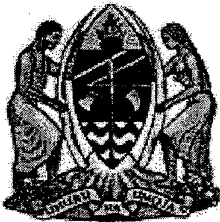


Development Cooperation Programme

2014 – 2015

**BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT of TANZANIA AND
THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM**



**THE BELGIAN
DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION .be**

DAR ES SALAAM 11TH MARCH 2014

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFDB	African Development Bank
AFD	Agence Française de Développement
AGRICORD	Alliance of Agri-agencies
ASDP	Agriculture Sector Development Programme
BIO	Belgian Investment Organization
BRN	Big Results Now
BFSF	Belgian Food Security Fund
BTC	Belgian Technical Cooperation
BWB	Basin Water Boards
BWO	Basin Water offices
CAG	Controller and Auditor General
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
COWSOs	Community Owned Water Supply Organizations
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CWSSP	Community Water Supply and Sanitation Program
DAWASCO	Dar es Salaam Water supply and Sanitation company
D-by-D	Decentralisation by Devolution
DCP	Development Cooperation Programme
DDCA	Drilling and Dam Construction Agency
DFID	Department of International Development (UK)
DGDC/DGOS	Director General Development Cooperation
DoL	Division of Labour
DPG	Development Partner Group
DPs	Development Partners
DUWSAs	District Urban W&S Authorities
DWR	Division of Water Resources
DWSTs	District Water and Sanitation Teams
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
EC	European Commission
EDF	European Development Fund
EMA	Environmental Management Act
EPA	Economic Partnership
EPICOR	Financial Management Program
ESRF	Economic and Social Research Foundation
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
EU	European Union
FCS	Foundation for Civil Society
FDI	Foreign Development Investment
FY	Financial Year
FYDP	Five Years Development Plan 2011/2012-2015/2016
GBS	General Budget Support
GDI	Gross Development Income
GDP	Gross Development Product
GII	Gender Inequality Index
GMR	Global Monitoring Report
GoT	Government of Tanzania
HBS	Household Budget Survey
HDI	Human Development Index
HIPC	Highly Indebted Poor Countries
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
HLF	High Level Forum
HR	Human Resources
ICA	Investment Climate Assessment
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management Systems
IHDI	Inequality Human Development Index
ILO	International Labour organisation
IMF	International Monetary Fund

JAST	<i>Joint Assistance Strategy Tanzania</i>
LGA	<i>Local Government Authority</i>
LGCDG	<i>Local Government Capital Development Grant</i>
LGDG	<i>Local Government Development Grant</i>
LGRP	<i>Local Government Reform Programme</i>
MDA	<i>Ministries, Department and Agencies</i>
MDG	<i>Millennium Development Goals</i>
MIP	<i>Micro Investment Program</i>
MKUKUTA	<i>Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Tanzania</i>
MKUZA	<i>Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umaskini Zanzibar</i>
MNRT	<i>Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism</i>
MoAFS	<i>Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security</i>
MoF	<i>Ministry of Finances</i>
MoW	<i>Ministry of Water</i>
MR	<i>Mortality Rate</i>
MTEF	<i>Medium Term Expenditure Framework</i>
NAPA	<i>National Adaption Plan of Action</i>
NAWAPO	<i>National Water Policy</i>
NEP	<i>National Environmental Plan</i>
NFBK	<i>National Forestry and Beekeeping</i>
NGOs	<i>Non Governmental Organisations</i>
NKRAs	<i>National Key Results Areas</i>
NPS	<i>National Panel Survey</i>
NRM	<i>Natural Resource management</i>
NSGRP	<i>National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty</i>
ODA	<i>Official Development Assistance</i>
OECD	<i>Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development</i>
PAF	<i>Performance Assessment Framework</i>
PDB	<i>President Delivery Bureau</i>
PER	<i>Public Expenditure Review</i>
PFM	<i>Public Finance Management</i>
PMO-RALG	<i>Prime Ministers Office Regional Administration and Local Government</i>
PPRA	<i>Public Procurement Regulatory Authority</i>
PRBS	<i>Poverty Reduction Budget support</i>
PRSP	<i>Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper</i>
PSI	<i>Policy Sector Instrument</i>
REDET	<i>Research and Education for Democracy in Tanzania</i>
REPOA	<i>Research on Poverty and Accountability</i>
SADC	<i>South African Development Community</i>
SBS	<i>Sector Budget Support</i>
SCF	<i>Study and Consultancy funds</i>
SG EAC	<i>Secretary General East African Community</i>
SMEs	<i>Small and Medium Enterprises</i>
STDs	<i>Sexually Transmittable Diseases</i>
SWAp	<i>Sector Wide Approaches</i>
SWGAs	<i>Sector Working Groups</i>
TA	<i>Technical Assistance</i>
TANGO	<i>Tanzania Network from NGOs</i>
TCB	<i>Tanzania Centre for Democracy</i>
TGNP	<i>Tanzania Gender Network Platform</i>
TPA	<i>Tanzania Ports Authorities</i>
TRIAS	<i>Belgium NGO</i>
TWGs	<i>Thematic Working Groups</i>
TZS	<i>Tanzanian Shillings</i>
UN	<i>United Nations</i>
UNDP	<i>United Nations</i>
VECO	<i>Belgium NGO /vredes Eilanden-Coopibo</i>
WASH	<i>Water And Sanitation, and Hygiene</i>
WB	<i>World Bank</i>
WSDP	<i>Water sector development programme</i>
WUAs	<i>Water Users Associations</i>
ZSGRP	<i>Zanzibar Strategy on Growth and Reduction of Poverty</i>

fraudulent or corrupt act which will entail the immediate cancellation of the agreement concerned. A meeting of the Partners' Committee called within 60 days following the establishment of the illegal, fraudulent, or corrupt act, will determine the corrective actions such as complete repayment of the embezzled funds and legal actions, and will decide on the continuation of the program and other interventions of the ICDP and, if necessary on the preventive measures to be taken. Each illegal, fraudulent or corrupt act might moreover entail the definitive exclusion of all new financial assistance by the Belgian Federal Public Service of Foreign Affairs, External Trade, and Development Cooperation.

2. PRIORITIES OF THE TANZANIAN NATIONAL POLICIES

The National Vision 2025 spells out Tanzania's long-term development vision, which outlines the main objectives that Tanzania is expected to achieve by the year 2025. Tanzania's first medium-term Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper was implemented between 2000 and 2004. In 2004 the Government of Tanzania formulated the National and Zanzibar Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP/ ZSGRP), also known under the Swahili acronyms MKUKUTA/ MKUZA (2005/06–09/10). Unlike the first PRS, it adopts an outcome based rather than a priority sector oriented approach, focusing on three broad clusters: (i) growth and reduction of income poverty; (ii) improvement of quality of life and social well being, and (iii) governance and accountability.

The MKUKUTA II (mid term strategy 2010/2011- 2014/2015) is non-sector based and integrates the development effort by development partners through a preference for general budget support. MKUKUTA II focuses more than its predecessor on enhancing productivity and growth in order to achieve more pronounced success in reducing income poverty. Therefore, MKUKUTA II identifies selected "growth drivers," such as agriculture, and outlines sector strategies to promote productivity and private sector activity in these areas. The strategy also calls for a shift towards a greater role of the private sector in economic growth. For tracking and reporting on implementation, a more focused results framework needed to be established to define realistic and measurable indicators. Gender equality and women's empowerment also form a major component of the National Poverty Reduction Strategies under the objectives related to governance, education and health. On the longer term, equality and empowerment in the political, economic and cultural spheres represent one of the objectives of the vision 2025 Strategy.

The Five Years Development Plan (FYDP 2011/2012-2015/2016) A review of implementation of the TDV 2025 was performed between 2009 and 2011, and underscored the **need for more effective prioritisation** and a strong framework in order to facilitate systematic development planning, implementation and follow-up mechanisms. The Government thus reverts to long and medium term planning whereby a series of Five Year Development Plans (FYDPs) chart out the growth path, consistent with the realisation of a semi-industrialised and competitive economy, both domestically and abroad. In June 2011, the Government of Tanzania presented the "**Tanzania Five Year Development Plan (FYDP 2011/2012-2015/2016)**", which includes the key features for a good Monitoring and Evaluation system, defining precise institutional responsibilities, a survey calendar, a calendar of planning, budgeting and reporting, and a funding mechanism. It aims to unleash the country's growth potentials in order to fast-track the provision of the basic conditions for high, broad-based and pro-poor growth.

Big Results Now (BRN 2013/2014-2015/2016) To ensure the implementation of the FYDP, the Government decided to **establish a strong and effective system to oversee, monitor and evaluate the implementation of its development plans and programs**, based on Malaysia's Big Fast Results approach. This initiative has been branded as "Big Results Now" (BRN). It involves the organization of labs to identify solutions to key development bottlenecks and develop detailed implementation plans, and the setting up of an institutional framework to ensure efficacious implementation of the plans. **The first wave of Labs took place in February-April**

2013, covering six National Key Results Areas (NKRAs): Agriculture, Education, Energy, Transportation, Resource mobilization and Water. Each lab developed Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) that form the core of the assessment of the lead Ministers' performance. The BRN program constitutes a significant leap forward in Tanzania's planning and delivery framework, as it sharpens the prioritization process and ensures efficacy in implementation and service delivery within the established national priority areas. As such, it is envisaged that Development Partners will be able to align their assistance programs with the improved national planning and execution systems.

3. BELGIAN DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES AND POLICIES

The General Objective of the Belgian Development Cooperation is to contribute to sustainable human development through poverty reduction and strengthening of democracy and good governance¹. Major sectors of interventions are: primary health care, education and training, agriculture and food security, basic infrastructure. Belgium has identified two transversal themes that have to be implemented in all interventions, i.e. gender dimension (which includes equal rights for women and men and women empowerment) and the protection of environment and natural resources, including the fight against climate change, desertification and deforestation. The priority themes are human rights – including children's' rights - decent and sustainable work, and consolidation of civil society. Belgian interventions are specifically oriented towards the Millennium Development Goals, which are directly linked to the above mentioned sectors and themes. Interventions have to be aligned with the poverty reduction strategies (MKUKUTA 2), but also with the new national priorities (FYDP and BRN). Belgium adheres to the principles of the Paris and Accra declarations and the EU Code of Conduct on Complementarity and Division of Labour in Development Policy. Belgian Development support follows a policy of harmonisation and alignment through a portfolio approach (a balanced mixture of Sector Budget Support, Basket Fund, or Project Support). For Belgium, GBS is however excluded by law. Maximum 50% of Belgian aid is supposed to be channeled through budget support. Belgium will respect the Paris Declaration and the Accra HLF commitments which implies preferential use of national execution modalities and limitation of delays in implementation. BTC, by means of an Overall Assessment, has analysed the risks of this modality, and has recommended certain mitigation measures. Belgium will remain a small contributor (12/23), with a development cooperation envelope of 10 millions EURO/year for DCP 2014/2015 (+/- 1% of the annual state budget). During the transitional phase, Belgium will rely on the development aid mechanisms and policy dialogue structures as agreed upon with other Development Partners in the Joint Assistance Strategy for Tanzania (JAST), before the finalization of the new Development Cooperation Framework (DCF 2014/15-2024/25). According to the Paris Declaration and the European Code of Conduct, Belgium will concentrate on only 2 sectors, one social and one productive sector. The DCP must furthermore actively encourage synergies between the different Belgian actors in the development framework (NGOs, universities, via BTC, BIO etc...).

Following the Belgian legislation concerning the Belgian development cooperation of 19 March 2013, Belgium pays particular attention to the promotion of policy coherence for development (PCD). PCD is defined "as a process to ensure that the objectives and results of development cooperation policies of a government are not undermined by other policies of the government that have an impact on developing countries, and that these other policies support, where possible, the objectives of development". It also stipulates explicitly that "in order to ensure the effectiveness of the Belgian Development Cooperation and achieve its overall objectives, maximum coherence between the different policy areas for development have to be pursued".

¹ Belgian Law on development cooperation march 19, 2013

In light of these developments, it is vital to examine during the policy dialogue and thereafter whether Belgian and/or European policies in the field of commercial, financial, environmental, food security or migration could have impact on Tanzania and its development objectives.

