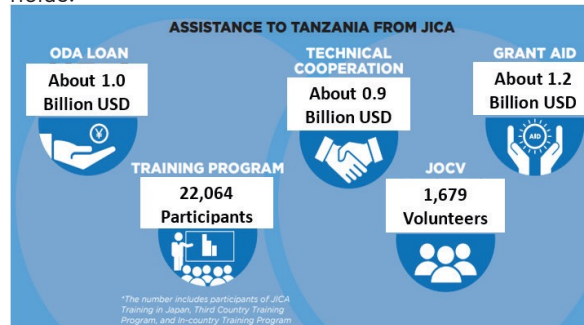


JICA marks its 60th anniversary of its cooperation activities with Tanzania in 2022. The activities began in 1962, just one year after the independence of Tanganyika, when a single Government Official was accepted for technical training in Japan.

Since then, the activities of JICA continued to grow over the years and now include not only technical cooperation and Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV), but also the provision of grant aid and concessionary loans.

Until August 2022, the total amount of assistance to Tanzania from JICA had recorded up to USD 1.0 billion in terms of ODA Loan, USD 1.2 billion Grant Aid, USD 0.9 billion Technical Cooperation. In the same period, JICA provided training opportunities for 22,064 Tanzanians in Japan, in third countries and within Tanzania and dispatched to the country 1,679 Volunteers in various fields.

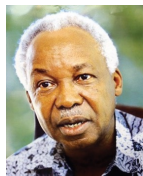


1USD=106.9JPY Based on the past 10 years average exchange rate.

JICA is typically supporting the self-help initiatives of the Tanzanian people in their endeavors to promote their social and economic development in line with its vision of "Leading the world with trust". JICA's activities in Tanzania are also fully in line with Tokyo International Conference on African Development process, namely "TICAD process" which places value on African ownership and international partnership – a process which started in 1993.

It is significant to note that throughout the 60-year period, JICA's cooperation to Tanzania has been in line with the country's development plans and priorities.

1. THE PERIOD OF PRESIDENT JULIUS KAMBARAGE NYERERE (1961 – 1985):



(a) Government priorities and JICA:

During the era of Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, the first President of Tanzania, the newly independent Tanzania initiated policies which aimed at fighting what the administration termed as "the three enemies" of the nation namely: ignorance, disease and poverty and requested Development partners, including JICA, to extend support to the country to help fight those "enemies". Therefore, JICA began providing assistance mainly in the area of human resource development, which is the foundation for nation building, starting with the acceptance of trainees and dispatching Japanese experts to various parts of Tanzania.

(b) JICA's concrete response to Government priorities:

Based on the request of the new nation, JICA came in to support the nation building efforts of the new Government by providing assistance aimed at poverty alleviation through agriculture development commencing with Kilimanjaro Region. In this regard JICA dispatched an expert in the field of agriculture

and supported the establishment of the Kilimanjaro Agricultural Development Centre (KADC).

Moreover, faced with a severe shortage of qualified manpower, the country partnered with Japan to redress the situation. In this regard and upon the request of the Government, JICA accepted Tanzanians for training in Japan and in third countries and also dispatched to Tanzania members of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCV), to build human capacity in the public sector. The first batch of such volunteers arrived in the country in 1967. The JOCV's were dispatched in various sectors and fields including agriculture, education, health, infrastructure development etc.



One of the first JOCV members teaching sewing skills to a young mother (1967).

In the 1970's, JICA supported the efforts of the Government in enhancing the livelihoods of Tanzanians by partnering with the Government in establishing such projects as the Kilimanjaro Agricultural Development Centre (now Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre – KATC), where thousands of farmers from across the country were trained in rice cultivation techniques. Moreover, JICA partnered with the Government in establishing the Lower Moshi and Ndungu Irrigation schemes in Kilimanjaro Region during the same period. These schemes enhanced extensively the livelihoods of the people in the concerned areas.



Farmers undergoing training at the Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre (KATC).

In addition, the 1980's saw JICA supporting the improvement and rehabilitation of Dar es salaam city centre roads which were in a very bad shape. The rehabilitation resulted into the promotion of economic activities by facilitating easy and safe movement of people and goods.

The iconic bridge, (Selander Bridge) in Dar es Salaam was constructed during this time. It was constructed with JICA support in 1980, thereby alleviating the chronic traffic congestion which was being observed in the area during that time. It was in the same year (1980) that JICA opened its full scale office in the country to fully monitor its activities in the country and to make such activities more effective.



Selander Bridge in Dar es salaam (1980)

2. THE PERIOD OF PRESIDENT ALI HASSAN MWINYI (1985 – 1995):



(a) Government priorities and JICA:

This period saw the ushering in of the Trade Liberalization policy, whereby private investment was highly encouraged by the Government. In addition, the government continued to promote agriculture and industrial development policies. In response to the Government policy, JICA increased the number of cooperation schemes and sectors, with particular emphasis on agricultural and industrial development.

(b) JICA's concrete response to Government priorities during this period:

In response to the policies of the Government, JICA initiated projects such as the Kilimanjaro Industrial Development Centre (KIDC) – a project whose major thrust was to develop industrialization in the country to be in tandem with Government policies obtaining then.



Farmers undergoing training at the Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre (KATC)

In addition in order to promote afforestation and environment conservation, JICA initiated the Dodoma based Green- Cooperation Project, which was implemented by members of the Japan Overseas Cooperation Volunteers (JOCVs). Moreover, JICA initiated the Lower Moshi Irrigation Development Project to further support the Government efforts in agriculture development.



