

Sweden - Tanzania Cooperation



Yesterday, Today
and Tomorrow



EMBASSY OF SWEDEN

50 Years of Cooperation; a Base for the Future

As we celebrate 50 years of development cooperation between Tanzania and Sweden, we acknowledge all the people who have contributed in building this unique relationship based on mutual understanding, trust and friendship.

Tanzania has been a role model for Swedish and international development cooperation, cooperation that has been open to new ideas and modalities. Sweden and Tanzania have learned from each other over the years.

When we embarked on bilateral cooperation in 1963, Tanzania had a population of nine million and Sweden six million. Sweden was reaching the end of a period of strong economic growth. Tanzania, or Tanganyika as it was back then, had just two years earlier formed its first government. Even at that time the relationship was built on shared values and beliefs.

Today Sweden has a population of 9 million and Tanzania 45 million. Sweden's economic growth is steady but not anywhere near as rapid as it was in the 1960s. Tanzania's economy has been growing rapidly over the past ten years and if it continues at this rate, Tanzania's ambition to become a middle income country will be a reality.

Over the years the Swedish-Tanzanian cooperation has engaged almost all sectors of society, from education, health, water culture and environment to energy, infrastructure, natural resources, private sector and budget support. Sweden and Tanzania have also worked together in

many areas on the international arena; from assisting liberation movements in their struggle for freedom to research cooperation in the joint struggle against HIV and AIDS.

In 2013 the Swedish Government decided on a new strategy for future Swedish support. The strategy is longstanding with seven years of cooperation. In terms of aid volume, Tanzania remains Sweden's primary partner in Africa.

The future cooperation between our countries will include many partners; from both public and private sector, and civil society. The message is clear; all actors are needed in the efforts for sustainable development.

In all this, the call for results will be loud and clear: to stay accountable to those in need, and to those who provide the resources, in Tanzania as well as Sweden.

The strategy will also contribute to successively reducing Tanzania's dependency on aid. Trade and investment will play an increasingly important role, as will political and cultural collaboration. The time will come when traditional development cooperation will be confined to history.

This booklet gives some snapshots of the past, the present and the future



Lennarth Hjelmåker
Ambassador of Sweden to Tanzania

New Development Cooperation Strategy



"The Swedish-Tanzanian relationship stands on a foundation of strong political and cultural cooperation and strives to increase trade and investment. Our new strategy builds on mutual trust and true partnership on the path towards increased and inclusive economic growth beneficial for all Tanzanians. Focus on enhanced transparency and the fight against corruption continues to be an important part of our development cooperation," says Hillevi Engström, Swedish Minister for International Development Cooperation.

The new development cooperation strategy between Sweden and Tanzania focuses on sustainable growth for poverty alleviation.

Sweden's commitment to development cooperation with Tanzania remains. The new strategy, for the period 2013-2019, is intended to contribute to sustainable growth and poverty alleviation with special focus on women, children, and young people. The strategy has identified a number of concrete targets. These will contribute to successively reducing Tanzania's dependence on aid.



The focus is on achieving the following results:

More jobs and developed energy and agricultural markets

- Increased access to safe and sustainable energy, including the ambition that at least 300,000 people gain access to electricity.
- Developed markets in agricultural production with the ambition that more poor people – primarily women – find employment and increase their incomes.
- Increased legal security regarding land rights for small-scale farmers and large-scale investors.

Improved education and increased entrepreneurship

- Greater number of girls and boys who acquire basic knowledge and skills in school.
- Greater number of young people who complete vocational education and training, including the ambition that at least 10,000 find employment.
- Increased opportunities for women and young people to start and run productive businesses.

Strengthened democratic accountability and transparency, and increased awareness of human rights

- Increased capacity and reduced corruption in the Tanzanian public administration.
- Enhanced capacity in civil society to demand accountability and increased awareness of human rights.

