

**The Republic of Korea's Country
Partnership Strategy for the
United Republic of Tanzania
2016-2020**

The Government of the Republic of Korea

March 2017

Table of Contents

I. Summary	3
II. Priority Areas and Implementation Strategy	5
Water Management and Health	5
Transport	7
Education	9
Energy	11
III. CPS Evaluation Framework.....	13
IV. Mid-Term Allocation Plan	14
V. Partnership Plans.....	14

The Republic of Korea's Country Partnership Strategy for the United Republic of Tanzania

I. Summary

Development Vision 2025 and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020
<p>Become a middle income country by 2025 Reach per capita GNI of \$2,000 through social and economic transformation</p>



Five Year Development Plan II and MKUZA Successor Strategy
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increase income through infrastructure development and job creation ▪ Improve quality of life through social infrastructure development including health service delivery ▪ Achieve responsible governance by realizing institutional reform and natural resource autonomy



Objectives of the Republic of Korea's Development Cooperation for the United Republic of Tanzania
<p>The Korean Government will support the Tanzanian Government in its realization of the Development Vision 2025 and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020, focusing on the following objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Infrastructure development in priority areas focused on economic development ▪ Establishment of basic social infrastructure and capacities for sustainable development ▪ Provision of policy consultation and promotion of technology transfer based on development experience



Priority Cooperation Areas and Support Plan	Water Management and Health
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support access to clean water and public sanitary services focusing on resilience ▪ Support basic health services and capacity building ▪ Support health service delivery system
	Transport
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support establishment of systematic assistance strategy in the transportation sector ▪ Support the construction of transportation infrastructure, transfer of technology and capacity building
	Education
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support secondary education and vocational education, focusing on educational environment and quality of education ▪ Support education opportunities for girls and women
	Energy
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Support construction of energy infrastructures for a stable power supply ▪ Support enhancement of energy efficiency and eco-friendly energy supply ▪ Support capacity building through policy consultation and technology transfers

1. **(Vision)** The Government of the Republic of Korea will make development cooperation efforts to support the Government of Tanzania in achieving economic growth, reduce poverty, and to realize the goals of Tanzania Development Vision 2025, Zanzibar Development Vision 2020, Five Years Development Plan II, and MKUZA Successor Strategy.
2. **(Objectives)** Korea's Country Partnership Strategy 2016-2020 for Tanzania will focus on **improving of access to water and sanitary facilities, strengthening health service delivery, building transportation and energy generation infrastructures, and enhancing quality of secondary and vocational education.** Korea will also give due consideration to capacity building in all priority areas.
3. **(Priority Cooperation Areas)** Priority areas are selected based on Tanzania's national development plan and Korea's strength in development cooperation based on its own development experience, anticipated financial resources, and partnership opportunities with other donor countries/organizations. Korea aims to allocate a minimum of 70% of its bilateral ODA for Tanzania to the following priority cooperation areas during the CPS period.
 - **Water Management and Health** including access to water and sanitary services, health service delivery, and capacity building
 - **Transport** including transport infrastructure, policy consultation, technology transfer, and capacity building
 - **Education** including quality improvement of secondary and vocational education and education opportunity for girls and women
 - **Energy** including energy generation infrastructure, improvement of energy efficiency, and eco-friendly energy supply and capacity building
4. **(Implementation Strategy) Efficiency, sustainability and harmonization** will be the 3 values emphasized to improve the effectiveness of ODA projects for Tanzania.
 - * **Efficiency:** Create synergy through linkages between development projects
 - Sustainability:** Strengthen linkages between the strategies and development projects of the Tanzanian government and develop Tanzania's management capacities in order to sustainably manage the supported projects
 - Harmonization:** Promote information sharing and coordination between the Tanzanian government and donor organizations by strengthening field capacity
5. **(Strategic Foundation)** The delivery of the strategy will be guided by aid effectiveness principles and reflect international norms and standards including the SDGs, Busan Partnership Agreement, and DAC recommendations.

