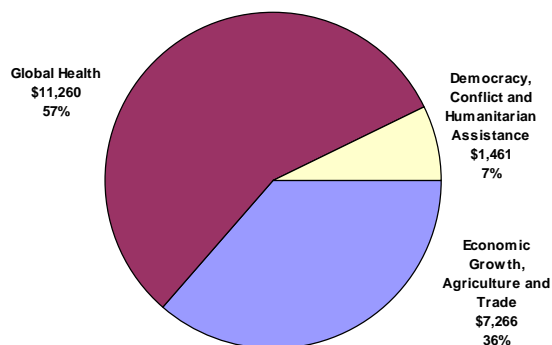
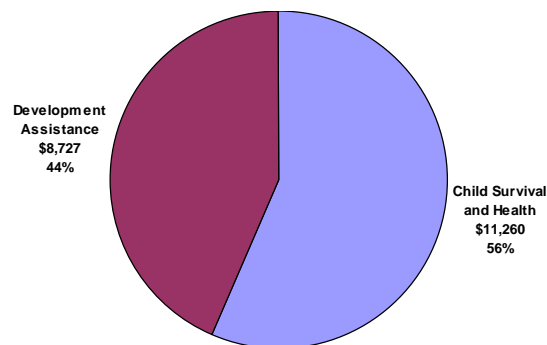


Tanzania

FY 2006 Assistance by Sector



FY 2006 Assistance by Account



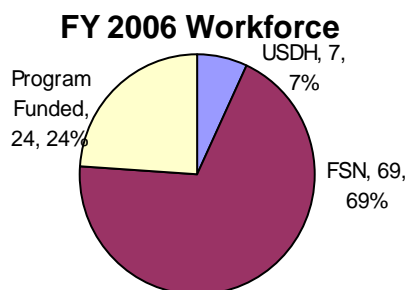
Objectives and Budget

Objective	SO Number	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Family Health and HIV Prevention	621-001	23,000		
Democracy and Governance	621-003	3,389		
Natural Resource Management	621-008	2,845		
Economic Growth	621-009	1,889		
Health Status	621-011		12,150	11,160
Incomes Increased	621-012		1,965	2,951
Environment and Natural Resources	621-013		2,233	2,700
Public Accountability	621-014		3,689	2,926
Program Support	621-015		125	250
Total (in thousands of dollars)		31,123	20,162	19,987

Excludes P.L. 480. See Program Annex.

Administrative Expenses and Workforce

Administrative Expenses	FY 2004	FY 2005	FY 2006
Mission Allocation	3,735	3,494	3,581
USDH Salaries & Benefits	1,107	1,020	1,042
Program Funds	1,235	1,865	1,865
Total (in thousands of dollars)	6,077	6,379	6,488



Mission Director: Doug Sheldon - Acting

Tanzania

The Development Challenge: Since independence in 1961, Tanzania has stood out as one of the few stable countries in east and southern Africa. Tanzania plays a constructive role among its neighbors by hosting hundreds of thousands of refugees and leading efforts to resolve regional conflicts peacefully. Following decades of one-party socialism and economic stagnation, Tanzania embarked on a fundamental political and economic transformation in the early 1990s. The nation's first multi-party elections were held in 1995 and subsequent elections occurred in 2000. Since 1999, the Government of Tanzania (GOT) has been undertaking its National Framework on Good Governance in an attempt to enhance public participation and improve governmental accountability. An anti-corruption bill is currently being discussed. Tanzania has made major strides in converting to a market economy, institutionalizing reforms that are controlling inflation and deficit spending, increasing investment, and privatizing public enterprises. Tanzania's annual gross domestic product grew 5.6% in 2003 and sustains annual economic growth rates among the best in sub-Saharan Africa. Tanzania was one of the first countries in the world to qualify for debt relief under Heavily Indebted Poor Country (HIPC). Recently, Tanzania qualified as a Millennium Challenge Account Threshold country.