The strategy, which stretches up till 2019, comprises an allocation of a maximum SEK 5.5 billion, equivalent to USD 850 million.



Half a Century of Cooperation

The longstanding relationship and cooperation between Sweden and Tanzania goes back to the birth of Tanzania as a nation. The relationship is built on mutual understanding, trust and friendship and has evolved over the years. In the 1960s and 70s the assistance was project-based and hands-on, and carried out by large numbers of Swedish aid workers. Beginning in the 1970s a number of broader programmes covering a range of sectors were developed. Some focused on specific areas in the Central and Lake regions of the country. In the past decade the emphasis has been on donor-harmonised support based on Tanzanian poverty reduction strategies, including the provision of General Budget Support.

The links between the two countries go even further back in time, to the 1930s when Swedish missionaries arrived in Tanzania. One of those missionaries was Barbro Johansson, a legendary woman who embodies the close ties between the two countries. Mama Barbro arrived in Tanzania in 1946 and started a girl's school in Bukoba. Later on she went into politics and became a member of Parliament. Mama Barbro always put the girls of the nation at the top of the agenda. Before her death in 1999 she took part in the opening of a girl's secondary school near Dar es Salaam carrying her name.



In the early years the cooperation was characterised by extensive support to education and health, including the establishment of Folk High Schools. The Nordic perspective was important and a number of joint Nordic programmes could be seen. A close relationship with Tanzania was developed, not only by Sweden but also the other Nordic countries.

"I remember very well the positive atmosphere and mood of Swedish development cooperation in the 1960s and the 1970s. It was quite special. It espoused liberal values, mutual respect and brotherhood. The Swedish public was very much engaged, debating how to organise and channel aid. Many discussants were against tied aid and giving poor nations conditions," says Anna Tibaijuka, Minister for Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development.

From the early years two important Swedish-supported projects can be mentioned; the Kibaha Education Centre and the Uyole Agricultural Research Centre in Mbeya. Both were the first of their kind and results achieved through the projects are still of value. The Kibaha Educational School, an institution that admits academically gifted young people from all over Tanzania, has had many prominent students, among them President Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete.

Through its support to the Uyole Research Centre in Mbeya and the Economic Department of the University of Dar es Salaam, Sweden committed to the philosophy that the main focus for research cooperation should be to strengthen Tanzania's own research capacity. This philosophy has guided the broader research programme that has been built for more than 30 years, a programme that has enabled hundreds of Tanzanians to acquire their PhD level exams and left strong links between academic institutions in Sweden and Tanzania.

One outstanding example of a hands-on project during the first decades of cooperation was the Literacy Campaign Programme.

"Tanzania became one of the first countries in Africa to achieve 98 per cent literacy, for which it received worldwide acclaim. Continuous Swedish support was of vital importance in this success," says Dr Salim A Salim, former Prime Minister, United Republic of Tanzania.

During these first decades of cooperation we see a strong Swedish engagement in infrastructure, service provision and regional development. We also see large sections of Swedish society becoming engaged in the cooperation with Tanzania. Civil society in a broad sense, NGOs, churches and other faith-based organisations, businesses, government agencies, municipalities and political parties all found partners in Tanzania and in the other East African countries.

This is also the time when Tanzania promoted industrialisation, with Sweden playing an active role through government support and twinning arrangements with Swedish small-scale industries. In addition, Sweden and Tanzania embarked on a long lasting collaboration in the energy sector, which began with the construction of the Kidatu hydro power station followed by other hydro power plants.

But not all industrial projects were successful. The paper pulp plant in Mufindi, a project financed by the World Bank and Sweden, clearly showed the many challenges that could face such a project, in an environment with limited managerial experience and both expected and unexpected problems in the supply chain.

