

The Challenge

Tanzania has made major strides in democratizing, institutionalizing economic reforms, attracting increased investment, and privatizing public enterprises. USAID's program in Tanzania encourages a continuation of the positive steps already in progress toward improved standards of living for all Tanzanians. Poverty persists for nearly 40% of Tanzanians, while HIV/AIDS and malaria take a tragic toll. Economic growth, while reasonably strong, requires bold measures to maintain even higher levels needed to reduce poverty. There is a struggle to balance conserving the country's rich biodiversity with the needs of poor communities, who over-exploit the environment to survive. Consolidating democracy hinges on greater transparency and integrity in governance and politics. USAID addresses key health, economic growth, democracy and governance, education and natural resource issues in support of improving the quality of life for Tanzanians.

Objectives, Sectors and Workforce

Mission Director: Pam White

MCA Status: Compact Eligible

PEPFAR Focus Country: Yes

Provided or Received Services From Other Missions: Received

Program Budget (Appropriations by Objective)

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07	2005 SO Performance Score	Direct SO Admin. Cost Ratio
621-001 Family Health and HIV Prevention	34,730	0	0	0	N/A	1.00	Met
621-003 Democracy and Governance	3,389	0	0	0	N/A	1.12	Exceeded
621-008 Natural Resource Management	2,845	0	0	0	N/A	1.23	Exceeded
621-009 Economic Growth	1,889	0	0	0	N/A	1.45	Exceeded
621-010 HIV/AIDS	0	44,224	63,398	63,381	N/A	N/A	0.07
621-011 Health Status	0	15,110	21,337	20,262	N/A	1.00	Met
621-012 Incomes Increased	0	2,393	2,149	2,186	N/A	N/A	0.18
621-013 Environment and Natural Resources	0	2,258	3,933	4,000	N/A	N/A	0.18
621-014 Public Accountability	0	4,404	3,085	3,074	N/A	N/A	0.11
PL 480 Title II not Allocated to a Strategic Objective	18,189	16,668	4,253		N/A		
Country Total	61,042	85,057	98,155	92,903	52.2%		

Program Budget (Appropriations by Account)

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	23,000	15,110	21,754	20,662	-10.2%
Development Assistance	7,523	8,755	9,167	9,260	23.1%
Economic Support Fund	600	300	0	0	N/A
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	11,730	44,224	62,981	62,981	436.9%
PL 480 Title II	18,189	16,668	4,253	0	N/A
Total	61,042	85,057	98,155	92,903	52.2%

Program Budget by Sector and Account

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07
Basic Education DA	2,264	2,214	2,021	2,000	-11.7%
Agriculture and Environment DA	3,984	3,612	6,082	6,186	55.3%
ESF	300	0	0	0	N/A
Economic Growth DA	400	1,039	0	0	N/A
Democracy and Governance DA	875	1,890	1,064	1,074	22.7%
ESF	300	300	0	0	N/A
Family Planning / Reproductive Health CSH	5,900	8,710	5,734	4,937	-16.3%
HIV / AIDS CSH	12,500	0	0	0	N/A
GHAI	11,730	44,224	62,981	62,981	436.9%
Child Survival and Maternal Health CSH	2,500	3,500	3,312	3,125	25.0%
Other Infectious Diseases CSH	2,100	2,900	12,708	12,600	500.0%
PL 480 Title II not Allocated to a Sector	18,189	16,668	4,253		N/A
Total	61,042	85,057	98,155	92,903	52.2%

Workforce

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	Percent Change FY 04-07
US Direct Hires	7	11	11	11	57.1%
US Non Direct Hires	1	6	12	12	1,100.0%
Foreign Nationals	81	58	62	62	-23.5%
Total	89	75	85	85	-4.5%

Operating Expense

	FY 2004 (\$000)	FY 2005 (\$000)	FY 2006 (\$000)	FY 2007 (\$000)	Percent Change FY 04-07

