

Joint Strategic Framework Tanzania

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

BTC	Belgian technical cooperation
CBO	civil based organisation
CSO	civil society organisation
EAC	East African community
IDCP	indicative development cooperation program (BTC)
IA	international actor
JCA	joint context analysis
JSF	joint strategic framework
MBO	member based organisation
SSE	small scale entrepreneur

1. INTRODUCTION

This Joint Strategic Framework (JSF) draws from the Joint Context Analysis (JCA) of Tanzania which was approved by the Belgian Minister of Development Cooperation, Mr. De Croo, in December 2015. All elements mentioned hereafter are elements that have been elaborated based on the JCA through a participative way by CSO/IA with implication of local partners and stakeholders.

Some elements will not be repeated in this document while others have already been addressed in the JCA (context analysis: JCA chapter 3-4-5-6, theory of change: JCA chapter 8, risk analysis: JCA chapter 9,) to some extent, but will be further developed in this document: (a) joint strategic goals, the way the different actors want to contribute to those goals and their development relevance (Chapter 2); (b) synergy and complementarity between organisations (Chapter 3). One new context analysis on tuberculosis in Tanzania is added in this JSF and should be understood as both part of this document and part of the JCA Tanzania (see annex 2).

In total 12 organisations have participated in this Joint Strategic Framework (see annex 1 for a list of participants). Trias has taken the lead and worked together with following thematic sub leads:

- Agriculture, incl agroforestry and livestock: VECO
- Entrepreneurship: Trias
- Education: Via Don Bosco
- Health: Red Cross
- Environment: Trias
- Human rights, Justice and Governance: ASF

In order to arrive at this JSF, the participants followed the methodology that was developed by the sector, and that was presented on February 8, 2016 in the form of a manual. Many e-mails, conversations, exchanges with partners and 2 meetings (in Kigoma Tanzania on 9/03 (with participation of BTC and the Belgian embassy) and in Brussels on 18 March 2016) preceded the finalizations of the JSF Tanzania.

This JSF has been elaborated taking in account the comments for improvement given in the JCA-assessment (beoordelingsfiche) and also tried to make links where information was available with the bilateral cooperation in Tanzania. CSO/IA have exploited the possibility to align with BTC geographically as well as thematically. The will to create more geographic concentration in Kigoma and Arusha clusters (presence BTC) has been reconfirmed by majority of the CSO/IA during the Kigoma and the Brussels meeting (see also map JCA Ch10; p75). There is also a clear focus from several CSO/IA on value chain management and governance of natural resources (~ priorities BTC) as two topics for exchange for the coming five years. However it needs to be highlighted that CSO/IA have their own reasoning for why they intervene in a specific area, it is very CSO/IA and context specific and synergies will exist at the level of the six theme's and all geographic areas. The end result is a clear set of common goals and approaches and a total of 29 synergies and complementarities (10 engagements on cross thematic and 19 thematic engagements).

The CSO/IA who are active in the realization of this JSF also carry out actions in Belgium, therefore their partners and South actions have an impact on their North actions; they fuel and legitimize what is done in Belgium. It is important to note that the legal framework for this JSF was not published yet at the start of this exercise (8 September 2016), nor at its final stage (20 September 2016).

2. JOINT STRATEGIC GOALS¹

2.1. DESCRIPTION OF THE JOINT STRATEGIC GOAL

The themes around which we elaborated our joint strategic goal (JSG) are following the structure of the themes defined in the JSF.

