Tanzania, being the 6th largest in total. Sweden is particularly influential in the education sector being the grant agent for the Global Partnership for Education (GPE). Sweden is currently chairing the energy sector development partners group (DPG) as well as co-chairing the Economist Forum with DFID, supporting knowledge sharing and debate on economic development. Coordination and harmonization is prioritized and Sweden participates actively in all relevant sector DPGs as well as in the overall DPG main.

1.3 Synergies with Other Swedish Strategies

Sida is working with synergies with the Strategy for research cooperation 2015-2020, which is delegated to the Embassy as regards the bilateral research cooperation. The two strategies co-finance a contribution on innovation and cluster development. There are also several synergies with the regional strategy for Sub-Saharan Africa 2016-2021. The cooperation between the Embassies in the region including the regional sections in Addis Abeba and Lusaka has advanced and even includes contributions related to East African Community³ (EAC). In addition synergies with global strategies are used. The global support from Sida HQ to Global Partnership for Education (GPE) is complemented with the Embassy's Grant Agent role for GPE in Tanzania and Zanzibar⁴. Two other examples are the bilateral support to UNDP⁵ and the global support to UN (e.g. UNESCO local radio⁶). Synergies with the regional and global strategies for democracy and human rights are used and further synergies will be explored.

1.4 Allocation between Areas of Support

The allocation between the four areas of support as shown in the annexed report P6 reflects the planned distribution as well as conclusions from the Mid-Term Review 2017 to continue the development cooperation to most part as previously. The acceleration and diversification of the support to civil society following on the democratic developments implies some increased allocations to objective 3.2.

³ 51040086; 51050065; 51000106

⁴ Contribution GPE 32000100, 32000101, 32000102

⁵ Contribution UNDP 51170066

⁶ Contribution 54060073

2 Results Reporting

2.1 Area of Support 1: More jobs and developed energy and agricultural markets

2.1.1 Objective 1.1: Increased access to safe and sustainably energy, including the ambition that at least 300 000 people gain access to electricity

Development towards the strategy objective

The Government is currently giving high priority to increasing the access to electricity, both in urban and rural areas. The public agencies responsible for electrification are given targets that can be considered almost unrealistic. Significant amounts of the public budget has been allocated, and disbursed, for the purpose. Without doubt large portions of the population will get access to electricity during the strategy period.

The electricity, particularly for the rural population at the end of the grid line, is of notoriously low quality with frequent blackouts. This is mainly due to a low electricity generation capacity not matching demand and a low capacity within the state utility to manage the electricity system. The Government has high ambition to increase generation capacity, notably through a 2.1 GW hydropower scheme in one of Africa's largest protected areas, although this development is lagging substantially. Apart from hydropower the Government is focussed on increasing generation capacity by using fossil fuel resources, such as coal and gas. As such, the sector development can not be considered sustainable.

The Government is also increasing its efforts to reduce its unsustainable dependence on firewood and charcoal, which accounts for about 85 percent of Tanzania's energy use.⁷ It is far more difficult to achieve tangible results in this area however, as any minor gains are outstripped by increased use due to e.g. population growth.

Portfolio level

The portfolio is comprised mainly of larger longer-term infrastructure projects, stretching over several strategy periods. The priority is to enable access to electricity. The choice of contributions has been guided by this priority. Since electrical supply in Tanzania is almost entirely monopolised, Sida has chosen to work with the main Government institutions responsible for electrification. The total committed amounts towards the strategy objective is 1.3 bn SEK, distributed on six contributions. The portfolio has additional contributions which are of supporting nature or are about to be closed.

The portfolio includes support for both on-grid and off-grid electrification. The latter is of particular relevance for people living in poverty in rural areas. The projects supporting increased generation capacity are focussed on renewable energy.

The composition of the portfolio is suitable for achieving increased access to electricity. The projects in the portfolio directly contributing towards increased generation capacity based on renewable (sustainable) energy will result in around 50 MW of new generation capacity⁸. The main, Government-led development of the sector is focussed on fossil fuels such as coal and natural gas and there are plans

⁷ National Energy Policy 2015, Ministry of Energy and Minerals, December 2015

⁸ Accumulated figure from three projects that includes increased generation capacity: *Hale Hydropower Project* (21 MW); *Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund Renewable Energy and Climate Adaptation Technologies* (16 MW) and *Sida and DfID Support to the Rural Energy Fund* (14 MW)

for 10 000 MW new generation capacity by 2025⁹. Efforts, and offers of support, in order to encourage the Government to invest in larger-scale renewable energy has not yet resulted in any contributions.

