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FY 82

TANZANIA

BEST AVAILABLE

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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20523

UNCLASSIFIED

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

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Long Range Plan Narrative

Introduction

The nature of U.S. economic assistance in Tanzania in the early 1980's will likely require an AID Mission with a relatively higher staff-to-funding ratio than is the case for programs in Latin America and parts of Asia where host government institutions are able to perform much of the planning, implementation and evaluation function, the programming and managing of U.S. resource transfers in Tanzania falls more fully on in-country AID staff. Traditionally, the program in Tanzania has been characterized by numerous, relatively small technical assistance projects many of which operated at several sites liberally dispursed throughout the rural countryside. While it is our intention to reduce the numbers of small projects in favor of fewer, larger projects, and to focus our resources on a more limited set of problems, the inertia of the present program, the time required to transform a substantial share of our assistance to non-project modes, and the continuing need to provide considerable technical oversight and support to the Tanzanian Government require that for the next five years the U.S. Direct Hire staff be sustained between 25-28 persons.

The Mission is presently in the final stages of bringing together the skills necessary to manage our present diversified portifolio of activities. By early FY 1981 we will have achieved our full staffing level of 28 DH personnel. Thereafter, adjustments will be made within that number, as the focus of the program itself is adjusted. The mix of skills required will be determined by the nature and magnitude of the program and by the structural imperatives of the Tanzanian situation in which we will continue to operate.

Numerous problems encountered in recent years in implementing our medium-sized technical assistance and food assistance programs in Tanzania has required installation of a system of closer, more complete project supervision by direct hire project managers than may be necessary in some AID programs elsewhere. Particularly intractable problems in developing a procurement system which can operate both to satisfy U.S. Government regulations and to provide an optimum "fit" of commodities and services for the Tanzanian Government's own particular circumstances has required that the Mission add a full-time supply advisor to its compliment. A similar requirement has emerged for direct hire, in-country engineering skills.

PART I: Relationship Between FY 1982 AAPL and the Workforce Planning Level

Our FY 1982 Workforce Planning Level is 28 U.S. Direct Hire and 32 Foreign National Direct Hire. We anticipate being able to manage our FY 1982 program at the AAPL level (and also at the BIG AAPL level) within this personnel ceiling. Virtually all of the FY 1982 program will be composed of projects and activities commencing prior to 1982.

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We have for the past year (FY 1980) been building up to the staff levels required for the FY 1981 program. Thoselevels (28 USDH, 32 FNDH) will be achieved in the first quarter of FY 1981 and in our view, will be sufficient in numbers, though with changes over time in the mix of skills, to manage the expanding program envisioned for the 1982-86 period.

The FY 1982 program continues to emphasize assistance in food production, agriculture sector manpower improvement and village-oriented rural health training and delivery. Many of the projects will be in the final stages of implementation and as they phase out will not be replaced by follow-on activities. The decision has already been made that the process by which we transfer resources in Tanzania must be consolidated and streamlined to the greatest possible degree. Resources for Village Production and Income (0155), Farming Systems Research (0156), and the possible merging of several health training projects into one mini-sector activity represent the beginning of this consolidation process. The development of a large multi-year Title III program and the proposal for one or more sector support grants for 1983 and beyond will further advance this process.

Major components of the 1982 staff workload are:

1. Increased effort in macro-economic analysis to underpin FY 83 sector assistance proposals.

2. Increased management, negotiation, monitoring and evaluation of food assistance programs.

3. Increased discussion, negotiation and joint decision-making with policy-level personnel of the Tanzanian Government incumbent in the development of sector assistance activities.

4. Increased staff time devoted to evaluation of impact of terminating programs.

5. Increased staff time devoted to the development of significant bilateral population program.

6. Increased coordination with other major donors in Tanzania.

7. Decreased numbers of individual assistance activities in the design and implementation stage.

8. Anticipated reduction in number disparate problem areas in which AID is involved (reduced scatteration).

9. Continued need for close management and supervision of on-going projects.

FY 1982 will be an active year in all three of the major components of AID's work in Tanzania - design, management of implementation and evaluation - a consequence of the shift to different programming modes in anticipation of increasing levels in the period '82-'86. The skills required to undertake these tasks will have largely been assembled in FY 80-81 with the addition of a Food for Peace Officer, Population Officer, Program Economist, Supply Advisor, Deputy Agriculture Officer and an Engineer to the existing staff.

PART II: Relationship Between the Outyears Program and Workforce Requirements

Several assumptions underpin the examination of the options available for determining outyear staffing levels:

1. Assumptions about the nature and size of AID's economic assistance program:

- The nature of Tanzania's agriculture-based economy and clear need for vast improvements in food and cash crop production lead us to assume that some to-be-determined mix of assistance to food and cash crop production will be a principal focus of our program.

- We will continue the solid start we have made in rural health programs.

- There will be a substantial program generating local currency to increase the TanGov's capacity to support mutually agreed-to rural development programs: either Title I/III, or possibly a Commodity Import Program.

- A fifty-fifty chance for an ESF program starting in FY 81 or 82.

- Continued emphasis on technical assistance and training focused on major constraints in the human resources area; but with emphasis on complementary, non-projectized assistance to speed up and multiply impact.

- That the total program (DA, PL 480 and possibly ESF) will increase from $40-45 million in FY 1982 to as much as $145-150 million by FY 1986.

2. Assumptions about the setting:

- Continuing need in Tanzania for large levels of external financial, technical and capital assistance on concessional terms beyond the year 2000 - i.e., we are involved for the long term.

- The rate at which Tanzanian Government institutions will be able to absorb more of the support and management aspects of U.S. economic assistance activities will be slow for the entire period 1982-86. (The skills and systems infrastructure is extremely weak and will require several years to become strong enough to absorb these tasks.)

- There will be a continuing need to focus on both long-term, structural constraints and short-term, often severe, fluctuations in the country's economic well-being (e.g., drought/food scarcity, balance of payments disequilibria); and there will be general agreement that our strategy cannot focus on long-term structural problems to the exclusion of short-term, cyclical problems and vice versa.

The FY 83-86 staffing implications for operating a program in the context of the above assumptions are:

1. USDH staff reductions from the 25-28 range are unlikely. Even with fewer larger projects, the expanding total levels, the need for tight programming of large local currency generations and for rigorous but flexible program design require a staff of approximately 28.

2. There will be a need to change the mix of skills over time:

- We need continuous analysis of economic information and increased dialogue with senior economists and economic policy-makers. This function will be initiated by the program economist soon to arrive.

- Given the importance of PL 480 programs and their increased development impact we have recreated the PL 480 position and may eventually have need of a second person.

- We will probably have need of a senior design officer beginning in 1982 with experience in non-project assistance modes of assistance.

- We will continue to have need for close project supervision by a staff of technically-skilled project officers. There have been numerous problems in project implementation in recent years (viz. recent AAG and GAO audit reports). (We recognize this is an area where many AID missions will be able to reduce staff as management responsibilities devolve to host government institutions and/or intermediaries. Recent experience in Tanzania indicates in the clearest terms that such a transfer of responsibilities is not realistically possible in the near-to-intermediate term without deleterious

consequences to the achievement of project and program objectives. Therefore, we cannot in good conscience reduce the number of DH staff engaged in management and supervision of on-going activities.)

- We intend to improve and expand our ability to evaluate the impact of our program on beneficiaries. This we will accomplish by improved training of existing staff in the objectives and content of modern, applicable evaluation techniques, by increased reliance on Tanzanian data gathering and analysis skills, and an outside contracted skills. We intend to greatly improve the utility of evaluation data to future programming decisions with no increase in staff.

Efficiency Measures

In sum, we plan to manage a significanly increased program over the next five years with the staff level we will have on board in the first quarter, FY 1981. This will be accomplished largely by cutting back on the numbers of small projects, developing new projects of considerably larger size, focusing assistance on fewer, interrelated problem areas, integrating food assistance more closely with development assistance and increased used of non-project modes of assistance. At the same time we will be attempting to improve implementation performance as measured in terms of benefit incidence. We thus will require a considerably strengthened capability for project and program evaluation which we fully intend to accomplish within existing staff levels.