However, its political and economic development is impeded by several harsh realities: high rates of infectious disease such as HIV/AIDS; unsustainable natural resource exploitation; structural obstacles to higher economic growth; institutional and human capacity limitations; corruption; a fragile democracy with no credible opposition to the ruling party on Tanzania's mainland; and struggling democracy in Zanzibar. The 2004 United Nations Development Program Human Development Index ranked Tanzania 162 out of 175 countries. The World Bank estimates Tanzania's 2004 per capita income at \$280. Women's income levels are 50% lower than that of men. Sixty percent of Tanzanian women are estimated to live in poverty. Roughly half the population of 35 million subsists on less than \$0.65 per day, with 40% of Tanzanians unable to meet their basic daily needs. Only 76% of adults are literate. Although primary school is free and mandatory, the current enrollment rate is 87.4% and is roughly equal between boys and girls. Of the 5.3% of students enrolled in secondary school, 46% are female. Life expectancy is 44 years and falling, while the infant mortality rate is 99 per 1,000 and rising. These phenomena are largely attributable to a national HIV/AIDS infection rate of 7%. Tanzania is approaching a critical period in its transition to democratic governance. In October 2005, general elections will test the durability of the electoral process and institutions of democratic governance, particularly as it relates to Zanzibar.

U.S. interests in Tanzania are two-fold. First, Tanzania plays a constructive role among its East and Central African neighbors in leading efforts to resolve regional conflicts peacefully and hosting approximately 400,000 documented refugees. Second, Tanzania is a key ally in combating terrorism. In a volatile region, it is a stable country progressing on a path of democratic governance and market-based economic reform and growth and offering avenues for outreach to a large Muslim population.

The USAID Program: USAID assistance helps Tanzania tackle its most compelling development challenges: improving public health and curtailing the spread of HIV/AIDS; increasing income-generating opportunities for small farmers; enabling market reforms; conserving biodiversity; and creating capacity for effective governance and strengthened civil society. In FY 2005, USAID will initiate a new country strategy for Tanzania that builds on the successes achieved under the previous strategy. While funding will continue to be directed to the same sectors, some shifts in program emphasis will occur. Under the new strategy, FY 2005 funds will ensure people-level improvements in Tanzania's economic status through increased private sector-led economic growth and competitiveness in agriculture. In addition, funds will also help to halt the deterioration of the health status and help to contain the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Environmental program funds in FY 2005 will support continuing conservation and sustainable natural resource utilization efforts by the central government and local communities. The governance program will focus on governmental accountability. Increased community participation in the management of and benefits from natural resources will be a funding priority. Expanding rural income opportunities and improving food security through more competitive agriculture-based enterprise and trade will feature prominently. Under the Africa Education Initiative, Tanzania receives funding for in-service teacher training. USAID is ensuring that cross-cutting themes (e.g., gender, public-private partnerships, governance and information and communication technology) are fully integrated in the

entire program.

Other Program Elements: Centrally managed USAID funds from The Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunization help Tanzania develop sustainable immunization programs. Regional Africa programs support the Commonwealth Regional Health Community Secretariat to promote policy reform and dialogue with members of the British Commonwealth countries in Africa. Also, regional Africa programs support a trade expansion activity that focuses on making the region more competitive in world markets. The Global Conservation Program supports Tanzanian biodiversity conservation efforts in Northern Tanzania and along the Rufiji-Kilwa-Songosongo seascape. The Famine Early Warning System, managed by USAID in Washington, furnishes food availability information to the GOT.

Tanzania is a focus country under the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief. FY 2005 funding will be provided from the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative under the policy direction of the U.S. Global AIDS coordinator. The FY 2006 HIV/AIDS request for this country is contained in the Global HIV/AIDS Initiative account justification. For further details please see the Department of State FY 2006 Congressional Budget Justification.

Other Donors: Japan (agriculture, transport) and the United Kingdom (public sector finance, agriculture) are Tanzania's first and second largest bilateral partners, together providing more than one-third of bilateral assistance. Other bilateral donors include Denmark (health); Sweden (information technology, wildlife); Germany (information technology, wildlife, health); Norway (energy); and the Netherlands (rural development, health). USAID has been the lead bilateral donor of HIV/AIDS and for wildlife and coastal resource management. USAID activities in health, governance and civil society attract contributions from several bilateral donors. Multilateral donors include the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, which provide over 50% of all multilateral financing; the United Nations agencies; the African Development Bank (rural and micro enterprises) and the European Union (rural roads, basic education). The donor-created Independent Monitoring Group in Tanzania periodically assesses coordination and the donor relationship with the GOT, and recommends improvements.