Contribution level

The 600 MSEK contribution to the Rural Energy Agency, during 2015-2020, is intended to ensure around 150,000 new connections, exclusively in rural areas, for households, schools, clinics and small-scale businesses. The major share, around 500 MSEK, of this contribution is for on-grid electrification but around 100 MSEK is allocated for off-grid electrification in collaboration with the private sector and other non-government actors. To date only a few thousand connections have been made, but the expectation is that the bulk of the intended results will be achieved in 2018 and 2019.

2.1.2 Objective 1.2: Developed markets in agricultural production with the ambition that more poor people – primarily women – find employment and increase their incomes

Development towards the strategy objective



Although agriculture accounts for more than one-quarter of the country's GDP and accounts for about 85 percent of exports and 70 percent of employment, it is the slowest growing sector exhibiting negative growth at 2.1 percent in 2016 compared to 2.3 percent in 2015¹⁰ but was back above 3 percent in the first half of fiscal year 2017/18. Apart from significant contribution to export earnings agriculture is also charted as one of the key pillars of inclusive industrialization of the economy under Tanzania's Framework for the Second Five Year Development Plan 2016-2021.

Overall, the strategy result is assessed to be average (yellow). Challenges to the growth of the sector and development of agricultural markets still persist. They include, access to inputs and output markets, infrastructure gaps, including poor road transport, especially in rural areas, inadequate storage facilities, and limited access to finance for farmers and other agri-businesses. Also agriculture is dependant on the unreliable rainfall. Turbulent policy environment is also a challenge to market systems, especially in areas of cross-border food trading. The Government interference in markets and pricing of agricultural inputs such as fertilizers and other products remain a key impediment to private sector investment in the sector and agriculture finance as it causes market distortions. Continued engagement by development partners and private sector to improve the functioning of agriculture markets are pursued as alternatives to address the challenge.

Portfolio level



Overall, the results are assessed to be on track (green). Sida is contributing to development of agricultural markets through support to Agriculture Development Markets Trust (AMDT), Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund - Tanzania Agriculture Window (AECF-TZAW), Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA) and Coffee Farmers Alliance Tanzania (CFAT II). The portfolio results are related to jobs, income, systemic and policy change as well as business environment in the agriculture sector. Interventions under Result 2.3 such as UNDAF II, Financial Sector Deepening Trus (FSDT) and Private Agriculture Sector Support (PASS) also address binding constraints related to enabling factors in development of agriculture markets. The interventions contributed to increased incomes of 1 326 103 people from 251 093 households, of which 511 701 people from 87 181 households can be attributed

⁹ Ministry of Energy: Power System Master Plan 2016 – 2040, issued on 6th February, 2017

¹⁰ Bank of Tanzania: Annual Report 2016/17 -page 9 and 10

to the Swedish support¹¹. About 37 percent of the people reached by the intervention are women, while 50 percent is in the segment of the income poor earning less than US\$ 2.0 per day.¹²

Sida continues to strengthen the focus on gender and environment within the contributions as well as capturing of results for the strategy target group i.e. women and youth in on-going and new contributions. A stronger gender and women economic empowerment focus is targeted through TAHA and CFAT contributions. Sida has also embarked on a process for improved gender integration in partners programs. TAHA strategy and hence the logframe has been revised to further integrate gender to disaggregate and capture results in jobs and income for women, men and youth as well environment in horticultural value chains.

Sida continues to strengthen the portfolio through establishment of synergies aiming at additionalities of results from the contributions – e.g. the MOU which was signed between TAHA and PASS. While TAHA is organizing and providing technical capacity to horticultural producers and enterprises, they will be linking them to PASS when the demand for financing arises. PASS will build entrepreneurial capacity and business coaching as well as provision of loan guarantee.

Contribution level

Coffee Farmers Alliances of Tanzania (CFAT) continues to support promotion of conservation agriculture and has trained a total of 61222 farmers in organizational development and business practices.¹³ Sida provided additional support to strengthen the food crop component under conservation agriculture in maize and beans value chains. This is particularly important since the maize and beans value chains have potential of amplifying the CFAT results in terms on income, food security, gender and environment due to complementarity with coffee as the main cash crop.

AMDT is in its first year of implementation after the inception phase where a total of 22 000¹⁴ farmers were directly linked to inputs, such as fertilizers, seeds and farm implements, and service providers, such as extension services, financial actors and insurance.

Despite the cooperation challenges AECF-TZAW (Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund – Tanzania Window) has yielded good results to both enterprises and poor households affecting more than 300 000¹⁵ beneficiaries, through employment opportunities and incomes as a result of the Swedish contribution.