II. Priority Areas and Implementation Strategy

A. Water Management and Health

1. Needs Assessment

Since the drafting of the **Water Sector Development Plan (2005-2025)** in 2005, the importance of the water sector has been reiterated by the Tanzanian government. Currently, water is one of the eight priority areas under Tanzania's Big Results Now¹ (BRN) initiative which began in 2012.

Category	Target (to be achieved by 2015)	Target (to be achieved by 2025)
Rural	79% water supply coverage in rural areas	90% water supply coverage in rural areas
Urban	95% water supply coverage in urban areas	100% water supply coverage in urban areas
Water Management	Develop a sound water resource management system in all 9 basins	Establish a framework for water resource management and development; Improve water resource management system

* Source: Ministry of Water and Irrigation of Tanzania, Water Sector Development Program (2005-2025)

The demand for water is continuously rising in major cities where the population is rapidly growing. The same trend is observed in geographically marginalized regions with limited access to infrastructures.

While economic growth has increased the demand for water, capacities of sewerage facility have yet to expand to accommodate waste water largely produced by industrial and economic activities. **The shortage of sewerage and water treatment facilities is causing various environmental and health problems.** The initial goal of the Water Sector Development Plan was to improve the sewerage treatment capacities to 30% by 2010. However, only 13.3% of population had access to the improved sewerage treatment facilities by 2010 according to the 2010 Demographic Health Survey (DHS).

The under-5 mortality and other health indicators have shown improvement in Tanzania. **Despite the improvement, more efforts are needed to improve health indicators.** The under-5 mortality and infant mortality rates are 8.1% and 5.1%,

¹ BRN: Tanzania's 'Big Result Now' initiative which was established in 2012 based on the Big Fast Result initiative of Malaysia, includes eight priority development areas including agriculture, education, energy, transport, water resources, resource mobilization, health, and business environment, which are crucial for achieving the Vision 2025.

respectively, while the malaria mortality rate is 43.7 per 100,000 and maternal mortality ratio is 410 per 100,000 live births indicating poor health conditions compared to its regional peers. It must be noted that the maternal mortality rate in Tanzania is one of the world's highest. Tanzania is one of the seven countries² that account for more than half of the maternal deaths in the world. **Expansion of health infrastructures and increasing the number of skilled health workers remain as challenges for Tanzania to improve health conditions for its rapidly growing population.**

2. Korea's Strength in Development

The Republic of Korea has development experience and technologies in the water management sector as its water supply coverage rate reaches 98%. Also, Korean companies hold comparable advantage in ICT technology for efficient water management.

The Korean government also has a large pool of experienced and skilled health professionals as well as abundant management experience for all types of institutions from public health centers to general hospitals.

Improving maternal and children's health in Africa is one of the primary topics in the international society. The Korean government's experience in implementing various maternal and child health projects through grants, concessional loans, and other innovative finance for development such as the air-ticket solidarity levy will be shared in the process.

3. Implementation Strategy

The Republic of Korea aims to build basic infrastructure and strengthen water management capacities by developing mid-to-long-term projects based on Tanzania's Water Sector Development Plan (WSDP). In addition, the Korean government will contribute to building a stable social safety net through its support for basic health services, health infrastructure, and capacity building of health professionals.

a. Strengthen water management services and relevant capacities

The Korean government's support will focus on securing water resources,

² Global proportion of maternal death by countries for the period of 1990-2013: India (17%), Nigeria (14%), DR Congo (7%), Ethiopia (4%), Indonesia (3%), Pakistan (3%), Tanzania (3%). WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, The World Bank and the United Nations Population Division. Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990 to 2013

building resource management facilities, and strengthening relevant personnel capacities in major cities. From a mid-to-long-term perspective, the Korean government will support regional and institutional development and give consideration to basket funds.

* Related projects: Dodoma Water Supply System Improvement Project ('09, EDCF), Wastewater Treatment System Development in Dar es Salaam Project ('16, EDCF)

b. Improve basic health services and relevant capacities

The Korean government's support will focus on construction of health centers and maternal and children's health hospitals that will deliver primary health care service to disadvantaged areas with poor access to health services. Korea will also support capacity building of health professionals to improve the sustainability of the health care services.