Side by side with the bilateral relationship, Tanzania and Sweden worked together in the international arena. According to Dr Salim A. Salim, Sweden was one of very few Western countries to assist the liberation movements in Africa in the struggle against colonialism and apartheid. This was shown through both diplomatic action and substantial humanitarian and organisational support;

“We were highly appreciative of this Swedish position. In a way the position of Tanzania and Sweden converged on this fundamental issue then facing Africa and it reinforced the relations between the two countries,” Dr Salim A. Salim recalls.

Tanzania had been in a difficult economic situation for many years. Constraints were many and extensive state involvement in the running of the economy had proved inefficient. Economic growth halted, and neither social nor physical infrastructure could be maintained properly. In combination with deteriorating external conditions, the situation got worse in the 1980s and IMF and other donors pushed for economic reforms and deregulations. A Structural Adjustment Programme was agreed upon to cut public spending and promote growth. At this time many western donors suspended their programmes in Tanzania. Gun-Britt Andersson, former State Secretary for International Development Cooperation remembers how:

“Sweden and the other Nordic countries continued their support but also pushed for reforms as the ‘concerned partners’ President Nyerere had asked us to be”.

The tough structural adjustment programme eventually agreed upon restored fiscal balance paving the way for market and other reforms for economic growth. The years of economic crisis had severe social consequences. Inflation and big cutbacks in government spending had a negative impact on for example education and health care. During these difficult times Sweden had an active role in both initiatives for debt cancellation and in arguing for the need to protect social expenditures as far as possible

“We are celebrating 50 years of uninterrupted cooperation today because Sweden stood by Tanzania at this critical time,” explains Anna Tibaijuka.

For many years during the 1980s and onwards Sweden and Tanzania collaborated on a number of regional programmes related to water and sanitation, and natural resources management. The Health, Sanitation and Water Programme (HESAWA) in the Lake region was established in 1985 and ran up to 2002. The programme led to a reduction in water related diseases, created awareness and built skills in hygiene and sanitation. It was also a forerunner in gender mainstreaming at community levels, and built human resources and capacity locally. The soil conservation programme (Hifadhi Ardhi Dodoma (HADO) in Dodoma is another example of Swedish support related to natural resources, along with other initiatives in the forestry sector. Building on experiences from these programmes, Sweden and Tanzania continued collaboration at district level in the Lake region and in central Tanzania. This included the Land Management Programme (LAMP) 1992-2009 in Babati, Singida, Simanjiro and Kiteto districts that aimed at increasing productivity through community-based management of natural resources, such as soil, wildlife management and forestry.

In the following decade, the 1990s, a multiparty system began to form in Tanzania. As a long-time ally of Tanzania, Sweden played an active part in the dialogue leading to the forming of the system. Bo Göransson, former Head of Sida, recalls the new views on democracy that began to emerge within the ruling party.

"I remember a two-day long seminar in Arusha when we discussed these issues with the leadership of CCM: curiosity, openness, but also some fear of what could happen. More than anything I am proud of Sweden's engagement in the democratic process during those years. Moneywise, it was not a major involvement, but money is not everything when it comes to development cooperation."

Tanzania held its first multi-party elections in 1995, followed by others in 2000, 2005 and 2010. Today we see a move towards a deepening democracy with different pillars of society each playing a vital role, such as the Controller and Auditor General (CAG), the Parliament and the media.

During the 1990s, Swedish support for good governance and human right programmes began to grow, along with support to the media and to the CAG.

Today, support in these areas plays an important role in the Swedish–Tanzanian cooperation program.

At this point in time, the fourth decade following independence, culture became an important part of the overall Swedish cooperation package. Theatre groups, museums and media outlets were part of this cooperation. Sweden also financed the transformation of the national Museum and House of Culture in Dar es Salaam into a modern tribute to African Culture Heritage. The new House of Culture was inaugurated in December 2011. The 1990s saw a continued environmental awareness. Sweden supported the National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) in establishing a strong environmental agency that could coordinate efforts to achieve sustainable development.



