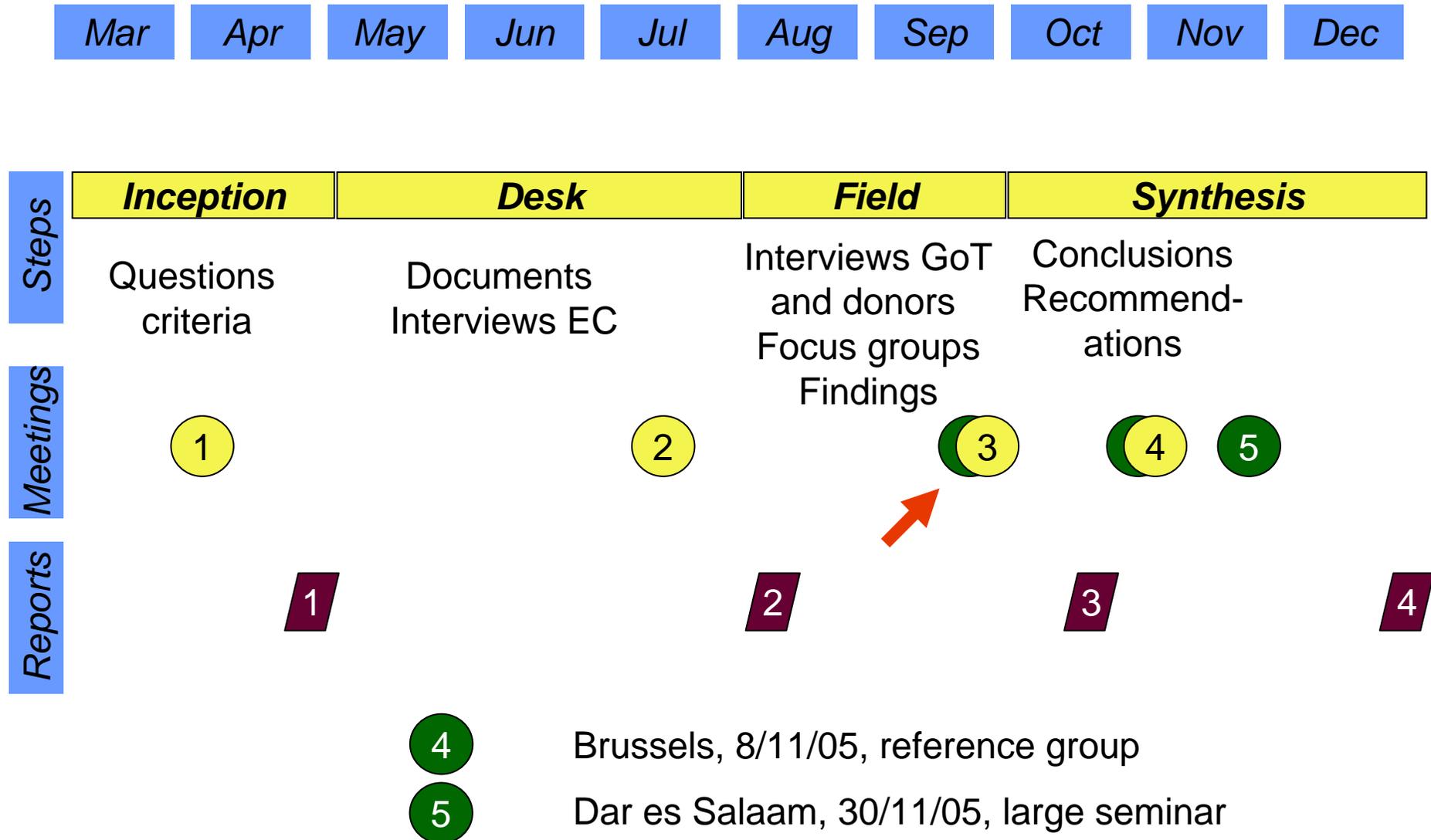


*EVALUATION OF THE EUROPEAN
COMMISSION'S SUPPORT TO THE
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA*

**Debriefing of the field phase
and emerging conclusions**

Brussels – EuropeAid
September 29th, 2005

Evaluation process at a glance



Sources of information

Documents and interviews with insiders

- EC database and management tables
- International indicators and statistics
- Available documents (# 100)
- Interviews in EC headquarters and EC Delegation (#20)
- Interviews within GoT (# 30)