JSG1: related to agriculture²	Support dynamic, sustainable and inclusive agricultural ³ development for small-scale farmers, pastoralists and other stakeholders	
	Approaches	CSO/IA
1A	Improve the business and institutional environment (regulatory and policy) for Tanzanian farmers, pastoralists and other actors in agricultural value chains.	IdP, Trias, VECO, VSF, BOS+
1B	Improve access to markets to generate higher and more secured profits for smallholder farmers, pastoralists and other actors.	IdP, Trias, VECO, VSF, BOS+
1C	Enable access to finance for smallholder farmers, pastoralists and other actors by developing a culture of managing finances	IdP, Trias, VECO, VSF, BOS+
1D	Support farmers and pastoralists to have equitable access to lands and water through their active participation in inclusive natural resource management processes, policy dialogue and conflict prevention and resolution mechanisms	IdP, Trias, VECO, VSF, ASF, BOS+, IRSNB-CEBioS
1E	Promote approaches to ensure sustainable agricultural production, processing and marketing practices, amongst others the “One Health” approach and the promotion of agro-ecology	Fracarita Belgium, IdP, Trias, VECO, VSF, BOS+
1F	Improve access to agricultural inputs (crop protection, fertilizers, agro-ecological alternatives to conventional techniques and products, agricultural advisory services, veterinary services ...)	IdP, Trias, VECO, VSF, BOS+
1G	Strengthen farmer organisations and contribute to better organized, interlinked, more inclusive and entrepreneurial organisations that support effectively issues family farmers deal with at local, regional and national level.	IdP, Trias, VECO, VSF, BOS+
JSG2: related to entrepreneurship⁴⁵	Strengthen the ability of (SSE-) member-based organisations to influence positively the business environment for small scale entrepreneurs (SSE) and the entrepreneurship capacities of these	
	Approaches	CSO/IA
2A	Improve the business environment by (1) strengthen business organisations for them to effectively and inclusively represent their members in the political arena (2) build bridges between these organisations and other societal actors for joint lobbying (3) research entrepreneurship and business development (4) urban and rural city planning (5) translate high level East African Community trade integration processes into concrete benefits and opportunities for small scale entrepreneurs	Trias
2B	Enhance access to finance by (1) support the creation of sustainable capacity of saving and credit cooperatives (2) build bridges between business organisations	Trias

¹ Information gathered by CSO/IA takes in account local partner priorities (structural participatory bottom-up approach of collaboration with local partners)

² The JSG's presented here refer to the foreseen CSO/IA goals in the DGD '17-'21. The goals within the BFFS programme Maisha Bora '15-'20 overlaps partly but aren't taken up in this document

³ Agriculture, includes agro-forestry and livestock

⁴ Footnote nr1 JSG1 applies here also

⁵ Entrepreneurship as specified in the JCA, (non-agricultural) entrepreneurship

	and formal financial institutions (3) facilitate business organisations to build bridges between Belgian investors and Tanzanian entrepreneurs	
2C	Strengthening of MBOs within entrepreneurship (1) strengthening the proactive participation of women and youth in their MBOs (2) strengthening MBOs in improved service delivery to their members with specific focus on youth (3) strengthening MBOs and their networks in lobby and advocacy (4) linking MBOs with other MBOs; organisations in Uganda and internationally (e.g. South-South and North-South exchanges)	Trias
JSG3: related to education	Ensure and improve access to knowledge, improve research and stimulate innovation in order to contribute to development	
Approaches		CSO/IA
3A	Optimize the quality of education in the Vocational Training Centers (VTC's), Primary Schools, Secondary Schools, Special Education and in Higher Education	VLIR-UOS, LFTW, Fracarita Belgium, VIA Don Bosco
3B	Ensure education for all learners, with specific attention for access to education for girls and disabled people	Fracarita Belgium, LFTW, VIA Don Bosco
3C	Support to professional re-integration of vulnerable groups	Fracarita Belgium, VIA Don Bosco, LFTW
3D	Lobby to optimize the public institutions' role in 1) better quality of education 2) equal rights & inclusive education 3) keep/make education a priority for the government	Fracarita Belgium, VIA Don Bosco, LFTW
3E	Build capacity of the CSO/IA's towards a more empowered and unified civil society	Fracarita Belgium, VIA Don Bosco, LFTW
3F	Motivate research & education actors to promote a gender equal and environmentally sustainable approach in intervention design	VLIR-UOS, VIA Don Bosco, Fracarita Belgium, LFTW, APOPO, BOS+
3G	Improve research practices of higher education institutions through capacity building and partnerships in a gender sensitive and environmentally sustainable way	VLIR-UOS, APOPO, IRSNB-CEBioS
3H	Promote extension and outreach of academic research	VLIR-UOS, APOPO, IRSNB-CEBioS, BOS+
3I	Strengthen individual capacities through relative gender-balanced scholarship attribution	VLIR-UOS, LFTW, IRSNB-CEBioS
3J	Facilitate the elaboration of a national operational research agenda with the local research partners	APOPO, VLIR-UOS
3K	Improve research practices regarding First Aid and Hygiene behavior and apply scientific knowledge within projects	BRCF
JSG4: related to health	Contribute to the improvement of access to preventive and curative health care & wash infrastructure for the general population, with particular attention to the needs of vulnerable people.	
Approaches		CSO/IA
4A	Improved water & sanitation facilities (coverage, quality & use) by doing hardware interventions and sensitization of the people using the facilities	BRCF
4B	Improved hygiene behavior by doing (1) software interventions in the field of WASH i.e. sensitizations through community volunteers/village health teams and community systems for referral, hygiene promotion/health facilities (2)	LFTW, APOPO, BRCF