Leaving the 90s behind and moving into the new Millennium became a turning point for the Tanzanian economy. After many years of stagnation the economic reforms began to bear fruit. Real economic growth, democratisation and lower foreign debt paved the way for this. This was also the time when the role of the private sector started to be recognised:

“During those years the leadership in Tanzania did a lot to bolster private sector development.” recalls Sten Rylander, the Swedish Ambassador in Tanzania 1998-2003:

Even then, in a similar way as today, the challenges focused on how to transform high economic growth to a better way of living for the majority of the population.

During the first decade of the new millennium we see a transition from programme and project support to donor-harmonised approaches based on Tanzania’s poverty reduction strategies. During the decade, budget support becomes a key modality. This is also the time when Swedish–Tanzanian collaboration in the energy sector begins to focus on rural electrification.

A few years into the present decade, the 2010s, Tanzania is still a country in transition, both in the political arena and in the economic field. Tanzania has undergone many reforms in recent decades and the journey from a state-led economy to a market economy, and from a one-party state to a multiparty system is still underway.

Today we see that the close relationship between Sweden and Tanzania will continue. In May this year, 2013, the Swedish Government decided on a new seven year strategy for the Swedish cooperation with Tanzania. The strategy is built on three result areas and it highlights economic growth for poverty reduction, private sector development and human rights and transparency as key elements for a democratic society. Civil society and the private sector are becoming more important partners in the cooperation.

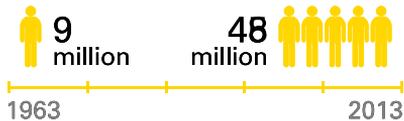
Anna Tibajiuka foresees a new type of relationship in the years to come:

“It has been a very fruitful collaboration. As we celebrate 50 years of working together, let us look up to a brighter future. Let us plan for a day where aid will grow into trade and where tourists will replace aid workers.”

The Swedish Ambassador to Tanzania, Lennarth Hjelmåker, shares the views expressed by the Minister. He also notes that *“The New strategy for cooperation between Tanzania and Sweden provides a basis for broader cooperation, involving more partners, from all sectors of society, public and private.”*

Development in figures, Tanzania since 1963

POPULATION OF TANZANIA



PHONE LINES PER 100 PEOPLE (INCLUDING MOBILE PHONES)



* Including mobile phones
Tanzania Communication Regulatory Authority (TCRA)

LIFE EXPECTANCY (YEARS)



ELECTRICITY USE PER PERSON (IN KWH)



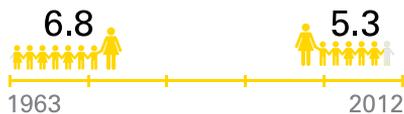
INFANT MORTALITY PER 1000 NEWLY BORN



CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS (KG EMITTED PER CAPITA)