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE I - LONG RANGE PLAN BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT ($ Thousands)

Development Assistance	FY 1980 EST.	FY 1981 EST.	Decision Unit USAID/Tanzania FY 1982 REQUEST MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL	PLANNING PERIOD 1983	1984	1985	1986
Agriculture, Rural Dev. & Nutrition Grants	8032	16954	12500	12500	15875	19000	20000	52000	83500
Population Grants	130	-	-	-	-	1000	2000	2500	10000
Health Grants	1880	7101	2640	8725	8725	10000	12000	15000	20000
Education Grants	3922	1265	3000	3000	3000	5000	5500	8000	12500
Selected Dev.Activit. Grants	-	500	-	-	-	-	500	2500	4000
Sub-Total Functional Accounts Grants	13964	25820	18140	24225	27600	35000	40000	80000	130000
Other DA Accounts Grants	9850	800	700	800	800	1000	1000	1500	2000
Total DA Accounts Grants	23814	26620	18840	25025	28400	36000	41000	81500	132000
Econ. Support Fund Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total DA and ESF	23814	26620	18840	25025	28400	36000	41000	81500	132000
PL 480 (non-add)									
Title I, III	(7500)	(10000)	(10000)	(10000)	(10000)	(10000)	(10000)	(10000)	(10000)
Title II (SGR)	-	(6750)	(7000)	(7000)	(7000)				
(CRS)	(1600)	(3470)	-	(1900)	(1900)	(3600)	(4000)	(4200)	(4400)
Housing Investment Guarantee (non-add)	(8700)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Workforce									
USDH	22	28	25	27	28	28	28	28	28
FNDH	30	30	30	32	32	32	32	32	32

TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
FY 1980 TO FY 1982
($ thousands)

Decision Unit USAID/Tanzania

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT/ PROJECT NO./TITLE	FY 1980	FY 1981	FISCAL YEAR 1982 MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION					
621-0092 Seed Multiplication	525				
0107 Agricultural Research	1,300	1,345			
0135 Agric. Education and Extension	854				
0143 ARP/Village Development	2,353	3,494			
0148 Rural Access Roads		3,905			3,375
0155 Resources for Village Production and Income	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	6,000
0156 Farming Systems Resrch		5,210	6,500	6,500	6,500
Sub-Total ARDN	8,032 1/	16,954	12,500	12,500	15,875
POPULATION					
621-0121 Manpower Training for MCHA	130 2/				
Sub-Total PN	130				
HEALTH					
621-0121 Manpower Training for MCHA	130				
0143 ARP/VD - Health		850		2,000	2,000
0150 Tanzania School Health	960				
0154 Continuing Ed. for Health Workers	790	1,416			
0157 Village Health Workers Training		2,235	2,640	2,640	2,640
0163 Zanzibar Malaria Cont.		1,150		2,385	2,385
0165 Health Environmental Monitoring		1,450		550	550
0166 Public Health Nursing				1,150	1,150
Sub-Total HE	1,880	7,101	2,640	8,725	8,725
EDUCATION/HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT 4/					
621-0149 Training for Rural Development	3,922				
0161 Training for Rural Development II		1,265	3,000	3,000	3,000
Sub-Total EHRD	3,922	1,265	3,000	3,000	3,000

TABLE III - PROJECT OBLIGATIONS BY APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
FY 1980 TO FY 1982
($ thousands)

Decision Unit USAID/Tanzania

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT	FY 1980	FY 1981	FISCAL YEAR 1982 MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES					
621-0160 Village Environmental Improvement PVO		500			
Sub-Total SDA		500			
SUB-TOTAL FUNCTIONAL ACCOUNTS	13,964 3/	25,820	18,140	24,225	27,600
REGIONAL					
698-0384 African Manpower Development	350	500	500	500	500
HG-001 Housing Investment Guarantee (non-add)	8,700				
698-0135 Project Development and Support (PDS)	300	300	200	300	300
698-0410 Dodoma/Singida Rice	500				
TOTAL ALL DA APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS	23,814	26,620	18,840	25,025	28,400
Security Supporting Assistance	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Obligation account exceeds FY 80 OYB control level due to unanticipated increases required for Agric. Research (1300) and Agric. Education and Extension (854). FY 80 Obligation of these funds is dependent on approval of revised PPs.

2/ This is amount Mission allotted. Addition 881 was alloted to AID/W for contraceptives but only 26 utilized.

3/ Total FY 80 OYB is below approved 14,166 amount due readjustments cited in 1/ and 2/.

4/ These projects, while funded under EHRD, provide training for MinAg, accelerating Rural/Ag. Development.

TABLE IV PROJECT BUDGET DATA

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Tanzania

PROJECT NUMBER	PROJECT TITLE	G/L	OBLIGATION DATE INITIAL	OBLIGATION DATE FINAL	DATE OF NEXT PLANNED NON-ROUTINE EVAL.	ESTIMATED U.S. DOLLAR COST ($000) CUM. PIPELINE AS OF 9/30/79	FY 1980 OBLIG.	FY 1980 EXPEND.	FY 1980 CUM. PIPELINE	FY 1981 OBLIG.	FY 1981 EXPEND.	FY 1981 CUM. PIPELINE	FY 1982 AAPL OBLIG.	FORWARD FUNDED TO (MO/YR)	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS FY 1983	FUTURE YEAR OBLIGATIONS FY 1984 and Beyond
	AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND NUTRITION															
621-0092	Seed Multiplication	G	70	80*	8/81	2,085	525	1,783	827	0	599	228	-	12/81		
0107	Agricultural Research	G	71	81*	9/80	3,098	1,300	2,481	1,917	1,345	2,685	577	-	9/82		
0135	Agricultural Education & Exten.	G	78	80*	1/82	2,356	854	568	2,642	0	807	1,835	-	9/83		
0143	ARP/Village Development	G	78	85*1/	6/82	7,540	2,353	3,665	6,228	3,494	7,737	1,985	-	9/82		
0148	Rural Access Roads	G	81	85	-	-	-	-	-	3,905	2,196	1,709	3,375	9/83	4,000	4,720
0155	Resources for Village Production and Income	G	80	85*	12/82	-	3,000	90	2,910	3,000	4,730	1,180	6,000	9/85	7,000	25,200
0156	Farming Systems Research	G	81	85	-	-	-	-	-	5,210	4,096	1,114	6,500	9/85	6,000	7,290
	POPULATION															
0121	Manpower Training for MCHA	G	73	80	10/80	1,836	130	1,400	566	-	566	0		9/81		
	HEALTH															
0121	Manpower Training for MCHA	G	73	80	10/80	334	130	224	240	0	240	0		9/81		
0143	ARP/VD - Health 1/	G	78	85*						850	715	135	2,000	6/83	1,610	1,610
0150	Tanzania School Health	G	79	80	10/81	4,784	960	518	5,226	0	1,080	4,146	0	9/83		
0154	Cont. Education for Health Wkrs.	G	80	81	12/81		790	-	790	1,416	900	1,306	0	9/84		
0157	Village Health Workers Training	G	81	85*						2,235	1,830	405	2,640	9/83	1,700	3,400
0163	Zanzibar Malaria Control	G	81	85*						1,150	1,021	129	2,385	6/83	1,700	3,636
0165	Health Environmental Monitoring	G	81	84*						1,450	540	910	550	6/84	716	719 2/
0166	Public Health Nursing	G	82	85*									1,150		1,283	2,657
	EDUCATION/HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT															
0149	Training for Rural Development I	G	79	80		2,078	3,922	2,480	3,520	-	3,384	136	-	9/81		
0161	Training for Rural Develop. II	G	81	85*						1,265	1,103	162	3,000	9/83	3,000	6,735
	SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES															
0160	Village Environmental Improvement (PVO)	G	81	81						500	248	252		9/83		
	REGIONAL															
698-0135	Program Development and Support	G	N/A	N/A		0	(300)	(250)	(50)	(300)	(300)	(50)	(300)			
0384	African Manpower Development	G	77	cont		0	(350)	(300)	(50)	(500)	(500)	(50)	(500)	9/83	(500)	(500 ea yr
0410	Dodoma/Singida Rice Pilot (AIP)	G	80	80		0	(500)	(200)	(300)		(300)	-	-	9/81		
HG-001	Housing Investment Guarantee	L	80	80		0	(8,700)	(3,000)	(5,700)	-	(3,000)	(2,700)	-			

Projects with unliquidated balances as of 9/30/79 and no planned obligations after FY 79. (8 projects totalling 7,314).

1/ A PP Amendment is planned to add a Health component to the Arusha Regional Planning and Village Development Project.

2/ Mission would prefer to obligate entire 1,435 (716+719) in FY 83 if funding available.

DECISION PACKAGE NARRATIVE

A. Background

1. Relationship to the CDSS

The February 1980 CDSS review commended the Mission for its analysis of the long-term problems and causes of poverty as a prerequisite for defining a mission strategy. The strategy proposed in the CDSS was not approved, however, because of concern that it did not appropriately address Tanzania's most urgent near term economic problems, and because it had not adequately presented alternative development approaches. It was subsequently decided that the Mission's efforts should be augmented by further economic analyses useful to the Government of Tanzania, other donors and AID. This effort would lead to the development of an economic framework, which, in conjunction with the existing poverty analysis, would provide data on the best prospects for economic growth, the likely time frame, what kind (and level) of investment will different options require before there is a payoff, and who will benefit.

As recommended by the CDSS review committee, a comprehensive alternative strategy study is now underway to assess Tanzania's development problems and needs and to propose alternative approaches to dealing with these problems and helping satisfy these needs.

2. Scope of the FY 82 ABS

Since the alternative strategy study will not be completed before July 1980, the Mission has prepared this FY 82 ABS without benefit of its results. Because of this we have purposely avoided proposing any new activities in support of the core strategy proposed in the FY 1982 CDSS; namely direct assistance to the central, semi-arid zone. A decision of whether there will be a geographic focus, and if so, where, will await the outcome of the final approved strategy.