Interviews and focus groups with outsiders

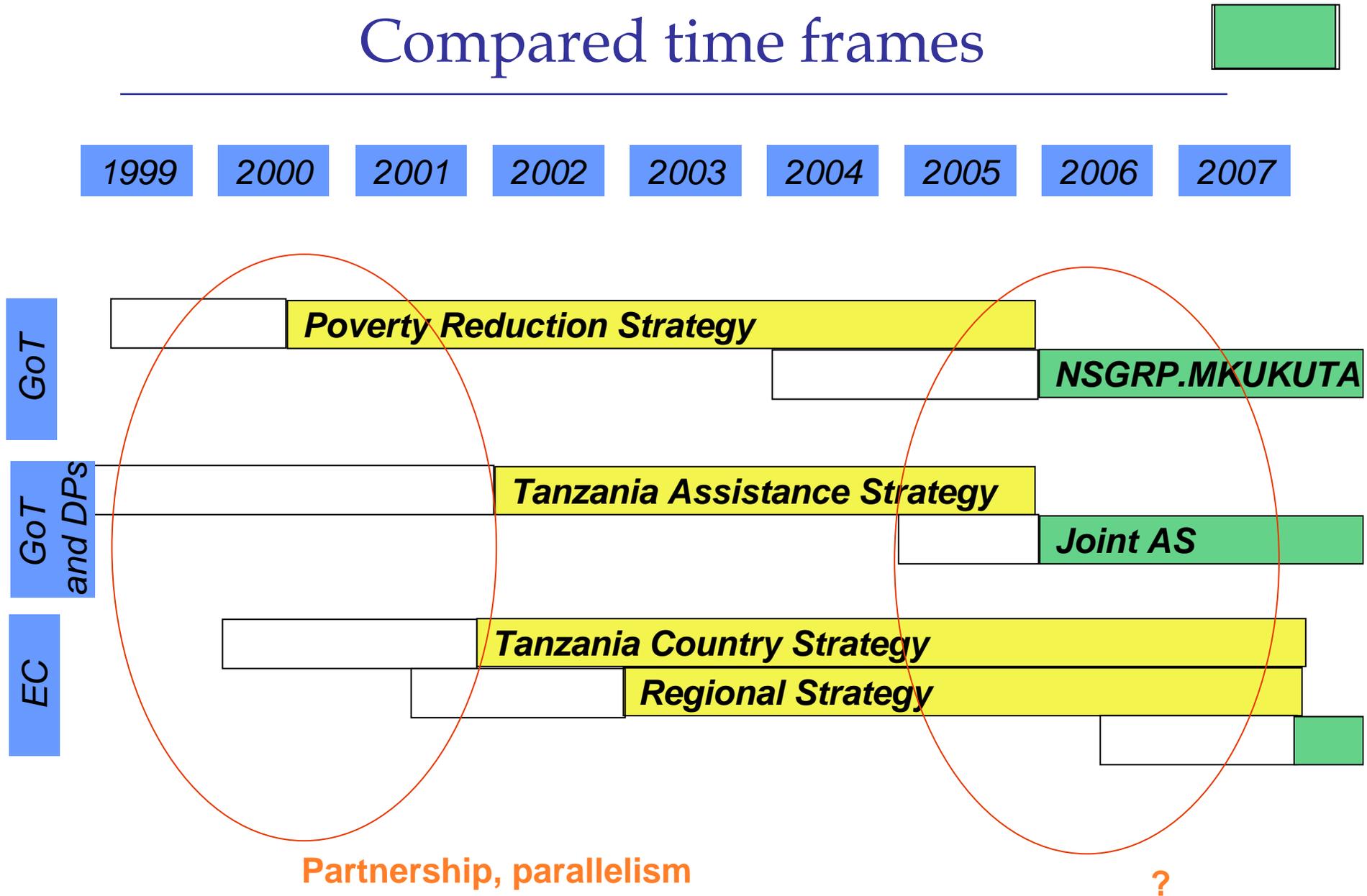
- Interviews with other donors (#5)
- Four focus groups with lay beneficiaries (#120)

1 - Coherent strategy (C)

To what extent did the design of the EC support strategy take due account of the Tanzanian strategic priorities and of other EU policies?