Salaries and benefits	1,812	1,751	1,445	1,445	-20.3%
Travel	356	393	296	296	-16.9%
Transportation of things	94	181	40	40	-57.4%
Rent	112	36	36	36	-67.9%
Security	154	148	120	120	-22.1%
Equipment	217	160	40	40	-81.6%
ICASS - Operating Expense only	397	621	802	802	102.0%
Other Operating Expense	599	415	322	322	-46.2%
Total OE Budget	3,741	3,705	3,101	3,101	-17.1%
US direct hire salary and benefits	1,107	948	806	892	-19.4%
Program Funded Administrative Expenses				1,763	
Country Total Administrative Budget				5,756	
Percent of Bureau OE Total				4.1%	

Mission Summary

	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007
Program per US Direct Hire (\$000)	8,720	7,732	8,923	8,446
Program per All US (\$000)	7,630	5,003	4,268	4,039
Program per Position (\$000)	686	1,134	1,155	1,093
Operating Expense as % of Program Funding				3.3%
Program Funded Admin Expense as % of Total Admin				30.6%
Total Admin Expense as % of Program Funding				6.2%

Other Major Donors:

Bilateral: The United Kingdom, Japan, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Norway, the Netherlands.

Multilateral: World Bank, International Monetary Fund, the United Nations, African Development Bank, the European Union.

Tanzania PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Actual	FY 2006 Current	FY 2007 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	23,000	15,110	21,754	20,662
Development Assistance	7,523	8,755	9,167	9,260
Economic Support Fund	600	300	0	0
Global HIV/AIDS Initiative	11,730	44,224	62,981	62,981
PL 480 Title II	18,189	16,668	4,253	0
Total Program Funds	61,042	85,057	98,155	92,903

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

621-001 Family Health and HIV Prevention				
CSH	23,000	0	0	0
GHAI	11,730	0	0	0
621-003 Democracy and Governance				
DA	3,089	0	0	0
ESF	300	0	0	0
621-008 Natural Resource Management				
DA	2,545	0	0	0
ESF	300	0	0	0
621-009 Economic Growth				
DA	1,889	0	0	0
621-010 HIV/AIDS				
CSH	0	0	417	400
GHAI	0	44,224	62,981	62,981
621-011 Health Status				
CSH	0	15,110	21,337	20,262
621-012 Incomes Increased				
DA	0	2,393	2,149	2,186
621-013 Environment and Natural Resources				
DA	0	2,258	3,933	4,000
621-014 Public Accountability				
DA	0	4,104	3,085	3,074
ESF	0	300	0	0

Mission Director,
Pam White

Tanzania

The Development Challenge

Tanzania has made major strides in democratizing, institutionalizing economic reforms, attracting increased investment, and privatizing public enterprises. USAID's program in Tanzania encourages a continuation of the positive steps already in progress toward improved standards of living for all Tanzanians. Poverty persists for nearly 40% of Tanzanians, while HIV/AIDS and malaria take a tragic toll. Economic growth, while reasonably strong, requires bold measures to maintain even higher levels needed to reduce poverty. There is a struggle to balance conserving the country's rich biodiversity with the needs of poor communities, who over-exploit the environment to survive. Consolidating democracy hinges on greater transparency and integrity in governance and politics. USAID addresses key health, economic growth, democracy and governance, education and natural resource issues in support of improving the quality of life for Tanzanians.

Other Major Donors

Bi-Lateral Donors: The United Kingdom, Japan, Denmark, Sweden, Germany, Norway, the Netherlands.

Multi-Lateral Donors: World Bank, International Monetary Fund, the United Nations, African Development Bank, the European Union.

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Tanzania
Program Title:	HIV/AIDS
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	621-010
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$417,000 CSH; \$62,981,000 GHAI
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$400,000 CSH; \$62,981,000 GHAI
Year of Initial Obligation:	2005
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2010

Summary: The impacts of HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis (TB) are closely linked in Tanzania; roughly half of all HIV/AIDS-infected individuals are also infected with TB. USAID focuses on the two infections together to ensure greater impact and efficiency. Utilizing resources from the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, USAID identifies HIV/AIDS patients in TB wards; simultaneously, using Child Survival and Health funds, USAID identifies patients in HIV/AIDS wards who are infected with TB.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$417,000 CSH). Activities in this area focus on linking TB programs with HIV/AIDS activities. USAID uses opportunities to access patients in both TB and HIV/AIDS clinics and wards. Principal contractors and grantees: The Program for Appropriate Technology in Health (PATH) (prime).