3. Goals

Notwithstanding the eventual resolution of the strategy issues, we believe there is less debate regarding the long-term objectives or goals toward which that to-be-approved strategy will bend our efforts. We believe the two inter-related goals, as presented in the FY 82 CDSS, are still valid and hence are the ones being pursued in the FY 82 package, These goals are: first, to increase the well-being and productivity of the rural population so they can contribute and share more fully in economic growth; and second, to help make decentralized administration, the major vehicle for reaching the villages and the rural areas,work more effectively. These goals are derived from both AID's mandate and our present perception of Tanzania's major development problems. We will incorporate the approved strategy and the projects or programs

which evolve from the analysis now underway at whatever time in the planning/budgeting cycle general agreement has been achieved. If changes in thrust or blend in the FY 82 program are required we hope to make the necessary modifications,at, or prior to, the time of the FY 82 Congressional Presentation submission.

4. Sectoral Activities

The FY 82 budget, with one exception[1/], proposes only those activities which will receive initial funding prior to FY 82. These activities are still being considered for start-up in FY 80 or 81 based on the premise that we must provide a balanced mix of assistance to selected institutions dealing with development problems at the local and national levels.

Tanzania is a predominantly agrarian nation where low agricultural productivity and inadequate health care are major problems. USAID/T - because of its concentration - has played a major role in these two areas, in spite of its relatively small program size. We have been a major donor in food crops and we have been a major donor in para-professional health training.

Within our present financial and programming limitations we are forced to be selective and to play a supporting role in tackling Tanzania's economic and administrative problems. The FY 82 program, as it is presently conceived, proposes continued assistance to government organizations which have demonstrated success in carrying out their development objectives and shown continuing potential for administrative effectiveness and growth.

a. Agriculture, Food Aid and Rural Development

The two main organizations in the Agricultural Sector which will receive USAID assistance are the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) and the Ilonga Research Institute. Assistance will be provided primarily through the training of key personnel and the provision of technical assistance. Assistance to TRDB also has a component aimed at assisting the GOT with its short-run foreign exchange problems in lending areas which have the greatest impact on farm productivity. Further discussion of this project, Resources for Village Development and Income, will be found in the Decision Package analysis.

Local level assistance in rural development will be less than suggested in the CDSS, since no determination has yet been made in moving forward with assistance to a geographic location outside of our present involvement in Arusha. The FY 82 program does, however, provide for continued assistance to PVO and pilot activities in selected regions.

1/ This exception is Public Health Nursing School (621-0166) which may become part of a health sector approach.

A short-term problem in Tanzania that has already been identified for immediate AID impact is Tanzania's dilemma of recurring food deficits. Even in the good harvest years, Tanzania since 1975/1976 has had average food grain imports of 100,000 tons per year on commercial and/or concessional terms. Clearly, the country needs to expand its grain milling, transport and storage facilities including a Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR). Under the present Title I program we propose to use local currency generations for the construction of village godowns. Under terms of an existing Title II agreement, we will import 50,000 MT of maize during FY 81 and FY 82 as the U.S. contribution of Tanzania's SGR. Finally, we plan to develop a Title III proposal to begin either in FY 81 or FY 82 and to continue for five years. This will build on the present Title I agreement and, among other things, provide assistance on a broader basis to overcome the storage and distribution bottlenecks within the present system. However, until completion of the alternative strategy study and Tanzania's negotiations with the IMF and IBRD (when major policy recommendations become known) it would be premature to spell out in great detail the proposed endeavors.

We are aware of AID/W concern over the proliferation of discrete projects within USAID/Tanzania. We have and will continue to take steps within the Rural Development sector to help ameleorate this problem. The first of these has been melding of the Small Farmer Credit Project (621-0155) and the Coordinated Rural Service Project (621-0158) into Resources for Village Production and Income (621-0155) - the Mission's top priority project. The second step will be to incorporate the development of Extension Units at research institutes into the proposed Farming Systems Research Project (621-0156) rather than treat them in a discrete start-up project in FY 82.

Finally, we have begun initial discussions within the Mission and with REDSO/EA to develop a program which would provide grant support to the Agriculture or Rural Development sector. This support may focus upon strengthening a few selected national institutions and promoting closer collaboration at technical and professional levels to better serve the needs of the farmer. This idea has not been discussed with the Government of Tanzania nor has it been formulated sufficiently to be included within the FY 82 ABS. We anticipate though that it would attempt to build onto already existing endeavors such as the Resources for Village Development and Income, Farming Systems Research and the Training for Rural Development Project discussed below. As stated previously, it would be premature to propose this type of endeavor until the evolving strategy is finalized and approved. We do, however, wish to alert AID/W to our thinking as well as to the possibility that several of our Rural Development projects proposed for initial funding in FY 81 may be consolidated within a broader sectoral program.

b. Education and Human Resources Development

Another area where short-term impact by USAID/T can be realized is in the area of training and human resources development. In addition to our training components which are integral parts of our bilateral assistance projects, we propose to expand our Training for Rural Development Project to a second phase. This will encompass more in-country training for (1) degree work at the University of Dar es Salaam at Morogoro; (2) short-course technical training; and (3) development administration. The latter will be aimed primarily at parastatals and such development institutions as the National Milling Corporation and the Tanzania Rural Development Bank.

c. Health, Nutrition and Population

The strategy for assistance to the Health Sector will continue as proposed and approved in the Tanzanian CDSS for FY 82 (STATE 120454, para 4B). Emphasis in the health sector is stressed because of the casual relationship between improved health, immediate improvement in individual welfare and longer term improvement in productivity. This in turn contributes to our broader long-range objectives of stimulating equity-oriented economic growth and increasing self-reliance.

For the reasons expressed in the Health Sector Strategy, the mission feels it is necessary to support several discrete projects in the health sector pending the Tanzanian Government's development of an adequate management system to conceptualize and support a wide spectrum of activities within a single support program. As the relationship between AID and the Ministry of Health grows, a broader, more consolidated approach can be undertaken of which the first component would be identifying managerial and administrative needs at all levels within the Ministry. In the meantime, administrative and management training is being provided at the ministerial level within each project so that a basis is established for providing the necessary backstopping of a full scale national program. The training, however, is not across the entire health sector nor at all levels. While some training at sub-national levels is being provided through the Continuing Education for Health Workers Project, it will be mainly in the Arusha region. Until the time that a sectoral approach can be undertaken (which we presently anticipate can be initiated in FY 83), the Mission is seeking funding beginning in FY 81 for four discrete health activities as well as the health portion of the Arusha Regional Planning for Village Development.

The population problem in Tanzania is difficult to address via a substantial assistance program until there is a change in the prevailing attitudes of government leaders. We plan to take an active role, however, in persuading the Government of Tanzania to develop a Population Policy and accept

greater assistance in the development of its family planning services. With the addition of a Population Officer to our staff in FY 81, we expect to increase the use of centrally-funded population activities through FY 82, and begin bilateral assistance in FY 83.

B. Decision Packages: Limitations

The following decision packages have been developed utlizing the two inter-related goals presented in our CDSS. As stated above, these objectives have been used to determine relative priorities in our portfolio and proposed interventions. It should be noted that only one new start is proposed for FY 82 - this is the Public Health Nursing School Project. The remainder are either FY 80 or FY 81 starts. Projects initiated prior to FY 80 have been fully funded as of FY 81. Even with the limitation on one new start in FY 82, we have had to scale-down the funding on many projects to stay below the AAPL. Because of this the mission has added a BIG AAPL package which provides the increments for ongoing activities which would allow more rational utilization of funds within each project.

There are not sufficient funds available within the $27.6 million level to allow for new initiatives which may result from the evolving strategy. Funding for new initiatives within the 27.6 million level would involve curtailing ongoing projects or obtaining an additional allocation of funds. If the initiatives are to have significant impact, the additional allocations would have to be sizeable. The funding mechanism to support any additional endeavors in FY 82 or even FY 83 needs to be a point of further discussion. The Mission feels many of the funding opportunities, outside of direct development assistance, may be applicable. A PL 480 Title III program , a Commodity Import Program or an allocation of ESF funds in FY 81 or FY 82 constitute additional instruments of resource transfer which may prove to be appropriate in the Tanzanian contract. There will be considerable further discussion, on non-project modes of assistance between AID/W and the Mission during the next few months as the Mission Strategy evolves.

C. Decision Package Minimum

The Minimum Package amounts shown in Table V reflect our best estimate of the level of funding required to maintain measurable development momentum.

1. Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition

The two top priority projects included in this funding category are Resources for Village Production and Income (621-0155) and Farming Systems Research (621-0156). Both were given high priority and included in our minimum package because they are the most important components of our evolving development assistance approach which will increasingly emphasize better integrated, more comprehensive multifaceted rural development.

Both projects will assist in improving the capability of key institutions whose performance is critical to both village and national agricultural development and production increases. Resources for Village Production and Income will assist the Tanzanian Rural Development Bank, which is responsible for rural financing and input distribution programs to villagers. Farming Systems Research will provide continued assistance to the Ilonga Research Institute, which is responsible for all national food crops research and to the adjacent Faculty of Agriculture at Morogoro, in support of basic, applied, adaptive research programs. At the same time the projects are designed to improve and increase the interaction and participation of TanGov officials and the rural farmer in the development process. For example, an integral part of the Farming Systems Research project will support an extension liaison unit designed to establish stronger, more relevant research/extension/farmer links.