Tanzania PROGRAM SUMMARY

(in thousands of dollars)

Accounts	FY 2003 Actual	FY 2004 Actual	FY 2005 Current	FY 2006 Request
Child Survival and Health Programs Fund	25,040	23,000	12,200	11,260
Development Assistance	12,769	7,523	7,962	8,727
Economic Support Fund	800	600	0	0
PL 480 Title II	22,534	18,189	3,548	0
Total Program Funds	61,143	49,312	23,710	19,987

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE SUMMARY

621-001 Family Health and HIV Prevention				
CSH	25,040	23,000	0	0
ESF	500	0	0	0
621-003 Democracy and Governance				
DA	3,846	3,089	0	0
ESF	0	300	0	0
621-008 Natural Resource Management				
DA	3,910	2,545	0	0
ESF	300	300	0	0
621-009 Economic Growth				
DA	5,013	1,889	0	0
621-011 Health Status				
CSH	0	0	12,150	11,160
621-012 Incomes Increased				
DA	0	0	1,965	2,951
621-013 Environment and Natural Resources				
DA	0	0	2,233	2,700
621-014 Public Accountability				
DA	0	0	3,689	2,926
621-015 Program Support				
CSH	0	0	50	100
DA	0	0	75	150

Mission Director,
Doug Sheldon - Acting

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Tanzania
Program Title:	Health Status
Pillar:	Global Health
Strategic Objective:	621-011
Status:	New in FY 2005
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$12,150,000 CSH
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$11,160,000 CSH
Year of Initial Obligation:	2005
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2014

Summary: USAID funds public sector reproductive and child health and infectious disease surveillance and response activities under the Tanzania Ministry of Health (MOH) including: immunization; Vitamin A supplementation; management of syphilis and malaria in pregnancy; reproductive health and family planning services, with emphasis on training providers for long-term and permanent methods (LPTM); and strengthening Integrated Disease Surveillance and Response (IDSR). Health activities in the voluntary sector are social marketing of condoms, oral contraceptives, insecticide-treated bednets, and behavior change communication.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$9,300,000 CSH). USAID will work with three Tanzanian Zonal Training Centers to ensure district providers have the requisite skills in key reproductive and child health (RCH) areas. To increase access to quality long-term and permanent methods of contraception and reproductive health and family planning services in selected hospitals with particular emphasis on 10 regions which include over half the population of Tanzania, USAID will fund community mobilization, training, and social marketing interventions. USAID's partnership with the MOH will continue to strengthen its capacity to lead RCH activities with particular emphasis on improving contraceptive commodity security. USAID technical assistance will support Vitamin A and zinc supplementation and salt iodization. For child survival, USAID will continue to increase use in health facilities of focused ante-natal care (FANC) practices (i.e., management of malaria and syphilis in pregnancy), training of service providers in target regions, and integration of FANC in the pre-service curricula of nurse midwives training institutions with support to the MOH. USAID will work with district and council health teams to strengthen perinatal service delivery and capitalize on ongoing efforts for the prevention of mother to child transmission of HIV. USAID will support behavioral change interventions to increase awareness of RCH products and services including socially marketed oral contraceptives. USAID-funded data for decision making activities include collection, dissemination and use of the 2002 Census, 2003-2004 Tanzania HIV Indicators Survey (THIS), and 2004-2005 Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) data. Principal contractors and grantees are Zonal Training Centers in Arusha, Iringa, and Kigoma; Academy for Educational Development (AED)(prime), Pact (prime), John Snow, Inc.(JSI)(prime), JHPIEGO (an affiliate of Johns Hopkins University), Helen Keller International (prime), Johns Hopkins University (JHU)(prime), EngenderHealth (prime), and Opinion Research Corporation (ORC-Macro) (prime).