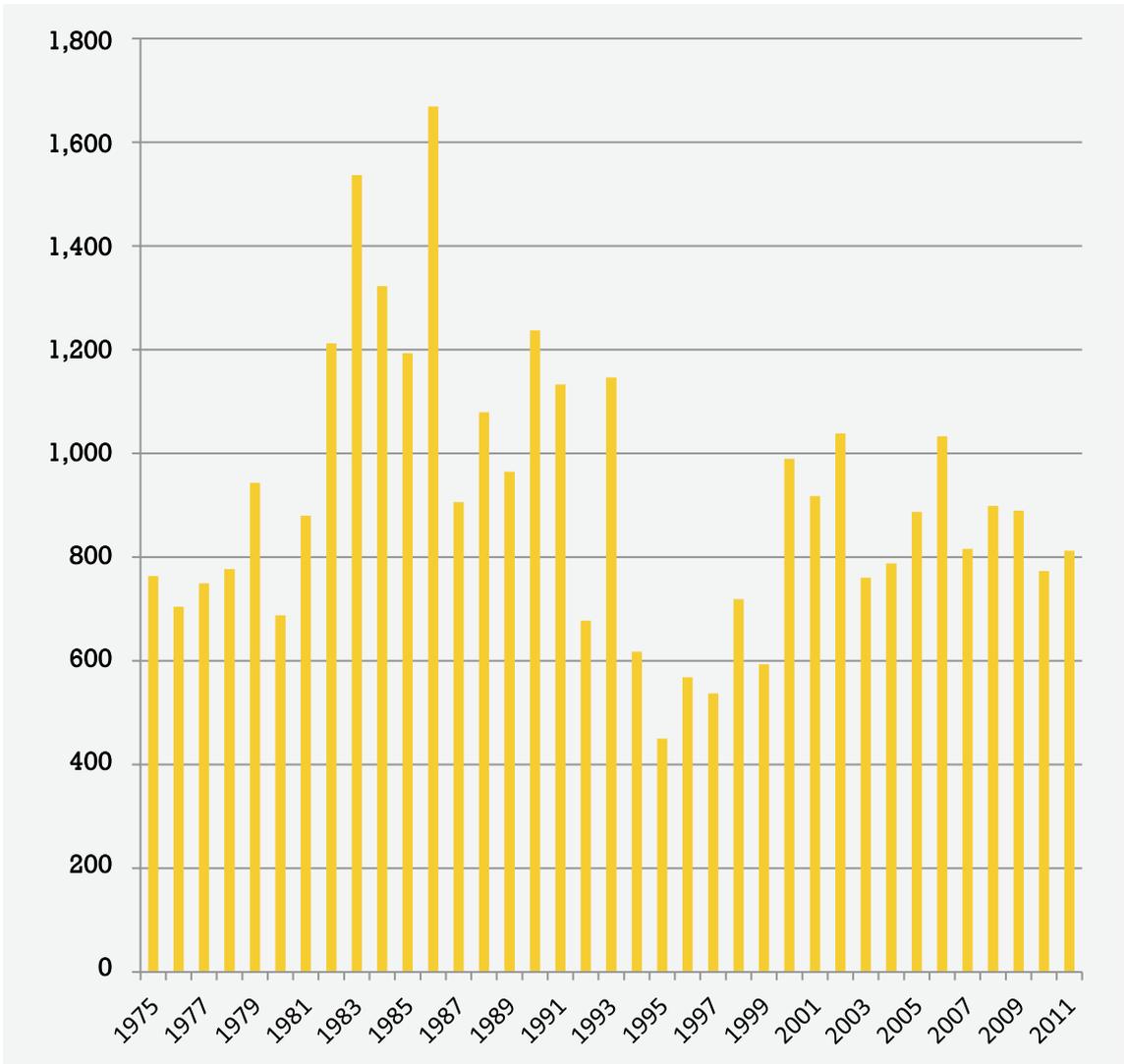


CHILDREN PER WOMAN



PRIMARY SCHOOL COMPLETION RATE





Swedish aid (ODA) disbursements to Tanzania. Data from OECD Stat, November 23, 2013.
Constant Prices (2011 SEK millions)

Human Rights, the Corner Stone of the Cooperation

Good democratic governance and human rights are fundamental principles of Sweden's collaboration with Tanzania, both in its own right and as a mainstreaming issue. Throughout the years Sweden has persistently supported media freedom, the respect for basic human rights, and contributed to ensuring that children's rights, sexual and reproductive health rights and gender issues are put on the development agenda. This has been achieved through a wide range of collaborations with strategic civil society partners and government institutions.

One very strong Swedish priority throughout the years was, and still is, the efforts of building strong fundamentals for freedom of the media and increased access to information. The long-term support to an increasingly strategic and positioned Media Council of Tanzania, (MCT), is one an example. To enhance the journalistic profession, MCT has drawn up a standardised and professional curriculum, adopted by the Government, pushed for editorial freedom and independence, and has been able to set up press clubs and, as well as organised journalists all over Tanzania.