A number of policy reform recommendations have been adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Finance in collaboration with development partners including TAHA, CFAT and AMDT. For instance there has been a good result in reduction of the Cess (local government taxes on agricultural produce) in number and amount.

2.1.3 Objective 1.3: Increased legal security regarding land rights for small-scale farmers and large-scale investors

Development towards the strategy objective



The Government has continued its push for issuing land titles to citizens throughout the country in line with the 2015 CCM manifesto. The percentage of registered land in the country does however remain

¹¹ Data from AECF Tanzania Agribusiness Window (TZAW) Report: July 2016 to May 2017, CFAT II progress report 2016, AMDT Annual Management and Financial Report 2016/17 and TAHA Annual Report 2017

¹² Data from AECF Tanzania Agribusiness Window (TZAW) Report: July 2016 to May 2017, CFAT II progress report 2016, AMDT Annual Management and Financial Report 2016/17 and TAHA Annual Report 2017

¹³ CFAT II progress report, 2016

¹⁴ AMDT Annual Management and Financial Report 2016/17, page 8

¹⁵ AECF Tanzania Agribusiness Window (TZAW) Report July 2016 to May 2017, Annex 1

extremely low at approximately 7 percent.¹⁶ The strategy result is marked yellow to reflect persisting challenges in the land sector.¹⁷ It remains evident that politics continue to play a significant role in the sector.

The Government has continued to place a lot of emphasis on individual Certificate of Customary Rights of Occupancy (CCRO) though the certificate's importance and perceived benefits remain ambiguous. The promise regarding the use of CCRO to acquire bank loans remains largely unmaterialized. The fact that village land, used as collateral, cannot be openly sold remains a challenge since in case of default, a bank would only be able to sell the land to other inhabitants of the same village. This continues to undermine the role of collateral though CCROs. Furthermore, as was the case in the previous year, a majority of land disputes continue to be between villages and not between households within the same villages. Though individual land tenure is important, the price of producing an individual CCRO remains high. Based on the limited amount of funding available, it remains unclear as to why the Government has not placed more emphasis on Village Land Use Plans (VLUPs) as means of increasing coverage in the country since only 13 percent of villages have VLUPs¹⁸.

The Government has moved closer to finalizing amendments to the land policy. Though it is too early to comment on the policy, stakeholders have already raised some concerns regarding the new document. It is nonetheless encouraging to note that a large pool of stakeholders was consulted during the process.

Portfolio level



Engagement in increased legal security regarding land rights for small-scale farmers and large-scale investors is done through the Land Tenure Support Programme (LTSP), a joint initiative with Danida and DfID, covering 3 districts in country. The LTSP is expected to enhance transparency and efficiency of land governance through effective administration. The initial three-year programme aims to build a basis for resolving land issues by establishing a road map for long-term support that will contribute to implementing the revised the Strategic Plan for Implementation of Land Laws as means of supporting Tanzania's national development plan.

The Government's financial commitment to the LTSP remains substandard as less than 15 percent of the budget commitments were met over the 2016/2017 financial year.

A new engagement through We Effect has been agreed with Sida in order to ensure that marginalised groups are not left behind. The support targets marginalized groups i.e women, youth, pastoralists by creating awareness around national land laws in the pilot districts.

Contribution level

The LTSP has made good progress in a number of areas: building excellent relationships with the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development and other stakeholders establishing operational teams to undertake work at the policy level and also in the field; establishing effective programme management structures and developing and adapting existing ministry field methodologies to be more efficient and cost effective.

¹⁶ Registering Rural Rights: Village Land Titling in Tanzania, 2008–2017, Global Challenges 2017

¹⁷ Registering Rural Rights: Village Land Titling in Tanzania, 2008–2017, Global Challenges 2017

¹⁸ National Land Use Planning Commission; The Citizen, November 25, 2017.

2.2 Area of Support 2: Improved education and increased entrepreneurship

2.2.1 Objective 2.1: Greater number of girls and boys who acquire basic knowledge and skills in school

Development towards the strategy objective

Despite the challenging situation for pregnant girls and young mothers there is on an overall level progress towards the objective to increase the number of girls and boys who acquire basic knowledge and skills in school. The enormous increase in the enrolment, especially in primary schools, which is an outcome of the implementation of the free education policy, and a continuous high population growth, have serious effects on the basic education budget, planning and implementation, access to classrooms, pupil teacher ratio and learning. The Government gives some priority to the education sector. It remains the second largest sector in the total budget. Learning outcomes are improving where teachers are available, there are textbooks in the classrooms and the community is engaged. However the challenge is increasing on how to improve access and quality at the pace of the increasing number of students in the school system.

