to ODA Loans

Basic Policy of Assistance	Promoting eco	nomic and social developme	ent towards sustainable economic growth and	poverty red	uction							
Priority Area 1	Nurturing driv	ing forces of economic growth										
	[Background and cu Agriculture sector is for approximately a and 70% of employ 6 to 8 % per year w II) prepared in 2016 livelihood improver rice. In addition, the extension, improver Countries in Coalitic instituted. NRDS en primarily focusing of land productivity led mechanization, etc. agriculture and the of the bottlenecks, r	Program (ASDP) since 2001 (at present, the implementation of ASDP Phase 2 (ASDP2) is underway). Based on the knowledge and experience, Japan continues to support strengthening the sector development framework mainly in government capacity in planning, implementation, and M&E. In addition, Japan supports Tanzanian Government's efforts to promote commercial agriculture with the central focus on horticulture sub-sector. 2) To assist the materialization of CARD/NRDS, Japan continues to support irrigation development, human resource development in irrigation, and dissemination of rice cultivation agronomy along ASDP2. 3) Japan continues dialogue with the government and development partners such as World Bank, African Development Bank and USAID to consider collaborations to enhance the impact.										
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Before JFY 2018	JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	Assistance Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note
	Program of Supporting Agricultural Sector	and the promotion of sustainable	Project for the Capacity Development on Data Collection, Analysis and Data- Based Reporting under ASDP	TCP							5.60	
Development Issue	Development Program (ASDP)	personal capacity development.	Project for Strengthening DADP Planning and Implementation capacity through Use of SHEP Approach	TCP							7.70	
1-1 Agricultural Development		Japan focuses on the dissemination of	Project for Supporting Rice Industry Development in Tanzania	TCP							9.50	Technical Assistance Related to ODA Loans
Бечеюрінені	Program of Strengthening Rice	development, and irrigation infrastructure development along ASDP2. In CARD implementation, Japan will seek for the involvement of a wide range of stakeholders including	The Project for Strengthening Capacities of Stakeholders of Rice Industry Development	TCP							8.80	
	Production		Small Scale Irrigation Development Project	LA							34.43	
			Project for Capacity Development for the Promotion of Irrigation Scheme Development Under the District Agricultural Development Plans (DADP) Phase	TCP							5.70	Technical Assistance Related

development impacts.

TCP

		Project for I Zanzibar	evelopment of Malindi Fish Landing and Marketing Facilities in	GA]			9.35		
		Project for I Zanzibar (2	levelopment of Malindi Fish Landing and Marketing Facilities in and phase)	GA							0.68		
		Preparatory certificated	Survey on BOP Business for Sustainable Procurement of FSC Wood	PS									
	Others	Technologi	Verification Survey with the private sector for disseminating Japanese Technologies for Sweet Potato varieties, production and storage which enable market oriented agriculture										
	Outers	Formation of	f Production area and value chain of vanilla in Uluguru Mountains	JPP									
		Agriculture	Agriculture sector Training Programmes in Japan										
		Agriculture	sector JOCVs	JOCV									
		Grass-roots	Human Security Projects for Agriculture Sector	GGP							0.11		
	industries include a communication and to enhance their programmer. 2) However, to real industrialization and regulations still remontent rate and so Bank, and lags beh steadily but a large	gro-industry, resource based industry, and too financial sector to the others, and the foreign oductivity, management capacity and internati ze the dynamic private sector development, so I promotion of priority industries are advocate ain in many areas such as business registration. As a result, Tanzania ranked 144th out of ind neighboring countries (i.e. Rwanda 29th, I majority of MSMEs remains stagnant while the areas. The access to finance, management car	o many challenges still remain. For example, I but many inconsistencies among policies and on, taxation, customs, land, financial service, local 190 countries in Doing Business 2019 by World (enya 61th). Some large enterprises are growing	ensuring business environment with policy coherence; and 3 creating vital private sects 2) In that regards, Japan assists based on lessons learnt from Japan's experiences on industrialization. Furthermore, Japan especially considers about the synergy and harmonization effect among each project for the achieving "industrialization". docal ordal ordal ing									
Development Issue							Sch	edule			Assistance		
1-2	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Before JFY 2018	JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note	
Industrial Development		Japan assists in accordance with 3 pillars as mei in [Japan's policy on development challenges]. 1) To provide assistance that focus on industrial	Advisor for Industrial Development	EXP									
		and industrialization strategy through "Advisor for Industrial Development".	POIICY The Project on Strengthening Manufacturing Enterprises through Quality and Productivity Improvement (KAIZEN) Phase 2	TCP							3.70		
		2) Japan plans to assist the improvement of busi environment through supporting the government	Industrial Cluster Development	EXP									
	Program of Industrial	initiative and hearing from stakeholders relevant private sector. 3) To enhance corporate competitiveness, Japar	Project on Capacity Development for International Trade Facilitation in the Eastern African Region	TCP								For EAC 5 countries	
	Development	supports nationwide quality and productivity improvement though KAIZEN. Furthermore, Japa	Preparatory Survey for Small and Medium-sized Manufacturing Enterprise Finance Promotion Project	PS									
		support to create eco-system for the vital private through Industrial Cluster Development and finar service, especially for strengthening MSMEs.		CTR									
		control of our guidning molvies.	Industry Sector Training Programmes in Japan	TR									
			Industry Sector JOCVs	JOCV									