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

FY 2007 Program:

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$400,000 CSH). Efforts in TB programs will build on those funded in previous years. Activities will continue to promote the linkage between HIV/AIDS and TB diagnoses and treatments. Principal contractors and grantees: PATH (prime).

Reduce Transmission and Impact Of HIV/AIDS. See the State Department Congressional Budget Justification, Global HIV/AIDS Initiative section, for a discussion of this program.

Performance and Results: USAID's programs in HIV/AIDS and health have contributed to significant reductions in infant and child mortality. Programs in HIV/AIDS are significantly ramping up due to increased resources through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. By 2008, joint HIV/AIDS-TB activities will be available in at least one-quarter of all districts in Tanzania, focusing on those with the highest prevalence rates of both HIV/AIDS and TB; these activities are expected to reach at least 12,000 HIV/AIDS-infected individuals with TB treatment.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tanzania

621-010 HIV/AIDS	CSH	GHAI
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	0	43,024
Expenditures	0	2,242
Through September 30, 2005		
Obligations	0	43,024
Expenditures	0	2,242
Unliquidated	0	40,782
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	417	62,981
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006		
Obligations	417	62,981
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA		
Obligations	400	62,981
Future Obligations	0	0
Est. Total Cost	817	168,986

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Tanzania
Program Title:	Health Status
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	621-011
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$21,337,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$20,262,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2005
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2010

Summary: USAID support for reproductive health assures that appropriate contraceptives are available to couples who desire them; health workers are appropriately trained; facilities are upgraded to provide quality services; and information, education, and communications are available nationwide. Health and HIV/AIDS programs are closely coordinated to ensure synergies in both. USAID support for vitamin A supplementation - now at 85% coverage for young children - is expected to reach close to universal coverage by 2008, enhancing the dramatic declines in child mortality observed during the last five years. Working with the non-governmental sector, USAID assists in the social marketing of contraceptives and bed nets and is using behavior change communication for key health issues such as malaria prevention and control. The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) aims at increasing bed net coverage to 85% of vulnerable and high risk groups, generalizing the use of new, highly effective anti-malaria drugs and reducing mortality due to malaria by 50%. USAID is taking the lead among donors in Tanzania on preparations for a potential avian flu outbreak.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,862,000 CSH). USAID technical assistance supports nationwide vitamin A and zinc supplementation and salt iodization to reach 85% of the target population. Training at health facilities takes a holistic approach in dealing with a sick child to address a range of basic health needs, including full immunization coverage, nutrition counseling, diarrhea and respiratory infections and appropriate malaria prevention and treatment. Behavior change interventions are increasing demand for health products, such as vitamin A, zinc and bed nets, particularly in underserved areas, so that universal coverage is achieved. Principal contractors and grantees: Academy for Educational Development (AED) (prime), and Helen Keller International (sub).

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$450,000 CSH). USAID is increasing use in health facilities of focused antenatal care practices (e.g., management of malaria and syphilis in pregnancy, distribution of bed nets and, in coordination with HIV/AIDS activities, prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV/AIDS and voluntary counseling and testing). This includes training of service providers throughout the country and integration of focused antenatal care in the curricula of all institutions training nurse midwives. Principal contractors and grantees: Johns Hopkins (JHPIEGO) (prime).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$12,291,000 CSH). The President's Malaria Initiative (PMI) supports the use of insecticide-treated bed nets, increased access to new anti-malaria drugs and indoor residual spraying to control malaria. Disease surveillance systems of the Ministry of Health are going to be strengthened to support the management of avian influenza and other potential viral outbreaks. Activities include upgrading existing laboratory facilities to detect and type viruses and improving notification systems. Principal contractors and grantees: Research Triangle Institute, United Nations Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO), the University of Minnesota, and Management Sciences for Health (primes).