A new five year Education Sector Development Plan (ESDP) was developed and approved for 2016/17-2020/21, supported through Global Partnership for Education (GPE). Key strategies for primary teacher deployment, the approval of a new Inclusive Education Strategy, the revision of Tanzania's current building standards for schools and related buildings, and the approval and adoption of a new Schools Quality Assurance System were finalized.

The high number of Out of School Children (OOSC) has been recognized by the Government (up to 3,5 million out of 10 million).¹⁹ After the introduction of free fee education the number of OOSC has decreased, but still many children are not in school. One group has particular been discussed, the pregnant girls and young mothers which were expected to be allowed back to the formal education system, as the re-entry policy was planned to be tabled in the Parliament in June 2017. However, the proposal was not accepted to be discussed in Parliament. Young mothers are only allowed to so called alternative pathways of education, non-formal education, which is difficult to access as it is not affordable for most of them.

To address some of these challenges, it was proposed to reward improved results of girls' transition rates from primary to secondary in the Program for Results (EP4R). To address the quality aspects, a mathematics assessment, reading speed assessment and a School Quality Assurance System is part of the program rewarding improved quality in education.

Sida has a coordinated dialogue with other DPs, raising concerns about respect of fundamental basic human rights, and also assessing support through Folk Development Colleges (FDC) to reach OOSC girls. Sida also identified the need to scale up work for prevention based on the regional support to UNESCO (from the SRHR team in Lusaka on comprehensive sexual education).

Despite the current developments negatively affecting CSOs' space to work, there are remarkable contributions made by CSOs within the education sector. Evidence-based research in education and high level dialogue between CSOs and Government resulted in the introduction of fee free education, the enactment of the Teacher Service Commission (TSC) Act and subsequent establishment of the TSC, as well as the development of a bill on teachers' professional board.

Portfolio level

The main contributions under this objective are the EPFR and the GPE programs on Tanzania mainland and on Zanzibar together with a number of smaller and strategic contributions to civil society organisations. The Swedish presence in the education sector, both on Tanzania mainland and on Zanzibar, is further strengthened as Sida is the Grant Agent (GA) for two programs funded by the GPE.

¹⁹ The global initiative OOSC study conducted by UNICEF in Tanzania, April 2016

As GA, Sida is responsible for continuous monitoring and evaluation which results in close collaboration with the Government.

Since the start of the EP4R in 2014, good results have been shown regarding improved quality of education, i.e. through increased ability in reading and in mathematics in grade 2, progress in the collection of education data from school levels from 20 percent to 100 percent and improved pass-rates of students.²⁰ Activities carried out through the EP4R are expected to further improve teacher proficiency in the 3Rs (reading, writing, arithmetic) (GPE) to ensure continued improved quality of student performance in these subjects. There are hence clear synergies between the programs, which have been shown to improve access and quality.

Much time and investment has been made in the role as GA for GPE. This is the only country where Sweden has this role. The position gives opportunities to influence GPE globally for increased country perspective and ownership and less top down management. A presentation was made from Tanzania at the GPE Board meeting in December, on how a results based financing approach (RBFA) works and what GPE needs to consider when moving towards RBFA modalities using GPE funds.

The EP4R modality has contributed to the overall sector performance rewarding results in the sector. Activities to achieve the objectives have been official school ranking; performance based grants; clearing backlog of teacher claims; school improvement toolkits; teacher training in 3Rs (GPE); student teacher enrichment programs, pupil teacher ratio and timely delivery of the capitation grants to schools.

There are several synergies within the portfolio, e.g. with the support to the Productive Social Safety Net (PSSN). Poverty is the most common reason for a child not attending school. One part of the cash transfers through PSSN to families are conditional to children's attendance to primary and secondary school, and results have shown that parents prioritise sending children to school.

In Zanzibar the Education Sector Development Plan (ESDP) 2017/2018-2021/2022, that was developed as part of the second GPE grant, contributes to coordination and increased policy dialogue, bringing all education stakeholders together (DPs, CSOs, Government agencies, teacher union, district level) to discuss sector priorities, policies, plans and joint monitoring mechanism of the ESDP.

Save the Children and the Child Dignity Forum supported by Sida are both indirectly contributing to greater number of girls and boys who acquire basic knowledge and skills in school, by developing and implementing programs and campaigns together with the Ministry of Education. This has for example led to the Baba Bora campaign involving men to change the lives of children, as well as elaborating a Manual on Positive Discipline in Schools to address the Violence in Schools to be implemented in all schools in Zanzibar by 2020. The purpose is to improve sustainable learning environment for all children in Zanzibar and protecting children from punishment in schools. Community based work by CSO increasingly includes and involves parents in the education.