The Resources for Village Production and Income Project has an additional component which provides the equivalent of $30 million in proven technologies in order to increase the productivity of the Tanzanian farmer. The lease will be provided primarily to farmers and villages with high productivity potential and where the mix inputs has been proven. To the extent that these inputs must be imported this component will help alleviate present constraints on productivity caused by insufficient foreign exchange. These two projects are the cornerstones of the Mission's effort to increase the well-being and productivity of the rural poor within the 4-6 year medium term.

2. PL 480: Title I/III and Title II

The Mission has placed the Government-to-Government PL 480 programs, including Title I/III and Title II (Strategic Grain Reserve), high on our list of priorities. These programs are necessary

if Tanzania's short-term food requirements are to be met. The impact of food assistance over the next few years should not be underestimated. Tanzania is now utilizing scarce foreign exchange to purchase considerable levels of food grains imported. Total commitments to date for commodities scheduled to arrive between Mid-March and August 1980 are estimated at over 200,000 MT of which only 1/3 is being provided on a grant basis. Should PL 480 assistance not be forthcoming, the additional drain on foreign exchange would necessitate increased diversion of funds away from longer range development activities.

The Title I/III program for FY 82 will be designed to support Tanzania's development objective of achieving a large measure of self-reliance in food crops. Success in these efforts is crucial if Tanzania is to be able to cope with future droughts and other periodic shortfalls in food production. Further elaboration of the Title III program can be found in the PL 480 narrative.

3. Education and Human Resources Development

Our third priority project is Training for Rural Development II. This project was given high priority and included in our minimum package because it addresses a major impedement to achieving our CDSS objectives. The continuing serious shortage of trained personnel in Ministries and parastatal organizations responsible for development of human resources far exceeds Tanzanian Government training capability and is too large for any one donor to manage. All of our projects have training components, but the need within organizations other than those to which we are providing project assistance is considerable. The lack of skilled manpower in these related institutions seriously impedes the achieving of ours and Tanzania's objectives in the rural development sector. Inclusion of this project will allow us to provide degree and short-term training both in-country and overseas in the high priority areas. This project will also generate additional information on the overall training needs of the country for possible future programming.

4. Health and Population

The only health project within the minimum package is Village Health Worker Training. This project was given priority and included in our minimum package because, of the five health activities, it best addresses our primary CDSS objective of increasing the well-being and productivity of the rural poor. While the training will not be country-wide it represents the first phase of a country-wide program aimed at providing health care at the lowest level-the village. Implementation of this single health sector project will enable us to make significant progress in achieving our health sector objectives.

5. AMDP

This Regional Training program was included in our Minimum Package for basically the same reasons cited in (3). In addition, its broader scope allows the Mission to fill manpower gaps in a variety of priority areas as they arise.

D. Decision Package - Current

Three on-going health projects and the only proposed FY 82 start, make-up the major portion of this decision package. The projects are: Public Health Nursing, Zanzibar Malaria Control, Health and Environmental Monitoring and the addition of a health component to the Arusha Regional Plan/Village Development Project. Inclusion of these projects in our assistance portfolio will significantly broaden our support within the health sector. While the activities are listed in priority order within the package, the top three are each of roughly equal importance. Zanzibar Malaria will help Zanzibar Island combat its main debilitating disease. The project represents our only major assistance activity on the Island and as such will be a visible sign of U.S. concern for the well-being of Zanzibaris.

Health and Environmental Monitoring, narrowly viewed, will provide the funds for evaluation research of a World Bank financed sewerage and sanitation project. The minimal financial input required for this project will not only provide the information necessary for a rational expansion of the program in Tanzania but in a broader sense provide useful information to Africa during the UN Decade of Safe Water and Improved Sanitation. Looking ahead to the second half of the 1980's, the evaluation information acquired for different types of adequate sanitation disposal may well lead to the development of major assistance activities in the area of rural sanitation.

Public Health Nursing School is a national level training project aimed at community level health workers. It assists at a level which is complimentary to the training provided under the Village Health Workers Training project. Finally health funding is being sought to incorporate a health component into the Arusha Regional Planning and Village Development Project to provide support to community initiated health interventions.

The final component of this package is the CRS Title II program. PL 480 Title II resources are proposed in order to provide continuing nutrition and humanitarian assistance to approved recipients, primarily pre-school aged children. The program

operates on a nation-wide basis and is complimentary to other activities undertaken within the health sector.

E. Decision Package - AAPL

Only one on-going project is included in this package - Rural Access Roads. We realize that frequently impassible roads, poor maintenance and utilization of equipment, and limited hauling capacity create chronic shortages or delays in deliveries of goods needed for development purposes and marketing of domestic output. We are also aware of the fact that despite there being a number of donors involved significantly in communications and transport development in Tanzania a great deal more assistance in this area is needed. If we are able to overcome the several financial and manpower constraints which limit what can be realistically accomplished through roads construction activity in Tanzania, we can expect this project to have significant impact with regard to achieving our production and decentralization objectives. We have assigned this project to the AAPL only because of the difficulties experienced thus far in designing an acceptable high impact activity. We do not expect the initial obligation of funds until late in FY 81 and hence should funding be limited in FY 82, we would be able to postpone further obligations until FY 83.

F. Decision Package - BIG AAPL

The AAPL level limited the Mission to a $27.6 Million obligation figure for FY 82. We have presented a program which indicates how this could be managed, however it required paring budgets on all of our projects which are to receive funding in FY 82. We felt that it was necessary to present a realistic portrayal of the needs of each project. The BIG AAPL is a replacement for the AAPL and includes Rural Access Roads plus those additional funds which would optimize implementation. The BIG APPL would not require a work force larger than that necessary for the AAPL. It would instead probably decrease the overall project workload by reducing the amount of paperwork necessary to do amendments to project agreements, PIO's, contracts, etc. It would also allow for commodities to be ordered on a more timely basis, participants to be fully funded, and contracts to cover a longer period of time.

The program can be operated at the AAPL level but the increased levels indicated in the BIG AAPL would be more in keeping with AID's objectives of doing more with less.

Bureau Code: Decision Code:

TABLE V - FY 1982 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT USAID/Tanzania

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	PIPELINE/ ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) INCR	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) CUM	WORKFORCE (Number of Positions) USDH INCR	USDH CUM	FNDH INCR	FNDH CUM
	DECISION PACKAGE MINIMUM									
	Pipeline Projects									
	621-0092 Seed Multiplication	P	G	ARDN	(228)	(228)				
	621-0107 Agricultural Research	P	G	ARDN	(435)	(663)				
	621-0119.1 Farmer Training	P	G	ARDN	(572)	(1,235)				
	621-0135 Agricultural Education & Extension	P	G	ARDN	(1,065)	(2,300)				
	621-0150 Tanzania School Health	P	G	HE	(4,338)	(6,638)				
	621-0154 Cont. Education for Health Workers	P	G	HE	(1,306)	(7,944)				
	621-0160 Village Environmental Improvement	P	G	SDA	(200)	(8,144)				
	621-0162 Arusha Women's Participation in Dev	P	G	WID	(100)	(8,244)				
	-HG-001 Housing Investment Guarantee	P	L	HIG	(2,700)	(10,944)				
	Sub-Total (non-add)					(10,944)	22	22	30	30
	Centrally Funded Projects Requiring Mission Staff Time:									
	HE/PN:									
	(1) DUALABS - Census Support									
	(2) JHPIEGO - Training									
	(3) FPIA - AID/PHA-6-1131									
	(In addition there are 29 other specific projects active in HNP sector too numerous to list. Centrally funded project support requires an estimated 50% of the Health Division's project support time. USAID's population strategy is to make wide use of centrally funded projects until such time as the TanGov develops a population policy which permits development of a bilateral program.									
	PRM:									
	(1) Kagera Refugee Assistance (DR)									
	(2) Dodoma/Singida Rice Pilot Project (AIP)									

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Bureau Code: Decision Code:

TABLE V - FY 1982 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT
USAID/Tanzania

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	PIPELINE/ ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) INCR	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) CUM	WORKFORCE (Number of Positions) USDH INCR	USDH CUM	FNDH INCR	FNDH CUM
	PL 480 Officer:									
	(1) Improved Rural Technology									
	(2) Renewable Energy Project									
	(3) Incentives and Rural Develop. Study(ERB)									
	New and Continuing Projects									
1	621-0155 Resources for Village Production and Income	O	G	ARDN	6,000	6,000				
2	621-0156 Farming Systems Research	O	G	ARDN	6,500	12,500				
3	PL 480 - Title I and III	O	G		(10,000)	12,500				
	Title II (SGR)	O	G		(7,000)	12,500				
4	621-0161 Training for Rural Development II	O	G	EHRD	3,000	15,500				
5	621-0157 Village Health Workers Training	O	G	HE	2,640	18,140				
6	698-0384 African Manpower Development	O	G	EHRD	(500)	18,140				
	Basic Workforce						3	25	-	30
	Total Minimum Package and Related Workforce				18,140	18,140	3	25	-	30
	DECISION PACKAGE CURRENT									
7	621-0163 Zanzibar Malaria Control	O	G	HE	2,385	20,525	1	26	1	31
8	621-0165 Health and Environmental Monitoring	O	G	HE	550	21,075	-	26	-	31
9	621-0166 Public Health Nursing	N	G	HE	1,150	22,225	-	26	-	31
10	621-0143 ARP/Village Development - Health	O	G	HE	2,000	24,225	-	26	1	32
11	PL 480 - Title II (CRS)				(1,944)	24,225	-	26	-	32
	Program Office Workforce Increment						1	27	-	32
	Total Current Package & Related Workforce				6,085	24,225	2	27	2	32
	DECISION PACKAGE AAPL									
12	621-0148 Rural Access Roads	O	G	ARDN	3,375	27,600	1	28	-	32
	Total AAPL Package & Related Workforce				3,375	27,600	1	28	-	32