	provide equipment to- and train community health care workers with treatment adherence technologies	
4C	Improved competences in first aid by (1) training lay people in first aid through a decentralized training structure and with evidence based localized materials (2) professionalizing commercial first aid (3) advocacy on the importance of first aid (4) provide equipment to- and assist the community volunteers to handle emergencies	BRCF
4D	Improved eye care by (1) improving accessibility for the poorest patients through i.e. social services, promoting the health insurance scheme (2) improving quality of eye care services (3) providing infrastructure, equipment and medicines (4) training of eye care staff	LFTW
4E	Support for organizational development & exchange of expertise with local partners on i.e. identifying innovative responses to global & local health challenges and strengthening the competences of health care staff, including pedagogical skills, initial training and lifelong learning	LFTW, APOPO, BRCF, Fracarita Belgium
4F	Strengthen the efforts to prevent transmission of infectious diseases and other diseases linked to these	APOPO, LFTW
4G	Reinforce the demand and the capacities of diagnosis, the treatment and the follow-up of infectious and other non-communicable diseases	LFTW , APOPO, Fracarita Belgium
4H	Strengthen the referral health system from grassroots level until the specialized services	LFTW
4I	Enhance accessible mental health care through development and capacity building of sustainable mental health centers, sensitization of society and support in functioning costs, medication, infrastructure and equipment.	Fracarita Belgium
JSG5: related to environment	Promote sustainable and climate smart use of ecosystems	
Approaches		CSO/IA
5A	Support to participatory land use planning with respect for strategic ecosystems (corridors, buffer zones, ...)	Trias, VECO, VSF, BOS+, IRSNB-CEBioS
5B	Advocacy and awareness building for sustainable land use planning and protection of strategic ecosystems, including access to critical dry-season grazing resources and water points for agro-pastoral communities by amongst others building partnerships with environment/climate-relevant institutions	BOS+, VECO, VSF, Trias, IRSNB-CEBioS
5C	Promote mainstreaming of climate change, the sustainable use of natural resources and protection of ecosystems into the capacity building-activities of CBOs and local governments	Trias, VECO, VSF, BOS+
5D	Promote and support to climate smart solutions and eco-system protecting economic ventures (such as efficient use of fuel wood products, biogas, eco-tourism, beekeeping)	Trias, VECO, VSF, BOS+
5E	Promote and support to governance of ecosystems	BOS+, VECO, VSF, IdP
5F	Implement sustainable land use practices (agroforestry, agro-ecology ...) in the different sectors in rural areas (livestock rearing, agriculture, agro-ecology, forestry, mining,...)	BOS+, VECO, VSF, Trias, IdP