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$2,850,000 CSH). USAID will support the completion of the National Institute of Medical Research's (NIMR) current phase of infectious disease surveillance and response by expanding its geographic coverage. An assessment of lessons learned, best practices, and recommendations will be completed in 2005 to assist the Government of Tanzania, through the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria, to bring the program to scale. Principal contractors and grantees are Abt Associates (prime) and NIMR (prime).

FY 2006 Program: Improve Maternal Health and Nutrition (\$9,300,000 CSH). USAID anticipates expanding its district-level services in three Zonal Training Centers and increasing support for LPTM and reproductive health and family planning services. USAID will shift resources from central MOH offices to

regions, districts, and communities to achieve greater impact on people and communities at the grass roots. USAID will roll out its integrated logistics system, assuring greater access to basic health commodities. The Contraceptive Security Committee, a partnership with the Tanzanian Reproductive and Child Health Services (RCHS) of the Ministry of Health, JSI, the World Bank, United Nations and other partners will address long-term needs and identify resources to meet them so that a full range of contraceptive supplies and services are available to clients. USAID plans to support national dissemination and application of data relevant to programs and policies such as the 2002 Census, 2004-2005 DHS, 2004-2005 THIS, and baseline and special surveys (Vitamin A, vasectomy use, etc.) and attempt to assess the impact of programs on fertility and mortality. Funding is also planned to develop new approaches which augment impact of family planning and child survival programs, and to promote maternal health. Implementers are the same as stated above.

Prevent and Control Infectious Diseases of Major Importance (\$1,860,000 CSH). USAID will follow up on recommendations emerging from the NIMR program evaluation to be completed in 2005. Ways of strengthening malaria prevention and treatment will receive special attention. Implementers are the same as stated above.

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

Performance and Results: Contraceptive prevalence reached 19.4% in 2003 - 2004, increasing 24% since the last national survey in 1999 and exceeding USAID's target of 18%. Condom sales of 36.3 million exceeded targets by almost 2% even with supply limitations. Together with the MOH, USAID is piloting the integrated logistics system and training over 500 MOH staff to upgrade the logistics system in two regions. Through organizing with the MOH, key partners, a contraceptive commodity security committee and reviewing drug stock-out surveys, USAID has identified logistics priorities for contraceptive commodity security. New project initiatives to involve men as partners in reproductive health have had promising results such as increased use of vasectomy. Immunization for measles and polio and Vitamin A supplementation reached over 80% national coverage of targeted children. By program completion, stronger national systems will support improved and decentralized delivery of health and HIV/AIDS services, and public-private partnerships. This will enable USAID to exceed its targets for increased use of these services.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tanzania

621-011 Health Status	CSH
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	12,150
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	12,150
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	11,160
Future Obligations	78,570
Est. Total Cost	101,880

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Tanzania
Program Title:	Incomes Increased
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	621-012
Status:	New in FY 2005
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$1,965,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,951,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2005
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2014

Summary: USAID's economic growth program will use a range of program interventions to increase rural incomes through improved agricultural productivity and market access. It will expand smallholder productivity through better cultivation techniques, inputs, and technologies. The program will improve market linkages for the sale of products, and increase local, regional, and international trade of agricultural commodities through marketing partnerships, policy reforms to ease trade barriers, and matchmaking of producers and agricultural processors and buyers. Most of these efforts will center on producer organizations, improving their ability and effectiveness in carrying out these services for their members.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$900,000 DA). USAID will build on the accomplishments of the previous strategic objective (SO) to increase the sale and trade of specific commodities - internally, regionally, and in export markets. At the national level, USAID will continue to encourage the Government of Tanzania (GOT) to reduce trade barriers - such as high tax rates on export commodities - to the profitable export of targeted commodities. USAID's successful work to increase exports of specialty coffee to niche markets by helping improve the quality and yield of Tanzania's coffee harvest will continue. USAID will support activities not only to improve cashew quality to increase export sales, but also to increase cashew processing in Tanzania. In addition, USAID will identify new agricultural sub-sectors that demonstrate export potential. Commodities such as tea and citrus fruit will be examined. USAID will fund a pilot effort to help Tanzania make more effective use of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). The pilot activities will include the development of AGOA strategy, capacity building in product quality, marketing, pricing, business and managerial skills, utilization of new technologies and process control and trade promotion activities. Principal contractors and grantees are: Development Alternatives, Inc. (prime) and TechnoServe (prime).