Contribution level

The EP4R completed its third year of implementation and the results have continued to be positive. To enable the continuation and scaling up of the improvements, the WB approved additional financing of 80 MUSD and Sida approved additional financing of 755 MSEK. The program is on track, largely thanks to of impressive engagement from the Government at the national, regional and local government levels. In year three of the program, the overall achievement of the disbursement-linked indicators was 78 percent, compared to 69 percent in year one, and 84 percent in year two.²¹ At impact level it is reported that the national average reading speed of grade 2 students improved by 32 percent in two

²⁰ EPforR Mid-Term Review, 2016

²¹ EPforR aide memoire, 2017

years.²² At the outcome level the national average primary survival rate improved 15 percent in 2017.²³ Disbursement of capitation grants to schools has been on time every month 2017. Comprehensive and accurate data on all 22000 schools is updated annually and uploaded at a public website.²⁴ In year four of the program, one new indicator is introduced which captures girls access to basic education, particularly focussing on the number of girls transitioning to secondary education.

The GPE program on Tanzania mainland aim to improve teaching and learning in lower grades by reducing the number of subjects to the 3R's. There is notable improvement in literacy and numeracy among children aged 9 to 13 years, these achievements have been supported by GPE in Tanzania mainland. Assessments conducted by the National Examination Council of Tanzania (NECTA) shows that 60 percent of the children who are in grade two of the primary education are able to read fluent, are able to write and have improved in arithmetic's compared to the assessment conducted in 2014 were only 48 percent passed the exams.²⁵

GPE funds also increase community engagement. Among the results achieved through community participation includes, reduced drop-out rate, increased school retention rate and improved girls transmission rate into secondary education.

The Tanzania Education Network (TENMET) has with support from Sida, been able to engage 200 civil society organisation as members of the network, and has now become a strong voice in the education sector, contributing in all policy, advocacy and strategic sector discussions.

Zanzibar recently completed the first GPE-programme. It is clear that the GPE program has contributed to the rapid expansion of the pre-primary sector on Zanzibar. There has been increased enrolment of 12000 students in community centers (TuTu), and the construction of 190 new TuTu centres. Quality remains a serious challenge for Zanzibar, with comparative studies showing significantly lower levels on Zanzibar than on Mainland, and the trend is almost horizontal.

2.2.2 Objective 2.2: Greater number of young people who complete vocational education and training, including the ambition that at least 10 000 people find employment

Development towards the strategy objective 

As an outcome of the MTR 2017 it was agreed that no specific interventions were to be initiated under this result. Instead it was appreciated that through the UN Development Assistance Plan (UNDAP) Sida has contributed to entrepreneurship education for a large number of people (see below). Furthermore, there are contributions which include vocational training even though the main purpose falls within other result areas (1.2 and 2.3 in particular).

Portfolio level 

There are no specific contributions under this objective in the portfolio, as it has been challenging to identify relevant contributions. However the employment analysis of the portfolio 2015, as well as the mid-term review 2017 concluded that aspects of vocational training and competence development are included in a number of contributions primarily under other objectives e.g. Femina, Restless, UNDAP II, CFAT, COSTECH, AECF och AMDT.

²² EPforR Mid-Term Review, 2016

²³ EPforR aide memoire, 2017

²⁴ EPforR aide memoire, 2017

²⁵ The assessment report by NECTA, November 2017

2.2.3 Objective 2.3: Increased opportunities for women and young people to start and run productive businesses

Development towards the strategy objective



The overall economy in Tanzania is continuing to grow although with a slower pace. Since the new Government took office, the business environment has been greatly shaken mainly due to enforcement of laws and regulations, including tax enforcement, and a forceful anti-corruption drive. Many businesses have had to close and Tanzania has lost rankings in the World Bank Doing Business index. However, the storm might be fading out. Dialogue with the business sector is improving and some efforts for improvement in the business environment have been introduced such as a Business Environment Blueprint and Roadmap.

An important technology-driven change that has provided increased opportunity and choice for many Tanzanians, including small businesses and many people living in poverty, is the expansion of mobile banking and technology, which has had large positive effects on access to financial services such as savings and credit. However, the pace of inclusion has gone down since 2013, and about 28 percent of the population remain financially excluded²⁶. In rural areas, farmers, women and youth. In Zanzibar, a staggering 42,6 percent remain excluded.²⁷

Portfolio level



The implementation of the portfolio is on track and the portfolio as a whole is now more or less designed according to operationalisation and annual plans.