5G	Inclusive capacity building of local partners, MBOs, local governments and communities about sustainable ecosystem management practices (long term management planning, agro-forestry, silvicultural systems, ...)	BOS+, VECO, VSF, Trias
5H	Restoration of degraded forest and rangeland and sustainable management and conservation of forest and rangelands	BOS+, VSF
JSG6: related to justice & governance	Support and reinforce Tanzanian communities, their leaders and elected representatives, to know their rights (civil, political, economic, and cultural), have use of them and access to justice mechanisms to defend their interests and contribute to the development of their region	
Approaches		CSO/IA
6A	Reinforce the capacities of CSOs in the following sectors: human rights; legal aid/access to justice mechanisms; legal empowerment; human rights litigation; victims/HRD protection	ASF
6B	Support the set-up of constructive dialogues and implement synergies between civil society, community leaders and elected representative through mobilization and awareness raising	ASF, Trias, VECO, VSF
6C	Advocate for the adoption and effective implementation of policies and legislations which are in line with the state's international obligations in the human rights sector	ASF
6D	Empower communities in their relations/negotiations with private sector actors (with a focus on the natural resources sector), through capacity building and legal advise	ASF, Trias, VECO, VSF, BOS+
6E	Mobilize and coordinate national and international actors for the direct and legal protection of human rights defenders' (HRDs), of their space for action and for the full realization of civil liberties	ASF
6F	Develop and implement legal protection frameworks for vulnerable and / or marginalized groups (such as women, migrants, people in situation of disabilities, etc.), the recognition of their fundamental rights (education and labor, development, health care, etc.)	ASF, LFTW
6G	Support justice sector actors (both formal and informal) in the organisation of justice mechanism (legal aid, alternative dispute resolution, litigation, etc.) and reinforce their capacities to offer quality services which contribute to increasing access to justice for the most vulnerable populations and for them to realize their rights	ASF
6H	Contribute to guaranty the right to a fair trial to Tanzanians rights holders through justice sector actors' capacity reinforcement, justice observation, legal representation, etc.	ASF
6I	Support communities in the protection of their interest and rights in their relations with private sector actors, to contribute to the development of their region/territory: through legal advice, alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, litigation, etc.	ASF
6J	Contribute to the development and effective implementation of a national legal aid structure and policy, for both civil and criminal matters	ASF

2.2. ARGUMENTATION (DEVELOPMENT RELEVANCE)

This section refers briefly to already described elements on the argumentation of above described JSG and adds where relevant new elements.

JSG1: related to agriculture

The programme is strongly aligned to the National Agriculture Policy (2013)⁶ and the Livestock Modernization Strategy of 2015⁷ framework and the draft ASDS-2 (2015) which has the following objectives; i) Strengthen agricultural support and technical services; ii) Increase production, productivity and profitability; iii) Enhance national food and nutrition security and production of surplus for export; iv) Improve agricultural processing; v) Enhance production of quality products in order to improve competitiveness in domestic, regional and international markets; vi) Increase foreign exchange earnings from exportation of agricultural products; vii) Provide enabling environment to attract private sector investment; viii) Strengthen inter-sectoral coordination and linkages to increase efficiency and effectiveness; ix) Protect and promote integrated and sustainable utilization of agricultural lands; and x) Promote implementation of cross cutting issues.

The initiatives will contribute significantly to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that envision the following relevant targets: end of poverty and hunger by 2030; empowerment of women and girls; decent work through inclusive economic growth; sustainable consumption and production patterns.

According to FAO⁸, investing in smallholder family farmers, rural women and youth is key to achieving inclusive and equitable growth. This proposed agriculture programme component is therefore a critical programme for Tanzania's development.

This strategy is also strongly aligned to the priorities for the Belgium Government which considers the agriculture and food sector to be a priority sector. The focus on sustainable production and consumption systems is also in line with the Belgium Government's emphasis on mainstreaming environment.