Priority Area 2

Infrastructure development conducive to economic and social development

[Background and the current situation]

1) Tanzania is located at a strategic point as a gateway to access to Indian Ocean for Tanzania and neighbouring countries. While the progress in trade liberalization through regional integration by the East African Community (EAC) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), land transport relies mainly on road transport and it has become an urgent task to strengthen competitiveness through the consolidation of infrastructure in the region. The Government of Tanzania has been developing roads rapidly and the ratio of paved trunk road has reached at about 70%. On the other hand, a few proportions of rural roads are developed, maintained and managed sufficiently. The status of these underdeveloped roads has been one of the major obstacles for socioeconomic development and promotion of investment of the country. Railways should play an important role in a long-range transport of heavy loads - however, they have not been able to fulfil their expected roles due to insufficient investment for proper management and maintenance of rail tracks and rolling stock, as well as operational problems.

Regarding ports, the Port of Dar es Salaam, which is a major port of Tanzaina has problems with its operational efficiency and there are urgent needs to accommodate increasing cargo volume.

- 2) Regarding electricity, the Government of Tanzania, at the Tanzania Development Vision 2025, set its target to increase national generation capacity to 10.000 MW and the electrification rate to 85% respectively. To achieve the target, it is required to develop related infrastructures considering the current generation capacity approximately 1.500 MW in 2018, and the current electrification rate approximately 67,5% in 2016. The Government of Tanzania has been pursuing a proper energy mix and aim to improve generation capacity by utilizing domestic natural gas and renewable resources in addition to a large-scale hydro power plant.
- 3) The City of Dar es Salaam is the center of economic activities, and with population of 4.36 million (2012 Census) |4) Regarding Dar es Salaam City Urban Transportation, it is required to support modal shift which is equivalent to 10% of national population in Tanzania. Efficient urban development plans and transportation from roads to railways, and urban transport development to deal with rapidly increasing Development Issue policies are crucial to deal with worsening traffic congestion due to an increase of the population.

Under the initiative of the current government, functions and offices of the central government are being transferred to Dodoma. Therefore, there are increasing needs in development of infrastructure in Dodoma that includes Transportation and transport and electricity infrastructures.

[Japan's policy on development challenges]

- 1) Based on "the Transport Sector Investment Program II (TSIP II)" by the Government of Tanzania and the results of Japan's Technical Cooperation Project "the Comprehensive Transport and Trade System Master Plan Study", the Government of Japan will continue to support, improvement of efficiency of national wide freight transport, and assistance in the reduction of congestion in urban areas. Specifically, the support for development of trunk roads and assistance in One Stop Border Post (OSBP), which contributes to facilitation of inter-regional and international transport, will be continued. The support for reduction of the congestion in Dar es Salaam Metropolitan areas which acts as the gateway of Indian Ocean will be provided in terms of both soft and hard aspects. Financial assistances for rural road development, which can benefit economic development of rural areas, will be considered, while the capacity development will be mainly focused.
- 2) Regarding electricity, based on National Power System Master Plan and Power System Master Plan in Dar es Salaam that were formulated under cooperation of Japan, the Government of Japan supports development of power plants such as natural gas power plants, development of international and urban area's transmission lines, and enhancement of operation and maintenance capacity of these infrastructures.
- 3) Since there are a lot of financing needs in infrastructure development, the Government of Japan will closely coordinate with other development partners as well as aims to mobilize private investment including Japanese firms in order to address this financing gap.
- population and number of vehicles. Possibilities of such supports by applying Japan's ladvanced ecologies will be considered through "the Project for Revision of Dar es Salaam Urban Transport Master Plan". Through basic data collection of development needs, future supports for development of infrastructure in Dodoma will be considered.