4. OVERVIEW OF BELGIAN PUBLIC DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT

Tanzania is a Partner Country of the Belgian bilateral cooperation since 1982. The Government of Tanzania (GoT) and the Government of Belgium (GoB) signed a second General Agreement on direct Bilateral Cooperation on 16 October 2002. Besides governmental cooperation (outlined in a Development Cooperation Programme, DCP), Tanzania benefits from Belgian development cooperation through the following channels:

- non-governmental cooperation via NGOs and Universities;
- multilateral cooperation (including Belgian contribution to EU, WB, AfDB,...)
- projects and programmes funded through the Belgian Fund for Food Security;
- conflict prevention and peace building activities;
- the Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries (BIO).

The total Belgian ODA to Tanzania in 2012 was 17.5 million euro, of which 12.5 Million euro was Governmental cooperation. This does not include non-earmarked contributions to the EDF and multilateral organisations.

5. OVERVIEW OF DIRECT BILATERAL COOPERATION

The **current IDCP (2010-2013)**, approved during the Joint Commission on October 29th 2009, had a total budget of € 60 Mio. The selection of intervention sectors was based on the following criteria in concordance with Paris and Accra Commitments :

- Belgium limits its interventions to two sectors (one productive and one social sector);
- The proposed Division of Labour (elaborated by the GoT in November 2008);
- Experience and added value of Belgian cooperation in the selected sectors.

Two concentration sectors were selected in IDCP 2010-2013 :

- **Local Government Reform (LGR):** with as specific objective to "achieve devolution of Government role and functions and, to that end, transform Local Government Authorities (LGAs) to become competent as strategic leaders and coordinators of socio-economic development who are accountable and enabled to transparent service delivery and poverty interventions in their areas of jurisdiction". Expected results of Belgium's contribution to this objective were that LGAs would be sufficiently strengthened **to improve equitable and gender-sensitive public service delivery**, and that the capacities of the PPRA (Public Procurement Regulatory Authority) would be enhanced.

- **Natural Resources Management (NRM):** aspiring to enhance the contribution of the natural resources sector to the national economy, thus helping to meet Tanzania's future needs through conservation and proper management of resources. Belgium committed itself to contribute to a broader framework and **increased capacity for policy-making with respect to decentralised Natural Resources Management and Environment**.

In addition to the two concentration sectors, it was agreed to include a multi-sector programme (Study and Consultancy Fund, Scholarship Programme, Micro Intervention Programme), and to support a non priority sector (transport and infrastructure) through delegated cooperation.

A budget for the exit strategy of projects in non priority sectors from the IDCP 2002-2009 was agreed upon. It was furthermore decided to offer new possibilities for cooperation through Belgian indirect actors (NGOs, Universities, and BIO) and to the Tanzanian Civil Society. Support to the private sector was mainly provided through the Belgian Investment Organization (BIO).

Although the current bilateral Corporation program does not have a direct focus on civil society, its interventions should have a strong civil society link.

6. ASSESSMENT OF THESE FORMER IDCPs (2003 - 2009 AND 2010 – 2013)

Which were the institutional strengths and weaknesses of the former (2003/2009) (with many projects implemented up to 2010), and the current IDCP (2010-2013)?

Strengths

- * nationally recognized, relatively small, but 'quality' interventions (e.g. environment, agriculture, water, HIV/Aids, education and ICD);
- * implementation of the **co-management policy** defines roles and responsibilities for both the Tanzanian and the Belgian side, facilitating transparency and accountability;
- * **beneficiaries are represented** in Joint Local Partner Committees (steering committees);
- * DCPs provide a good opportunity for learning lessons, and for **comparing different modalities**: Budget support (Basket-fund), Co-managed project and TA or BS-experts.

Weaknesses

In IDCP 2003-2009, Belgium was involved in **6 sectors with more than 19 projects** or programmes. The IDCP 2010-2013 reduced the scope for projects: only 2 sectors and 5 projects were retained. However, 50% of the budget (LG-DG and PPRA) still had a nationwide impact. 50% was disbursed through financial modalities (Basket Funds/Sector Budget Support), and 50% through isolated projects, mostly under a co-management arrangement, which were not fully (financially) integrated in the Tanzanian system. The experience with Basket Funds in the Local Governance sector has been disappointing. Based on similar experiences in other sectors, **there is a general tendency among DPs to reduce GBS and SBS, and to revert to project support, especially with Non-State actors.**

In 2013, Belgian-supported interventions still covered 4 different sectors: Water, Agriculture, Environment (Natural Resources Management) and Decentralisation (Local Government).

Recommendations of the Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC agency) - FORMER IDCP ASSESSMENT -

SECTORS

- * Due to the emphasis on economic growth through agricultural development (e.g. SAGCOT), sustainable use of natural resources becomes critical in order to anticipate the negative effects of use of natural resources in the medium and long term. MNRT being exclusively focused on Wildlife and Forestry, the Belgian intervention strategy should be shifted from NRM to agriculture, in order to booster Local Economic Development and, at the same time, promote the sustainable use of Natural Resources.
- * GoT will continue to use LGDGS as the chief instrument for fiscal decentralisation in channelling funds to the LGAs. Considering the current uncertainty regarding the modality and timetable, earmarking service delivery through participation in agriculture or water basket funds, will allow Belgium to continue to participate in the local government policy dialogue with the objective to achieve better quality service delivery to the population.
- * Water and agriculture are priority sectors for the government, in which Belgium continues to be active. Since the Belgian Cooperation has acquired substantial expertise working at local level, rural water supply should become an essential element of our decentralised support to the Tanzanian population.
- * Since the coming DCP will be limited to 2 years, involvement in new sectors should integrate lessons learned from existing Belgian interventions. Even if there is a shift in priority sectors, NR

and LG should remain essential transversal themes, and LG system an important modality.

PROJECT SETUP

* The reduced number of interventions and the increased budget per intervention offers opportunities for economy of scale, including the presence of International Technical Advisors and a more efficient monitoring/evaluation system. Duration of our interventions should allow sustainability of results..

* Projects should:

- (1) *Consistently be developed at regional and district level in order to support the Local Government decentralisation process and reinforce service delivery capacity;*
- (2) *Be based at Regional level in order to work simultaneously with districts and non-state actors;*
- (3) *Develop synergy with other Belgian actors in that context;*
- (4) *Continue to work with the local authorities (LGA, Districts authorities), but not exclusively through them;*
- (5) *Maintain a balance between support to LGAs, and support to local civil society and non-states actors;*
- (6) *Always prioritize management capacity building at the LGA level, whenever a technical project is implemented with the LGA as a partner.*

* An adequate equilibrium between practical implementation modalities on the ground, and political dialogue at different governance levels should be developed per sector for each intervention. Presence at policy level based on experience at operational level and through institutional support (at regional or central level) offers a systemic approach within the sector programme and creates opportunities to learn from and feed the policy cycle.

* Full alignment with government modalities firmly remains a Belgian objective, but lessons learned from our projects and confirmed by the recent overall assessment, recommend a step by step evolution in that direction. Mitigation measures are deemed appropriate. The Tanzanian system is theoretically sound, but performance in practice remains poor. BTC management modalities (off budget) should be used whenever civil society and non-states actors are involved.

GEOGRAPHICAL COVERAGE

* A limited geographical concentration, in 1 or 2 regions, will facilitate synergy between interventions and therefore improve impact.

* The coming transitional DCP should select one region as priority area. If required, a second region could be selected, but interventions there should be designed at a later stage.

7. NEW DCP (DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION PROGRAMME) 2014-2015

7.0. Introduction

The DCP is the result of a policy dialogue on development co-operation between the two governments, taking into account policies and needs of both, as well as the division of labour between Development Partners and the DPG architecture. The presented distribution of the overall budget of 20 mio € is indicative: an internal reallocation can be considered for approval by both Governments during the annual Special Partner Committee.

The cross-cutting themes - gender equality and women empowerment; protection of the environment and natural resources, including the fight against climate change, drought and deforestation - are taken into consideration for each sector in compliance with Human Rights. For each intervention obtainable results with appropriate specific budgets and disaggregated indicators will be defined.

A first draft of a matrix summarising the expected results for this DCP is annexed. This matrix will be fine-tuned during the identification process of the selected projects and programmes.

1	Sector I: Basic Infrastructure in Water and Sanitation through: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Component 1: Contribution to W-DSP basket-fund• Component 2: Water and Sanitation Kigoma Region Project (WSKRP)
2	Sector II: Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security through: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Component 1: Sustainable Agriculture Kigoma Region Project (SAKRP)
3	Transversal themes in these two priority sectors : gender/women empowerment and protection of the environment
4	Multi-sector Aid through: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• On-going Study and consultancy fund until 2016• On-going Scholarship project until 2015
5	Non priority sectors – through delegated cooperation: On-going support to TMEA (via DFID) until 2015 Exit strategy for closing programmes in non-concentration sectors included in WSKRP and SAKRP: <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Through strengthening capacity of local authorities by regional projects- Through strengthening capacity of NRM by environmental cross-cutting themes
7	Cooperation with Belgian non-governmental actors (NGO's, Universities and BIO) and Tanzanian civil society <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Synergy project between Belgian NGO's and bilateral cooperation• Direct support to CSO's• Regular meetings of Non-State Actors (supported by Belgium) platform

7.1 Sector I : Basic Infrastructures in Water and Sanitation

The Government of Tanzania, through the Ministry of Water, is implementing the **Water Sector Development Programme (WSDP)**, for the period 2006–2025. The WSDP follows a Sector Wide Approach to Planning (SWAP), with an intention to eliminate overlaps and duplication of efforts in water resources management and in the delivery of water supply and sanitation services. The Program is simultaneously implemented by Local Government Authorities (LGAs), Basin Water Offices (BWOs), and Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (UWSAs/DUWSSs) throughout the country. The WSDP 1 will end in June 2014. WSDP2 will start in July 2014.

WSDP phase II will have five components (Water Resources Management –WRM; Rural Water Supply – RWS; Urban Water Supply – UWS; Sanitation and Hygiene – SH; and Programme Delivery Support – PDS);

7.1.1. Diagnosis: SWOT Analysis

Strengths

Generally, **WSDP I** indicates **good implementation progress**, leading to the revised targets indicators in the restructuring plan to be on track. **Under Component 1, MoW promoted institutional and legal reforms** at the trans-boundary, national and basin levels in order to address multi-sectoral water management and development needs. The preparation of Integrated Water Resources Management and Development (IWRMD) is making progress with the submission of two final draft and five interim reports. **Under Component 2, LGAs built or rehabilitated 14,876 water points** serving around 3.95 million people in rural areas. The program's target is the construction of 18,937 new water points, plus the rehabilitation of another 5,324 by June 2014. This targets an estimated 5.5 million people. **MoHSW reported that about 24,904 household latrines were constructed.** **Under Component 3, 109 district and small town utilities, 19 UWSAs and DAWASA have increased network connections** of about 225,570 households and 549 kiosks, serving about 2.7 million people in urban areas. **Under Component 4, MoW and other IAs offices have been or are being rehabilitated, and vehicles and equipment have been procured..**

The coordination between PMO-RALG and MoW has shown encouraging progress. PMO-RALG reaffirms its coordinating role and accountability in assisting the LGAs. An MoU under the Big Result Now (BRN) initiative is being prepared for signature. It is expected to define the respective roles and responsibilities in supporting LGAs for the implementation and oversight of the sector program. MoW Program Coordination Unit (PCU) has improved oversight, coordination and consolidation of reporting despite various challenges. In WSDP II, further efforts will be made to ensure that the coordination between the PMO-RALG and the MOW is further strengthened.

Weaknesses

The overall Program implementation arrangement is planned in phases of five years each. The first phase of WSDP started in July 2007 and was supposed to be accomplished in June 2012. However, the Mid Term Review (MTR) of April 2010 **noted that a number of important consultancies and schemes under construction needed more time and that the Program was not on track in relation to its targets, due to several challenges.** Consequently, it was agreed to restructure the WSDP, adjust targets and extend the Phase I completion date to June 2014. So far 54% of the population have access to drinking water, but the quality leaves much to be desired and the supply is very unequal, particularly between urban and rural areas where many women and girls still spend hours in collecting water for their families.