JSG2: related to entrepreneurship

Among the core priorities that Tanzania identified in its five-year national development plan (2011/2012-2015/2016) are: industry, human capital development and tourism, trade and financial services. The plan prioritizes removing the following crucial constraints: inadequate supply of skilled labor; limited domestic value addition of primary products; and lack of access to finance, especially for SMEs and in the agriculture sector.⁹ There have been a lot of efforts by the government and civil society organisations to undertake the integration into regional markets and ensure fair trade regulations for Tanzanian products (agricultural and manufacturing) as well as for trading. It is important to highlight the EAC trade integration negotiations here (see e.g. EU roadmap p.15 -16). However, especially the EAC trade initiatives have not yet translated into concrete benefits and opportunities for small scale entrepreneurs (p16). The need for improving the capacity of private sector civil society organisations is pointed out by the EU roadmap (p13 and 15). The EU roadmap also highlights the importance of support from development actors and civil society organisations for small and micro enterprises as well as the informal sector. These are one of the main means for providing livelihoods for Tanzanians and especially also young people and women in the wake of increasing unemployment. The Belgian ministry for Development cooperation also has as one of its policy priorities.¹⁰ The strengthening of a dynamic, local private sector that contributes to a sustainable and inclusive economic growth. It has even installed a specific budget line to strengthen the capacities in developing countries through the Belgian investment Organisation (BIO). A world bank

⁶ GOT, *National Agriculture Policy, Ministry of Agriculture Food Security And Cooperatives Dar Es Salaam, October 2013*

⁷ GOT, *Tanzania Livestock Modernisation Initiative, Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development, Dar es Salaam, July 2015*

⁸ FAO and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals. www.fao.org/post-2015-mdg

⁹ United Republic of Tanzania (2012) *The Tanzania Five-Year Development Plan 2011/12-2015/16: Unleashing Tanzania's Latent Growth Potentials*. Retrieved from

http://www.mipango.go.tz/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=3&Itemid=45

¹⁰ programme 4, policy note of November 2015: *Algemene beleidsnota Internationale ontwikkeling, Digitale agenda*

report of 2015 identified urban migration as one out of three factors for inclusive growth. Therefore we will give more attention to urban centers as entrepreneurial hubs in this joint context analysis.¹¹

JSG3: related to education

The main determinant of the quality of human capital is its education and skill level. A study led by POPC found that the overall skill level picture of Tanzania is rather bleak.

In the Tanzania Development Mission 2025¹² it is mentioned that education should be treated as a strategic agent for mindset transformation and for the creation of a well-educated nation, to competently and competitively solve the development challenges. In this light, it is mentioned that it is necessary to transform the education system so that it can develop the human capital in tandem with the socio-economic changes envisaged in the Vision 2025. The curriculum at various levels of education should be overhauled alongside the needs of implementing the vision 2025. Operational objectives for education and skills development are: create a conducive environment for teaching and learning; train an adequate number of (itinerant) teachers and instructors; increase enrolment and retention at every education level and develop the skills necessary to implement the interventions in the priority sectors.

Education is clearly identified as one of the strategies for combating poverty as well as other forms of social exclusion and cultural marginalization¹³. The government of Tanzania has committed itself to achieve Education for All (EFA) goals and targets – EFA cannot be met unless inclusion is given a priority, Inclusive Education is described as “the way of the future”¹⁴. In case inclusion is not possible or advisable initiatives for children with special needs need to be developed.

The importance of Higher Education and specifically the link between support to higher education and the development of a country has been illustrated before (JCA p.24). Quality education cannot exist without quality research. Research is essential to feed and improve education and government policies. Moreover, strengthening the research capacity of higher education institutes in Tanzania allows these institutions to become drivers of change. In the past, little attention has been given to research in Tanzania. This situation is changing, however, thanks to the National Research and Development Policy elaborated by the Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH), highlighting the importance of research for higher education in particular, and for the development of Tanzania in general (JCA p.74).

JSG4: related to health

The general health status of the population is poor, and this due to the high prevalence of infections (malaria, tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, childhood infections), unsatisfactory health care services, poor sanitation, unsafe water supply, limited health education and poverty. The health system and especially the Governments referral system assumes a pyramidal pattern starting from village health services and dispensaries to consultant/specialist hospitals (MOHSW, July 2013).

Although Tanzania has continued to record progress in health outcomes, challenges still remain. These are: insufficient mechanisms and methods for care and rehabilitative treatment services at all levels; insufficient resources to facilitate the construction and rehabilitation of health facilities at all levels; inadequate housing and low incentives for public health workers; inadequate health personnel (medical doctors, nurses and paramedical graduates, laboratory technicians); inadequate health tools and equipment at all levels; inadequate pharmaceuticals and drugs for curative and preventive measures; inadequate health information systems to facilitate efficient health planning and program; inadequate resources/finances to improve the health systems and services; and inadequate disease prevention and control.