Urban

2-1

Development

Japan's Assistance	Program Summary	Project				Sch	Assistance Amount	Note			
Program			Scheme	Before JFY 2018	JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	(100 Million Yen)	Note
	Based on Transport Sector Investment Program (TSIP) II and the result of the Comprehensive Transport and Trade System Master Plan Study, the Government of Japan continues to support development of national and international trunk road, efficient cross-border transport. In mediumand long-term perspective, the development of other transportation modes such as ports will be considered.	Advisor of Regional Infrastructure Development for East African Community Secretariat	EXP								
		Preparatory Survey on the Project for the Rehabilitation of Kigoma Port	PS								
		The Project for Widening of New Bagamoyo Road	GA							38.51	
Program of Transportation		The Project for Revision of Dar es Salaam Urban Transport Master Plan	TCDP							3.00	
Sector		The Project for the Improvement of Transport Capacity in Dar es Salaam	GA							11.08	
	In Dar es Salaam, as the economic and trade centre city, cooperation for	The Project for the Improvement of Transport Capacity in Dar es Salaam Phase 2	GA							1.04	
	tackle with increasing traffic	Survey on Effective Delivery of Bus Rapid Transit Service through Mobile App in Tanzania	SSM								
		Transport sector Training Programmes in Japan	TR								

	Since the most issues in the sector are related to organization, norms, planning capacity, maintenance and	The Project of Capacity Development of Efficient Distribution and Transmission Systems, Phase 2	TCP		 			
	management, the government of Japan contributes to power	Preparatory Survey on Mtwara Natural Gas Thermal Power Plant and Transmission Line Construction Project	PS					
	development planning support for effective and efficient resource development. Also, in order to expand	Project for Domestic Natural Gas Promotion and Supply System in Tanzania	TCDP				2.00	
Development Issue	stable power supply, contributes to develop the electric public corporation's management and	Iringa-Shinyanga Backbone Transmission Investment Project	LA				60.48	ACFA
2-2	engineer's capacity by technical cooperation for strengthening power	Kenya-Tanzania Power Interconnection Project	LA				118.47	ACFA
Development on power and energy	lines operation and maintenance capacity as well as mainly reinforce the transmission and distribution	Preparatory Survey on the Project for Reinforcement of Supply from Kinyeregi Power Station to Ubungo Substation	PS					
sector	network by financial cooperation. Furthermore, in order to supply the electricity meet rapid growing power	Off-Grid Solar Power Project in Sub-Saharan Africa	LA				3.00	PSIF
	demand, the government of Japan considers to support for power	The Project for Development and dissemination of innovative technology for extracting rice-bran oil to power diesel generators for rural electrification via micro-grids	STC					SATREPS
	generation development including a thermal power plant by utilizing domestic natural resource which	Human Resource Development and Human Network Strengthening in the Mining Sector for Sustainable Mining Development (The Kizuna Program)	TR			_		
	potential is highly expected through Japanese Yen loan.	Power and Energy Sector Training Programmes in Japan	TR					

Priority Area 3	Improvement of Governance and the Public Service Delivery													
	[Background and C 1) The Government Programme and Pu underpinnings. How reform initiatives are is necessary to stre 2) In addition, the C institutions and syst administrations. The water sectors and in areas.													
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Schedule						Assistance Amount (100 Million	Note		
					Before JFY 2018	JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	Yen)			
Development Issue		human resources and support to participatory planning and implementation, to achieve the goal of "Local Government Authorities can provide services which meets the local needs by getting people's participation." Through the Training in Japan and In-country Training, Japan	Strengthening Participatory Planning and Community Development Cycle for Good Local Governance, Phase II	TCP							6.60			
3-1 Strengthening			Senior Advisor in Local Governance and Local Administration at PO-RALG	EXP										
Administrative and Financial Management	Program of Local Governance		Strengthening D by D implementation in Regional Secretariats and Local Government Authorities	CTR						-				
Capacity	Reform	also strengthens a network of local government leaders that has two functions based on Japan's experience to disseminate good	Strengthening Leadership and Management Skills in Local Government Systems	ICT										
		practices and to come up with policy and institutional recommendations to promote such practices. Close cooperation with other sectors, such as agriculture, health and water, will be facilitated to explore synergy effect.	Local Government sector Training Programmes in Japan	TR										
			Local Government sector JOCVs	JOCV										

	capacity in the areas of PFM (such as internal audit) through policy dialogues under Public Financial Management Reform Programme (PFMRP). Japan will also assist the capacity development for domestic revenue	Capacity Development Project for Internal Audit, Phase 2	TCP	_						4.00				
Program of Public Financial		Project on Capacity Building for Tanzania Revenue Authority	TCP							2.88				
		Public Financial Management Sector Training Programmes in Japan	TR											
1) The condition in a 1990 to 49 in 2015 1990 to 35 in 2015 health is considerat to 398 (per 100,000	1) The condition in child health was improved much, as the decrease in the under-five mortality rate from 191 in 1990 to 49 in 2015 (per 1,000 live births, MDG Target 64) and the decrease in the infant mortality rate from 115 in 1990 to 35 in 2015 (per 1,000 live births, MDG Target 38). On the other hand, the improvement of the maternal health is considerably delayed, as the maternal mortality rate worsened to 556 in 2017 though it improved from 529 to 398 (per 100,000 live births) The rate of out-of-pocket on health expenditure is 24% (2014) and the health					[Japan's policy on development challenges] 1) The government of Tanzania developed HSSP IV (2015-2020) as a strategic plan in health sector, and aimed at the improvement of healthcare access and quality health service towards the achievement of UHC. Based on Basic Design for Peace and Health and G7 Ise-Shima Vision for Global Health, Japan supports strengthening health systems and governance, which is fundamental to the achievement of UHC, by utilizing the achievement of present and past cooperation.								