Opportunities and comparative advantage of Belgium

The available water is unevenly distributed in time and space causing unpredictable challenges to social and economic development planning in the Country. **The main difficulties include lack of enough water storage infrastructures to set aside rainwater for future use, and rapid population growth.** Based on projected population growth, the population is expected to

increase rapidly : from 44.9 million in the year 2012 to approximately 65.2 million by the year 2025. The annual average of available water per capita was 2,000 cubic meters in 2012, which are expected to reduce by 30% to about 1,400 cubic meters per capita per year in 2025. **This indicates that the country will face a water stress situation**, keeping in mind that less than 1,700 cubic meters per capita per year is considered as water scarcity. **Belgium has a recognized experience in water supply and will use the opportunity to complement national effort to reduce water stress situation.**

Threats

The water status in the country depends on the amount or intensity and timing of rainfall. Tanzania is divided in 9 water basins experiencing uni-modal and bimodal rainfall patterns. Water resources assessment for the entire phase I of WSDP depicts that the amount of water available for different social economic uses (domestic, irrigation, hydropower production etc) varies from one basin to the other, with water for economic activities insufficiently available. For instance in recent years, water availability for power generation in major Dams suffered lowest levels to the point of power cuts that have been affecting the national economy. Also, the demand of water for KILIMO KWANZA, SAGCOT, projects earmarked under special economic zones and BRN initiatives for water, agriculture, energy, minerals and other sectors has been increasing. This calls for stakeholder collaboration, ensuring that water allocation is done without affecting the basin's water balance.

7.1.2. Objectives and components of the WSDP

7.2.1.1. General objective :

The General objective of WSDP I and II is to strengthen sector institutions for integrated water resources management and improve access to water supply and sanitation services. Through sustainable regulatory framework for both water resources management and water supply services; the Program aims to attain the aspirations of the National Development Vision 2025; which envisions universal access to water supply services in urban areas by 2025; and covering at least 90% of the population with water supply services in the rural areas by 2025; while ensuring environmental sustainability through integrated water resources management principles.

7.2.1.2. WSDP II Components and Sub-components

- (a) Component 1: Water Resources Management:** This component has been enhanced to sharpen its objectives, adding two sub components that are the Water Resources Management and Water Quality Management and Pollution Control.
- (b) Component 2: Rural Water Supply:** This component has much benefitted from the Big Results Now programme, where its WSDP II general cradle is located. The Rural Water Supply Component has two sub-components, which are:
 - i) Capacity Strengthening and Sustainability**
 - ii) Infrastructure Investments.**

For each LGA, first the number of specific BRN projects that are in the pipeline for implementation (new construction, extension, rehabilitation and O&M) are identified with their costs and expected number of water points and beneficiaries (with KPIs for each LGA); followed by additional projects that can be implemented during a well determined year, based on self assessed delivery capacity, the outputs of which are water points and number of beneficiaries (this followed directly from LGA inputs during the recent WSDP II planning meeting of all LGAs).

- (c) Component 3: Urban Water Supply:** This component has three sub components, namely:

- i) Water Supply and Sanitation Improvements in Dar es Salaam;
- ii) Water Supply and Sanitation Improvements in 23 Regional Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities ; and
- iii) National Projects, District Headquarters and Small Towns.

There are two intervention areas under each sub component: (i) management support that entails capacity strengthening and (ii) priority investments that aim at improving water supply and sanitation services in urban areas. The interventions at MoW mainly relate to capacity strengthening, internal technical auditing and technical support.

As a matter of priority, the basket will have to increase its allocation for District Head quarters and Small Towns, since the current under financing situation resulted in very low investments, affecting water supply services. Where clustering will help resolve capacity challenges, the funds will now need to be channelled directly to Small Towns special accounts. The MoW will need to collaborate with PMO-RALG to ensure that qualified engineers without dual responsibility run Small Towns and that they focus specifically on improving services in that town.

(d) Component 4: Sanitation and Hygiene: This component will continue to work and improve on the agreements under the National Sanitation Campaign, which define two sub components:

- i) Household Sanitation and Hygiene; and
- ii) WASH in School and other Public institutions

(e) Component 5 : Programme Delivery Support

Component 5 has 3 sub components:

- i) **Fiduciary Management;**
- ii) **Programme Coordination and Performance Monitoring;** and
- iii) **Capacity Development.**

Table : Summary of WSDP II Targets (cfr in annex 5)

Table : Summary of WSDP II Components and Sub-components Financial Requirements (in annex 6)

7.1.3. Objectives and components of the Belgian contribution to the WSDP

7.1.3.1. General Objective :

Regarding the Belgian and the Tanzanian strategies, the Global Objective will be : Equitable (for men and women) socio-economic development and poverty reduction across the country are accelerated by the improvement of Water and Sanitation public service delivery.

7.1.3.2. Specific objective :

The specific objective will be: The access to water and sanitation services will be sustainably and equitably improved in Tanzania in general, and for some target-populations of Kigoma Region in particular.

7.1.3.3. Elements of the cooperation strategy

- Integration in the national and sectoral policy and strategies

The Belgian contribution will be fully integrated in WSDP, partly through a non-earmarked contribution to the WSDP-basket-fund, and partly through an earmarked project integrated into the SWAP-WSDP. The comparative advantage for Belgium in contributing to the basket-fund is to be able to participate fully in the sectoral policy dialogue at central level and to get a broad overview of the sector. The added-value of the Belgian contribution to the WSDP-basket-fund will not so much be financial (the Belgian contribution will remain modest in comparison to other contributors), but will essentially, through the earmarked project in Kigoma region, ensure the social engineering (operationalisation of COWSOs), the maintenance service implementation, management capacity building, and monitoring and evaluation of the water schemes financed by the basket-fund in Kigoma region.

- Geographical concentration

The non-earmarked contribution to the WSDP-basket-fund will concern all the components of the WDSP II and will be fungible into the WDSP-Basket-Fund global budget

The earmarked direct project will be focused on Kigoma Region. The specific wards which will benefit from the Belgian contribution will be determined during the formulation of the project and will take into account the regional priorities, the opportunities of synergy with the priorities of the Agriculture and Food Security sector and the Division of Labor (DoL) between DPs,

- Target population :

The non-earmarked contribution to the WSDP-basket-fund will benefit all the population of Tanzania. The target population in the Kigoma region will be defined during the formulation of the project, with a special attention to equity between men and women. Rural water supply strongly improves gender equity. It aims to reduce the distance of a round trip for water collection to 400m or 30 minutes at most. Since women bear the burden of collecting water, reducing this distance will have a direct impact on their productive and reproductive role, and will make time available for training. This is the root of women empowerment. Simple, easy to maintain technologies, with reduced operation and maintenance costs, will be promoted. The supply of good quality water will reduce the risk of diseases, especially among children.

- Sustainability

The natural environment is the context in which all development activities are deployed. The pressure on production factors such as access to land and water increases while the environment

deteriorates and causes, among others, a decline in soil productivity. Global warming disrupts existing cultivation systems and reduces yields. All planned interventions will be implemented after an environmental impact assessment. All activities will limit negative impact on the natural environment, and will preserve its use for future generations. Fight against land degradation, promotion of sustainable water management, protection and sustainable management of biodiversity and fight against climate change (adaptation, mitigation) will guide the proposed interventions.

7.1.3.4. Components of the Belgian contribution

The Belgian bilateral support will concentrate on the following components :

- **7.1.3.4.1. Component 1: Contribution to WSDP basket-fund**

The non-earmarked contribution to the WSDP-basket-fund will include all the components of the WSDP II and will be fungible into the WSDP-Basket-Fund global budget.

The amount of contribution will be: 4 millions € in two tranches: 2 M€ for Fiscal Year (FY) 2014-2015 and 2 M€ for FY 2015-2016.

- **7.1.3.4.2. Component 2 : Water and Sanitation Kigoma Region Project (WSKRP)**

The earmarked direct-project will be focused on Kigoma region. The specific objective will be determined during the identification and the expected results, indicators and activities will be determined during the formulation of the project, considering the specific situation in Kigoma region. The objective of this direct-project will be to contribute to the achievement of some WSDP and BRN targets in Kigoma region, expressed in 2 mainstreams, in particular :

- 1.1.- Number of water points completed through extended coverage of existing infrastructure,
- 1.2.- Number of water points rehabilitated through rehabilitation of degraded infrastructure,
- 1.3.- Number of water points completed through new infrastructure,
- 2.1.- Number of villages with COWSOs or WUAs and notice boards deployed and operational,
- 2.2.- Number of Centers of Excellence (COEs) / warehouses deployed and operational,

Water sector in Kigoma region : cfr annexe 7

7.1.3.4.2.1. Water Sources

Priorities of the DCP

There are two major types of water sources found in the region. Firstly there are traditional water sources or supplies which include spring, rivers or streams, lakes and traditional wells. Secondly, there are improved or modern water sources or supplies, which include the piped/tap, modern or improved wells and boreholes. The modern or improved water source or supplies include pumped or motorized schemes, gravity schemes, boreholes or deep wells, and wells with hand pumps or protected springs.

7.1.3.4.2.2. Rural Water Supply

Priorities of the DCP

Rural water supply is a priority of the Big Results Now initiative (BRN), aiming to raise the rural water coverage from 40% to about 74% by 2015. The direct-project contribution will help to improve rural water coverage in Kigoma region by extension, rehabilitation, or new implementation of rural water points in some wards that will be selected during the formulation in collaboration with regional and districts authorities. In order to ensure coherence, synergy and complementarity with the DCP contribution in Sustainable Agriculture and Food security, the wards selected for food and cash crops development, irrigation schemes rehabilitation or

implementation, local economic development (LED) and warehouses implementation, will be considered as a priority.

7.1.3.4.2.3. Urban Water Supplies

Priorities of the DCP

Urban water supply is another priority of Big Results Now (BRN), aiming to raise the urban water coverage especially in districts and small towns. In addition to the former districts and districts towns Kigoma, Kibondo and Kasulu, GoT has created 3 new districts called Buhigwe, Kakonko and Uvinza. A priority will be given to improve urban water coverage in old and new districts towns. Three of them are already selected as a priority in WDSP II: Kasulu (already confirmed), Kibondo and Kakonko (both to be confirmed). The direct-project will contribute to improve urban water coverage in Kigoma region by extension, rehabilitation or new implementation of urban water points in a number of towns that will be selected during the formulation in collaboration with regional and districts authorities. In order to ensure coherence, synergy and complementarity with the DCP contribution on Sustainable Agriculture and Food security, the selection will take into account the towns selected for food and cash crops development, irrigation schemes rehabilitation or implementation, local economic development (LED) and warehouses implementation.

7.1.3.4.2.4. Sanitation

Priorities of the DCP agreed jointly by both Governments :

Urban and rural sanitation is not a priority of Big Results Now (BRN), but it is a new priority in WDSP II. According to the priorities of WDSP II, the direct-project will contribute to improve urban sanitation services in Kigoma Region by extension, rehabilitation or new implementation of urban public toilets WASH points (separated for men and women) in some schools and markets that will be selected during the formulation in collaboration with regional and districts authorities.

7.1.3.4. Mutual commitments agreed by both Governments :

Both Governments agree to favour

- the most relevant and cost effective use of water sources with special attention to the environmental protection of water points and the sustainable use of reserves.
- the most relevant and cost effective choice of water schemes (rehabilitation or new construction) with special attention to women and girls who ensure primarily water transport. Both governments also agree to favour integration of women in COWSOs and other Water Users Associations, by reserving at least 50 % of their elected seats for women (women empowerment).
- the most relevant and cost effective choice of water schemes (rehabilitation or new implementation) with special attention to gender (water transport is mainly ensured by women and girls) and environment,
- the most relevant and cost-effective choice of Sanitation services (rehabilitation or new construction) with special attention to gender (with separated and suitable modules) and environment
- the integration of women in COWSOs and other Water Users Associations, by reserving at least 50 % of their elected seats for women (women empowerment)
- integration of women in Toilets Users Associations by preserving at least 50 % of their elected seats for women (women empowerment).

The Tanzanian Government will facilitate any administrative matters necessary concerning

- access to water sources, in the respect of Tanzanian regulations.
- rehabilitation or implementation of the new water schemes, the Water Users Associations or COWCOs, and maintenance services, in the respect of Tanzanian regulations.
- rehabilitation or implementation of the new sanitation services, the Sanitation Users Associations, and maintenance services, in the respect of Tanzanian regulations.

7. 2. Sector II : Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security

7.2.1. Diagnosis : SWOT Analysis

If Tanzania's poverty rate is to be significantly reduced from the estimated level of 28.2% in 2012, faster growth will be required in the agricultural sector. However, annual average growth in agriculture will remain below 5% in 2014-18 if production continues to depend on rain-fed agriculture and limited use of modern farming techniques.

Agriculture is a crucial sector to reflect on when considering female employment in Tanzania, since within the employed female population in Tanzania mainland, 87% work in agriculture. Self-employment in agriculture is the most common type of rural employment, this being even more the case for women (84% of rural women versus 74% of rural men). However earnings gained in the agricultural sector are often insufficient, obliging 50% of women self-employed to have a second job and consequently to add a burden on their multiple activities (cooking, taking care of children, etc.).