- Compared time frames
- Design and implementation
- Stated intentions and *de facto* strategy

Compared time frames



Design and implementation



1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009

Past cycles



Current cycle



Next cycle

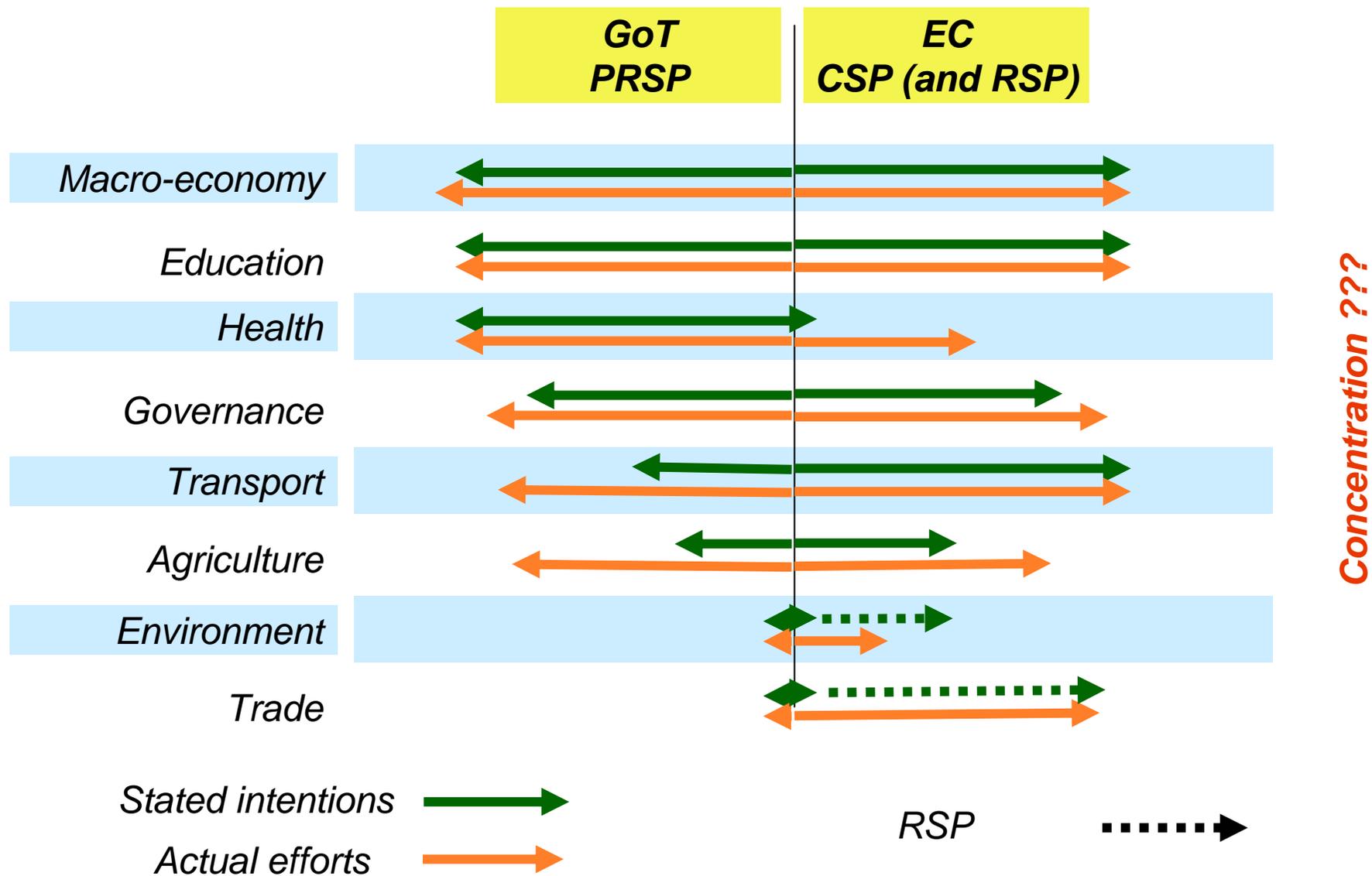
Six years time lag !