Human rights organisations like Legal and Human Rights Centre, Zanzibar Legal Service Center, Tanzania Gender Networking Programme and Tanzania Women Lawyers Association are examples of longstanding partners that are advocating for basic rights for all citizens and providing legal assistance to around 15,000 people every year.

“Swedish support has helped us become leading advocates for human rights and has meant the difference between life and death to the poor, vulnerable and marginalised people we assist,” says Helen Kijo-Bisimba, Executive Director of LHRC.

Children's rights are being increasingly acknowledged and respected in Tanzania. Better laws to protect the most vulnerable groups are put in place and partner organisations like Unicef and Save the Children are pushing for increased implementation in the areas of health, protection and children's voices.

One of the eight anticipated results in the new strategy is “enhanced capacity in civil society to demand accountability and increased awareness of human rights”.

“Sweden can play an important role in supporting Tanzania's efforts in promoting good governance and rule of law, the basic prerequisites for ensuring peace, security and stability in the country,” says Dr. Salim A Salim, former Prime Minister, United Republic of Tanzania.





The Case of LAMP

Sunflowers grow in abundance, colouring the fields of the Singida District yellow, and at the market there are plenty of onions for sale. Both are cash crops that were introduced as part of the Swedish-supported Land Management Programme (LAMP). The Singida District Council estimates that the promotion of cash crops like sunflowers and onions has increased the per capita income by 10 to 15 per cent.

The LAMP programme, building on experiences from earlier forestry and soil conservation programmes, is a good example on how an integrated area-based programme simultaneously could address a number of issues. LAMP was implemented between 1992 and 2007 by the district councils in Babati, Kiteto, Simanjiro and Singida and addressed a number of issues: from community-based management of water, land, and forestry management to micro-financing, and entrepreneurship. Throughout, strengthening local democracy was a cornerstone of the programme.

According to the Government of Tanzania, LAMP reached one million people in more than 300 villages.

The SULEDO forest with ten villages from Kiteto district came together to successfully share and protect their forest won an international award.

“We have protected and wisely used our forest. We want other people and our children to do the same so their forests will continue to provide water, fuel and building materials, grazing for cattle, fruits and nuts, and perhaps even income in cash from timber and honey.” A message from the people of SULEDO.

The success of the community based forest management influenced the Forest Policy and the Forest Act of Tanzania. A pilot project in community based wild life management, building on LAMP-experiences, has led to improved wild life management as well as an income for the communities. Accountability and transparency are key factors for success.

Private Sector Contributes to Development

On the outskirts of Mbeya, in western Tanzania, a group of women have started a cooperative selling clothes. Their customers pay easily and securely using their mobile phones. Thanks to a grant from Sweden, they have achieved their dream of running their own business.

Financial Sector Deepening Trust (FSDT) is an important partner to Sweden in the support to private sector development in Tanzania. The trust provided co-funding to the National Microfinance Bank (NMB) to facilitate the establishment of the Mobile Phone Banking Service platform. The system was introduced in 2011 in collaboration with large telecommunication operators in Tanzania. It was the first innovation of its kind by any bank in the Tanzanian market, providing a faster, more flexible and affordable channel for the Tanzanians who live in remote areas far away from any banks. With support from FSDT 1,1 million poor Tanzanians, and people running small business, got access to financial services during the last year (June 2012-June 2013). A majority of the recipients are women.

During the first decades of development cooperation, Sweden engaged in a number of large scale industrial projects on a Government-to-Government basis.

In the 1970s Sweden initiated a cooperation with private sector actors through the programme Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO), which financed training and equipment. Sweden also supported the Akiba Commercial Bank, established in 1997 with the objective of serving the banking needs of the poor, who by and large were not served by other commercial banks in Tanzania.