Strengths

1. **Agriculture is a priority** for the Tanzanian economy: 24% of GDP, 35% of exports, 74% of employment.
2. Tanzania has **huge untapped potential** for agriculture. It has 94.5 M ha of land out of which 44 M ha are classified as suitable for agriculture. Only 23% of arable land is currently cultivated.
3. The new **Agricultural Sector Development Program (ASDP II)** creates the institutional framework in the agricultural sector, with specific goals, indicators, and strategies, focusing on smallholder productivity and farm income.
4. ASDP intends to mainstream agriculture in the **decentralized planning system**, with a coordinating role at regional level, and devolution of financial and human resources at district and lower level.

Weaknesses

1. Much of Tanzanian agriculture remains **small-scale, undercapitalized, and labour-intensive**.
2. **Population growth** and declining soil fertility have undermined living standards.
3. Small-scale subsistence farmers own **very few productive assets**, and are ill equipped to bring about an acceleration of agricultural growth.
4. Despite the crucial role they play as farmers, **women** are disproportionately affected by constraints. The **lack of access to land** remains a major constraint despite the Land Act, surpassed by the customary law (only 15% of all land holders in Tanzania mainland are women).
5. Smallholders remain **highly vulnerable** to vagaries of climate and nature based adverse effects.
6. **Low productivity** (both of labour and land).
7. Non-sustainable exploitation of **natural resources** (forests, woodland, wetlands).
8. Legal framework on **availability of and access to land**, including water and land rights, are not transparent, poorly understood and implemented.
9. Poorly developed **market infrastructure** for creating commercial activities.

10. Poorly developed **agricultural support services** (public and private) for acquisition of agricultural inputs and delivery of agricultural output.
11. Lack of **reliable baseline data** at local level for monitoring and evaluating progress and achievement through (a limited number) of SMART indicators.

The **BRN agriculture lab** of September 2013, identified six major bottlenecks that hinder growth in the agricultural sector (along the value chain and beyond):

1. Land : The process to obtain a land title is too long, and there exists confusion among land implementing agencies.
2. Infrastructure: Basic infrastructure is lacking (e.g. only 3% of area planted is irrigated).
3. Inputs: Poor access to inputs results in low yields (e.g. limited use of improved seeds and of fertilizer).
4. Production: Extension service staff decreased in numbers; limited use of farm machinery; proliferating pests and diseases.
5. Aggregation/Distribution: Less than 1% have access to proper storage facilities; limited aggregation/trading.
6. Processing and retail: Majority of produce for home consumption with limited investment in value addition (e.g. agro-processing).

Opportunities and comparative advantage of Belgium

1. Gradual introduction of **modern farm technologies** (seed, fertilizer, agro-chemicals, and mechanization) adapted to smallholders will increase productivity.
2. Measures for the **conservation of the environment** (including climate) will decrease smallholder's vulnerability.
3. Sustainable **use of available natural resources** will increase and diversify smallholder's income (opportunity to make full use of the comparative advantage of Belgium in NRM).
4. **Support farmer organizations, with special attention to female organizations**, in their role in storage, marketing, commercialization, and value addition interventions.
5. Stimulate rural **Local Economic Development (LED)** by developing partnerships (PPP platforms) between Regional Administration – LGA (district/village) – NGA – Private enterprise: support development of market infrastructure and agricultural support services (opportunity to make full use of the comparative advantage of Belgium in Local Government sector, and the lessons learned from previous projects such as Income Generating Activities, IGA).
5. Include **capacity building** and institutional strengthening especially at regional and local (district, ward, village) level. A change of attitude in LGAs is needed to make farmer empowerment and private sector involvement a reality.
6. Involve **extension services and agricultural research institutions** in the introduction and application of new technologies.

Threats

1. **Environmental and climatic degradation** upsets productivity efforts and increases food insecurity.
2. **Lack of commitment and political will** to decentralize implementation of agricultural policy.
3. Pervasively present in **local customs** against women and by women themselves.

4. **Excessive focus on large-scale capital investments** and commercial farming neglects needs and possibilities for inclusive growth of smallholders. Large investors taking over large areas of land could turn small farmers into landless labourers.
5. Starting implementation without sufficient baseline statistics **prohibits effective M&E**. Lack of interest from agribusiness/private sector to engage or support project activities.
6. **Weak commercial opportunities** for either farmers or external actors in creating or exploiting sustainable markets among low-density populations in rain-dependent agricultural systems.
7. High **transaction costs** and risks involved in expanding markets prove prohibitive for private investors and authorities.

7.2.2. Objectives and components of the Belgian contribution to the ASDP

7.2.2.1. General objective :

Equitable (for men and women) socio-economic development, public service delivery and poverty reduction across the country are accelerated.

7.2.2.2. Specific objective:

Increased agricultural productivity, creation of sustainable agricultural value chains, and diversification of income from natural resources management, creates an enabling environment for local rural economic development in the Kigoma region.

7.2.2.3. Elements of the cooperation strategy

- Integration in the national and sector policy and strategies

The role of agriculture as a key driver of pro-poor economic growth is emphasized in the Five Year Development Plan for the period 2011/12 to 2015/16.

In 2001 GoT developed an Agriculture Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) in order to address the constraints and challenges facing the sector in a holistic manner. The vision of the ASDS was to have an agricultural sector by 2025 that is "modernized, commercial, highly productive; utilizes natural resources in an overall sustainable manner and acts as an effective basis for inter sectoral linkages".

The primary objectives of the strategy were to:

- 1° create an enabling and conducive environment for improving the productivity and profitability of the sector and;
- 2° promote agricultural sector investment based on an improved regulatory and policy environment with the aim of encouraging more participation of private sector.

This constitutes the basis for long term improvement of farm incomes, reduction of rural poverty and ensuring household food security. Commercializing the predominant smallholder agricultural sub-sector and accelerating its growth rate are considered critical in pulling the majority of the rural poor out of poverty.

The Belgian support to the agricultural sector subscribes entirely to these objectives, and aspires to contribute to both strategic options.

GoT has implemented the **Agricultural Sector Development Program (ASDP, 2006-13)** with specific goals and strategies for achieving the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSCRP or MKUKUTA). ASDP aims at creating conditions suitable for enhancing agricultural

productivity and promoting agri-business, and increasing farm incomes for poverty reduction and food security.

It focuses on three **main strategies** :

1. Increasing agricultural productivity and profitability by creating favourable conditions for enhanced investment, product diversification to expand the export and local market base into more lucrative non-traditional products, intensification of agro-processing to reduce post-harvest losses and waste.
2. Promoting private sector/public sector and processor/contract grower partnerships through fostering sustainable business relationships to ensure access to markets, inputs and technology for primary products and raw material processors.
3. Implementing ASDS through District Agricultural Development Plans (DADPs), to empower farmers, local communities, civil society and the private sector in general in determining priority interventions for poverty reduction in their respective districts.

Five **strategic areas of intervention** were deemed critical for meeting poverty reduction objectives:

1° Strengthening the institutional framework for managing agricultural development in the country based on the recognition that this is still extremely weak.

2° Creating an enabling environment for increased private sector participation in agricultural development and particularly in terms of commercialization of agricultural activities.

3° Re-defining public versus private actor roles in the sector in the delivery of support services, including agricultural research, extension, training, regulation, information and technical services and finance.

4° Strengthening marketing efficiency for inputs and output activities.

5° Mainstreaming agricultural planning and development in other sectors.

Belgian support will focus on the creation and enablement of increased private sector participation (strategic area 2). It will furthermore help in re-defining public versus private actor roles, and in strengthening the different actors in their performance (strategic area 3). Wherever possible, marketing efficiency will be promoted (strategic area 4); and finally, mainstreaming of agricultural planning in specific sectors such as environment, gender, water supply will be supported at local level.

ASDP was sub-divided into three sub-programmes :

1. Agricultural sector support and implementation at district and field level (sub-programme A).

- The Belgian programme will concentrate on a number of proposed sub-components: irrigation and water management; crop production and protection; mechanisation; storage and post-harvest; and finally, agro-processing (component A1).

This component will support sectoral activities at village, ward, and district levels, and will (amongst others) focus on: (1) increasing farmer's influence in resource allocation for services and investment, (2) agricultural services reform leading to greater extension provision and technology transfer by the private sector (with continued public funding), (3) increasing access and the relevance of services to farmers, (4) increasing investments that meet locally-determined production constraints and potentials, and (5) strengthening local level planning and monitoring.

- Through the DADP, the Belgian programme will support initiatives promoting an enabling environment at LGA level for farmer community empowerment (component A2).

- Client-oriented research, advisory services, and service provider training will be supported (component A3).
- Private sector and market development, and infrastructure will receive special attention through producer organizations, financial institutions and services, and agro-processing initiatives (component A4).

2. Agricultural support at national level (sub-programme B).

Agricultural policy, and the regulatory, legal and institutional framework are provided by the national central level. The Belgian programme will strictly adhere to this policy. It will contribute to main component B2: research, advisory services and training.

3. Cross-cutting and cross-sectoral issues (sub-programme C).

The previous ICDP program between Tanzania and Belgium offers excellent opportunities to tackle cross-cutting issues, and establishing links between agriculture and other sectors, in particular natural resources management, and local government.

ASDP was conceived as a sector wide program, with the expectation that all donors' support would be channelled through the **ASDP basket**. However, GoT's administration of the agricultural sector (with five "agricultural" ministries) made it extremely difficult to implement a sector wide program effectively. The practical solution adopted by donor agencies has been to implement (uncoordinated) projects through independent Project Management Units (PMUs). Proliferation of parallel donor supported projects and programs (earmarked for specific investments and geographical areas) emerged outside the ASDP basket.

The implementation of the first phase of the basket funded ASDP ended in 2013 and has proved to be a huge challenge.

GoT is now preparing the second phase of ASDP. A new and revitalized **expanded sector wide program (E-SWAP)** that will harmonize and provide coordination for all projects and programs in the sector is under preparation. ASDP II is expected to scale up implementation of the local component of ASDP, i.e. the direction of funds to LGAs for investments in infrastructure (including irrigation and marketing) or productive activities, agricultural services (primarily public and private agricultural extension and LGA based research activities), and capacity building and empowerment for farmer groups, local government, and the private sector. It will be the main public-led investment that shall coordinate and complement all other initiatives. The program will allow flexibility in the basket fund, including earmarking of funds within the principles of basket fund operations. ASDP II will be directed to support few strategic investment areas critical for sector growth. This will include concentration to priority value chains which will generate quick impacts on smallholder productivity and farm incomes. This approach will also enhance coherent and comprehensive planning, better coordination of sector support and services delivery at local level.

One of the BRN agriculture lab objectives focused on the increase in smallholder income for the sake of increased food security and poverty reduction. Within this framework, the Belgian project will concentrate its support geographically for the benefit of local economic development by creating and developing sustainable agricultural value chains, and diversifying sources of income from natural resources for the smallholder community.

The **ASDP M&E Thematic Working Group (M&E TWG)** was established in 2006 to provide a sector-wide M&E system for the ASDP. The group is composed of the officials from the Agricultural Sector Lead Ministries, National Bureau of Statistics and Development Partners. The group developed a shortlist of headline indicators and M&E reports. There has been progress in strengthening LGA and regional capacity to report in a timely and accurate manner. The promotion and implementation of the national strategy in favour of food security and poverty reduction for smallholders will be supported through active participation in the Development Partners - Agriculture workgroup. Experience on local (regional) level will feed policy dialogue at central level, and vice versa.

- Geographical concentration

The agricultural strategy of the Government of Tanzania, and the different programs to implement it stress the importance of **improving the livelihood of smallholders throughout the country**. A comprehensive program of public-private partnership intended to improve the incomes, employment and food security of smallholder farmers in southern Tanzania is being implemented (SAGCOT, Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor of Tanzania). This initiative will focus investments on six areas with high potential for quick agricultural development ("clusters"). Southern Tanzania has high agricultural potential being relatively well watered and with backbone infrastructure already in place (major roads, railway, electrical grid). The program will be supported by major donors with substantial capital injections from the World Bank, African Development bank, USAid, and Dfid.

The **Belgian strategy for agricultural development** defines three main axes of support: (1) local economic development; (2) value chain development; (3) food security. It furthermore stresses the importance for supporting smallholder (family) agriculture in a sustainable manner. Taking into account the limited financial possibilities of the transitional program, the substantial support to other (better provided) areas (e.g. under SAGCOT), the fact that Kigoma Region is one of the poorest regions of Tanzania, highly dependent on agricultural output and with a substantial proportion of smallholders, the Belgian support in the sector of agriculture and food security will concentrate in the **region of Kigoma** (districts Kigoma, Kasulu, and Kibondo).