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Bureau Code: Decision Code:

TABLE V - FY 1982 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

DECISION UNIT
USAID/Tanzania

RANK	DECISION PACKAGES/PROGRAM ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION	PIPELINE/ ONGOING/ NEW	LOAN/ GRANT	APPROP. ACCT.	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) INCR	PROGRAM FUNDING ($000) CUM	WORKFORCE (Number of Positions) USDH INCR	USDH CUM	FNDH INCR	FNDH CUM
	DECISION PACKAGE (BIG AAPL)									
12	621-0148 Rural Access Roads	O	G	ARDN	5,000	29,225	1	28	-	32
13	621-0155 Resources for Village Production and Income	O	G	ARDN	1,000	30,225	-	28	-	32
14	621-0161 Training for Rural Development II	O	G	EHRD	1,000	31,225	-	28	-	32
15	621-0157 Village Health Workers Training	O	G	HE	1,000	32,225	-	28	-	32
16	621-0143 ARP/VD Health	O	G	HE	500	32,725	-	28	-	32
17	621-0163 Zanzibar Malaria Control	O	G	HE	1,000	33,725	-	28	-	32
18	621-0165 Health & Environmental Monitoring	O	G	HE	600	34,325	-	28	-	32
19	621-0166 Public Health Nursing	N	G	HE	1,000	35,325	-	28	-	32
	Total Big AAPL Package and Related Workforce				11,100	35,325	1	28	0	32

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TABLE VI
PROJECT SUMMARY

NUMBER OF PROJECTS

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82 MIN	FY 82 CURR	FY 82 AAPL
IMPLEMENTATION AT BEGINNING OF YEAR.....	25	20	21	23	23	23
MOVING FROM DESIGN TO IMPLEMENTATION DURING YEAR.....	4	5	6	-	1	1
DESIGN FOR FUTURE YEAR IMPLEMENTATION.....	-	6	1	1	1	2
SUBTOTAL.....	29	31	28	24	25	26
NUMBER OF NON-PROJECT ACTIVITIES.....	1	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL.....	30	33	30	26	27	28

NUMBER OF PROJECTS MOVING FROM DESIGN TO IMPLEMENTATION BY PROJECT SIZE

AID'S CONTRIBUTION TO LIFE OF PROJECT COST

	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82 MIN	FY 82 CURR	FY 82 AAPL
LESS THAN $1 MILLION.....	1	3	-	-	-	-
$1 TO $5 MILLION.....	-	1	1		1	1
$5 TO $15 MILLION.....	1	-	3		-	-
$15 TO $25 MILLION.....	2	-	2		-	-
MORE THAN $25 MILLION.....	-	1	-		-	-

TABLE VII
OPERATING EXPENSE FUNDED PERSONNEL
YEAR END POSITIONS

FUNCTIONS	FY 79				FY 80				FY 81			
	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT
Executive Direction	3	2	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0
Program Planning	4	4	0	0	3	4	0	1	3	4	0	1
Project Design	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Project Implementation	12	5	0	0	12	6	0	1	17	6	0	1
Financial Management	1	2	0	1	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0
Mission Support	3	13	0	18	2	16	0	19	3	16	0	21
Non Mission Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL.....	24	26	0	19	22	30	0	21	28	30	0	23
PLUS: PASAs (OE & Program)	4				1				1			
LESS: JAO Details	0	IDIs			0	IDIs			0	IDIs		
MODE Required	28	0			23	1			29	1		

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TABLE VII

FUNCTIONS	FY 82 MINIMUM				FY 82 CURRENT				FY 82 AAPL			
	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT	USDH	FNDH	US CONT	FN CONT
Executive Direction	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	3	1	0	0
Program Planning	2	4	0	0	3	4	0	1	3	4	0	1
Project Design	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Project Implementation	15	6	0	0	16	7	0	1	17	7	0	1
Financial Management	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	3	0	0
Mission Support	3	16	0	18	3	17	0	21	3	17	0	21
Non Mission Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL.....	25	30	0	18	27	32	0	23	28	32	0	23
PLUS: PASAs (OE & Program)	1				1				1			
LESS: JAO Details	0	IDIs			0	IDIs			0	IDIs		
MODE Required	26	0			28	1			29	1		

TABLE VIII

OPERATING EXPENSE SUMMARY

COST SUMMARIES	FY 1979 ($000's)	FY 1979 Related Workyear	FY 1979 Unit Cost	FY 1980 ($000's)	FY 1980 Related Workyear	FY 1980 Unit Cost	FY 1981 ($000's)	FY 1981 Related Workyear	FY 1981 Unit Cost
US Direct Hire	1293.2	21.4	60.4	1325.4	21.5	61.6	1584.9	28.0	56.6
FN Direct Hire	146.3	26.0	5.6	170.8	28.5	6.0	203.6	30.0	6.8
US Contract Pers.									
FN Contract Pers.	4.3	1.0	4.3	5.6	1.0	5.6	8.0	1.5	5.3
Housing Expense	246.8	*14.0	17.6	154.8	*14.0	11.1	401.4	*18.0	22.3
Office Operations	581.6	xx	xx	348.0	xx	xx	748.7	xx	xx
Total Budget	2272.2	xxx	xxx	2004.6	xx	xx	2946.6	xx	xx
Mission Allotment	1293.1	xxx	xxx	932.0	xx	xx	1774.3	xx	xx
PAAS	36.1	xxx	xxx	37.8	xx	xx	42.8	xx	xx
Trust Fund	43.6	xxx	xxx	50.1	xx	xx	68.2	xx	xx

* Excludes 9 Units of Mission Owned Property

TABLE VIII

COST SUMMARIES	FY 1982 MINIMUM			FY 1982 CURRENT			FY 1982 AAPL		
	($000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	(000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost	($000's)	Related Workyear	Unit Cost
US Direct Hire	1315.7	25.0	52.6	1423.9	27.0	52.7	1457.7	28.0	52.1
FN Direct Hire	215.3	30.0	7.2	215.3	30.0	7.2	227.6	32.0	7.1
US Contract Pers.									
FN Contract Pers.	9.0	1.5	6.0	9.0	1.5	6.0	9.0	1.5	6.0
Housing Expense	259.6	*15.0	17.3	280.6	*17.0	16.5	283.4	*18.0	15.7
Office Operations	671.8	xx	xx	678.2	xx	xx	680.9	xx	xx
Total Budget	2471.4	xx	xx	2607.0	xx	xx	2658.6	xx	xx
Mission Allotment	1396.2	xx	xx	1440.6	xx	xx	1463.1	xx	xx
FAAS	50.5	xx	xx	50.5	xx	xx	50.5	xx	xx
Trust Fund	51.2	xx	xx	71.7	xx	xx	71.7	xx	xx

* Excludes 9 Units of Mission Owned Property

TABLE IX - SUPPORTING DATA ON PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING
POSITION REQUIREMENTS - FY 1980-1982
(By Function, Organizational Unit, Position Title and Professional Speciality)

DECISION UNIT

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS									
	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982					
					Minimum		Current		AAPL	
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTION										
Director's Office										
Director	1		1		1		1		1	
Assistant Director	1		1		1		1		1	
All Other (Non-Professional)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Subtotal Executive Direction	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1
PROGRAM PLANNING										
Program Office										
Program Officer	1		1		1		1		1	
Assistant Program Officer	1		1		1		1		1	
Program Economist	1		1				1		1	
Training Officer		1		1		1		1		1
Assistant Training Officer		1		1		1		1		1
All Other (Non-Professional)		2		2		2		2		2
Subtotal Program Planning	3	4	3	4	2	4	3	4	3	4
PROJECT DESIGN										
Capital Project Development Officer	1		1		1		1		1	
Subtotal Project Design	1		1		1		1		1	
PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION										
Food for Peace Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Health Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
IDI Health	1		1		1		1		1	
Ag Development Officer	1		1		1		1		1	
Dep Ag Development Officer	1		1		1		1		1	
Asst Ag Development Officer	1		1		1		1		1	
Project Officer - Agriculture	1		1		1		1		1	

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TABLE IX - SUPPORTING DATA ON PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING
POSITION REQUIREMENTS - FY 1980-1982
(By Function, Organizational Unit, Position Title and Professional Speciality)