Design

Strategy cycles

Commitments

Stated intentions and *de facto* strategy (C)



2 - Funding modalities and poverty reduction (P)

To what extent and how has the EC's choice of funding modalities allowed progress towards the achievement of Tanzanian Poverty Reduction Strategy's objectives?

- Achievement of PRS objectives
- Comparing funding modalities
- Policy dialogue
- Learning from results

Achievement of PRS objectives (P)



	Period	Overall change	Current trend	Comments
<i>Income poverty</i>	1992-2001	☹	☺	<i>Faster decrease in Dar</i>
<i>Inequality</i>	1992-2002	☹	☹	<i>Low compared to other countries</i>
<i>Enrolment educ.</i>	2000-2005	☺	☺	<i>Removal of fees in 2000</i>
<i>Pupils / teacher</i>	2000-2005	☹	☹	
<i>Girls in educ. (%)</i>	1995-2005	☹	☹	
<i>Child mortality</i>	1999-2004	☺	☺	
<i>HIV prevalence</i>	2001-2003	☺	☺	<i>After continuous raise until 2001</i>
<i>Access to water</i>	2000-2004	☺	☺	

From DFID, September 2005

Comparison of modalities (P)



	Projects EDF STABEX	Projects Budget lines	Pooled funds	GBS
<i>Funds' allocation</i>	3	3	2	1
<i>Transaction costs EC</i>	3	1	4	2
<i>Transaction costs GoT</i>	3	/	2	1
<i>Effective planning</i>	2	/	3	1
<i>Flexible implementation</i>	2	/	2	1
<i>Leakage risks</i>	1	1	3	4
<i>Learning from results</i>	1	1	4	3

Comparison of modalities (P)



	Projects EDF STABEX	Projects Budget lines	Pooled funds	GBS
<i>Country ownership</i>	3	4	2	1
<i>Capacity building</i>	3	4	2	1
<i>Effective policy dialogue</i>	1	4	3	2
<i>Democratic accountability</i>	3	4	2	1
<i>Responsive to civil society</i>	2	1	3	4
<i>Private sector involvement</i>	1	4	3	2
<i>Decentralisation</i>	=	=	=	=

Effective policy dialogue (P)



	Achievements	Policy reversal(s)	Progress-tied funding gap
Projects (EDF, STABEX)			
Roads	XXXX	Yes	3 years
Agriculture	XXX	Yes	
Trade	XX		
Non State Actors	XXX		
Prevention of corruption	X		2 years
Local governments	XX		?
Pooled fund			
Education	XX	Yes	1 years
GBS			
Overall	XX		Var. tranche

Learning from results (P)