The possible demarcation of about 10 physiographic units, based on topography and rainfall distribution, should form the basis of a **survey of agricultural potential** and the determination of best management practices for small-scale farmers.

In the region three **agro-economic cropping systems** can broadly be distinguished:

1. An alternating four-year subsistence cropping system that starts on virgin soils with one or two harvests of maize (eventually followed by a less demanding millet or sorghum crop), and ending with a crop of cassava, considered as "fallow", during which soil fertility is marginally restored. In this system beans are cultivated as an intermediate crop, and cassava is used for local consumption. This type of subsistence farming is practiced throughout the region.
2. In the lower parts, with somewhat more rainfall, banana is introduced as a food crop, though yields are low and conditions remain marginal.
3. Wherever rainfall permits (essentially near the Lake Tanganyika and the border with Burundi), coffee and banana are intercropped around the settlements.

In addition to the traditional types of cropping there is an increasing tendency of growing cassava as a cash crop (e.g. for export to Burundi and other regions), as well as sunflower for oil production, and tobacco near woodland. These **expanding cash crops** move into virgin land, and put an increasing burden on soil fertility, with the risk of soil degradation and depletion, and increasing pest and disease vulnerability. Conservation, restoration, and maintenance of soil fertility shall therefore necessarily be included as an essential component of the project.

Due to the increasing demand for rice as a cash crop, smallholders engage in **bottom valley farming**, without much experience or background in sustainable practices. These practices might disrupt hydrology, and increase the risk of flooding during the rainy season. There is a need to introduce appropriate technology.

Efficient extension services are needed to eradicate and control threads from bacterial and virus diseases and insect pests, and to advise on best soil management practices. These services should rely on the expertise of established scientific institutions, such as the IITA hub for East Africa in Dar, and agricultural universities and institutions of higher learning, which should be actively involved in the guidance and execution of the program.

- Target population

The rural **population of the Kigoma region**, including men and women. Kigoma region is characterized by **strong demographic pressure**. Over the last 10 years, population increased by 60%. By moving into areas with poor agricultural suitability, the food security situation of rural families is affected if no appropriate measures are taken. Women play a

crucial role in agricultural production. They are front line agents of economic development. In addition the considerable part of the crop production due to women makes them the main agents of food security and well-being of rural households. It is recognized that increasing incomes and improving living conditions for women have a positive and direct impact on the nutritional status and education of children. Supporting women in their role as producers in first line is a sustainable investment for society as a whole.

- Sustainability

Agricultural projects (both those implemented by donors and the GoT) have a poor track-record regarding impact and sustainability. Sustainability is linked to **local ownership**. It is unlikely to be achieved in the short term, and depends on sustained coordinated efforts of both local and donor agencies. Whereas in the past implementation activities were almost exclusively the mandate of government institutions, inclusive local economic development should include all private and civil society stakeholders. There is no alternative, and it includes continuous M&E by means of results-based indicators, and a flexible framework, capable of correcting earlier mistaken assumptions, and adapting to changing circumstances in the course of long term implementation. All planned interventions will be preceded by an environmental impact assessment. All the activities will limit the negative impact on the natural environment without compromising its use by future generations. Fight against land degradation, promotion of sustainable water management, protection and sustainable management of biodiversity and fight against climate change (adaptation, mitigation) will guide the proposed interventions.

7.2.2.4. Components

The Belgian bilateral support will be delivered through the "Sustainable Agriculture Regional Project at Kigoma (SAKRP)" (component 3).

Priorities of the DCP agreed jointly by both Governments :

Sustainable small-farms agriculture is a priority of Big Results Now (BRN), and even in ADSP II. According to the priorities of ADSP II, the direct-project will contribute to improve (1) local economic development; (2) value chain development; (3) food security in Kigoma Region .

Both governments agree to favour the most relevant and cost-effective choice of physiographic units with special attention to gender (with separated and suitable modules) and environment. Both governments also agree to favour integration of women in Producers Associations by preserving at least 50 % of their elected seats for women (women empowerment).

The Tanzanian Government will facilitate any administrative matters necessary concerning rehabilitation or implementation of irrigated or non irrigated lands, the Producers Associations, and maintenance services, in the respect of Tanzanian regulations.

7.3. Transversal themes in the two priority sectors

- Gender

Agriculture and food security: Women play a crucial role in agricultural production. They are front line agents of economic development. In addition the considerable part of the crop production due to women makes them the main agents of food security and well-being of rural households. It is recognized that increasing incomes and improving living conditions for women have a positive and direct impact on the nutritional status and education of children. Supporting women in their role as producers in first line is a sustainable investment for society as a whole.

Basic infrastructure in water and sanitation: Rural water supply has a very strong focus on gender and equity. The primary aim is to reduce distance to collect water to 400m or 30 minutes at most round trip. Given that women bear the burden of collecting water, reducing distance will have a direct impact on their productive and reproductive roles and will make time available for training.

The emphasis has to be put on simple technologies, easy to maintain, which will have reduced operation and maintenance costs. The supply of good quality water will reduce the risk of diseases, especially among children.

- Environment

The natural environment is the context in which all development activities are deployed. The pressure on production factors such as access to land and water increases while the environment deteriorates and produces, among others, a decline in soil productivity. Global warming disrupts existing systems and helps to reduce yields. All planned interventions will be preceded by an environment impact assessment. All the activities will have a minimum negative impact on the natural environment without compromising its use by present and future generations. Fight against land degradation, land conservation, sustainable water management, protection and sustainable management of biodiversity and fight against climate change (adaptation, mitigation) will lead the proposed interventions.

7.4. Exit Strategies from former priority sectors (L.Governance and NRM)

Concerning Local Governance, the new DCP will continue to support public finance management capacities of LGAs through:

- Component 1: Contribution to W-DSP basket-fund

The new DCP will also continue to support capacity building and public finance management capacities of LGAs through its other components:

- Component 2: Water and Sanitation Regional Project at Kigoma (WSKRP)
- Component 3: Sustainable Agriculture Regional Project at Kigoma (SAKRP)

Concerning Natural Resources Management, the new DCP will continue to support Decentralized NRM capacity building of LGAs through the Environmental cross-cutting theme of:

- Component 2: Water and Sanitation Regional Project at Kigoma (WSKRP)
- Component 3: Sustainable Agriculture Regional Project at Kigoma (SAKRP)

7.5. Multi-sector Aid

7.5.1. Study and Consultancy Fund : widening of scope

As on 31/12/2013, only 50% of the ongoing Study and Consultancy Fund budget has been expended, no new contribution is needed for the period 2014-2015. The fund will concentrate its studies and consultancies within the sectors of Water and Sanitation and Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security. The scope of the fund has been extended to include also medium to short-term expertise (maximum 24 months) for activities related to the sectors of this DCP and to the implementation of the Paris Declaration in Tanzania. The beneficiaries potentially include the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs, the ministries relevant to the sectors supported by this DCP and their subordinate administrative levels.

7.5.2.Scholarships

As a consequence of legal Belgian restrictions, the new scholarship project only started in 2013 for a period of three years and will cover the DCP 2014-2015. The execution rate on 31/12/2013 is 8.%. Therefore, no additional contribution is foreseen for this project. While in 2013 scholarships were preferentially attributed to the Local Government Reform and Natural Resources Management sectors, the project will define the needs and modalities for the new priority sectors during the 2014-2015 phase. At least 50 % of the scholarships will be allocated to girls and women. Promotion of candidates from rural areas will be actively pursued.

7.4. Cooperation with Belgian non governmental actors (NGO's, Universities)

In order to enhance the internal and external coherence of the DCP, and in synergy with the direct bilateral interventions, some forms of indirect cooperation will be supported by the Government of Belgium. The budget for these initiatives is **not included in the DCP budget**. It will be granted by a different department of the Belgian development cooperation. There are three potential areas of support to be investigated.

- A specific 'synergy project' between Belgian NGO's and Universities active in Tanzania, and the bilateral cooperation programme, related to the priority sectors
- Direct financial support to local NGO's
- The biannual forum between all indirect actors (NGO's, universities ...) and bilateral cooperation. This forum was established in 2009 and meets on a regular basis at least twice a year. The Belgian Embassy is responsible for the practical organization of this forum.

7.6. Cooperation with private sector (BIO)

Furthermore, BIO (Belgium Investment Organization for Developing Countries) is, to a limited extend, involved in financial cooperation, facilitating the development of the private sector. In the new DCP, opportunities to integrate private sector development in the program will be explored, either through involvement of BIO or through other initiatives (e.g. networking and linkages).



8. FINANCING OF THE DCP 2014-2015

8.1. Proposal of transitional DCP 2014-2015

The transitional DCP 2014-2015 will focus on priority sectors, among BRN/FYDP and EU-JP priorities:
One social sector : basic infrastructure of water and sanitation
One productive sector : sustainable agriculture and food-security

The transitional DCP 2014-2015 will use two modalities, following to the overall assessment:
 - Budget support modality: at national level, non-earmarked: Support to RWDSP II Basket-fund
 - Project support modality: at regional level, concentrated geographically: Co-management and "regie" modalities.

The DCP will combine these 2 main modalities in budget-proportion of 20% / 80%:

1°: WDSP basket-fund-(non earmarked) modality for 20% of the budget and

2°: Sector projects (Agriculture and Water) concentrated in Kigoma Region for 80% of the budget.

This proportion will be reviewed in 2016 for the next DCP 2016-2020, following to the recommendations of a new overall assessment. On account of its transitional status, the annual budget will be provided with 10 Millions/Y. *No budget for Exit-programs, Scholarships or Delegated Cooperation is foreseen during this transitional phase.*

The proposal of transitional DCP 2014-2015 is summarized in table below:

DCP 2014- 2015– Tot.Budget : 20 M€ / Repartition : 12M€ for Water ; 8 M€ for Agriculture;

Transversal modalities	Priority sector 1 : social Basis infrastruct. of Water	Budget In M€	%	Priority Sector 2 : productive Sustainable Agriculture	Budget In M€	%
1° SBS-Non earmaked	Budget Support to WDSP 2	4	20%			
2° Project focused on Kigoma region	Project support to WDSP 2	8	40%	Project support to ADSP 2	8	40%
Multi-sector	Scholarship Project until 2015	0	0%			
	Study & Consultancy Fund until 2016	0	0%			
Delegated cooperation	TMEA MoU ongoing until 2016	0	0%			
Total by sector		12	60%		8	40%

8.2. General considerations

- Technical assistance

International Technical Assistance (ITA) based at Kigoma is essential for an effective Belgian co-management of the Regional projects, and more specifically for the follow-up of the public (LGAs) and private (including CSOs) activities at district level. In order to ensure the follow up of the Basket-Fund, Belgium will have an ITA expert in budget support at the disposal of the Embassy.

- Governance and accountability

Belgium will give due attention to reinforced accountability mechanisms in the sectors, on decentralized as well as national level. It is evident from the proposed interventions that the Belgian contribution is particularly focused on the decentralised level. By improving participation, accountability mechanisms should be reinforced as well. In addition, CSO-control mechanisms such as the RCF (Regional Council Forum) will also be supported. The expenditures will follow the calendar agreed for each intervention. On a bi-annual basis Belgium will communicate to Tanzania the planned expenditures for all the interventions for the next 2 years (MTEF). Annually

Belgium will communicate the effective expenditures of all the ongoing bilateral interventions for the previous year. All above-mentioned amounts are subject to the approval of the annual Belgian budget by its Parliament and will be turned into formal commitments only after the signing of specific agreements for each intervention. In addition, some amounts in the table above may be shifted during the meetings of the Extended Joint Partner Committee, during which possible reorientations of the DCP can be discussed and proposed by both governments.

9. THE PROJECT CYCLE

Within the framework of the coming DCP, the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs submits its proposals for new projects to the Embassy of Belgium, in each case accompanied by an identification document. These identification documents will be approved by the Joint Partner Committee. After approval, BTC will start - in close collaboration with the Tanzanian technical Ministry - the formulation of the project (drafting the technical and financial file). During this process, regular consultation with the Ministry of Finance and the Embassy is foreseen.