Nowadays Sweden cooperates bilaterally with the TradeMark East Africa, a programme with the aim of contributing to prosperity in East Africa through trade. Priorities at the moment for the Tanzania "window" for promoting trade include improved port facilities and less bureaucracy at the border crossing for lorries and other vehicles coming to and from the neighbouring countries.

Tanzania has improved its business climate, but more can be done. A strong private sector is crucial for Tanzania in her efforts to reach ambitious development goals. But an effective and sustainable private sector requires a supportive environment, it requires public systems and mechanisms that facilitate the expansion of business activities. To assist in this area Sweden supports the programme Business Environment Strengthening – Advocacy Component, BEST-AC.

In the agricultural sector, where most of the poor people work, the growth rates are low. The Tanzanian Government estimates that 35 million Tanzanians depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Agriculture is essential for three quarters of the 45 million people living in Tanzania today. Sweden will continue to support the development of markets for more poor people, primarily women, to find employment and increase their incomes. One example is support to the Africa Enterprise Challenge Fund (AECF) who in turn supports innovations in the agricultural sector and promotes renewable energy.



Power to Empower People

In the countryside of the districts of Simanjiro, Ukerewe and Serengeti in northern Tanzania, electricity has impacted the quality of life in many ways. Since rural electrification took place 2005-2009 the teachers can switch on a light in the classrooms. More women giving birth survive thanks to the electricity installed at the clinics. Electric pumps can bring clean water to more than half of the population in the villages. Mobile phones can be charged and offer the possibility of communicating and wiring money electronically.

In the countryside, the lack of energy is a major challenge to future development, for households as well as small companies. In spite of rapid growth in the big cities, only one in five Tanzanians has access to electricity.

“The rural programme for electrification supported by Sweden has been very successful. It has changed the setup in rural areas and created business opportunities. Sweden has also contributed to capacity building,” says Bengiel Msofe, Director for Technical Services, Rural Energy Agency.

For many years Sweden has been a key partner in Tanzania’s development of the energy sector. During the first decades the main focus was on large-scale power projects, but over the years the role of the private sector has increased, something that is also reflected in the development programmes.

Electrification of the rural areas is one important element of the Swedish support. This allows small-scale farmers and businesses to develop and create jobs. Another important part of the Swedish support is building capacity among partners in the energy sector. Sweden is also developing renewable energy initiatives in the private sector in order to provide electricity to isolated rural areas and to combat climate change.

During the years to come Sweden will continue as an active partner in the energy sector. By focusing on strengthening production, distribution and administrative capacity at the Ministry of Energy and Minerals, Tanesco, Rural Energy Agency and Ewura, and by developing the rural programme, the priority is clear: to promote sustainable growth and provide electricity to poor people in the rural areas.



Education Still a Key Issue

Primary education in Tanzania is free and the enrolment in primary school is high, around 95 per cent. One of the top priorities in the Swedish-Tanzanian cooperation is to support measures to improve the quality of education.

The cooperation between Sweden and Tanzania in the area of education dates back to the 1960s. Sweden supported Tanzania's investment in education from early on, in particular primary education, literacy and vocational training. Another early example is the Adult Education Programme and the Folk Development Colleges, which was introduced in the 1970s, and is still a model that lives on in Tanzania today, with 55 colleges, most of them located in rural areas.

The economic crisis of the 1980s had a negative impact on the education sector. During the decade that followed, Tanzania sought ways of rebuilding the system to improve access to quality education. Sweden was asked to be a partner in these efforts.

During the last years, general budget support has been an important channel to assist the education sector in Tanzania. This has been complemented by support to civil society

organisations working with education. Sweden and Tanzania has also collaborated to strengthen the education system on Zanzibar. In 2012 this helped funding the construction of 130 classrooms on the island.

Sweden and Tanzania will continue to collaborate on education in the coming years. Another focus is in improved learning opportunities and outcomes. Key aspects will be to increase the number of girls in secondary education and provide more children with disabilities access to quality education. Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) for improved learning is expected to play an important role.