Interventions have been well chosen and selected on the basis of analysis of binding constraints. The theory of change is assessed to still hold. Four new contributions were appraised during 2017. First, support to United Nations Development Program (UNDAP) II, with earmarked funding of 125 MSEK to Outcome 1: “Economic Growth and Employment”. Second, a guarantee support of 180 MSEK to Private Agriculture Sector Support (PASS). Third, collaboration with Research Strategy with support to a cluster and innovations program with SIDO/COSTECH. Fourth, a twinning arrangement between the Swedish Employment Services, Tanzania Employment Services and the Ministry of Labour. All these new contributions complements each other and contributes to starting and running businesses in Tanzania. Sida also amended the agreement with Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSDT) and both added funds, which is now on 78 MSEK, and extended the program period. A relevant national-level contribution supporting the business environment (BE) to complement the BE-components of already supported programmes has not yet been found.

A lot of work has been placed on strengthening environment and gender aspects in ongoing and new contributions through collaborations with Sida HQ and the helpdesks for gender and environment. For example, a pioneering process for strengthening gender in PSD and agriculture portfolios through coaching, workshops and peer learning was initiated and a workshop for gender and Financial Sector Deepening programs in the region (Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Zambia, Mozambique, and Tanzania) was organized during 2017.

The Embassy also initiated increased collaboration among PSD officers in the region to enhance synergies and peer learning among colleagues for improved program delivery. The enhanced regional collaboration within trade, for example, contributed to the closing of Swedish support to Trade Mark East Africa, mainly due to discussions on salary levels and an in-depth efficiency audit commissioned by the Embassy. Finally, the portfolio implementation contributes to the initiatives for broader relations and the Global Deal.

²⁶ FinScope Tanzania 2017

²⁷ FinScope Tanzania 2017

Contribution level

Swedish support to financial sector deepening has contributed to significant increases in access to financial services in Tanzania. The two major contributions in this field are Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSDT) and Private Agriculture Sector Support (PASS).

During the reporting period, FSDT contributed to the drafting and implementation of the National Financial Inclusion Framework (NFIF) II and provided support to both the private sector and the Government of Tanzania through the Bank of Tanzania and the Ministry of Finance, in its implementation. FSDT was also instrumental in supporting Bank of Tanzania in implementing an interoperability initiative, which has enabled person-to-person transactions through four major Mobile Network Operators. In one year, this has translated into a 230 percent increase in interoperable transactions of a value of 42 MUSD to 117.4 MUSD²⁸. The FSDT collaboration with Equity Bank on the new agency banking model through the use of smartphones has led to increased efficiency, reduction of rolling out costs and the linked financial education has increased peoples' attitudes and behaviour on savings and credit. It has enabled people, micro entrepreneurs and SACCOS to move from saving funds in a box to a bank account.

The work of FSDT, also contributes indirectly to other result areas, such as the development of a school management system to manage school finances, including fee payments and student performances. The work is of great relevance to PSSN, mainly through the collaboration with National Identification Agency (NIDA) and the rolling out of the system for digital ID numbers as well as biometric ID-card²⁹, but also the collaboration with TASAF for digital payment systems. During the time of reporting FSDT also undertook and presented the results of the Finscope Survey 2017, which is their flagship financial sector study targeting a sample of 10 000 respondents.

The results of the Finscope are of great importance for policy makers, private financial sector, civil society and donor community. It is not only covering access to financial services but also basic factors that are of great importance to both access and usage of financial services, such as literacy levels (25 percent can neither read nor write Swahili), numeracy (71 percent know addition but only 40 percent multiplication), individual land titles (3 percent), ID-card holders (9 percent), sources of income, what people need money for (priority medical and education) etc.³⁰ As such, the work of FSDT and the results of the Finscope is also of great value to the work of the whole embassy.

The agreement with PASS was signed in October of 2017 so it is difficult to tell how much of PASS's results the Swedish guarantee contributed to. However, some of the reported results of PASS for 2017 are an estimated value of loans 114 billion tsh (62 MUSD) and 192 411 beneficiaries (amounting to 750 000 entrepreneurs during the whole PASS strategy period 2013-2017), with about 44 percent being women³¹.

2.3 Area of Support 3: Strengthened democratic accountability and transparency, and increased awareness of human rights

2.3.1 Objective 3.1: Increased capacity and reduced corruption in Tanzanian public administration

Development towards the strategy objective



The high political priority to the anti-corruption drive continues to improve the prerequisites for this objective to be met. According to Afrobarometer the public's perception of corruption have changed

²⁸ FSDT Annual Performance Report, July 2016 – June 2017.