Once the formulation document is finalized, it will be submitted for advice to the Joint Local Partner Committee (JLPC) of the future project. This JLPC consists of the Attaché for Development Cooperation of the Embassy, the Representatives of the Tanzanian Government, and the Resident Representative of BTC. In the event of a positive advice of the JLPC, the formulation report and the draft specific agreement will be submitted for approval to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs and to the Government of Belgium. After approval by both Governments, the specific agreement will be signed in Dar es Salaam and the project can start.

10. THE BASKET-FUND CYCLE

Tanzania defines its priorities in an integrated way with regard to results and specific (reform) themes. As a consequence, one overall 'basket' of support exists out of which MKUKUTA related programs and activities are financed (and monitored), i.e. the General Budget Support (GBS) being called Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS). 'Baskets' for specific policy reform themes or contributions to (parts of) MKUKUTA related sectors exist as well (e.g. the WSDP II basket-fund). Belgium will only support one basket-fund : WSDP. The risk mitigation measures are foreseen in the memorandum of understanding (MoU) of the WSDP basket-fund. The evaluation of ASDP basket has revealed some weaknesses and its extension is not ensured.

11. MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DCP

11.1. Monitoring structures

With regard to the monitoring of the implementation of the DCP, both parties acknowledge the role of the Joint Partner Committee as defined in article 5 of the General Agreement on Direct Bilateral Cooperation between the two countries. The Joint Partner Committee consists of the Representatives of Tanzania, the Attaché for International Cooperation at the Embassy of Belgium, and the Resident Representative of the BTC. The Joint Partner Committee should meet in principle every six months and at least once every year. Furthermore, an Extended Joint Partner Committee, including a Representative from headquarters (DGD & BTC) in Brussels will meet annually in Dar es Salaam. This Extended Joint Committee will carry out the assessment of the ongoing DCP and will discuss and decide on the possible need for the re-orientations of the programme, to be submitted to both Governments for approval. In the DCP 2014-2015, 20% of total budget will be allocated to budget support (sector Basket Fund), and the remaining part to project support aligned with national priorities and procedures, executed under co-management

modalities shifting to the full use of national systems as conditions gradually are met. The Overall Assessment of the DCP provided the analysis pertaining to those conditions.

11.2. Follow-up Modalities in General and Sectoral dialogue

In annex, a matrix indicating the link and the contribution of the DCP 2014-2015 to the MKUKUTA, the poverty reduction strategy, of Tanzania and the FYDP 2011/12-2015/16, is presented. The two sectors in which Belgium is active are part of the result-oriented MKUKUTA strategy. For MKUKUTA an elaborate monitoring system has been devised. In addition, the Development Partners have their Performance Assessment Framework (PAF) with supplementary indicators on underlying processes, temporary process actions and outcomes. The DCP sectors are also part of the PAF. At DCP level it is therefore proposed to monitor progress through these existing systems. The results of MKUKUTA and PAF monitoring are part of the annual policy dialogue in which Belgium also participates. At sector level, the sector ministries have established their own monitoring frameworks that are being fed into the overall monitoring of MKUKUTA. Belgium will also use these sector indicators to monitor progress. At project level specific outcomes and results will be defined, monitored and discussed in joint Belgium-Tanzania progress meetings (JLPC and JPC).

12. PARTICIPATION IN POLICY DIALOGUE

12.1. General

The political dialogue was outlined in JAST 2006-2011 and structured under the DPG architecture. Tanzanian GoT and Development Partners are now preparing the **Development Cooperation Framework (DCF)**, as successor of JAST. Monthly, there is a Main DPG meeting discussing the 22 sectors of the 3 clusters of Mkukuta II. In addition, Belgium is participating in the PER. The PER process has evolved in a sort of super-structure that monitors annually (around November) the progress within the three MKUKUTA clusters (referring to the PAF indicators). Belgium is present in the working groups and contributing to the policy dialogues in the areas where it was active:

- Agriculture Working Group, especially regarding food crops and small-scales farmers support.
- Water-Working Group, especially regarding Basket-Fund follow-up, and rural WSDP.

12.2. Policy dialogue in Agriculture and Water

12.2.1. Agriculture

Belgium is a partner member of the Agriculture Development Partner working group since 2013. The working group is chaired by two lead partners (JICA and FAO) that communicate with the GoT on behalf of all DPs. The on-going challenge is to finalize a joint agreement on the ASDP II draft-document before march 2014.

12.2.2. Water

Belgium is a member of the Water Development Partner working group since 2013. The working group is chaired by two lead partners (WB and KFW) communicate with the GoT on behalf of all DPs. The on-going challenge is to pursue the recent improvement of Basket-fund management and policy dialogue in this sector.

13. COUNTRY-PROGRAM-FRAMEWORK

Objectives of Results	Key Indicators	Baseline	Target	Source	Frequency	Responsible
<p>Overall Objective of Partner Country : Economic Growth and Reduction of Poverty</p>	<p>Performance Assessment Framework of the National Growth and Reduction of Poverty Strategy (Mkukuta/Mkukuza II)</p>	<p>Percentage in FYs 10/11 and 11/12 of : D.projects : 37 / 35 % NGO-proj. : 21 / 30 % GBS : 26 / 23 % B-funds : 16 / 12 %</p>	<p>People of UFR/ Tanzania</p>	<p>-M & E Frameworks in Mkukuta/Mkukuza II - Poverty Monitoring Framework - House Hold Budget Surveys</p>	<p>Annual Every 5 years</p>	<p>MoF DPWG on GBS DPWG's in sector support program.</p>
<p>General Budget Support NOT provided by Belgium ; concentration into two sectors : Agriculture and W&S ; combination of SBS and project approach .</p>						
<p>Specific Objective of DCP: Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth Strategy through strengthening of</p>	<p>BTC Expenditures Indicators DoI : Two priority sectors</p>	<p>DCP 2014-2015 : 20 Millions €</p>	<p>Beneficiaries :</p>	<p>BTC reports DoI/DPs</p>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>BTC / BE / partner country</p>
<p>One social sector (Water and Sanitation)</p>	<p>Water and Sanitation 60% of DCP : 12 Millions € Divided in : -SBF-non-focused : 4 M € (33%) - Direct program : 8 M € On Kigoma Region (67%) Including : Transversal thematics issues: - NRM and environment - Gender</p>	<p>- Water-SBF : WDSP - Project support completed in : TFF</p>	<p>All the LGAs All population Pilot-districts Pilot-wards Target population (Geographical concentration finalised)</p>	<p>- WDSP reports - EI/BTC reports - Program reports - BTC reports - NGO reports - NGO reports - NGO reports</p>	<p>Annually Bi-Annually Bi-Annually</p>	<p>- MoW - PMO-RALG - BTC/RAS - JLPC - NGOs - JLPC</p>
<p>With 2 cross-cutting themes</p>	<p>Agriculture and food security 40% of DCP : 8 Millions € Focused in : - Direct project : 8 M € On Kigoma Region (100%) Including :</p>	<p>- Project support completed in : TFF</p>	<p>Pilot-districts Pilot-wards Target population (Geographical concentration finalised)</p>	<p>- EI/BTC reports - Program reports - BTC reports - NGO reports - NGO reports - NGO reports</p>	<p>Bi-Annually</p>	<p>- BTC/RAS - JLPC - NGOs - JLPC</p>
<p>And One Productive sector (Agriculture leading to Local Economic Development)</p>	<p>Transversal themes issues : - NRM and environment - Gender</p>					
<p>With 2 cross-cutting themes</p>						

Objectives or Results	Key Indicators	Baseline	Target	Source	Frequency	Responsible
<p>National Sector Impact To ensure adequacy and reliability of water supply for domestic use and for key production activities</p>	<p>Indicators foreseen in the FYDP 2011/12 - 2015/16 : - An average of 200 000 Ha per year put under irrigation by 2015/16 (owned/worked by man/women) - Increase of access (man/women) to improved sanitation from 50% in 2010 to 80% by 2015 - School WASH (Hand washing and sanitation facilities in at least two schools per district)</p> <p>Specific targets foreseen in the FYDP 2011/12 - 2015/16 : - Basin-level management plans developed in all basins by 2015 - Rehabilitated 45 failed dams and 3 majors new dams built - Increased number of monitoring stations regularly producing reliable data from 83 to 438 - proportion of population (man/women) in rural settlements provided with improved sources of water increased from 57.8% in 2010 to 65% in 2015</p>	<p>WDSP outcomes : - SBF-WDSP support</p>	<p>LGA's</p>	<p>- WDSP reports - PMO-RALG reports</p>	<p>Annually</p>	<p>- MoW - PMO-RALG</p>
	<p>6 Topline outcomes are foreseen in the BRN 2013/14 - 2015/16 : - Increasing water points via extensions, rehabilitation & new - Improving management by communities (implication of man/women) - Setting up of District warehouses with spare parts and technicians deployed - Completing 4.030 water points and rehabilitating 2.662 water points - Setting up 2.628 villages with COWSOs and tariff collection</p>					

Objectives or Results	Key Indicators	Baseline	Target	Source	Frequency	Responsible
<p>W & S - Sector Impact by transitory DCP Focused In Kigoma region</p>	<p>- proportion of population (man/women) in rural settlements provided with improved sources of water increased from 57.8% in 2010 to 65% in 2015 - An average of 200 000 Ha per year put under irrigation by 2015/16</p>					
<p>Result 1 : strengthening of LGAs</p> <p>The LGA's are strengthened in order to improve equitable and gender sensitive public service delivery of support to water supply for domestic use and for productive use</p>	<p>The capacities of 100% of LGAs in Kigoma region are strengthened - Extension of irrigation (1000/3660) - Rehabilitation of non-working water schemes (125/383) - Extension of toilet facilities in schools (Deficit :8.345/15.682)</p>	<p>Establishment of the district baseline is presently on-going To be established in formulation of Regional TFF</p>	<p>LGAs and Lower Levels of Government (wards and village) and communities</p>	<p>Annual Assessment progress report LGDG CAG Value for Money audit</p>	<p>Bis-Annually</p>	<p>PMO-RALG MoW BTC / RAS</p>
<p>Result 2 : strengthening of CSOs</p> <p>The CSOs are strengthened in order to develop and organize some priority food crops producers associations and increase small-holders farms and employment for young men and women.</p>	<p>The capacities of CSOs and private sector are enhanced at local level through training and monitoring program of priority food crops production.</p>	<p>To be established in formulation of Regional TFF</p>	<p>CSO's Private sector</p>	<p>BTC program reports</p>	<p>Bis-Annually</p>	<p>BTC / RAS</p>
<p>Result 3 : strengthening transversal thematics (cross-cutting)</p> <p>NRM - Environment</p>	<p>To be established in formulation</p>	<p>Establishment of the district baseline is presently on-going</p>	<p>All beneficiaries</p>	<p>NGO report</p>	<p>Bis-Annually</p>	<p>Local NGO</p>
<p>Gender</p>	<p>To be established in formulation</p>	<p>To be established in formulation</p>	<p>Women</p>	<p>NGO report</p>	<p>Bis-Annually</p>	<p>Local NGO</p>

Objectives or Results	Key Indicators	Baseline	Target	Source	Frequency	Responsible
2nd sector of concentration : Sustainable Agriculture and Food security						
<p>National Sector Impact To increase modernisation, commercialisation and productivity of this sector which employs about 74 % of the country labor' s force</p>	<p>Indicators foreseen in the FYDP 2011/12 - 2015/16 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - An average agricultural annual growth of at least 6% - Increase food self sufficiency for cereals and legumes from 104% to 120% by 2015 -Expand irrigation areas from 330.000 hectares at present to 1.000.000 hectares to 2015/16 -Promote production of high-value crops such as horticulture, floriculture and pulses <p>Specific targets foreseen in the FYDP 2011/12 - 2015/16 :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategic national Food Reserve Management (by targeting the production of maize and rice -Promote technology and innovation -Promote Farmer's associations -Development of irrigation infrastructures and management -Assessment and management of potential water catchments - Integrated Soil fertility management -Agricultural land use Planning -Enhance Mechanical Power - Strengthen Ward Agricultural Resources Centres (WARCs) -Strengthen farmer organizations/associations -Facilitate equipment leasing for farmers and agro-precessors -Strengthening of agricultural financing -Enhance capacity of farmers training centers 	<p>WDSP outcomes :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SBF-ASDP support 	LGA's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ASDP reports - PMO-RALG reports 	Annually	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MoA&FS - PMO-RALG