On the topic of health, the Ministry of Water and Irrigation is the source for policies, strategies and procedures in the WASH sector. The ministry has limited capacity and resources to provide data and information, technical expertise and hardware support. There is also inadequate management of water resources.

¹¹ World Bank (2012) *Tanzania Economic Update Spreading the Wings: From Growth to Shared Prosperity. Africa Region Report, Issue 2 October 2012.*

¹² <http://www.mof.go.tz/mofdocs/overarch/Vision2025.pdf>

¹³ http://www.ibe.unesco.org/National_Reports/ICE_2008/tanzania_NR08.pdf

¹⁴ *ibis*

JSG5: related to environment

Importance of tourism sector: Tanzania is a country endowed with rich natural resources. Tourism has contributed to the creation of an urban middle class which is now diversifying its activities in other economic ventures. 11,7 % of Tanzania's GDP is generated through Tourism and employed 11.0 percent of the country's labor force (1,189,300 jobs) in 2013.¹⁵

Socio-economic impact of climate change: Tanzania is already experiencing a gradual increase in extreme weather conditions with higher incidences and more prolonged periods of flooding and drought as a consequence of climate change. The costs from draught is expected to be as high as 2 percent of GDP by 2030 and owing to rising sea level a loss of 274 km² of land is forecasted¹⁶. With its vast area of dry lands and around 80% of the population living on the land, climate change is an issue that affects a large part of the population. It is part of the National Environmental Policy (NEP) and of MUKUKUTA II, the five year development plan.

Increased conflicts between farmers and pastoralists: Increased population growth, investments and conservation has put especially pastoralist land under pressure and has led to numerous and in many cases lethal conflicts between farmers and pastoralists. Therefore, conflict resolution between farmers and pastoralists have become a national priority for Tanzania. Only 2% (1.28 million ha) of the land deemed suitable for grazing is currently protected within village land use plans. A good participatory land use planning is one of the ways to reduce these conflicts.

Furthermore the focus on environment corresponds well with the strategy note on environment in the Belgian development cooperation (August 2014) based on the Development cooperation act¹⁷. This act transversally integrates the protection of the environment and natural resources, the fight against climate change, droughts and global deforestation in all its activities.¹⁸

JSG6: related to justice & governance

Notwithstanding the bill of rights and the ratification of the international human rights instruments, there are various challenges in the area of political and human rights. The 2013 human rights report shows that there was no protection of most of the rights.

The current drive for partnerships in development served to improve the environment within which CSOs operate. The establishment of partnerships between CSOs and government agencies, multilateral organisations and private companies is becoming one of the most effective ways to achieve sustainable development. In this framework the emergence of human rights based approach to development will enable the actors to enhance the effectiveness of their actions with and on behalf of the communities.

Local CSOs provide a good and solid foundation for the promotion of human rights through the use of access to justice mechanism. Their action however need to be reinforced as they often lack funding and training. Also their advocacy efforts are very limited by contextual barriers. Local NGOs need capacity building for evidence-based advocacy. Local NGOs need their capacities built in order to deal with the government's restrictions on freedom of the press and association; limited freedom of peaceful assembly and expression and the authoritarian character of the government. Whereas professional associations are active in the human rights sector, through solid legal aid coordination for instance; professional associations do very little coordination and collaboration with local NGOs.