Support Family Planning (\$5,734,000 CSH). In addition to assistance to central Ministry of Health services which support nationwide family planning efforts, USAID works with half of the six Tanzania

zonal training centers to ensure decentralized district providers have the requisite skills in key reproductive and child health areas. USAID support ensures the reliable availability nationwide of short-term contraceptive methods, greater access to permanent methods, and expanded choice through social marketing, faith-based health facilities, the private sector, and the Ministry of Health. Principal contractors and grantees: AED, Pact, EngenderHealth, Opinion Research Corporation (ORC-Macro), the Jane Goodall Institute, and Family Health International (primes).

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$2,375,000 CSH). USAID will continue support for vitamin A supplementation, iodine fortification and zinc supplementation with special focus on hard to reach populations, particularly those in isolated areas. Training in facility-based integrated management of child illnesses will be continued nationwide as well as introduction of community based approaches. New child survival, nutrition and maternal health commodities such as zinc and long-lasting insecticide treated bed nets will be introduced and promoted through social marketing, leading to universal coverage. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$750,000 CSH): USAID will help the Ministry of Health provide full, nationwide coverage of preventive treatment of malaria in pregnant women through pre-service and in-service training and support for effective, focused antenatal care in health facilities. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$12,200,000 CSH): USAID will continue to support malaria control activities and ensure sustainability through direct support for the Ministry of Health. Surveillance activities for avian influenza and other diseases will be enhanced. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006 and the Ministries of Health of Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania.

Support Family Planning (\$4,937,000 CSH). USAID will continue to support regions, districts and communities to achieve greater access to family planning by people at the facility and community levels. USAID will increase access to services by working in over 800 facilities by 2008. The zonal training centers will be used to provide a range of public sector training, for family planning as well as other health program components. USAID will assist the Government of Tanzania with long-term contraceptive planning and will support strengthening and revitalizing the family planning program throughout the country. Access to contraceptive methods will expand as a consequence of training, logistics and management inputs. Community mobilization, social marketing and behavior change communications activities will also promote family planning. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

All family planning assistance agreements will incorporate clauses that implement the President's directive restoring the Mexico City Policy.

Performance and Results: The 2004 Demographic and Health Survey showed dramatic declines in infant and child mortality which can be directly linked to increases in USAID supported child survival interventions in recent years. Contraceptive prevalence reached 20% of all women, an 18% increase since the last national survey in 1999. USAID successfully piloted an integrated logistics system in combining family planning, health and HIV/AIDS commodity distribution and will expand the system nationwide in the next three years. Contraceptive procurement and distribution has improved throughout the country in 2005, resulting in fewer cases of couples not being able to replenish their contraceptives. The President's Malaria Initiative will help Tanzania prevent 120,000 needless malaria deaths a year, mainly in children and pregnant women. By the end of the objective in FY 2010, USAID's support to Tanzania is expected to lead to: contraceptive prevalence increasing to at least 25% of all Tanzanian women; near universal coverage of vitamin A; focused antenatal care that will reduce child mortality a further 30%, to under 80 deaths per 1,000 births, and that 50% of deliveries are made in health institutions (rather than at home). The maternal mortality rate will also be significantly reduced.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tanzania

621-011 Health Status	CSH
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	10,998
Expenditures	165
Through September 30, 2005	
Obligations	10,998
Expenditures	165
Unliquidated	10,833
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	21,337
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006	
Obligations	21,337
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA	
Obligations	20,262
Future Obligations	78,570
Est. Total Cost	131,167

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Tanzania
Program Title:	Incomes Increased
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	621-012
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,149,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$2,186,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2005
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2010