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Objectives or Results	Key Indicators	Baseline	Target	Source	Frequency	Responsible
<p>Agricultural - Sector Impact by transitory DCP Focused In Kigoma region</p>	<p>4 topline outcomes are foreseen in the BRN 2013/14 - 2015/16 : -Increase sugar production from 263,000 tons to 487,000 tons -Increase rice production of 290,000 tons new rice -Increase maize production to 5,605,000 tons (100,000 tons new maize production) - develop 350,000 Ha new commercial farms and 330,000 Ha small-holders land enhanced</p>					
<p>Result 1 : Strengthening of LGAs</p> <p>The LGA's are strengthened in order to improve equitable and gender sensitive public service delivery of support to agriculture and local economic development</p>	<p>- to improve Local Economic Development by creating and developing sustainable agricultural value chains , and diversifying sources of income from Natural resources for the smallholder community</p> <p>The capacities of LGAs in Kigoma region are strengthened - Extension of Irrigation - Extension of 5 value chains (maize, banana, bee, beans and cassava) - Improvement of technical, commercial and financial services To smallholders farmers</p>	<p>Establishment of the district baseline is presently on-going To be established in formulation of Regional TFF</p>	<p>LGAs and Lower Levels of Government (wards and village) and communities</p>	<p>Annual Assessment progress report LGDG CAG Value for Money audit</p>	<p>Bis-Annually</p>	<p>PMO-RALG MoA&FS BTC / RAS</p>
<p>Result 2 : Strengthening of CSOs</p> <p>The CSOs are strengthened in order to develop and organize some priority food crops producers associations and increase small-holders farms and employment for young men and women.</p>	<p>The capacities of Farmers Associations and private sector are enhanced at local level through training and monitoring program of priority food crops production.</p>	<p>To be established in formulation of Regional TFF</p>	<p>CSO's Private sector</p>	<p>BTC program reports</p>	<p>Bis-Annually</p>	<p>BTC / RAS</p>

Objectives or Results	Key Indicators	Baseline	Target	Source	Frequency	Responsible
Result 3: <u>strengthening transversal</u> <u>thematics (cross-cutting)</u> NRM - Environment	To be established in formulation To be established in formulation	Establishment of the district baseline is presently on-going To be established in formulation	All beneficiaries Women	NGO report NGO report	Bis-Annually Bis-Annually	Local NGO Local NGO




14. MONITORING AND RESULTS EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

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Results	Key Indicators	Baseline	Target	Source	Frequency	Responsible
Overall result of Partner Country Economic Growth and Reduction of Poverty	Performance Assessment Framework of the National Growth and Reduction of Poverty Strategy (Mkukuta)	Contained in PAF	People of Mainland Tanzania	Monitoring and Evaluation Frameworks for the different Underlying Processes in Mkukuta Poverty Monitoring Framework	Annual	MoHEA DPWG on GBS DPWG's in sector support programmes
<u>Overall result of DCP</u>	BTC Budget indicator Geographical concentration finalised Water and Agriculture are selected	DCP 2014-2015	GoT	House Hold Budget Surveys Cooperation budget Surveys	Every 5 years	BTC / BE / partner country
All interventions in DCP are linked to the overall Poverty Reduction and Economic Growth Strategy and contribute directly the achievement of its goals	DOL is agreed upon, and information on- and planning of- activities is shared with other DPs. Belgium cooperation adheres to preferred modalities for cooperation and makes use of IFMS of Tanzania	JAST/CD		DOL, DPWG, MoF,	Annually	BE/DPWG Partner country
	ToR for indirect cooperation (Belgium NGOs and Universities) accepted and number of synergy activities identified and implemented	ToR	Belgium actors and their respective intermediate organisations	Meeting reports and synergy monitoring framework	Biannually	BE /BTC Belgian NGOs

Results	Key Indicators	Baseline	Target	Source	Frequency	Responsible
National Sector Impact Accelerated and equitable socio-economic development, public service delivery and poverty reduction across the country.	... indicators are contained in the M+E Framework on Water	Establishment of the baseline is done	Total population	Mow	Annually	Mow
<u>Sector Impact of DCP</u> <u>Component 1 : Contribution to Sector basket-Fund</u>	Cf FYDP 2011/12 – 2015/16 Increase of access to rural clean water from 57,8% in 2010 to 65% in 2015 Hand washing and sanitation facilities in at least two schools per district	Establishment of the baseline is done	Total population	WDSR report & audits	Annually	Mow MoF
<u>Component 2 : Direct project</u> <u>focused on</u> <u>Kigoma region</u>	Increase of access to rural/urban clean water from ...% in 2010 to ...% in 2020 by : ... water points rehabilitated ... water points rehabilitated ... new water points Setting up of ... District warehouses With spares parts and technicians Setting up of ... COWSOs, tariff collection and improved management Hand washing and sanitation facilities in at least ... schools per district	Baseline will be done during inception phase	Target-wards	M & E of project	Bi-annually	BTC/RGAS
<u>Cross-cutting issues</u>			Target-wards	M & E of project	Bi-annually	BTC/RGAS
<u>Gender</u> To mainstream gender issues across the DCP	To be established during formulation	Baseline will be done during inception phase	Target-wards	M & E of project	Bi-annually	BTC/NGOs
<u>Environment</u> Environmental concerns are considered a cross cutting issue at decentralised level	To be established during formulation		Target-wards	M & E of project	Bi-annually	BTC/NGOs

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Results	Key Indicators	Baseline	Target	Source	Frequency	Responsible
2 nd sector of intervention: Agriculture and Food security						
National Sector Impact Accelerated and equitable socio-economic development, public service delivery and poverty reduction across the country.	Among indicators contained in the M+E Framework on Agriculture and Food Security - Average agricultural growth of at least 6% - Increase food self sufficiency from 104% currently to 120% by 2015 - Expand irrigation areas from 300000ha at present to 1000000ha by 2015/16 - Promote value addition for local producers from 30% currently to 50% by 2015/16 - 330 000 ha small-holders farm land enhanced	Establishment of the baseline is done	Total population	MoAFS	Annually	MoAFS
<u>Sector Impact of DCP</u> <i>Component 3 : Direct project focused on Kigoma region</i>	- Increase of different crop production : from ... T/Y ear in 2010 to ... T/Y ear in 2020 - Maize : T/Y to T/Y - Banana : T/Y to T/Y - Bee : T/Y to T/Y - Cassava : T/Y to T/Y - Number of Ha of small-holders farms enhanced - Number of Ha irrigation areas expanded or rehabilitated - Number of warehouses implemented - Nb of CBOs, SACCOS, cooperatives enhanced	Baseline will be done during inception phase	Target-wards	M & E of project	Bi-annually	BTC / RGAs
<u>Cross-cutting issues</u>						
<i>Gender</i> To mainstream gender issues across the DCP	To be established during formulation	Baseline will be done during inception phase	Target-wards	M & E of project	Bi-annually	BTC / NGOs
<i>Environment</i> Environmental concerns are considered a cross cutting issue at decentralised level	To be established during formulation	Baseline will be done during inception phase	Target-wards	M & E of project	Bi-annually	BTC / NGOs

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Results	Key Indicators	Baseline	Target	Source	Frequency	Responsible
Other planned interventions : Agriculture and Food Security						
Delegated Cooperations for Transport Infrastructure						
Integrated and improved roads transport modes and boundaries modalities become crucial inputs and catalysts for the achievement of poverty eradication and economic growth in a national and regional context. The achievement of economic growth indicators through improved infrastructure and transport is achieved	To be established in consultation with the delegated entity	TMEA baseline	EAC	TMEA reports	Annually	DFID
Multi-sectoral interventions						
Scholarship project Improved capacity in government management functions (Public Service Mgmt department involved in selection of scholarships) Organizational capacities of the Tanzanian institutions are improved with regards to the training of their personnel Study Fund Studies, consultancies, workshops and short term technical assistance in support of implementation of DCP, capacity building of MDA's and RA & LGA's	- 90% of scholarships are within the areas of the two key sectors chosen (Water and Agriculture) - 50% of the scholarships will be allocated to female candidates - Percentage to be established for upcountry candidates	Baseline will be done during inception phase	Mainly civil servants, though private sector and NGO sector can also benefit	Project report	Bi-annually	BTC
	Funds depleted by end of DCP	Baseline 2013 : ... studies implemented since 2010	Various DP working groups, MoW, MoAFS, MoFEA	BTC and MoFEA	Annually	BTC & MoFEA

Annex 1

The present DCP contains the following interventions:

PROGRAMME 2003-2007 (2009)	STATUS	DURATION
Support to Income Generating Activities	Ongoing	25/11/2008 - 24/11/2013
Awareness on HIV-AIDS in Primary Schools	Ongoing	20/10/2006 - 19/11/2014
Food Security in Kagera Region	Ongoing	25/11/2008 - 24/11/2013
Banana Cropping System in Kagera Region and Kibondo	Ongoing	25/11/2008 - 24/11/2014
Construction and enhancement of inland container depots - Ilala, Shinyanga and Mwanza	Ongoing	08/12/2005 - 07/12/2009
The Development and Improvement of Processing, Packaging and Marketing of Honey, Beeswax and Other Bee products in Tanzania	Ongoing	25/08/2005 - 24/08/2010
Community Water Supply and Sanitation Systems in Peri-urban and Low Income Settlement of Dar es Salaam	Ongoing	25/08/2005 - 13/11/2014
Support to STD Component of the National AIDS Control Program (NACP)	Completed	16/10/2002 - 15/10/2008
Support to the Primary Health Care (PHC) in Karagwe District	Completed	10/06/2003 - 09/06/2008
Study and Consultancy Fund (SCF)	Ongoing	06/12/2001 - 06/12/2009
Eastern Selous Community Wildlife and Natural Resources Management Support Project	Ongoing	25/06/2004 - 30/10/2011
The Development and Implementation of an Integrated Management Plan of the Kilombero Valley Flood Plain- Ramsar Site	Ongoing	22/11/2004 - 30/10/2010
Technical Assistance to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism	Ongoing	25/08/2006 - 31/12/2009
Support to Local Government	Ongoing	20/10/2006 - 19/10/2009
Support to Legal Sector Reform Programme	Reallocated to LGDG II	
Support to primary education Development Programme	Completed	10/06/2003 - 09/12/2005

Annex 2

Overview IDCP 2002-2009

FINANCIAL STATUS OF BILATERAL COOPERATION TANZANIA JULY 2009						
	DCP	Budget	Until 2008	Until July 2009	Balance	Balance %
BUDGET EXPENDITURE AND BALANCE						
TAN0501711	HIV AIDS Awareness Implementation	1,549,832.00	0	2,752.01	1,547,079.99	100%
TAN01002	STD-NACP	889,149.00	852,089.22		37,059.78	4%
TAN01005	STUDY FUNDS	620,000.00	408,947.98		211,052.02	34%
TAN0401011	Eastern Selous Implementation	1,304,462.82	640,313.76	207,643.99	456,505.07	35%
TAN060211T	Community Water Supply Implementation	3,910,504.00	154,031.54	413,802.12	3,342,670.34	85%
TAN0400911	Banana Implementation	1,500,000.40	0	36,841.69	1,463,158.71	98%
TAN0401111	Kilombero Implementation	1,950,000.00	623,201.94	316,730.03	1,010,068.03	52%
TAN0451811	LGCDGS - Implementation (Basket Fund)	10,000,000.00	8,500,000.00	1,500,000.00	0.00	0%
TAN0401311	Beekeeping Implementation	1,212,179.94	493,644.82	273,469.66	445,065.46	37%
TAN0401411	TRC Implementation	1,995,388.56	362,027.97	7,270.01	1,626,090.58	81%
TAN0401511	Legal Reform Implementation (Basket Fund)	2,000,000.00			2,000,000.00	100%
TAN0501611	Income Generating Activity Implementation	2,162,000.00	0	11,737.65	2,150,262.35	99%
TAN0501911	TA Environment	589,500.00	377,976.77		211,523.23	36%
TAN0301711	PEDP (Basket fund)	8,000,000.00	8,000,000.00		0.00	0%
TAN0899991	MIPS (2002 -2008)	405,000.00	311,522.00		93,478.00	23%
UNI2003-09	Scholarships (2003-2009)	3,661,167.00	2,985,970.00	447,086.00	228,111.00	6%
	Sub-total IDCP	41,749,183.72	23,709,726.00	3,217,333.16	14,822,124.56	36%
	EU Contribution to Water DSM	3,647,859.00				
	Total commitment	45,397,042.72				
BSF						
TAN0301611	PHC Karagwe	1,830,000.00	1,801,694.18		28,305.82	2%
TAN0602211	Food Security	1,150,000.00		12,789.20	1,137,210.80	99%
TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE						
TAN0301711	PEDP TA	500,000.00	338,834.00			
TAN0501811	LG TA	690,000.00	343,256.35	114,488.68	232,254.97	34%
	Total Commitment	49,567,042.72	26,193,510.53	3,344,611.04	16,219,896.15	33%