²⁹ Tanzania government has a target of 20 million national Identification numbers handed out by end of 2018.

³⁰ Finscope survey 2017: <http://www.fsd.or.tz/finscope/>

³¹ Private Agriculture Sector Support (PASS), 5 year strategy 2018-2022, December 2017.

drastically and people in general perceive corruption as less rampant and are said to pay less bribes.³² Transparency International index also shows some improvement but more moderate.³³ There are also signs of slightly better service delivery in health and education and increased investments in infrastructure, as well as increased control of public spending with reduced recurrent spending, and increased presence at work of civil servants. The changes are assessed as first important steps to transform the culture of corruption in the country.

However, a sustained shift in reforms of institutions and mindsets is still to be seen. A systematic governance and public service reform is still lacking, rule of law is enforced partially (see further 2.3.2), and the anti-corruption agenda is not accompanied by increased transparency, accountability and media freedom. Tanzania left the Open Government Partnership during 2017 and also dropped in the Open Budget Index (OBI) scoring of budget transparency from 46 in 2015 to 10 in 2017.³⁴

Portfolio level



The implementation of the portfolio has been mainly according to plan during 2017. Sida has continued to support the public administration and the anti-corruption agenda in Tanzania via its projects at sector level and contributions mainly in the result areas for market development, education, energy and social protection. The approach of combining mainstream and direct support reinforce each other towards supporting the objective. The portfolio has been further enhanced during 2017 by two new additions. One being directly with the Ministry of Finance and Planning and the other via renewed support to UNDAF II, with many government institutions as partners, including the Ministry of Constitutional and Legal Affairs, Ministry of Community Development, Gender and Children, Commission for Human rights and Good Governance and the Parliament. The agreement to strengthen public financial management was signed as planned with the Ministry of Finance and Planning. The Economic Financial Governance Contract (EFGC) is a joint results-based sector-budget support with Sida, EU and Denmark for improved budget credibility as well as transparency of the state budget and its execution. The renewed support to UNDAF II was signed in October 2017 with earmarking to three Outcome areas: 1) Governance, Human Rights and Gender Equality; 2) Violence against women and children; and 3) Women's leadership and participation.

The previous support to PER-Review has been dormant for the past year and is about to be closed. Reimbursements from Government for LGRP and National Audit Office Tanzania are now executed.

Contribution level

At contribution level there has been a significant increase of direct contributions to support the objective. However as the contributions are new it is too early to see clear results.

The Productive Social Security Network (PSSN) continues to deliver cash transfers predictably to 1.1 million households, about 5 million individuals, with clear results as regards decreased resource poverty and improved opportunities and choices. The planned up-scale of the support to PSSN has however been

³² REPOA 6 December 2018. Afrobarometer – perception of corruption.

https://docs.google.com/viewerng/viewer?url=http://www.repoa.or.tz/images/uploads/Corruption_Press_Release_revised-v2-5dec17.pdf

³³ Transparency International, Corruption Perception Index 2017

https://www.transparency.org/news/feature/corruption_perceptions_index_2017

³⁴ International Budget Partnership, Open Budget Index 2017 <https://www.internationalbudget.org/wp-content/uploads/tanzania-open-budget-survey-2017-summary.pdf>

delayed, as the Government is reluctant to enter into new agreements before the new phase of the program is designed.

2.3.2 Objective 3.2: Enhanced capacity in civil society to demand accountability and increased awareness of human rights.

Development towards the strategy objective



The infringements in the right to assemble, association and expression are showing a steady negative trend. More authoritarian rule and governmental control paired with implementation of restrictive legislation has made progress towards this objective increasingly difficult. The fast shrinking space for media and civil society is directly reversing previous progress made. Civil society who work on human rights issues are still able to exist but are not always able to execute its duties as watch dogs in society effectively. Many civil society organisations are being actively antagonized and delayed with their work as Government control gradually and more profoundly applies. The end-result of re-registrations of the NGO verification process which took place in 2017, and the new NGO policy, will determine the intention with the processes, and the balance between a possible control agenda and legitimate reasons related to e.g. payment of tax. NGO's possibilities of using media as a tool for spreading its messages and work are being hampered.

Media outlets are progressively facing limitations in playing its democratic role as vigilant for accountability. Five media outlets were banned in 2017 and journalists are receiving more threats, are being attacked, abducted and there are also cases of disappearances and arrests. Access to information is being curtailed which makes scrutiny challenging. A new access to information legislation is also underway, which would allow Government to access data previously considered private to citizens.