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$1,065,000 DA). USAID will continue to support work through producer organizations to increase the quantity and quality of agricultural products in Tanzania. USAID will support efforts to introduce farmers to better production and processing technologies and to the use and application of improved seed. Such efforts will make Tanzanian agriculture more competitive in markets - both national and international markets. Yields have already markedly increased in coffee, onions, citrus; USAID will investigate additional commodities that can meet quality standards for export such as tea. USAID will begin to scale-up work with other high-value traditional exports whose policy climates are favorable. USAID will also continue its work with improved irrigation technologies. Access to irrigation allows smallholder farmers the opportunity to plant crops throughout the year. Further, in some commodities - such as fruit trees - medium-term investments will be made to enable farmers to become and remain economically competitive. USAID will continue its efforts to expand tree nurseries - such as citrus and timber trees - to build infrastructure, which will guarantee better yields and incomes for our client farmers over the short and long term. Principal contractors and grantees are: Development Alternatives, Inc. (prime), TechnoServe (prime), EnterpriseWorks (prime), ApproTEC (prime), and Agricultural Cooperative Development International (ACDI)/Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance (VOCA) (prime).

FY 2006 Program: Increase Participation in Global Trade and Investment (\$1,730,000 DA). As USAID's efforts in existing commodities such as coffee, paprika, and oranges show sustained success and as more producer organizations are brought into the program, USAID plans to add additional high-potential crops. USAID will continue to advocate and support the standardization and the enforcement at the local level on limits to taxes on the transportation of agricultural products. This will help to make the pricing of Tanzanian products more competitive. Mature and effective producer organizations will serve as effective advocates for the reduction of trade barriers, helping regional and international trade of agricultural products. Coffee and cashew exports may be focus areas, helping to create additional market linkages and to streamline exporting procedures and regularized taxes and fees. When identifying and working with horticulture or another high potential sub-sectors for export, USAID may utilize services from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal Plant Health Inspection Service Technical Advisors. Implementers are the same as stated above, although new implementers could also be identified.

Increase Agricultural Productivity (\$1,221,000 DA). USAID will continue working to improve the yields and quality of commodities for internal and external markets. USAID may consider expanding the program by adding a new commodity, a new region, or an increased number of targeted producers. Credit has been identified as a key constraint to the purchase of inputs necessary to increase production in Tanzania. USAID will explore more direct linkages to credit organizations, such as formal associations with producer organizations. Given sufficient resources, we may work with local and regional research and extension institutions in order to increase USAID's capacity to reach producers and to institutionalize improved production techniques. USAID's work with appropriate technology, such as irrigation, may continue and mature, establishing additional production facilities and marketing linkages throughout the country. Finally, USAID will explore an additional Global Development Alliance public-private partnership project to further leverage our resources, possibly in the cashew sector. Implementers are the same as stated above, although new implementers could also be identified.

Performance and Results: Ongoing activities, carried out under the previous strategic objective, are showing impressive results. Smallholder farmers are increasing their production and selling more in local and international markets. The current program builds on the success of our previous work, including the Rural Roads activity, which ended in 2004. Through this activity, USAID rehabilitated over 1,865 kilometers of rural roads in the Southern Highlands - the current focus area. Three of USAID's partner organizations are utilizing these improved transportation links to help small producers market their crops. USAID is now working with over 39,000 producers (including nearly 7,000 women), almost doubling the amount of participants in the year. USAID's support to an association of smallholder coffee farmers resulted in increased sales of over \$1.1 million (a 47% increase over the previous year). In part, this was due to increases in the quality of coffee produced, which commanded a 65% premium over average regional prices. Overall, sales by USAID-supported farmers have increased over \$5 million during the past year, a 375% increase. As a result of USAID support to the appropriate technology sector, private manufacturers expanded their sales of locally manufactured water pumps, which increased average incomes over 200% for these families. This is improving farm irrigation infrastructure.