Noting the shortage of health facilities, especially in Dar es Salaam where the population growth rate is 7%, the Korean government established the Muhimbili National Hospital and a maternal and child hospital in Chanika in hopes to contribute to the improvement of access to health services.

In order to reduce the maternal mortality rate, the Korean government will focus on strengthening medical personnel capacities in 4 major areas: basic obstetrics, ultrasound, anesthesia, and operating room management.

* Related projects: Muhimbili National Hospital Establishment and Equipment Supply Project (EDCF), Chanika Child and Maternal Health Improvement Project (KOICA), Dar es Salaam Child and Maternal Health Diagnostic Ability Strengthening Project (KOICA), Mwanza Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) Project (KOICA/Global Poverty Eradication Contribution), Trachoma Prevention & Treatment in Lindi and Mtwara Regions of Tanzania (KOICA/ Global Poverty Eradication Contribution)

c. Contribute to health service delivery system

The Korean government participates in the health policy meetings as a member country of the Health Basket Fund (HBF), and pursues harmonization with other donors in order to strengthen the health service delivery system in Tanzania.

B. Transporta

1. Needs Assessment

While Tanzania has a number of neighboring landlocked countries— Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Congo, Uganda, Zambia and Malawi— the country has yet to reach its full logistics and development potential despite the high demand for logistics mobilization, as compared to neighboring Kenya, due to the underdeveloped transport infrastructure. Recognizing the need for transport

infrastructure development, including roads, ports, railways, and airport, transport has been selected as one of the priority areas of the BRN initiative.

There is a high demand for an expansion of road networks to neighboring countries. **The road network as of June 2016 is comprised of 35,000km of roads, in which only 25% is paved.** The poor road maintenance is noted as a significant factor hindering economic growth.

Out of 12,786km of trunk roads and 22,214km of regional roads managed by the Tanzania National Roads Agency (TANROADS), paved roads are mostly trunk roads and less than 10% of the regional roads are paved and repaired. In addition, the severe traffic congestion in major cities caused by a rapid increase of population is at its worst in the African region, unnecessarily wasting resources.

< 2005 and 2010 Traffic Volume by Transport Mode>

Category	2005	2010	Annual Increase Rate
Motorcycle	31,006	323,192	59.8%
Large Bus	18,943	38,809	15.4%
Small Freight	30,018	59,690	14.7%
Large Freight	27,649	64,790	18.6%
Trailer	4,491	15,299	27.8%

* Source: Ministry of Infrastructure Development (2010)

The Dar es Salaam Port is one of the two main regional ports of East Africa, with the Mombasa Port in Kenya being the other. **The port's poor efficiency is due to the continuously increasing freight volume and poor infrastructure.** The Tanzanian government is planning to invest in partnership with the World Bank and the DFID to triple the freight handling volume by 2025. Also, there will be an increasing need for further development of other run down ports in local coastal areas such as the Mtwara port and the ports in the three lakes bordering neighboring countries.

Tanzania has two major railway systems. The central line extends from the Dar es Salaam Port to the northwest regions (Central Corridor) such as Rwanda, Burundi, DR Congo, and Uganda, and the Tazara line extends toward Zambia in the southwest. **However, the country relies mainly on road transport due to the poorly repaired railways resulting from underequipped infrastructure and poor performance of trust management.**

Private investment plans for railway projects were announced in relation to natural resource development and port improvement projects. Other donors such as JICA have showed interest in the railway network development in Tanzania. Other major

development banks such as the WB and AfDB are also continuously providing assistance in the transport sector through their sectoral support programs.

2. Korea's Strength in Development

The Republic of Korea has the skills and experience of establishing transport infrastructure networks including ports, railways, and roads during its economic development through the government-driven Comprehensive Development Plans.

Korea's IT-based transportation information system is globally recognized as one of the most advanced systems in the world. Large-scale projects financed MDBs and different financial instruments will be given consideration.