Portfolio level



The portfolio has been consolidated and developed according to plan and consists of 12 strategic partners within civil society. Since the operationalization of the current Results Strategy, Sida has developed a long-term portfolio focusing on human rights defenders, child rights (right to education, social protection, etc.), freedom of expression focusing on local media and training of journalists as well as women's and youth's rights. At the mid-term review of the strategy, the assessment was made that the portfolio composition remains relevant and should continue.

To respond to the negative trend in democracy and human rights, the Embassy embarked 2017 on a project where all sections work together even more clearly and systematically for human rights. The changes in the overall portfolio entail further strengthening of the capacity of human rights defenders, increased funding and sharper focus on existing partners but also by expanding support to include several key players where particular emphasis is placed on increased local reach. Greater involvement and synergies with the actions of Swedish-supported regional and global actors regarding Tanzania will also be needed both from the efficiency and security perspective.

Contribution level

As a basis for the reporting of results in this section we use the "Result Aggregation Report". The report is a synthesis of all results-reporting from the 15 civil society partners that Sida supports. The results in the reports are individually coded and then aggregated and analysed.

As the deadline for the strategy report is set before all reports for the year 2017 have been submitted, the results analysed reflect 2016 reports and therefore might have a slight mismatch in relation to objective and portfolio levels analysis.

Sida's partner organizations continue to improve their organizations and their capacity to drive change and accountability, and are increasingly recognized for this. It is clear that partners contribute to knowledge-based backgrounds for legislation, policies and plans. Partners' recommendations regarding legislation on information, Youth Council, budget, East African Gender and Development, and education and training policy have to a large extent been integrated. There is evidence that partners are contributing to improving social services for citizens, by setting up committees, task forces, district level workplaces, forums, leadership programs and entrepreneurial groups and legal aid assistance. For example, budget allocation for children has increased as well as systems for child protection at local level as well as school infrastructure.

The reduced democratic space and self-censorship by civil society, challenge assumptions about the ability of civil society to influence decision makers. Partners' have adapted strategies to, for example, more targeted training of change agents and vulnerable groups and in their own research focus on mapping and tracking of trends. It is clear that what was previously classified as opportunities for own development now focuses more on mobilizing different groups (especially youth and women) and to contribute to legal, financial and information services. Driving a campaign and educating citizens about human rights reports is a less viable option. Sida's assessment is that this is likely because broad-based advocacy is no longer judged as an accessible path in the uncertain climate and shrinking civic space. Previous work with common voice through media is closing, as media is under increasing threat and harassment. For example, media reporting from Legal and Human Rights Centre (LHRC) press conference on elections observations from by-elections were heavily fined and partners like Haki-Elimu and Tanzania Gender Networking Programme have seen its media spot content being vetted before publishing.

The CSO partners report on a significantly reduced influence on state actors including joint action with the authorities. For example, despite the intense efforts by a Coalition of civil society partners trying to improve the content of the hostile Media Service Act, the majority of its recommendations were not accepted. But the quality of the existing relationships are usually good. The voices of youth continue to occur at local planning processes, and here is a new openness noted by some partners. We also see that our partners' efforts strengthen each other in a number of areas, such as Femal Genital Mutilation (FGM), education and children's rights. Increased community awareness of the effects of FGM have lead to the practise being increasingly challenged and relationships between civil society organisations and the Government in this regard has been positive. The Friends of Education movement is growing locally and an increased voluntary parental action for school infrastructure is noted.

There are few clear indications that Sida support to civil society actors lead to changes in citizens awareness and knowledge about their rights even though we see for example signs of positive parenting and increased knowledge on violence against children. On the other hand, we see a continued increase in the behavior and actions of individuals. In particular, children and young people develop knowledge, independence and raise their voices to a greater extent. Girls challenge norms and passivity. An important trend is that our partners begin to identify changes in behavior and responsiveness of local politicians, men, parliamentarians and civil servants. It is still unclear if this leads to increased actual demand for accountability, but it shows some increased joint action by citizens.

3 Implications for the Continued Strategy Implementation

In the Mid-Term Review (MTR) 2017 it was concluded that the portfolio in many parts is relevant and should continue to be implemented as planned. The continuous shrinking democratic space requires changes to enable civil society to have capacity and resources to meet the challenges. Intensified engagement and activities as well as support will continue to be needed. Close monitoring and flexibility is essential.

Recommendations to the instructions for the new strategy will be submitted in May 2018.