DECISION UNIT

FUNCTION/ORGANIZATIONAL UNIT/ POSITION TITLE/PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	NUMBER OF POSITIONS									
	FY 1980		FY 1981		FY 1982					
					Minimum		Current		AAPL	
	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH	USDH	FNDH
Project Officer - Agriculture	1		1		1		1		1	
Project Officer - Agriculture	1		1		1		1		1	
Human Resources Officer	1		1		1		1		1	
Area Coordinator	1		1		1		1		1	
Project Officer - Agriculture	1		1		1		1		1	
Population Officer			1		1		1		1	
IDI Agriculture			1				1		1	
Engineer			1						1	
Project Officer - Agriculture			1		1		1		1	
Project Officer - Agriculture			1		1		1		1	
All Other (Non-Professional)		4		4		4		4		5
Subtotal Project Implementation	12	6	17	6	15	6	16	6	17	7
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT										
Controller's Office										
Controller	1		1		1		1		1	
Accountant		1		1		1		1		1
All Other (Non-Professional)		2		2		2		2		2
Subtotal Financial Management	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3
MISSION SUPPORT										
Executive Office										
Executive Officer	1		1		1		1		1	
General Services Officer	1		1		1		1		1	
All Other (Non-Professional)		16		16		16		16		17
Subtotal Mission Support	2	16	3	16	3	16	3	16	3	17
Cumulative Total	22	30	28	30	25	30	27	32	28	32

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OPERATING EXPENSES

Comments on Unit Cost and other Budget Changes

Fiscal Years 1981 and 1982

1. Variation in U.S. Direct Hire Unit Costs between years is principally due to changes in the number of Post Assignments, family size, education allowance, and projected home leaves. Given the number of variables in this category, the changes in unit costs are not considered significant.

2. The unit cost changes in housing expense are a direct reflection of FY-1980's starvation OE allotment and the fact that maintenance and replacement schedules which could not be met this year must be brought up-to-date at added expense in FY-81 and, to lesser extent, in FY-82.

3. The Mission overall operating expenses have been subjected to the same FY-80 starvation problem noted for Housing Expense. In addition, the Mission has operated on very lean budgets for the past several years by minimizing maintenance and replacement activities as well as by restricting normal procurement of supplies. This combination of circumstances has left the Mission's housing, appliances and vehicle fleet in such bad shape that major renovations and/or replacements have become mandatory, the revised FY-81 and the FY-82 budgets reflect this fact!

Inflation has also had an across-the-board impact on Mission operations; both personnel and procurement estimates have been increased 15% to reflect this situation. The Mission has just been notified that gasoline prices have been increased 30%; this makes us wonder if our estimates of inflation may already be on the low side.

The deteriorating security situation has required additional costly measures to provide protection for staff and property. The Regional Security Officer has, among other things, proposed a saferoom in each house and a silent alarm system with roving security vehicles in each neighborhood. Total security costs for FY-81 and FY-82 are now estimated at $140,000 and $83,000 respectively; most of this appears in Office Operations as increases in Contract Services and Supply costs. The Mission views most of this anticipated increase in FY-81 and the FY-82 as mandatory. On a similar front, the Mission has just been informed that the Embassy is converting to the TERPS communications system in September of 1980; this forces the Mission to replace its typewriters in early FY-81 at an estimated cost of $8,000.

The Mission must replace one non-functional vehicle in FY-81 and should replace a minimum of two others since it is doubtful that they will remain serviceable into 1982. Proper replacement calls for four vehicles to be ordered in FY-81. In addition, increased staff will require that a new

vehicle be added to the fleet. The vehicle schedule is attached. Procurement of one vehicle in FY-81 is estimated at $11,000 and all five at $45,000; freight is shown on the schedule.

An appliance schedule and office equipment schedule are attached showing ages of the various items. A replacement schedule was established for the first time in FY-80 and then scrapped because of budgetary constraints. As previously noted, the situation is so bad that replacement is mandatory in 1981 and 1982. For example, 36% of the airconditioners are over five years old and 35 of the 164 on hand are not operable; none were ordered in FY-80. The hot season starts the end of September and it is doubtful that the Mission will be able to meet basic requirements at that time. Other procurement in these categories is equally critical. In addition, G.S.O. stocks of expendable property and supplies have been depleted and must be replaced early in FY-81.

Furniture has not been scheduled because ages were not readily available for all items; the status however is similar to the appliance and equipment situation. The six sets ordered in FY-81 are the minimum required for new arrivals and replacements of nonserviceable sets; other sets are being renovated. FY-81 cost of procurement and shipping is estimated at $120,000; renovation is estimated to cost $12,000.

Two houses must be acquired for new staff; rentals are now over $1,000 a month. In addition the office lease must be renegotiated in FY-81 and the cost is expected to increase by more than half to around $30,000 a year. We are also trying to obtain more office space for our already overcrowded staff; if successful, this will cost an additional $15,000 since new space is only obtainable at substantially increased rates.

Operational Travel has been so restricted because of the FY-80 cuts that the Mission is concerned that a continuation into FY-81 will have an adverse effect on overall operations including Project Design, Evaluation and Implementation. The number of budgeted trips have increased in FY-81 and FY-82 even though we have tried to maximize the use of multipurpose trips. We have also increased domestic air fares by 30% in anticipation of the flow through of increased fuel prices.

Reduction Levels

A 5% cut of FY 1981 Mission Allotment for Operating Expenses, would require us to drop vehicle procurement by $20,000 and to reduce procurement and shipping cost of appliances and office equipment by $25,000 and $4,000 respectively. Supply and material procurement would be reduced by $20,000 and operational travel would fall victim to a $15,000 cut.

A 10% cut would require vehicle procurement to drop $20,000 , appliances $25,000 and office equipment $4,000. Supplies and materials procurement would drop $80,000; this would force us to drop the "safe rooms" from our 1981 security schedule. Operational travel would be reduced by $15,000. The total reduction in Mission allotments would be $144,000.

A 20% cut would require that only one vehicle be purchased, a reduction of $42,000. Procurement of furniture would drop $44,000, appliances $38,000, office equipment $7,000 and supplies and materials $70,000. The drop in thelast item is security related and would force us to drop all of the "safe room" plans from our 1981 schedule. We would have to cut operational travel by a total of $35,000. Finally, post allotments would be reduced $57,000 by cutting one of our new U.S. Direct hire positions. The total cut in the Mission's OE would be $293,000.

Dar es Salaam Vehicle Schedule

Make of Vehicle	Type	Year of Mfg	Current Mileage	Remarks
Landrover	SW	1980	385	Replacement for 1976 inoperable Wagoneer for disposal.
Landrover	SW	1979	22,111	Replacement for 1976 inoperable Wagoneer for disposal.
Chevrolet truck	2½ Ton	1978	1,490	
Leyland Truck	2½ Ton	1979	15,100	
Chevrolet	Sedan	1977	19,850	Director's Sedan
Holden	SW	1977	38,500	
Holden	SW	1976	40,300	
Wagoneer 4 x 4	SW	1977	44,300	Deadlined - Chevrolet carryall replacement on order.
Wagoneer 4 x 4	SW	1977	50,700	Requires major repairs or deadlined for disposal.

Vehicle Procurement Requirements:

Minimum	Medium		Maximum	
1 Wagoneer	1 Wagoneer 2 Holdens		1 Wagoneer 2 Holdens 1 Sedan	
$ 9,000 Vehicle 2,000 Freight $11,000	1 Wagoneer 2 Holdens 7,000 each 2,000 each ft.	$ 11,000 18,000 $ 29,000	1 SW 1 Wg. 2 Holden 1 Sedan	7,000* $ 11,000 18,000 9,000 $ 45,000
$ 2,000 Freight	$ 6,000 Freight		$ 10,000 Freight	

*Increase in fleet.

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Dar es Salaam Appliances Schedule

	1 YEAR	2 YEAR	3 YEAR	4 YEAR	5 YEAR	6 YEAR	7 YEAR	OVER	TOTAL
AIRCONDITIONER	51	05	21	02	26	15	31	13	164
REFRIGERATOR	06	06	07	00	05	00	04	09	37
FREEZER	05	02	00	00	06	00	06	08	27
DRIER	00	00	07	05	09	00	02	03	26
WASHER	04	06	03	06	01	00	06	00	26
DEHUMIDIFIER	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	08	08
STOVE ELECTRIC	0	0	01	00	00	00	01	02	04

Dar es Salaam Office Equipment Schedule

DESCRIPTION	1 YEAR	2 YEAR	3 YEAR	4 YEAR	5 YEAR	6 YEAR	7 YEAR	OVER	TOTAL
ADDING MACHINE, ELEC.	-	01	-	-	-	-	-	-	01
CALCULATOR - ELEC. DESK TYPE	04	04	01	-	01	01	-	04	15
COPYING MACHINE, OFFICE TYPE	00	02	00	01	01	01	00	01	06
DICTATING MACHINE	00	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	02
DUPLICATING MACHINE, ELECTRIC	00	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	02
DUPLICATING MACHINE, OFF SET	00	00	01	00	00	00	00	00	01
TYPE, NON-PORT. EXC. IBM	00	00	00	00	00	01	00	00	01
TYPE, NON-PORTABLE, ELC. IBM	07	05	02	01	01	03	00	09	28
TYPE, NON-PORT. MANUAL	03	00	00	00	03	01	00	17	24
TYPE, PORTABLE	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	01	01
TYPE, NON-PORT., MANUAL	02	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	02