3. Implementation Strategy

Korea aims to support the Tanzanian government's efforts to develop transport infrastructures and IT-based management system and strengthen personnel and institutional capacities in order to improve logistics mobilization and regional connectivity in central Africa.

a. Support comprehensive development and ICT technology

The Korean government intends to use a comprehensive approach to meet Tanzania's development needs. PPP financing mechanisms and phase-based support for large-scale projects will be considered and ICT-based technology will be given attention.

* Related projects: Malagarasi River Bridge and Connecting Road Construction Project ('11, EDCF), New Salender Bridge Construction Project ('14, EDCF), Tanzania Social Overhead Capital (SOC) and Key Industry Development Program (KOICA, Multi-Year Training)

b. Contribute to technology transfer and capacity building

The Korean government will support strengthening of capacities in management, maintenance and reparation of transport infrastructures, and improvement of relevant institution through policy consultations.

C. Education

1. Needs Assessment

Tanzania's primary enrollment rate has decreased by 0.11% from 8,231,913 in 2013 to 8,222,667 pupils in 2014. This is due to the increase in student dropouts as they move from lower to upper grades. The gross enrollment rate in secondary education has increased by 3.1% from 34.0% in 2010 to 37.1% in 2014. The total number of

secondary schools has increased by 172.38% from 1,745 in 2005 to 4,753 in 2014. To build on the momentum, secondary education needs to be given more assistance to achieve the SDGs in the education sector.

The Tanzanian government emphasized the 'development of human resources who are highly experienced and skilled in politics, society, culture, economy, science and technology' in its Vision 2025 Plan.

The government also established the Secondary Education Development Program (2010-2015) and is currently focusing on five areas: improving the quality and efficiency of education; improving educational equality and access; reinforcing education program and teacher training system; improving management efficiency and governance; and linking education with other areas.

2. Korea's Strength in Development

The Republic of Korea has achieved successful industrialization in a very short period of time by enhancing vocational education in agriculture and mechanical engineering. Also, Korea has established a universal basic education system on a stable foundation.

The Korean government has been sending volunteer teachers to Tanzania through the World Friends Korea (WFK) program to meet the urgent demand in natural sciences and engineering fields in secondary education, believing the efforts can improve development impact from the grass roots level.

3. Implementation Measures

Korea aims to foster human resources and expand universal primary education in Tanzania in order to help Tanzania to achieve sustainable development, Tanzania's Development Vision 2025, and Zanzibar Development Vision 2020. The Korean government will support Tanzania's equal education opportunities by improving girls' education, health care, and vocational capacities. In addition, the Korean government will provide education in specialized fields including law and engineering to nurture professionals.

a. Enhance secondary educational environment

In order to improve access to secondary education, the importance of which is highly emphasized in the SDGs, the Korean government will help identify weak areas in Tanzania's educational infrastructure with a bottom-up approach, while building teachers' capacity and developing education contents to offer quality education.

b. Contribute to girls' educational environment

The Korean government has launched the "Better Life for Girls" initiative to improve girls' educational environment, health, and opportunities for vocational education. Tanzania is one of the priority cooperation countries for this initiative.

c. Promote public-private partnerships

The Korean government will support public-private partnerships and academy-industry cooperation in Tanzania to create momentum for further development and enhance a link among different sectors.

D. Energy

1. Needs Assessment

According to the government's Power System Master Plan, Tanzania aims to increase power supply coverage from 18.4% in 2012 to 37% by 2020 to meet the increasing demand for electricity.

<Table> Tanzania's Electricity Prospects

Category	2015	2020	2025	2035
Maximum Demand (MW)	2,073.35	3,547.34	4,690.02	7,589.41
Generation (GWh)	11,246	19,607	27,139	47,724
Power Supply Coverage (%)	24%	37%	51%	78%

* Reference: Power System Master Plan (2012)

Currently a gas-based power plant is being constructed following the natural gas development in Mtwara. Electricity network projects with neighboring countries, Kenya and Zambia, are underway as well.

2. Korea's Strength in Development

The Republic of Korea has one of the most advanced technologies in power generation and high-voltage transmission fields (transmission loss rate is less than 4%). The Korean government also has competitive technologies in renewable energy such as solar power, wind power, geothermal power, and small hydro power, to be shared with Tanzania.