By program completion, farmers in Tanzania will have stronger professional organizations and associations that can help provide members economy of scale, access to technical information, and financial resources. The country will see an increase in regional and international trade due to the increases in the production of farm products that meet regional and international standards for quality and food safety. In addition, Tanzanian farmers will be supported by an improved national policy environment that enhances their competitive advantage in the international marketplace.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tanzania

621-012 Incomes Increased	DA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	1,965
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	1,965
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	2,951
Future Obligations	25,751
Est. Total Cost	30,667

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Tanzania
Program Title:	Environment and Natural Resources
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	621-013
Status:	New in FY 2005
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$2,233,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,700,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2005
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2014

Summary: The Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) strategic objective will build on the foundation and opportunities of the prior program by increasing its focus on the improvement of rural livelihoods, while retaining biodiversity conservation as its core objective. The rationale for the program rests on the link between environment and rural poverty alleviation. Balancing the needs of natural resource conservation and the pressure on the same resources for both local and national economic growth is the principal challenge of the SO. The current program has set the stage for managing an appropriate balance, through policy and legislative reform, capacity strengthening, and pilot activities. USAID investments will continue in these key areas, moving Tanzania further towards achieving and maintaining that balance, while accomplishing significant results in the areas of biodiversity conservation and improved livelihoods.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,233,000 DA). The USAID program will address the conservation of targeted landscapes and seascapes by building on the foundation established in the old objective--community-based conservation on terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems and on coastal and marine ecosystems. Conservation of coastal and marine biodiversity and improved well-being of rural and coastal communities will be achieved through implementation of the National Integrated Coastal Environment Management Strategy. The program will focus on the coastal seascapes in the Pangani, Bagamoyo and Mkuranga districts, encompassing the river basins of the Wami and Rufiji Rivers. USAID will support local actions that promote sustainable coastal and marine resources management through co-management for near-shore fishery areas, small-scale enterprise development, marine culture and coastal tourism.

USAID will support programs for terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems that are directed at community-based conservation in pilot wildlife management areas (WMAs) and other natural resources management areas. Program implementation will focus on environmental education programs centered on social mobilization, environmental education material development, and dissemination and outreach through the successful Environmental Award Scheme program. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Improve Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Biodiversity Conservation (\$2,700,000 DA). USAID will continue to support conservation efforts of terrestrial and freshwater, and coastal and marine ecosystems, with a focus on improving the livelihoods of rural and coastal communities. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: The old strategic objective achieved notable success in the areas of environmental policy, conservation management, and outreach in FY 2004. Parliament recently approved the Environmental Bill that was developed in partnership between government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Once enacted, this legislation will enable rural communities to manage and benefit financially from the natural resources under their village tenure. The Bill also promotes the concept of devolved land-use planning from the central government to local government

authorities, thereby giving municipal executives greater responsibility and accountability to their constituents. Through training and capacity building, USAID was able to support the placement of an additional 620,000 hectares of land under conservation management, demonstrating the local communities' increased commitment to engage in and fully participate in community-based conservation. In the area of outreach, environmental education initiatives expanded to seven new districts, reaching an additional 350,000 citizens who are now more aware of environmental conservation practices.

By program completion, the framework for conservation and management of Tanzania's biological diversity and improved livelihoods of local communities will be in place. A broad range of stakeholders including the central and local governments, local communities, private enterprises, and international NGOs will be poised to participate in conservation and sustainable utilization efforts, and share equitably in the benefits. Livelihoods will be enhanced through increased investment in biodiversity-based economic opportunities and business ventures. The contribution of biodiversity to Tanzania's gross domestic product will grow, along with incentives and resources to conserve Tanzania's valuable natural resource base.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tanzania

621-013 Environment and Natural Resources	DA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	2,233
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	2,233
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	2,700
Future Obligations	19,945
Est. Total Cost	24,878