3. THE PERIOD OF PRESIDENT BENJAMIN WILLIAM MKAPA (1995 – 2005):



(a) Government priorities and JICA:

This period was characterized by the initiation of many reforms to enhance efficiency in the provision and delivery of Government services. Such reforms included: Public Sector Reform Program, Local Government Reforms and so forth. In addition, the Government came out to launch a special strategy to develop agriculture, considering that about 80 % of the population depend on for their livelihoods. During this period, JICA further strengthened its activities in the country. In the year 2004, the Agreement on Technical Cooperation was signed between Government of Japan and Tanzania.



Working Session of Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS)

(b) JICA's concrete response to Government priorities during this period:

To support Government efforts in revamping agriculture JICA in collaboration with 7 other

Development Partners (Ireland, Denmark, European Union, DFID, FAO, World Bank, WFP) teamed up with the Government to formulate the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy (ASDS) in 2002. Japan through JICA provided the Secretariat of the ASDS. To implement the ASDS, the Agricultural Sector Development Program (ASDP) was thereafter formed and JICA played a key role in its formulation.

In addition, during this period the JICA - supported Kilimanjaro Agricultural Training Centre (KATC) was further strengthened by providing more training opportunities for farmers from across the country.



Moreover to support the Government's Local Government reforms programs, JICA, during this period initiated the Strengthening Participatory Planning and Community Development Cycle for Good Local Governance Project (O&OD Project). Through this project many high ranking Central and Local Government Officials were accepted for training in both Japan and locally and is now commonly referred to as the "OSAKA Training Program".



O&OD Project Workshop

4. THE PERIOD OF PRESIDENT JAKAYA MRISHO KIKWETE (2005 - 2015):



(a) Government priorities and JICA: During this period, the First Five-Year Development Plan (2011/12 - 2015/16) was launched. It laid strong emphasis on the development of roads infrastructure, industrial development, electricity generation, food self-sufficiency, energy development, water

development and development of education. With the start of donor coordination, JICA took lead a in several sectors and was in close communication with the Tanzanian government, such as in policy dialogues, to promote cooperation more in line with the Five-Year Development Plan.

(b) JICA's concrete response to Government priorities during this period:

In response to the Government priority of promoting industrialization, JICA launched the Project on Strengthening Manufacturing Enterprises through Quality and Productivity Improvement, commonly known as the KAIZEN project.



Arusha - based A-Z Company applying KAIZEN approach to enhance productivity

Moreover, to support the Government efforts to improve electricity generation and transmission, JICA supported the Iringa - Shinyanga Backbone Transmission Project, through Tanzania's power utility company, the Tanzania Electric Power Supply Company Limited (TANESCO).



Iringa - Shinyanga Backbone Transmission Project

As for the Government priority on water development, JICA supported the Project for the Enhancement of Water Supply Management of the Zanzibar Water Authority (ZAWA).

5. THE PERIOD OF PRESIDENT JOHN POMBE MAGUFULI (2015 - 2021):



(a) Government priorities and JICA:

During this period, the Second Five - Year Development Plan (2016/17 - 2020/21) was launched. It laid emphasis on the development of infrastructure development, manufacturing, mining, enhancement in the provision of social services such as health, education, water and so forth. In response to Government priorities, JICA implemented a number of projects including the improvement of the road situation in Dar es salaam. Moreover, JICA increased the efforts to enhance the partnership with private sectors for co-creation, beyond conventional ODA, while aligning itself with JICA's priorities.



Mfugale Flyover in Dar es salaam

(b) JICA's concrete response to Government priorities during this period:

In this regard, JICA supported the construction of the first ever Flyover in Tanzania, the "Mfugale" Flyover in Dar es salaam.



Matoborwa Potato Farm In Dodoma

JICA promoted partnership with the private sector through such projects as Matoborwa Potato Company (a company operated by a former JOCV), Off-Grid Power Company (Wassha) and used car sales and car maintenance company (SAINT PARTS).

6. THE PERIOD OF PRESIDENT SAMIA SULUHU HASSAN (2021 -)



(a) Government priorities and JICA

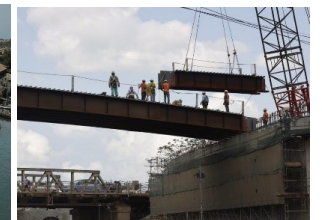
During this period, the Third Five - Year Development Plan (2021/22 - 2025/26) was launched. The Plan emphasized on the development of key productive infrastructures including roads, railways, water, air transport, improvement of the business environment, private sector development, energy development and gender equality. Building on the successes of the previous decade, and in response to Government priorities, JICA extended a variety of projects both on Tanzania Mainland and in Zanzibar. As of 2022, more than 22,000 Tanzanians had participated in various JICA-sponsored capacity development programs in different fields either in Japan, in third countries or within Tanzania.

(b) JICA's concrete response to Government priorities during this period:

JICA implemented several projects including the Construction of Malindi Fish Market and Landing Facilities in Zanzibar, construction of New Bagamoyo Road and Gerezani Bridge in Dar es salaam. In addition, JICA implemented the Kenya - Tanzania Power Interconnection Project in the power sector.



Mradi wa DIKO na soko la samaki Malindi Zanzibar



Mradi wa daraja la Gerezani, Dar es salaam

Furthermore, JICA started the Next Innovation with Japan Project (NINJA) to promote entrepreneurship and innovation in Tanzania.

Also, promotion of gender equality through a "ladies only" athletics event called "Ladies First", promotion of partnerships with the private sector etc.



Wanariadha wa shindano la "Ladies First" Dar es salaam

7.60 years History in Tanzania

- Over the 60 years, JICA's activities have continued to grow and expand to support many social and economic development activities.
- JICA's cooperation depends on Tanzania's priorities. JICA will carry out its activities in line with Tanzania's development plan.