Summary: This objective assists thousands of small farmers to increase their incomes by growing and selling higher value cash crops. Working through producer associations, USAID is developing and expanding market linkages for crops such as coffee, cashews, paprika and other spices, citrus, rice and sugar. These same producer associations are becoming effective advocates for policy changes to support the agricultural sector, particularly the small farmer segment. A shift of processing jobs to rural areas provides more jobs, particularly for women, and higher incomes where people live. USAID's assistance to farmers also includes new techniques and training to improve crop production, address post-harvest issues, promote better marketing practices, and identify and establish links to new and larger markets. The devastating effects of HIV/AIDS on the farming sector are being addressed by targeting families living with AIDS to give them new sources of income.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Economic Policy and Business Environment (\$429,000 DA). USAID is continuing its commodity-by-commodity approach to addressing policy constraints in the agricultural sector. This approach has succeeded in addressing constraints to the coffee and cashew sectors. USAID monitors and facilitates the implementation of policy reforms in these two commodity sectors. Principal contractors and grantees: TechnoServe and Development Alternatives, Inc. (DAI) (primes).

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$860,000 DA). USAID works with small farmers to increase yields of higher value cash crops. An emphasis is also placed on the reduction of post-harvest loss or value-added through processing. Production of high-quality coffee, tree crops, and legumes for export and domestic consumption is emphasized. USAID is implementing a new Global Development Alliance activity in the cashew sector. Attention is going to be given to reviving the processing industry in Tanzania, resulting in greatly expanded value-added processing and in new off-farm employment opportunities for women. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI, TechnoServe, EnterpriseWorks, KickStart, Agricultural Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA), and Catholic Relief Services (CRS) (primes).

Increase Trade and Investment (\$860,000 DA). USAID improves market linkages for targeted agricultural commodities. Concentration continues on cash crops, including coffee, cashews, and spices such as paprika, tea, vegetables, and legumes. USAID assists in facilitating their export, reducing transport costs, and improving quality and processing procedures to meet market demands and specifications. USAID continues to take advantage of business opportunities provided by the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA); particular preference will be given to AGOA-ready sub-sectors (i.e., textiles and handicrafts), but the program could be expanded to include high value horticultural products. Principal contractor and grantees: DAI, TechnoServe, and CRS (primes).

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Economic Policy and the Business Environment (\$436,000 DA). USAID will continue efforts to improve Tanzania's policy and business environment. Where appropriate and on a crop-by-crop basis, USAID will advocate for national standards and fair taxes on agricultural products. USAID will consider

supporting efforts to strengthen the country's sanitary and phyto-sanitary policies and procedures. Given a favorable policy climate towards the introduction of genetically modified crops, USAID may support the development of enabling legislation and help Tanzania undertake first steps, such as field trials. Principal contractor and grantees: TechnoServe (prime), and others to be determined.

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$875,000 DA). USAID expects to continue focusing on the constraints facing farmers in the production of cash crops and to provide technical assistance to develop the capacity of producer organizations. A particular focus will be high-value cash crops with the greatest potential for export, value-added and employment-generating processing, and/or increased foreign exchange earnings. Principal contractors and grantees: DAI, CRS and TechnoServe (primes) and others to be determined.

Increase Trade and Investment (\$875,000 DA). Activities will increasingly be tied to on-going trade and market integration efforts in the East Africa Community, for example, harmonizing trade tariffs in the East Africa region. Particular focus will be given to improve access to U.S. and European markets for Tanzanian agricultural products. USAID plans to continue technical assistance to cashew and coffee producers. Principal contractor and grantees: CRS and TechnoServe (primes) and others to be determined.

Performance and Results: Over the past three years, impressive results have been achieved: increased incomes for small farmers, resulting from improved production and better access to new or strategic markets. This success can largely be attributed to the focus on producer organizations to effectively serve their members. USAID is currently working with over 47,000 farmers (about 25% above FY 2004) and, as a direct result, sales of targeted crops increased to over \$17 million during FY 2005, up from \$10 million in the previous year. These trends are expected to continue. By the completion of this objective in FY 2010, USAID expects to see: agricultural productivity gains of at least \$2-3 million for assisted farmers; employment increases of at least 4,000 jobs, primarily to women; and increases in foreign exchange earnings of \$6 million.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tanzania