The Korean government has one of the most advanced management capabilities for

power infrastructures³ and could share its skills and experience in maintaining and managing the power infrastructure with Tanzania to improve the country's capacity in the energy sector.

3. Implementation Measures

In line with Tanzania's Power System Master Plan, Korea aims to help Tanzania expand its power infrastructure, build capacity to improve the power supply coverage, and establish a foundation for industrial development.

a. Promote a stable power supply

The Korean government will carry out large-scale co-financing projects with other international organizations, in case such as participating in projects for national backbone network or electricity network in the East-African region.

b. Enhance energy efficiency and supply eco-friendly energy

The Korean government will help reduce unequal access to power between urban and rural areas by supplying eco-friendly energy to disadvantaged areas. It also aims to improve overall energy efficiency to help Tanzania better tackle climate change.

The Korean government plans to expand the off-grid system by using renewable energy in disadvantaged areas that are not connected with the national backbone network based on Science, Technology and Innovation (STI) for sustainable energy development.

³ No.1 electricity quality in the world, KPMG Electricity Quality Assessment (2012)

III. Country Partnership Strategy (CPS) Evaluation Framework

Tanzania's Development Vision 2025: Become a middle income country with per capita GNI of \$2,000 by 2025 through social and economic transformation				
CPS Strategic Goal				
Priority Areas	Goals	Expected Challenges	Performance by Priority Area	Evaluation Index
Water Management and Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the quality of life by expanding water management and health infrastructure and strengthening capacities - Support Tanzania in achieving the goals of the Fourth Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSPIV) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shortage of health workers compared to the population - Shortage of water supply, sewerage systems and basic health infrastructure - Shortage of governmental health budget 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved fundamental infrastructure development - Improved quality of services through capacity building 	<p>CPS Conformity (whether a project has been appropriately identified and developed in accordance to the CPS goals)</p> <p>Project Implementation Status (whether projects aligned with CPS has been implemented)</p>
Transport	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve economic efficiency by promoting interregional logistics and trades 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Shortage of transport infrastructure (roads, railroads, ports) and poor management and operation - Severe traffic problems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transport infrastructure expanded through establishment of transport sector development plan. 	
Education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improve the quality of vocational education and training and secondary educational environment - Support the 'Better Life for Girls' initiative 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Low secondary school enrollment rate (especially the girls' enrollment rate) - Shortage of skilled workforce due to the low quality of vocational education and training 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved secondary educational environment - Strengthened capacities of vocational training teachers - Improved girls' education, health and right to work - Strengthened interlinkages between areas through public-private cooperation 	
Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish a foundation for industrial revitalization through a stable power supply - Improve climate change response by supplying environment-friendly energy and improving energy efficiency - Reduce energy inequalities between urban and rural areas by establishing a distributed power network 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor power supply coverage - Poor governance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stable power supply through expansion of electricity infrastructure, plants and transmission networks - Improve energy efficiency through supply of environment-friendly energy 	
Assumption		a. Delay of the project progress due to governance issue b. Impact of climate change		

IV. Mid-Term Allocation Plan

Korea aims to allocate 70% of its bilateral ODA to the **priority areas**, while some flexibility will be applied to accommodate urgent humanitarian needs and socio-economic changes in Tanzania.

Also, the allocation of resources will be adjusted based on program implementation, policy dialogue, interim monitoring, delay in projects, or other possible circumstantial changes.

Budget allocation may also be subject to adjustment during budget discussions, project planning stages and parliamentary decision.

V. Partnership Plans

1. Partnership with donors

Korea plans to develop promising co-financing projects by participating in consultative groups and network of foreign partners (Multilateral Development Bank (MDB) and international aid agencies).

The Korean government will continue to participate in donor coordination mechanism including health policy meetings and contribute to pooled fund such as the Health Basket Fund (HBF).

2. Partnership with the private sector

Korea will promote partnership with research institutions, universities, NGOs and NPOs to strengthen network and local capacities, share lessons learned, and develop projects according to local needs.