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Tanzania
Program Title:	Public Accountability
Pillar:	Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance
Strategic Objective:	621-014
Status:	New in FY 2005
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$3,689,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$2,926,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2005
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2014

Summary: USAID's democracy and governance program in Tanzania is based on the understanding that improved accountability is a critical step toward a more competitive democratic process in Tanzania. This is not only a basic element of democratic governance, but an essential condition for the creation and implementation of effective and responsive development strategies and policies. The program promotes increased public accountability in governance at both the national and local level. It highlights the role of civil society in governance, thereby enhancing governmental accountability with an emphasis on public finance. The program also supports the various actors who have the power to hold the government accountable, notably Parliament and civil society, to work together on policy development, budgetary allocations, and expenditure and service delivery. USAID recognizes the relationship between an educated populace and strong civic participation. To improve the educational infrastructure in Zanzibar, the program supports basic education initiatives at the primary and secondary school levels.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$875,000 DA). USAID will concentrate assistance to Parliament, specifically on its role in financial and policy oversight. The program will focus on building the capacity of committees and officials within Parliament that work most closely on budget issues, as well as those that cover key policy areas such as health and HIV/AIDS, the environment, and education, which correspond to other elements of the USAID/Tanzania program. Technical assistance to Parliament - such as developing best practice guides on effective Committee research, increasing access to research materials and services, piloting an internship program, and mentoring for new women Parliamentarians - will be targeted to improve its effectiveness in lawmaking and oversight, as well as to increase Parliament's role in fighting corruption and monitoring poverty reduction. Principal contractor: State University of New York (prime).

Strengthen Civil Society (\$600,000 DA). Capacity-building activities, such as leadership mentoring, financial management training, and organizational strengthening, will target 39 Tanzanian non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and 16 business associations involved in advocacy for policy change. This will include specialized mentoring and training in advocacy, monitoring of public financial management, and public service delivery. These activities will facilitate the creation and operation of effective NGO advocacy networks. Technical support, such as policy briefs and facilitation skills development, will be targeted to the NGO Policy Forum and NGO Council to advocate for additional changes to the current NGO Act. Principal contractor: Pact (prime).

Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$2,214,000 DA). USAID will continue to support basic education reforms to improve the quality of teaching and the environment for learning from primary through secondary school on Zanzibar's two main islands by working with the predominantly Muslim communities and government from the pre-school to the secondary level. The program will improve government mentoring and training capacities and education exchange programs, support communities in school management, strengthen teacher skills (through in-service teacher training), promote participation of local civil society organizations in the education system, and equip classrooms. Special emphasis will aim to improve educational access for children with disabilities and girls. Principal grantees: to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Strengthen Democratic National Governance Institutions (\$826,000 DA). USAID plans to fund constituency outreach activities for Members of Parliament (MPs) and efforts to enhance the public's understanding of Parliament. Funding is expected to continue to prepare MPs to play a greater role in the budgetary process and management oversight of public finance. Principal contractor: same as stated above.

Strengthen Civil Society (\$600,000 DA). Capacity-building activities for advocacy will continue. Targeted training for key NGO partners to engage in public expenditure oversight at the local (district and village) level will commence. Principal grantees and contractors: to be determined.

Improve the Quality of Basic Education (\$1,500,000 DA). USAID will continue to advance quality learning through in-service training of teachers and community school management committees in Zanzibar, and equipping classrooms. By continued partnering with existing public and private institutions, the program will foster an increase in resources, support, and accountability. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: Notable progress to date has been in four major areas. First, Parliament recently approved the Environmental Bill that was developed in partnership between the government and NGOs. This Bill enables rural communities to manage and benefit financially from the natural resources under their village tenure. The Bill also promotes devolved land-use planning from the central government to local government authorities, thereby giving municipal executives greater responsibility and accountability to their constituents. Secondly, the HIV/AIDS Omnibus Legislation, developed in partnership between civil society and the government, was finalized and is being reviewed prior to Parliamentary approval. The Omnibus legislation promotes the concept of equality for people living with HIV/AIDS, and reduces the stigma linked with the disease. Third, in the fight against corruption, the government recently dissolved the Central Tender Board for a new Public Procurement Regulatory Authority. Fourth, the capacity of 32 out of 40 partner NGOs to advocate successfully to the government on critical policy issues such as children's rights and public expenditure reforms has been increased significantly. A prime example of successful advocacy is the recently banned practice of female genital mutilation. Young girls can now come of age using a new ceremony that does not put their lives at risk. In addition, the first-ever civil society organization exhibition was showcased at the National Assembly and enabled legislators to publicly liaise directly with representatives from civil society on a variety of important issues.