621-012 Incomes Increased	DA
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	2,455
Expenditures	3
Through September 30, 2005	
Obligations	2,455
Expenditures	3
Unliquidated	2,452
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	2,149
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006	
Obligations	2,149
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA	
Obligations	2,186
Future Obligations	25,751
Est. Total Cost	32,541

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Tanzania
Program Title:	Environment and Natural Resources
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	621-013
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$3,933,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$4,000,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2005
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2010

Summary: This objective helps achieve a sustainable balance between increasing poor communities' incomes and conserving the environment. Attention focuses on implementation of policies and laws that promote local community empowerment in the management of natural resources. Ten thousand district natural resource officials and citizens will be trained to be protectors of their environment. The program will increase tourism revenues by 15% per year in two of the country's major national parks; contribute to setting aside millions of hectares for conservation management; and involve tens of thousands of rural and coastal inhabitants in launching environmentally sustainable enterprises.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$950,000 DA). Ten producer associations, with a targeted outreach of more than 30,000 individuals, are going to be established to improve livelihoods in targeted ecosystems. The private sector are going to be encouraged to partner with communities organized into these associations in mutually beneficial conservation efforts. The partnerships will demonstrate that improved livelihoods are compatible with sustainable resource use. Income generating activities include large-scale mariculture, crab farming, tourism, honey, cooking oil and other crop production, processing and marketing. Principal contractors and grantees: Agriculture Cooperative Development International/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (ACDI/VOCA), African Wildlife Foundation (AWF), the University of Rhode Island Coastal Resources Center (URI), Africare, and World Wildlife Federation Fund (WWF) (primes).

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$1,275,000 DA). The program promotes local empowerment by expanding conservation activities in community management areas in 13 coastal and seven inland districts. Technical assistance provided by USAID to implement wildlife management area regulations assists local institutions to resolve threats to sustainable resource use over an area of more than 400,000 hectares. Interventions include: training several hundred village game scouts and increasing joint patrols and surveillance to reduce encroachment and poaching; facilitating partnerships between 60,000 local community inhabitants and private sector resource users to foster better land management practices and increase local incomes; and introducing modern technologies, including fuel efficient stoves and fast growing trees, to reduce deforestation in the more than 400,000 hectares of surrounding savannahs and woodlands. Principal contractors and grantees: AWF, Africare, the Jane Goodall Institute, URI and WWF (primes).

Increase Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$708,000 DA). The program addresses soil fertility depletion and the need to expand the cultivation of higher value products involving 5,000 small-scale farmers in target areas. The program plans to initiate or expand activities, including agroforestry, mariculture, beekeeping, fish farming, contour plowing and enhanced planting of specialized grass on steep slopes to control soil erosion. These activities will have direct positive impact on mixed cropping and agroforestry outputs as well as on community health and livelihoods. Outreach programs, agro-forestry demonstration plots and multiplication plots are used to reach a minimum of 30,000 local community beneficiaries. Principal contractors and grantees: Africare, the Jane Goodall Institute, and URI (primes).

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor (\$1,000,000 DA). The program is expanding livelihood opportunities affecting 10,000 women by up to \$1,000 per person a year by: supporting a micro credit program to facilitate the establishment of mariculture enterprises, fish ponds and oil palm producer associations; strengthening market chain linkages for honey, fish, cooking oils and marine products; developing appropriate, easy-to-understand business and craft skills, including vocational skills in carpentry and the manufacture of fuel efficient stoves; and providing technical assistance to train 5,000 villagers in business planning and management. Principal contractors and grantees: URI, ACDI/VOCA, AWF, Africare, the Jane Goodall Institute and WWF (primes).

FY 2007 Program:

Improve Private Sector Competitiveness (\$1,450,000 DA). Activities will focus on overcoming obstacles to competitiveness, the most prominent of which are penetrating regional marketing chains and increasing access to foreign markets. Technical assistance will continue to broaden the exposure of local community entrepreneurs and producer associations to market chain analyses to strengthen their presence in emerging markets. Rising incomes will reinforce local perceptions of the positive relationship between sustainable resource use and improved livelihoods. Principal contractors and grantees: ACDI/VOCA, AWF, URI, Africare and WWF (primes).

Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$300,000 DA). Implementation of activities in the wildlife management areas and target community management areas will be intensified. The program will strengthen efforts in participatory planning. The transfer of business skills will result in business plans that will attract responsible investments in two target areas. Principal contractors and grantees: AWF, Africare, the Jane Goodall Institute, URI and WWF (primes).

Increase in Agricultural Sector Productivity (\$750,000 DA). Target areas under conservation will be provided environmental services to increase agricultural productivity. Mixed cropping and agro-forestry will be adopted in 75% of target communities and will result in increases in crop yields of 25%. Principal contractors and grantees: Africare, the Jane Goodall Institute and URI (primes).

Protect and Increase the Assets and Livelihoods of the Poor (\$1,500,000 DA). With technical assistance to oversee the application of community management policies and laws, land tenure in wildlife management areas will be secured and communities will be able to use land as collateral for loans. Income per capita will have increased on average by \$500 for members of the women's groups, and the membership of producer associations will have increased to 50,000 within the year. Principal contractors and grantees: URI, ACDI/VOCA, AWF, Africare, the Jane Goodall Institute and WWF (primes).

Performance and Results: For several years, an educational awards program has crystallized community interest in environmental and natural resource issues and attracted the participation of more than 400,000 individuals, including students and village youths. USAID has guided the establishment of seven wildlife management areas and added 279,000 hectares to ecosystems under conservation management. Investments in national park management and the construction of modern visitor centers have increased tourist visits by 40% and tourism revenues by 50%. Land under conservation management has increased by 2.8 million hectares, and technical assistance has contributed to the development of a natural resources policy and legislative enabling regime more supportive of conservation. By the completion of this objective in FY 2010, unprecedented opportunities will exist to promote the sustainable use of natural resources by doubling the outreach of conservation business enterprises that have enhanced the livelihoods of more than 50,000 individuals. This new program phase will build on opportunities to conserve natural resources while increasing the incomes of local communities.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tanzania

621-013 Environment and Natural Resources	DA
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	2,258
Expenditures	63
Through September 30, 2005	
Obligations	2,258
Expenditures	63
Unliquidated	2,195
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	3,933
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006	
Obligations	3,933
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA	
Obligations	4,000
Future Obligations	19,945
Est. Total Cost	30,136

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Tanzania
Program Title:	Public Accountability
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	621-014
Status:	Continuing
Planned FY 2006 Obligation:	\$3,085,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2007 Obligation:	\$3,074,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2005
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2010

Summary: USAID's democratic governance program takes an innovative role among donors in working with over 300 Members of Parliament (MPs) and their staffs to ensure that national finances are transparent and effectively used to reduce poverty. This program both focuses the attention of legislative decision-makers on the well-being of ordinary citizens and helps inform citizen groups how to better represent their interests to the Government of Tanzania (GOT) on key concerns such as HIV/AIDS, education, and corruption. The program mentors civic actors to hold the government, particularly Parliament, accountable, and encourages Parliament and civil society to work together on policy development, budgetary allocations, and expenditure and service delivery. By building and promoting strong partnerships between the government, the private sector, and civil society, USAID strengthens the ability of Tanzanians to prevent and eradicate corruption. This program complements the Government of Tanzania's anti-corruption efforts as it seeks to sign a threshold agreement with the Millennium Challenge Corporation that will further anti-corruption efforts. Education is also a major focus of the program, supported by Africa Education Initiative funds. USAID is providing access to education to thousands of girls as well as finding and promoting women leaders as role models for young Tanzanian girls, so that women and girls can be responsible and informed citizens.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2006 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$2,021,000 DA). USAID is providing over 2,000 Zanzibari children, mostly girls, with their first opportunity to attend school. The quality of education is being addressed through in-service training of over 100 secondary and 200 pre-primary school teachers. By expanding literacy and other basic skills, these children are becoming better-informed citizens over time. In FY 2006, over 350 community members will be involved in school management committees, and 35 pre-primary schools and 11 teacher centers will be equipped. Continued partnering with existing public and private institutions on the predominantly Muslim islands is fostering an increase in resources, support, and accountability so that youth benefit from better education. Principal contractors and grantees: Aga Khan Foundation/Tanzania (prime).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$514,000 DA). Six Tanzanian civil society networks are going to be supported in advocating policy change(s) to hold government more accountable and transparent in its expenditures for public service delivery. The networks bring together over 30 individual non-governmental organizations with more than 4,000 members. They are mentored to advocate collectively for increased social benefits for traditionally marginalized groups like pastoralists, girls and expectant mothers, people living with HIV/AIDS, and small farmers and fishermen. These networks monitor local government's public financial management and public service delivery as the first line of attack against corruption. The media is partnering with the non-governmental organizations to convey their findings to the public through radio or print. Principal contractors and grantees: Pact (prime).