Education was identified as perhaps the most important task when Tanzania was born as a nation. Today, just like throughout the 50 years of cooperation, Sweden is an important partner in the process of further developing the education system, both on the mainland and on Zanzibar.



Research Fights Poverty

Research cooperation between Sweden and Tanzania was initiated in 1977. At that time Tanzania had neither the capacity nor the resources to train researchers. The support focused on research projects and building capacity of individual researchers. Since the 1990s the support has been directed to strengthen institutional research capacity and national ownership of the research agenda. The capacity building has been in collaboration with Swedish universities and researchers. Throughout the years 100s of Tanzanians have acquired a PhD level which now allows the Tanzanian universities to have their own PhD training programmes.

Health is one example of an area for research collaboration. In 1986 Swedish and Tanzanian researchers began a research programme to study the HIV and Aids epidemic in Dar es Salaam, Pwani and Kagera region which borders Uganda and Rwanda. The research cooperation with Muhimbili University for Health and Allied (MUHAS) Sciences has since contributed to forming HIV/AIDS policies and practices in Tanzania and elsewhere in combating the pandemic and has helped to save thousands of lives.

Another prominent example is the research cooperation with the Institute of Marine Sciences on Zanzibar, which has helped to improve the local fish stock through breeding. The institute has also assisted communities in developing knowledge in fish farming which can generate income while helping to preserve endangered species.

Today Sweden supports research at University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM), Ardhi University (ARU) and MUHAS. The aim is to strengthen Tanzania's own capacity to generate growth and reduce poverty through research-based knowledge. It covers capacity building in rural and urban development, health, agro business, renewable energy, food security, ICT, natural resource management, Tanzanian languages and marine sciences.

The Government of Tanzania has pledged to increase its research budget to one per cent of GDP. In order to improve the capacity as a research council and financier of research, Sweden also supports the Tanzanian Commission for Science and Technology (COSTECH) who is responsible for implementing the support to innovative cluster development.



Photos:

Cover photo	Susanna Wasielewski Ahlfors, Global Reporting
Page 2	Hillevi Engström, Government Offices of Sweden.
Page 2 - 3	Fema club at Nkasi Secondary School in Sumbawanga, Rukwa. The students Ruka Juu! (Jump Up!) to show their committment to change. Photographer; Gaure Mdee, Femina
Page 1, 13	Petter Bolme, Global Reporting,
Page 4	Fredrick and Agnes Kitone, from Bukoba, show their chili plants, Photographer; Nina Marstrander, Vi-skogen.
Page 5	President Nyerere greeted at the arrival to Sweden in September 1963, by King Gustav IV Adolf and Prime Minister Tage Erlander. Photographer unknown. From the book "Tanganyika – ett bildverk om svenska insatser i Afrika".
Page 8	Fred Nyman, missionary at Habari Maalum Media, Free Pentecostal mission of Tanzania. Photo, PMU Interlife.
Page 14	SULEDO timber measuring. Photo; ORGUT Consulting AB
Page 17	Lars Tallert, Global Reporting.
Page 4, 19, 23	Photographer; Stefan Bladh,
Page 21	Photographer: Shannon Singh, Courtesy of Plan International.

Development Cooperation between Sweden and Tanzania 1963-2013

Over 50 years, the Swedish-Tanzanian cooperation has engaged almost all sectors of society, from education, health, water, culture and environment to energy, infrastructure, natural resources, private sector and budget support. Sweden and Tanzania have also worked together in many areas on the international arena; from assisting liberation movements in their struggle for freedom to research cooperation in the joint struggle against HIV and AIDS.

In 2013 the Swedish Government decided on a new strategy for future Swedish support. The strategy takes a long term perspective covering the years up till 2019. In terms of aid volume, Tanzania remains Sweden's primary partner in Africa. The future cooperation between Sweden and Tanzania will include many partners; from both public and private sector, and other parts of civil society.