Annex 3

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Annexe 4

ODA from Belgium to Tanzania (in thousands EURO)

Type of development support	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Governmental cooperation	5.621	8.974	1.595	6.215	6.196	5.740	7.379	13.880	12.063	12.478
Non-Governmental cooperation	2.010	1.661	1.793	1.668	1.585	1.606	2.053	1.533	1.957	1.870
Multilateral cooperation	-----	34	65	73	178	189	517	129	441	121
Belgian Fund for Food Security	889	1.065	912	2.301	1.692	1.749	2.613	880	2.447	2.747
Other cooperation support	297	2.573	2.726	-----		3.068	2.097	1.523	736	1.9
Total for Development Cooperation						12.353	14.664	17.946	16.645	17.219
Total from Foreign Affairs						346	85	39	105	120
Total from others sources						100	106	188	451	236
TOTAL ODA	8.817	14.308	7.091	11.719	9.861	12.798	14.855	18.174	17.202	17.576

Source: website Federal Public Service of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation

Annexe 5

Summary of WSDP II Targets

- i) Demarcate and gazette **155** water sources and Initiate gazetting process for **174** identified water sources for conservation and protection in all basins by 2019;
- ii) **50** medium size existing dams rehabilitated and 4 new major dams constructed by 2019
- iii) **170** New Water User Associations established and strengthened, **81 existing WUAs** strengthened and capacitated to perform their mandated WRM functions;
- iv) Water use permits increased from **6,946** in 2013 to **9,000** by 2019
- v) Water quality, Hydrological and hydro-geological monitoring stations regularly producing reliable data increased from **410** in 2013 to **600** by 2019,
- vi) Comprehensive fluoride database and maps in fluoride belts developed by 2019
- vii) Laboratory information management system and water quality database developed by 2016
- viii) Integrated mathematical modelling tool to predict the future and analyze site-specific scenarios developed by 2019.
- ix) **5** water quality laboratories accredited by 2019
- x) Proportion of population in rural settlements provided with water supply services increased from **44%** in 2013 to **80%** by 2020
- xi) Proportion of population in district and small towns provided with water supply services increased from **53 %** in 2013 to **65 %** by 2019,
- xii) Proportion of urban population in regional centers provided with water supply services increased from **86%** in 2013 to **98%** by 2019, and NRW reduced from **35%** to **20%** in 2019.
- xiii) Proportion of population in Dar es Salaam provided with water supply services increased from **68 %** in 2013 to **95 %** by 2019; and NRW reduced from **49%** to **25%** in 2019.
- xiv) Proportion of population provided with sewerage services in major towns and cities increase from **20 %** in 2013 to **30 %** by 2019
- xv) By 2025 no one practice open defecation, and inequalities in the practice of open defecation have been progressively eliminated.
- xvi) Proportion of households with access to improved sanitation, with hand-washing facilities and soap near the toilet increased from **13%** in 2010 to **20%** in 2019.
- xvii) 6000 staff trained on the use of new and enhanced software, contract management, SES guidelines etc by 2019;



Annexe 6

Summary of WSDP II Components and Sub-components Financial Requirements

Component	Sub Component	Financial Requirements (in, 000 USD)					TOTAL
		2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	
1. Water Resources Management	Water Resources Management	409,669	563,761	235,629	257,841	217,334	1,684,234
	Water Quality Management and Pollution Control	10,698	5,712	5,221	4,282	5,621	31,534
2. Rural Water Supply	Rural Water Supply Investments	231,100	457,900	305,400	266,100	266,100	1,526,700
	Capacity Strengthening incl. O&M	20,400	40,700	40,700	122,200	203,700	407,300
3. Urban Water Supply and Sewerage	Improvements of Water Supply and Sanitation in Dar es Salaam	216,295	213,168	146,281	76,268	79,395	731,406
	Improvements of Water Supply and Sanitation in 23 Regional Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities	329,784	255,112	134,662	100,489	133,962	954,008
	National Projects, District HQ and Small Towns (including Sewerage/sanitation)	537,597	474,916	258,133	35,525	2,915	1,309,086
	Capacity Strengthening	619	344	234	104	114	1,413
4. Sanitation and Hygiene	Rural Sanitation	25,450	30,410	31,150	23,000	17,350	127,360
	Urban Sanitation	9,180	10,880	10,880	10,880	9,180	50,980
5. Program Delivery Support	Fiduciary Management	2,750	4,650	4,050	2,650	1,200	15,300
	Program Coordination and Performance Monitoring	3,843	7,073	4,273	3,473	2,143	20,805
	Capacity Development	22,292	34,200	22,770	11,590	640	91,492
TOTAL		1,819,677	2,098,826	963,754	914,402	939,654	6,951,618

Annex 7 : Water sector in Kigoma region

Water is a very essential commodity for human, animal and plant life. Provision of adequate water supplies is a prerequisite for improving life quality, as well as an important input for productive activities such as agriculture and industry. Kigoma region is generally well endowed with water for use by its population and livestock, with the exception of the eastern part of the region, where large areas between and away from the main rivers are dry . Seasonally, Kigoma regional domestic water supply is more affected by poor water quality than by lack of water as such. The region falls within the water resources planning management and utilization system of the Lake Tanganyika water basin situated in the western part of Tanzania. The region has a unimodal regime of rainfall, with one long wet season lasting from November to May, producing an average rainfall of between 800 mm and 1000 mm.

7.1.3.4.2.1. Water Sources

There are two major types of water sources found in the region. Firstly there are traditional water sources or supplies which include spring, rivers or streams, lakes and traditional wells. Secondly, there are improved or modern water sources or supplies, which include the piped/tap, modern or improved wells and boreholes. The modern or improved water source or supplies include pumped or motorized schemes, gravity schemes, boreholes or deep wells, and wells with hand pumps or protected springs.

Surface water

Surface water runoff leads to the formation of several rivers and swamps in the region. The most important of the perennial rivers is the Malagarasi River which flows into Lake Tanganyika. The river with a very large catchments area drains several major swamps and semi permanent lakes such as Nyamagoma and Sangara. Together with Lake Tanganyika, they provide the region with more than adequate surface water resources. Other rivers that are part of surface water sources are Luiche, Lugufu, Lubalisi and Luega. Small springs and seepages are typical traditional sources of water in the region. Springs of good quality water are found in the hills to the north of the main Kigoma - Kibondo road and to the North of Kibondo District. Rivers and lakes are the surface water sources for many villages in the region. Lake Tanganyika is an enormous traditional water source for most of the lake shore villages.

Water quality

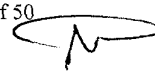
Most of the surface water sources are polluted. Local in shore pollution of Lake Tanganyika near villages is common. It is caused by uncontrolled drainage from the villages, fishing activities such as fish cleaning, and normal activities such as washing directly in the lake. Ground water is available in limited quantities in the Western parts of the region. Kigoma region water resources are chemically well suited for use in water supplies. As a general rule, surface water sources are prone to bacteriological contamination while ground water is usually safe in this respect. Occurrence of fluorides and other salts is generally non existent in the water supplies.

Ground water

Kigoma lies on the flanks of the western Rift, part of the great African Rift Valley, of which Lake Tanganyika forms part. A series of fissures have developed in the bed rock parallel to the rift. These are expected to harbour a substantial amount of underground water. Ground water recharge comes from rainfall, streams and rivers. Boreholes equipped with hand pumps offer an economical solution in a large number of villages as illustrated in the water schemes below.

7.1.3.4.2.2. Rural Water Supply

The total population in Kigoma region has increased by 60% between 2002 and 2012 : from 1.676.750 in 2002 to 2.135.605 in 2012.



The rural population in Kigoma region also rapidly increased, from 865.075 h in 1997 to 1.471.330 h. in 2006.

During the same period, the number of gravity pipes appears to have increased from 62 to 67, the shallow wells from 132 to 194, and the boreholes from 69 to 79. If we compare the data collected in the Socio-economic profile of Kigoma Region reports published respectively in 1998 and in 2008, we can conclude that water supply facilities do not follow the population increase.

These available data will have to be updated during the inception phase of the future regional project, but they show already a sizeable number of schemes that are not functioning.

The type of modern or improved rural water supplies is the same in all districts in the region. Table shows that 33% of the hand pumping or motorized schemes are not properly functioning. Many of the pumping schemes are not functioning due to old age, lack of spares, repairs and regular maintenance. Some of the pumping units have been stolen. Lack of funds for fuel and lack of transport also contribute to this situation, since technicians are unable to make regular checks on the machines and in some cases spares cannot be purchased timely.

The Table also show that the majority of the shallow wells or protected springs and gravity schemes are probably operational because of low operation and maintenance costs. But only 70 % of the boreholes of deep wells are functioning.

The traditional water supplies are the most common water sources in rural areas. It is estimated (1997) that about 48.8% of the total rural population still relies on traditional water sources for human and livestock watering, while 51.2% of that population obtains water from modern or improved sources.

The major problem facing the rural water supply is the sustainability of most rural water supply schemes. As a means of sustaining their water supply schemes, beneficiaries in the villages are educated and sensitized towards self-management of water supply schemes instead of waiting for the government or other agencies.

Consequently villages have started to form Village Water Committees (now called Water users associations, WUAs) and started contributing to Villages Water Funds for the purpose of running and maintaining the village water schemes. Out of 220 villages in the region a total of 103 villages or 46.8%, have already formed Village Water Committees and started to contribute towards the Villages Water Funds.

7.1.3.4.2.3. Urban Water Supplies

Urban water supplies in Kigoma region are mainly for the urban areas which are the regional or district headquarters namely Kigoma/ Ujiji Town, Kasulu and Kibondo. Total water demand for the three mentioned urban areas is estimated at 29,400 Cubic meters per day but the supply is only 10,777 Cubic meter per day equivalent to 36.7% of the total demand.

District towns	Water demand (Cubic meters/day)	Installed cubic meters/day	% of supply capacity
Kasulu	2.400	1.000	41.6%
Kibondo	2.000	377	18.8%
Kigoma ujiji	25.000	9.400	37.6
Total	29.400	10.777	36.7%

Source : Regional Water Engineers Office: Kigoma Region.

Kigoma/Ujiji township population is supplied with water from the pumping system. The system pumps water from Lake Tanganyika, to the water reservoirs where it is treated and then pumped to distribution lines for consumption. The pumping scheme has seven (7) pumping units but only five (5) units are operational. The pumping units are electrically operated. Even the five operating units are not functioning properly due to old age and intermittent supply of electricity. The water requirement for Kigoma/ Ujiji township is 25,000 Cubic meters per day but the pumping units capacity is only 9,400 Cubic meters per day which is equivalent to 37.6% percent of the total

demand. The under supply and the increasing water demand due to rapid expansion of the town used to be the major problems facing Kigoma/ Ujiji urban water supply. This problem has been solved by the project supported by EU -Water Facility and implemented by KFW.

These available data will have to be updated during the inception phase of the future regional project, but they show already that the urban coverage needs to be improved.

The Belgian cooperation should focus its support on the two others towns, Kibondo and Kasulu. Kasulu town population obtains water from the gravity system from the sources. There is no need for a pumping system. The major problem facing the supply is that of water distribution to various areas due to high costs for the construction of the distribution system. As such only 1000 Cubic meters are supplied to Kasulu town which represents 41.6% of the needs.

Kibondo town and its population are supplied with water from a pumping scheme. Water is pumped from the boreholes and deep wells to the distribution lines ready for consumption. Major problems are the frequent breakdown of pumping machines and shortage of funds for fuel, repairs and regular maintenance. Consequently only 377 Cubic meters are supplied per day.

These data have to be updated during the inception phase of the future regional project, but they show already an sizeable number of schemes that are not functioning properly.

7.1.3.4.2.4. Sanitation

Sanitation in Kigoma region has mainly been traditional latrines. This situation is prevalent in both rural and urban areas. Due to constraint of domestic water supply the septic tanks (flush toilets) are rarely used in the rural areas and most of the enlightened peasants of late have embarked on the construction of VIP latrines.

Area	Estimated total number of households	Total number of households with toilets	Total number of households with refuse pits/bins
Urban Centres	35.204	28.294	14.400
Rural areas	146.103	94.992	49.616
Total	181.307	123.286	64.016

Source : Regional Commissioner's office, Kigoma 2006.