¹⁵ <http://knoema.com/WTTC2013/world-travel-and-tourism-council-data-2013>

¹⁶ *The Tanzania five year development plan 2011/12 – 2015/16.*

¹⁷ *Belgian Development Cooperation Act, 19/03/13*

¹⁸ *Strategy note on environment p. 3.*

3. COMMITMENTS FOR SYNERGY & COMPLEMENTARITY¹⁹

3.1. CROSS-THEMATIC/TRANSVERSAL COMMITMENTS FOR COOPERATION

Description of the synergy/complementarity * 20	A	B	C
Information exchange			
Creation of different mail groups with different goals & mandates to be used to: inform each other on calls, meetings, evaluation findings, policies, networks, inviting to workshops/events, digitalization...	x		
Keep the OneDrive-platform (or another web-based platform) active to store & update contact details, lists of local partners, intervention zones and expertise (no full documents, only overview)	x		
Organize a yearly meeting among Belgian CSO/IA and some key stakeholders (1) in Tanzania back to back with the Embassy-meetings (2/year) (2) in Brussels (1/year)	x		
Thematic exchange meetings within the CSO/IA yearly meeting with a particular focus on 2 specific themes: (1) Natural Resource Management (incl land use planning) (2) Value Chain Development	x		x
Share experiences with the organisation-specific self-assessment tools to plan for, and monitor organisational capacity strengthening	x	x	
Decent work: IA/CSO from this JSF active in decent work will be linked with IA/CSO from the JSF CSO	x		
Intervention-oriented cooperation			
While elaborating new programmes and projects, identify opportunities for common activities (e.g. on the transversal issues listed in the JCA Ch10)	x		x
Exchange on gender/inclusivity for target groups in Arusha & Manyara	x		x
Identify opportunities for cooperating in/around the geographical concentration areas of the bilateral cooperation (Kigoma, Arusha) when preparing the IDCP or other CSO/IA initiatives	x		x
Joint forces towards joint research or sharing lessons/research outputs	x		

¹⁹ Besides bellow mentioned synergies referring to the DGD '17-'21 it needs to be highlighted that others are already ongoing, namely the Maisha Bora programme (IdP, Trias, VSF, WFP, BTC).

²⁰ Note (codes of the 3 small columns): A: Between the CSO & IA (~'us'); B: Between 'us' & the other international actors; C: Between 'us' & the Belgian cooperation

3.2. COMMITMENTS FOR COOPERATION PER STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE

Description of the synergy/complementarity	A	B	C
JSG1: Agriculture			
Coordinate and represent Belgian CSO/IA to higher level agricultural sector coordination meetings (~preparatory meetings and exchanges among CSO/IAs)	x		
Join efforts with other Agri-Agencies ²¹ within AgriCord network (in Tanzania with Fert, Agriterra, We effect) on support of capacity building on MBOs		x	
To exchange on best practices in pastoralism, livestock and poultry (+ merge with other livestock-related subthemes below)	x	x	x
To adopt and promote the One Health approach in developing livestock value chains addressing at the same time animal, human and ecosystem health issues	x		
Exchange knowledge related to agricultural value chains (exchange of value chain studies, approaches, service provider platforms, innovative governance systems, cooperative management, inclusion of young people, private sector support) and sustainable family farming. As much as possible making use of university students from VLIR-UOS partners (or other Belgian universities).	x		x
Exchange on financial models (VICOBA, SACCOS, linkages to financial institutions) to improve access to finance of farmers and entrepreneurs	x	x	
JSG2: Entrepreneurship			
Exchange on best practices related to entrepreneurship with special focus on women and youth.	x		x
JSG3: Education			
Actors will seek opportunities for synergy and complementarity in the areas of capacity development, research, technology transfer and scholarship opportunities	x		
Exchange of information within Educaid ²²	x		
Integrate “synergy and complementarity” as an important aspect in the selection of projects.	x		
Strengthen the “spaces” between all CSO/IA to organize exchanges in order to know each other strategies and approaches and agree to join forces in order to lobby as a whole	x		
Exchanging information through participation in existing networks in Tanzania and Belgium on the challenges with regard to (inclusive) education.	x		
Stimulate encounters between CSO’s/IA’s and the academic world	x		
Exchange on methodology and instruments to build the capacity of the partners to offer relevant services to all students, also those with a disability, to develop strategic partnerships with the labor market and the formation of small business groups & promoting entrepreneurship	x		

²¹ Agencies member of the AgriCord network - <https://www.agricord.org>

²² Educaid.be is a Belgian platform on education and development cooperation which intends to strengthen, defend and support the educational sector with Belgian development cooperation.