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework (\$550,000 DA). USAID is focusing assistance on building the newly elected Parliament's abilities in financial oversight and law-making. The program focuses on building the capacity of over 300 members of Parliament and over 40 civil servants within Parliament who work most closely on budget issues and policy areas related to USAID's priority areas

(health and HIV/AIDS, education, economic growth and the environment). Emphasis is going to be placed on women parliamentarians so they become part of the decision-making process in the traditionally male-dominated legislature. USAID is preparing Members of Parliament for more effective roles in the budgetary process and management oversight of public finance. Principal contractors and grantees: State University of New York (SUNY) (prime).

FY 2007 Program:

Achieve Equitable Access to Quality Basic Education (\$2,000,000 DA). Funding will maintain enrollment of disadvantaged children in basic education, teacher preparation, and community participation. Geographic scope will continue on Zanzibar. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Promote And Support Anti-Corruption Reforms (\$500,000 DA). USAID will support civil society to partner with local authorities and Parliament in providing oversight of distribution and use of public resources at the district-level. Principal contractors and grantees: Planning and Development Collaborative (PADCO) (prime).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$264,000 DA). Four to six civil society networks will be mentored to successfully advocate for key social issues will continue. Targeted training for key non-governmental organizations and the media to engage in public expenditure oversight at selected districts will continue. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Strengthen the Legislative Function/Legal Framework (\$310,000 DA). Parliamentarians will be mentored on how to run a public hearing to gather expectations from their constituents. Committee hearings will be designed to allow advocates to address the Parliamentarians on issues of gender equity, maternal health, people living with HIV/AIDS, and the rights of marginalized communities. Principal contractors and grantees: Same as FY 2006.

Performance and Results: Due to interventions by USAID, citizen groups are now able to represent their interests to the GOT on key concerns such as HIV/AIDS, education, and trafficking in persons. This is a revolutionary shift, considering Tanzania's socialist legacy that discouraged discussion and dissension. Together, two USAID-supported groups were able to brief all presidential candidates on HIV/AIDS to ensure its incorporation into political platforms. Citizen participation was highlighted in the education activity where for the first time community members are actively managing schools and overseeing educational expenditures. The anti-corruption activity publicly launched its web-based expenditure-tracking tool during this year - the first website of its kind in Africa. By program completion in FY 2010, Parliament will be more effective with civil society to ensure public accountability. Local government authorities will collaborate with civil society to promote transparent public service delivery and to share financial performance information. At least 30 journalists will be trained to report on public expenditures. This innovative approach complements the expected Millennium Challenge Account Threshold Country Program focus on anti-corruption in Tanzania.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tanzania

	DA	ESF
621-014 Public Accountability		
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	4,104	300
Expenditures	138	0
Through September 30, 2005		
Obligations	4,104	300
Expenditures	138	0
Unliquidated	3,966	300
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	3,085	0
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2006		
Obligations	3,085	0
Proposed Fiscal Year 2007 NOA		
Obligations	3,074	0
Future Obligations	9,869	0
Est. Total Cost	20,132	300