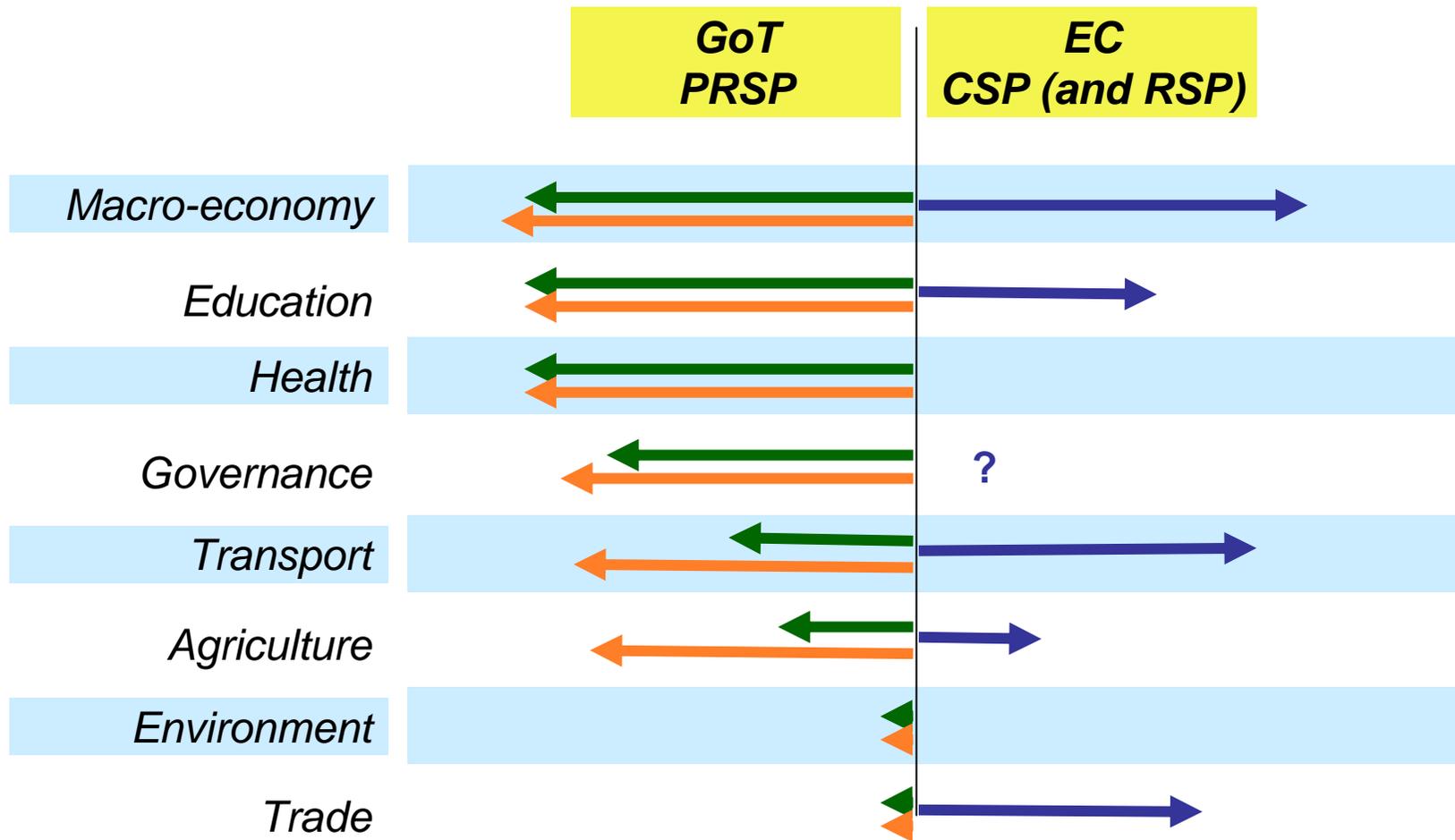


	Indicators, studies monitoring, evaluations			Effective feedback mechanism
	Quality	Timely	Aligned	
GBS	XX	X	XXX	XX
Pooled fund	XXX	XXX	XXX	XX
Projects EDF-STABEX	XXX	XXX	XX	X
Projects Budget lines	XXX	XXX	X	X

3 -DP coordination and complementarity (D)

To what extent has the EC contributed to harmonised dialogue with the Tanzanian Government and all development partners that effectively and efficiently address Tanzanian priorities and strategies?

Recognized coordination efforts (D)



4 - Success conditions (S)

Considering reputedly successful actions in various supported areas, what impacts have been seen, how have these impacts been achieved, what were the conditions of success and to what extent are the lessons transferable?



Evidence basis

- Focus groups
- Project evaluations (?)