Coverage (UHC), it is necessary to address challenges such as access to health services without financial hardship, areas which is considered as a serious issue, based on the achievement of present and

2) The population with access to safe water in Zanzibar is 60% in rural areas and 80% in urban areas, although the ground water resource and it is necessary to avoid water salination due to excessive use of

doctors per 10,000 population is 0.37 and the number of nurses is 3.27. In order to achieve Universal Health

quality health service delivery especially in rural areas, strengthening health administration and health facility

rehabilitation and expansion of those facilities is not arranged due to the financial difficulty, and the percentage of non-revenue water is estimated as 60%. Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA), which was established in 2008, faces both financial and technical challenges including collection of water bill, maintenance, and rehabilitation and

goal was set as 75% and 90% respectively (MKUZA II, 2010). The water facilities become older but the

management as well as referral system.

expansion of facilities.

ground water.

2) In Zanzibar, Japan continues to support for sustainable and stable water supply in urban

past cooperation. Furthermore, the Government of Japan will consider to support for water

resource management in the medium to long term, since Zanzibar depends largely on

							Sch	edule			Assistance	
	Japan's Assistance Program	Program Summary	Project	Scheme	Before JFY 2018	JFY 2019	JFY 2020	JFY 2021	JFY 2022	JFY 2023	Amount (100 Million Yen)	Note
		Pursuing UHC, Japan's cooperation focuses on strengthening regional and central levels of health administrations which support lower levels of health		TCP							6.50	
Development Issue 3-2	Program of Health Systems	administrations in order to expand health service delivery at Local Government Authorities. Japan also	Health sector Training Programmes in Japan	TR								
Improvement of	Strengthening	continues to enhance the performance of Regional Referral Hospitals, which impacts on the efficiency of overall	Health sector JOCVs	JOCV								
the public service delivery		health systems and the expansion of the achievement widely to health facilities at district levels.	Grass-roots Human Security Projects for Health Sector	GGP							0.97	
	Program of Improving Water Supply	For ZAWA's better business operation as a public water supply entity, Japan assists ZAWA to improve its management capacity and investment in infrastructure and strengthening its maintenance capacity. Japan assists the water resource management in mid and long run to avoid water salination due to excessive dependence on ground water resource.	Project for the Management of Groundwater Resources in Zanzibar	TCP								Technical Assistance Related to ODA Loans
			Water Advisor for Zanzibar	EXP								Technical Assistance Related to ODA Loans
			Water sector Training Programmes in Japan	TR								
			Grass-roots Human Security Projects for Water Sector	GGP							0.30	
			The project for establishing a model school to produce women leaders through enhancement of science and mathematics and all-round education	JPP								
			Educational support project for prevention of dropout and social isolation due to adolescent pregnancy	JPP								
	Others		Educational support project to prevent adolescent pregnancy and gender disparity	JPP								
	Outers		Education sector Training Programmes in Japan	TR								
			Education sector JOCVs	JOCV								
			Grass-roots Human Security Projects for Education Sector	GGP							2.39	

Legend: [PS] = Preparatory Survey, [DD] = Detailed Design, [TCP] = Technical Cooperation Project, [TCDP] = Technical Cooperation for Development Planning, [EXP] = Expert, [EQ] = Equipment, [CTR] = Country-focused Training, TRI] = Issue-based Training Program for Young Leaders, [JOCV] = Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers, [TEXP] = Third-country Training, [CT] = In-Country Training, [STC] = Science and Technology Cooperation on Global Issues, [JPP] = JICA Partnership Program, [xx-TA] = Technical Assistance implemented by organizations other than MOFA and JICA, [PCP-TC] = Private Companies Proposed-Technical Cooperation, [GA] = Grant Aid, [CGA]=Cultural Grant Assistance, [GCGP]=Grant Assistance, [GCGP]=Grant Assistance for Cultural Grassroots Human Security Projects, [LA] = Loan Aid (ODA Loan), [BIS] = Basic InformationSurvey, [ML] = Multilateral Cooperation, [SME PPS]=Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise (SME) Partnership Promotion Survey, [SDGs BMFS]=SDGs Business Model Formulation Survey with the Private Sector, [SDGs BVS]=SDGs Business Verification Survey with the Private Sector, Solid Line [-----] = Tentative Schedule