3/c

DECISION UNIT: USAID/Tanzania

TABLE X SPECIAL CONCERNS
ADDITIONAL PROJECTS

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE	APPROP	CONCERN CODE		FUNDING FOR SPECIAL CONCERN ($000)				
						FY 1982		
		PRIME	SUB 1/	FY 1980	FY 1981	MINIMUM	CURRENT	AAPL
621-0143 ARP/VD Health	HE	ENVR	2		210		500	500
621-0149 Training for Rural Development	EHDR	WID	-	500				
621-0150 Tanzania School Health Project	HE	ENVR	2	320				
621-0155 Resources for Village Production and Income	HE	ENVR	-		1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600
621-Q161 Training for Rural Development II	EHDR	WID			250	500	500	500
621-0166 Public Health Nursing	HE	WID					1,150	1,150

1/ Use only for Environment Activities

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
PROJECT BUDGETS AND OBLIGATIONS
TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

DECISION UNIT: 621 TANZANIA

TABLE X

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 6210154 CONT/ED FOR HEALTH WORKERS (PVO) APPROPRIATION: HEALTH

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - $ 790 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - $_____

FY 1981 - $ 0 FY 1981 - $ 1,416

FY 1982 - MINIMUM: $_____ CURRENT: $_____ AAPL: $_____

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP ITEM	CONCERN	SUB-CODE	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN CP	1981 BUDGET IN ABS	1982 BUDGET IN ABS MINIMUM:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS CURRENT:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS APPL:
2511	PVOU		$ 790	$____	$ 0	$ 1,416	$____	$____	$____

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 6210160 VILLAGE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT APPROPRIATION: SELECTED DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - $ 0 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - $_____

FY 1981 - $ 500 FY 1981 - $_____

FY 1982 - MINIMUM: $_____ CURRENT: $_____ AAPL: $_____

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP ITEM	CONCERN	SUB-CODE	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN CP	1981 BUDGET IN ABS	1982 BUDGET IN ABS MINIMUM:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS CURRENT:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS APPL:
2642	ENVR	6	$ 0	$____	$ 250	$____	$____	$____	$____
89	PVOU		$ 0	$____	$ 500	$____	$____	$____	$____

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FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION
PROJECT BUDGETS AND OBLIGATIONS
TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS
(THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 6210163 MALARIA CONTROL/ZANZIBAR APPROPRIATION: HEALTH

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - $ 0 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - $_____

FY 1981 - $ 1150 FY 1981 - $_____

FY 1982 - MINIMUM: $_____ CURRENT: $ 2,385 AAPL: $ 2,385

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP ITEM	CONCERN	SUB-CODE	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN CP	1981 BUDGET IN ABS	1982 BUDGET IN ABS MINIMUM:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS CURRENT:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS APPL:
2640	ENVR	8	$ 0	$_____	$ 1150	$_____	$_____	$ 2,385	$ 2,385

PROJECT NUMBER AND TITLE: 6210165 HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPROVEMENT APPROPRIATION: HEALTH

A. BUDGET IN CP: FY 1980 - $ 0 BUDGET IN ABS: FY 1980 - $_____

FY 1981 - $ 1450 FY 1981 - $_____

FY 1982 - MINIMUM: $_____ CURRENT: $ 550 AAPL: $ 550

B. OBLIGATIONS TO MEET SPECIAL CONCERNS:

ADP ITEM	CONCERN	SUB-CODE	1980 BUDGET IN CP	1980 BUDGET IN ABS	1981 BUDGET IN CP	1981 BUDGET IN ABS	1982 BUDGET IN ABS MINIMUM:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS CURRENT:	1982 BUDGET IN ABS APPL:
2641	ENVR	9	$ 0	$_____	$ 725	$ 450	$_____	$ 550	$ 550

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A B S
PL 480

I. INTRODUCTION

The USAID/T PL 480 assistance program has historically been oriented toward mitigating nutritional deficiency problems and providing humanitarian assistance in order to meet shortfalls in domestic commercial foodgrain requirements. The PL 480 Title I program to Tanzania was discontinued in FY 1978 as emergency humanitarian food relief requirements resulting from the severe drought (1974-77) had diminished dramatically due to improved weather conditions. However, unexpected economic problems in the form of foreign exchange deficiencies, the return of unfavorable weather conditions and the subsequent shortfall in preferred foods for the market dependant population prompted an increase in the Tanzania Title I program for FY 1980 to $7.5 million. PL 480 Title II resources are proposed in order to provide: (a) assistance to the establishment of a Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR), and (b) continuing nutrition and humanitarian assistance to approved recipients, primarily pre-school aged children,through Catholic Relief Services (CRS). The CRS programs consist of support for maternal and child health activities, day-care centers, food-for-work, and institutional programs.

II. RELATIONSHIP TO CDSS

As noted in the USAID/T FY 1982 CDSS, Title I assistance is being provided to Tanzania in order to ease current financial needs and to meet food import requirements. Continuation of this assistance may be required in order to partially alleviate these and related problems into the FY 1982-86 planning period. The CDSS analysis indicates that a very serious problem facing Tanzania in the short run is its current financial situation which is causing a reduction in development inputs and services and a general slow down of the economy. The expansion of the Title III concessional sales program will have a direct and immediate impact in helping to alleviate financial difficulties resulting from foreign exchange shortages. The CDSS strategy analysis describes the growing problem of Tanzania's capacity to effectively absorb the substantial volumes of assistance being provided by the collective donor community. Project implementation in general, has suffered from personnel, resource and budgetary limitations. In addition to easing the foreign exchange burden (noted above) the present PL 480 Title I commodity sales generate much needed local currency which can be programmed to meet shortfalls in the Tanzanian budgetary resources which had been committed to USAID/T development programs.

The Tanzania PL 480 program directly promotes the strategy goal of increasing the productivity and well-being of the poor. The present Title I self-help provisions provide for expanded food storage facilities, improved access of small family farms to production inputs, and a survey of salient features of the Tanzanian rice sector to be incorporated into a strategy for increasing domestic rice production. This latter self-help provision is directly in keeping with the CDSS Mission objective of achieving self-reliance in food production as Tanzania is highly dependent on imports of rice (and wheat) and is expected to remain that way for sometime into the future.

III. TANZANIAN FOOD SITUATION

In order to discuss Tanzania's ability to feed its population, it may be useful to review the recent performance of the agriculture sector.

Tanzanian food crops can be classified into three categories. Maize the primary staple is produced and consumed in large quantities. Tanzania for the last two years (until the current crop season) was self-sufficient in maize production. Secondly, there are rice and wheat, the domestic production of which falls far short of demand. Thirdly, there are sorghum, millets and cassava, consumption of which is largely restricted to the subsistance sector.

During the period from 1973/74 through 1974/75 Tanzania experienced a food crisis resulting from adverse growing conditions which accentuated an already deteriorating food production situation. Food crop production had suffered largely because of inadequate attention and steadily declining returns in relation to export crops. Cereal imports of 400,000 MT and 415,000 MT in 1974 and 1975 respectively were required. In order to remedy the problem, the TanGov substantially increased producer prices for all food crops, launched an active political campaign to encourage food crop production, implemented the National Maize Project and established the Strategic Grain Reserve. As a result of these actions and the resumption of favorable weather conditions, National Milling Corp. (NMC) purchases of food crops, (a rough indicator of production levels,) increased from a low of 58,000 MT in 1974/75 to 385,000 MT in 1978/79.

Despite this overall increase in food crop production, the demand for rice and wheat still exceeds local production and increasing consumption requirements for these two crops can only be fully met by resorting to increased imports. The increased NMC domestic food crop purchases in 1978/79 mentioned above was largely attributable to increased maize procurement (24,000 MT in 1974/75 compared with 222,000 MT in 1978/79) with only modest increases in rice and wheat purchases.

TanGov pricing policies (as noted above) had a definite impact on marketable surpluses. During the last crop year, however, the TanGov also stimulated consumer demand by reducing by 29% the price per kilo of maize flour. Reductions in NMC domestic procurement of marketable maize surpluses this crop season (resulting from drought and late, uneven rainfall combined with NMC credit problems), have resulted in a serious maize shortfall. NMC opening stock positions of maize in each of the two preceding crop years 1978/79-1979/80 stood in excess of 150,000 MT without the benefit of imports. However, two months prior to the inception of the 1980/81 crop season the NMC maize stock position was zero.

Thus, total reliance must be placed on the upcoming harvest for the quantities necessary to accomodate the maize consumption requirements of the population in the urban centers. Assessments of the current crop based on field observations and meteorological data are not encouraging. NMC estimates that nationwide domestic maize procurement will be less than half of last year. In addition drought and uneven rainfall during the past growing season has resulted in serious food supply shortfalls in the rural subsistance sector. Thus, in addition to the urban based market dependant population there will be an additional drain on drastically reduced NMC food stocks. The only alternative, to which the TanGov has already resorted, is commercial and concessional maize imports.