By program completion, the Parliament will be a more effective and representative lawmaking institution that is more proactive in legislating for public accountability in partnership with civil society. This will result in a closer partnership between civil society and the representative branch in developing legislation more responsive to civic concerns. Local government authorities will be more proactive in working with civil society to promote transparent public service delivery.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tanzania

621-014 Public Accountability	DA
Through September 30, 2003	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Fiscal Year 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Through September 30, 2004	
Obligations	0
Expenditures	0
Unliquidated	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds	
Obligations	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA	
Obligations	3,689
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005	
Obligations	3,689
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA	
Obligations	2,926
Future Obligations	9,869
Est. Total Cost	16,484

Data Sheet

USAID Mission:	Tanzania
Program Title:	Program Support
Pillar:	Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade
Strategic Objective:	621-015
Status:	Program Support Objective
Planned FY 2005 Obligation:	\$50,000 CSH; \$75,000 DA
Prior Year Unobligated:	\$0
Proposed FY 2006 Obligation:	\$100,000 CSH; \$150,000 DA
Year of Initial Obligation:	2005
Estimated Year of Final Obligation:	2014

Summary: This Program Support Objective (PSO) is an innovative approach to coordinate and integrate crosscutting themes and tools throughout the Mission's Strategic Objectives. Themes include gender, governance, and HIV/AIDS; and tools include information and communications technologies (ICT), public-private alliances, and capacity building. The Mission will conduct targeted studies to determine the best opportunities for synergy within the objectives. The outcomes will help inform programming decisions offered by the selected themes and tools. PSO activities include technical support, training, and evaluation. The end result will be improved program integration that will add value to the development results of the Mission's five core objectives.

Inputs, Outputs, Activities:

FY 2005 Program: Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (energy, ICT, telecommunications, transportation, power, irrigation, schools and health clinics) (\$75,000 DA). USAID will provide technical support, training and evaluation in cross-program activities such as gender and governance mainstreaming, ICT pilots, and capacity building, and will support cross-program studies to staff. Principal contractors and grantees are: to be determined.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$50,000 CSH). USAID will integrate health and nutrition considerations into the design and implementation of the Mission's SOs and provide technical support to other Mission SOs. Funds will also support cross-program studies and staff. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

FY 2006 Program: Expand and Improve Access to Economic and Social Infrastructure (energy, ICT, telecommunications, transportation, power, irrigation, schools and health clinics) (\$150,000 DA). USAID plans to support cross-program activities to achieve the goals of the core program to deepen impact. USAID will support cross-cutting program studies and staff. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Improve Child Survival, Health and Nutrition (\$100,000 CSH). USAID plans to integrate health and nutrition considerations into the design and implementation of the Mission's SO programs and will provide technical support to other Mission SOs. USAID will also support cross-program studies and staff. Principal contractors and grantees: to be determined.

Performance and Results: The Program Support Objective is new in FY 2005. PSO results will be visible through and attributed to USAID core technical programs.

US Financing in Thousands of Dollars

Tanzania

	CSH	DA
621-015 Program Support		
Through September 30, 2003		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Fiscal Year 2004		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Through September 30, 2004		
Obligations	0	0
Expenditures	0	0
Unliquidated	0	0
Prior Year Unobligated Funds		
Obligations	0	0
Planned Fiscal Year 2005 NOA		
Obligations	50	75
Total Planned Fiscal Year 2005		
Obligations	50	75
Proposed Fiscal Year 2006 NOA		
Obligations	100	150
Future Obligations	880	1,495
Est. Total Cost	1,030	1,720