Successful projects are

- Integrated into markets
- Private sector led support
- Locally owned
- Designed to ensure sustainability
- In a proper policy environment
- Removing major development constraints

5 - Efficient transport services (T)

To what extent has the EC support in the road sector contributed to Tanzania's goal to establish an affordable and sustainable road transport infrastructure and efficient services for the benefit of the Tanzanian economy and people?

- Support to trunk and district / feeder roads
- Who does benefit from the road network?

Support / trunk and district roads (T)



	Trunk	District and feeder
EC support	Large projects	RUSIRM project GBS
Cost	High	Low
Technical difficulty	High	Low
Building local capacity	Difficult	Possible
Donors' support	Lower	Higher
Benefits for people	Only from effective network	

Benefits from road network (T)



- Economic actors
 - External trade
 - Local producers > Internal trade > Income
 - Internal trade > Lower prices
- Social services
 - Access to services, e.g. hospital
 - Better functioning of services, e.g. health centres
 - Capacity to attract qualified staff, e.g. teachers (?)

6 - Basic education for all (E)

How far has EC support assisted in improving the equitable access to quality basic education for all?

Access to primary education (E)



- Progress in quantity
 - Enrolment (+)
 - Distance to school (-)
- Decrease in quality
 - Pupil per teacher ratio (+)
 - Proportion of qualified teachers (-)
- Mixed records in terms of equity
 - Gender equality (=)
 - Geographical (in)equity (=)
 - Disadvantaged children (=)
- Increased involvement of communities

7 - Stable farmers' income (A)

To what extent has EC assistance promoted agricultural development and supported the stabilization of farmer incomes in tea and coffee growing areas?

Farmer's income (A)



Support to TACRI

- Increase in income
 - Productivity (+)
 - Quality and price (+)
 - Cost of inputs (-)
- Sustainability by design
 - Simple technology (+)
 - Farmers' involvement (+)
 - Market integration (+/-)
- Not yet a critical mass

TACRI probably the best achieving project in Agriculture, but others are also considered as good

8 – Trade and regional integration (R)

How far have EC interventions in the field of trade and regional integration addressed Tanzania's needs and priorities and shown coherence with other national actions?

Policy dialogue without large funding (R)



- Top down strategy
 - From region to country
 - the right option
- There is an opportunity which has neither been identified nor seized, i.e. mixing:
 - Trade (EC active in policy dialogue and TA)
 - Private sector development (EIB active in funding)
 - Foreign investment (no action)

9 – Promotion of good governance (G)

How successful has the EC been in contributing to the promotion of good governance within the areas it has supported?

Achievements with respect to governance (G)



- Non State Actors
 - Project just started
 - Process of organizing NSAs advanced
 - EC's analysis of NSAs already used by GoT
- Electoral process in Zanzibar
 - Voters register
 - Move towards involvement of all political parties
- Project 'Prevention of Corruption Bureau'
 - Questionable achievement
 - Stagnating dialogue
- Local government
 - Difficult adjustments
 - Successful influence in policy dialogue

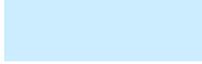
9 – Cross-cutting issues (X)

To what extent have EC interventions in Tanzania, where relevant, successfully addressed gender and environmental issues and ensured the involvement of Non State Actors?

Cross-cutting issues (X)



	Gender	Environ- ment	NSA's
<i>Education</i>	+/+		?
<i>Transport</i>	+/+	-/?	+/+
<i>Agriculture</i>	-/+	-/+	+/+
<i>Trade and RI</i>		+/?	?

Relevance from little  to much 
 *a/b* *a = mainstreaming, b = achievement*

Outline of our overall assessment

- By and large a good alignment with GoT's priorities
- Overall the majority of expected impacts have been achieved
- Movement towards sector wide approaches has been generally slow
- Policy dialogue has been impeded by lack of donors' coherent approach to it and weak institutional situations within GoT
- EC's positive contribution to policy dialogue is acknowledged
- Because of slow progress in policy dialogue, a part of the support has been delayed. So have been achievements
- In this context, GBS and the variable *tranche* appears to have been a relatively effective funding modality