Exchange of tools and best practices with regard to management of education (financial management, HRM, target group policy, knowledge management)	x		
JSG4: Health			
Awareness raising on health, exchange of qualified staff, sharing of health facilities and health services	x		
Investigate possible synergy with Belgian CSO/IA's active in the education sector towards joint advocacy efforts on health related topics	x		
JSG5: Environment			
Organize exchange visits and document best practices to improve (economic) governance of natural resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water management and irrigation (“water service groups”); - Land-use planning; - Soil management; Use university master students to do data collection and baseline surveys/environmental studies.	x	x	
Organize pilots and exchanges based on knowledge from universities or field experiences related to environment friendly, climate-smart agriculture.	x	x	

ANNEXES

I. List of participants to this JSF

Organisation name	Abbreviation	CSO/IA	Name	email
Avocats Sans Frontières	ASF	CSO	Catherine Lalonde	clalonde@asf.be
Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences: IRSNB-CEBioS	IRSNB-CEBioS	IA	Luc Janssens de Bisthoven	ljanssens@naturalsciences.be
BOS+ tropen vzw	BOS+	CSO	Hilke Evenepoel	hilke.evenepoel@bosplus.be
Fracarita Belgium	Fracarita Belgium	CSO	Julie Seynaeve	julie.seynaeve@fracarita.org
Iles de Paix	IdP	CSO	Magali Verstraeten	magali.verstraeten@ilesdepaix.org
Light For The World	LFTW	CSO	Géraldine MABBE	geraldine.mabbe@lightfortheworld.be
Rode Kruis-Vlaanderen Internationaal VZW	BRCF	CSO	An Vanderheyden	an.vanderheyden@rodekruis.be
Trias	Trias	CSO	Sven ten Napel	sven.ten.napel@trias.ngo
Vétérinaires Sans Frontières	VSF	CSO	Peter Van Der Jagt	p.vanderjagt@vsf-belgium.org
VIA Don Bosco	VDB	CSO	Imka CUSTERS	imka.custers@viadonbosco.org
VLIR-UOS	VLIR-UOS	IA	Wannes Verbeeck	wannes.verbeeck@vliruos.be
Vredeseilanden	VECO	CSO	Joris Aertsens	joris.aertsens@vredeseilanden.be
Apopo	APOPO	CSO	Liesbet Van Wijk	liesbet.vanwijk@apopo.org

II. Additional information for JCA Tanzania, chapter 3: Social Cultural Context (Added by APOPO)

Tuberculosis (TB) problem in Tanzania

Tanzania is one of the world's 22 high TB burden countries. Annually about 6,000 Tanzanians die due to TB and more than 65,000 suffer from the disease. Given that according to the latest national TB prevalence survey currently only 50% of the most infectious TB patients are detected, this epidemic will never end. The urban population in Dar es Salaam is considered vulnerable because of combined economic, cultural, social, and public health system factors. According to Oxford Department of International Development, 8.3% of Dar es Salaam residents are living in severe poverty whereas 21.2% are vulnerable to poverty. The rapid urbanization results in a growing percentage of the population (70-75%) living in unplanned, densely populated squatter areas with inadequate or no social services. Such informal settlements are fertile grounds for TB transmission. TB is highly associated with poverty. The economically vulnerable are more likely to be exposed to conditions that predispose them to TB infection and that propagate disease progression. TB affects the most economically productive age groups (57% of Dar es Salaam population), posing a significant economic burden for affected households. Direct and indirect costs due to TB can trigger families into a spiral of more poverty, a situation which is known as 'the medical poverty trap'[29]. The relatively high HIV prevalence (6.9%) in Dar es Salaam aggravates the situation further (National Bureau of Statistics 2013). In 2011, Dar es Salaam reported 13,672 cases of all forms of TB (22% of the national burden) of which 6,252 are smear positive cases. Eighty-eight percent of the TB cases from Dar es Salaam were tested for HIV and among those tested 39% were HIV positive (NTLP, 2012).