Unlike wheat, rice is significant as a subsistance crop in many parts of Tanzania. There is substantial unofficial trade in rice and National Milling Corp (NMC) domestic procurement (for sale to the market dependent population) represents a rather small proportion of total trade estimated at perhaps 50% of marketed production and about 10% of harvested production. Although about 400,000 smallholders still dominate production, state farms have recently taken a more prominent role in providing rice surpluses for sale to NMC. However, despite significant increases in producer prices in recent years and modest increases in domestic purchases NMC rice procurement from small holders is still disappointing. Moreover, retail sales of rice have almost doubled since 1974/75. The increase in rice consumption during the past four years is due to a combination of factors including a low retail price level and an apparent increase in consumer preference of rice. The official price of rice was reduced twice between November 1974 and August 1976. These price adjustments coincided with an improvement in the quality of stocks and, thus, increased sales.

More than half of NMC retail sales in 1978/79 came from imported rice. At current consumption levels and in order to maintain adequate stock levels NMC is expected to import over 40,000 MT of rice in 1979/80 and again 1980/81.

In short,,despite formulation of a national priority objective to achieve self-sufficiency in food crop production and application of effective internal production stimuli the TanGov ability to feed its population is still dependent to a significant degree on unpredictable weather conditions and the efficiency of its internal administrative and distribution apparatus.

IV. TITLE I/III

PL 480 can help meet some of these import requirements over the next few years. The figures in Attachment A of the ABS instructions indicate 14,000 MT of Title I rice for Tanzania in FY 81. This was based on a proposed $5 million concessional loan. A program limited to $5 million was valid at the time it was initiated, but recent occurances in Tanzania compel the Mission to seek a higher level for FY 81 as well as proposing a Title III program to replace the FY 81 allocation. This is dependent in part upon the outcome of the IMF/IBRD negotiation previously mentioned.

The Mission may shortly be proposing a five-year-$50 million Food for Development Title III program to begin in FY 81, split evenly over the 5 year period. We feel that a multi year title III program would be appropriate for number of reasons:

1. There will be a continuing requirement for concessional foodstuffs of that magnitude or greater and the constraints on Tanzania's foreign exchange will, in all liklihood, require that if Tanzania must use scarce foreign exchange to purchase food, the country would almost certainly have to continue to forgo other essential, development related imports.

2. Local currency generations from a Title III program would play a critically important role in enabling the Government to finance programs aimed at, for example, improving food production, increasing food storage capacity, repairing and maintaining rural road networks and the transport fleet necessary to move food out of surplus and into deficit areas, and in several other related areas.

3. A multi-year program of this magnitude and flexibility would provide the opportunity for the two governments jointly to focus their concerns and resources on policy level issues of a nature difficult to deal with at the project level.

Our conviction that a Title III program in Tanzania would well serve the intent of the legislation and the needs of Tanzania is based upon our on-site assessment of the development situation in Tanzania. It is reinforced by a conclusion reached in the AFR/DR study "Food for Development in Sub-Sahara Africa" (March, 1980) which, basing its

judgement on different criteria and Methodolgy reached a similar conclusion - namely of all the food assistance instruments available, Title III is the most appropriate for Tanzania.

The Mission sees this ABS submission as the beginning of a dialogue on the evolution of a PL 480 Title III program. We will communicate separately with AID/W and REDSO regarding the full justification for consideration of such a program and the next steps.

V. TITLE II

A. Strategic Grain Reserve (SGR)

As a means of preventing the severe food grain shortages that arose during the serious droughts of 1973 and 1974 the TanGov decided in 1977 to establish a SGR to acquire, store, and maintain 100,000 MT of foodgrains at all times. The TanGov is also developing the capability to detect potential crop production shortfalls in the early stages and to respond quickly in the event of critical food shortages. Overall SGR policy and administration is under the ageis of the Ministry of Agriculture with National Milling Corp. (NMC) responsible for direct management of operations. While a 100,000 MT reserve will not meet food shortage requirements in the event of a major drought, such a reserve will enable the TanGov to respond promptly to initial emergency distribution requirements while arrangements are being made to accommodate through concessional and commercial imports longer-term food needs.

The U.S. was requested by the TanGov to furnish 50,000 MT of maize in support of the SGR. The request was approved by the PL 480 Inter Agency staff committee under the terms of Section 201 of Title II. The transfer authorization for delivery of 50,000 MT of maize in two shipments was signed November of 1978. The delivery period of transfer authorization is being amended to provide delivery in two shipments of 25,000 MT each in FY 1981 and FY 1982, or FY 80 if the budget permits.

B. Catholic Relief Services

USAID/T has reviewed the Operational Plan prepared by Catholic Relief Services and concurs with the program proposed therein. Despite recurring, cyclical variations in domestic food crop production levels the TanGov maintains it's policy of reducing dependence on external food aid. In support of this objective they have instituted programs such as the National Maize Project, and the Strategic Grain Reserve with the Early Warning and Crop Monitoring Project supported by FAO. Nevertheless, as noted earlier total self-reliance in all food crops will not be achieved in the near future. In the interim the CRS

program of addressing the problem of malnutrition in pre-school "at risk" or malnourished children through supplemental feeding programs is regarded by the Mission as an appropriate strategy for mitigating serious problems of nutritional deficiency.

VI. STORAGE

The NMC has access to storage facilities either owned or hired in each of the twenty mainland regions. A rather detailed study by the FAO Food Security Advisor shows NMC permanent storage capacity to be 409.7 thousand MT. At present NMC food stocks amount to approximately one-third of available NMC storage capacity. NMC domestic procurement of food stocks during the ensuing marketing year is projected to be less than one-half of the food stocks procured last year. The TanGov has given movement of food supplies top priority from berthing and unloading of vessels through regional transport. Existing port facilities are capable of unloading, bagging, and storing bulk grain at an average rate of 1,000 MT per day. The NMC transport division has established a time-phased distribution schedule to each region of every metric ton of food grains committed for import into Tanzania. The necessary rail, truck, and coastal vessel transport facilities have been identified and are available. Storage and distribution does not appear to represent a problem at this time, given the present minimal stocks.

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XI
Country: _____
P.L. 480 TITLE I/III REQUIREMENTS
(Dollars in Millions, Tonnage in Thousands)

COMMODITIES	FY 1980 Agreement $	FY 1980 Agreement MT	FY 1980 Shipments $	FY 1980 Shipments MT	FY 1980 Carry into FY 1981 $	FY 1980 Carry into FY 1981 MT	Estimated FY 1981 Agreement $	Estimated FY 1981 Agreement MT	Estimated FY 1981 Shipments $	Estimated FY 1981 Shipments MT	Estimated FY 1981 Carry into FY 1982 $	Estimated FY 1981 Carry into FY 1982 MT	Projected FY 1982 Agreement $	Projected FY 1982 Agreement MT	Projected FY 1982 Shipments $	Projected FY 1982 Shipments MT	Projected FY 1982 Carry into FY 1983 $	Projected FY 1982 Carry into FY 1983 MT
Title I																		
Rice	5.0	14.5	5.0	11.2	0		0		-		-							
Maize	2.5	24.0	2.5	24.0	0		0		-		-							
Total																		
Of which Title III																		
Rice	0		0		0		5.0	12.8	5.0	12.8	-		5.0	12.5	5.0	12.5	0	
Maize	0		0		0		5.0	41.6	5.0	41.6	-		2.0	15.3	2.0	15.3	0	
Wheat	0												3.0	16.8	3.0	16.8	0	
Total																		

COMMENT:

FY 1981 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country Tanzania

Sponsor's Name Catholic Relief Services (CRS)

A. Maternal and Child Health...with mother.....Total Recipients 98

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
98	NFD Milk	2,352	985,488
98	Bulgur Wheat	2,352	649,152
98	Oil	1,171	1,166,592
Total MCH		5,875	2,801,232

B. School Feeding.....NIL.....Total Recipients Nil

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total School Feeding			

C. Other Child Feeding.....D.C.C.....Total Recipients 27

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
27	Bulgur Wheat	648	178,848
	Oil	152	150,684
	CSM	324	120,852
Total Other Child Feeding		1,124	450,384

D. Food for Work.....with dependents.....Total Recipients 5

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
5	Bulgur Wheat	390	107,640
	Oil	30	29,760
	CSM	150	55,950
Total Food for Work		570	193,350

E. Other (Specify).....(Institutions).....Total Recipients 1

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
1	Bulgur Wheat	60	16,560
	Oil	6	6,052
	CSM	12	4,476
Total Other		78	27,088

II. Sponsor's Name Nunzia Beatrice

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country Tanzania

Sponsor's Name Catholic Relief Services

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients 45

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
45	Bulgur Wheat	1,080	315,350.0
45	NFD. Milk	1,080	452,520.0
45	Oil	540	537,300.0
Total MCH		2,700	1,305,170.0

B. School Feeding.....NIL.....Total Recipients

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total School Feeding			

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients 35

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
35	Bulgur Wheat	840	245,280.0
35	Oil	210	208,950.0
35	CSB	420	156,660.0
Total Other Child Feeding		1,470	610,890.0

D. Food for Work.....NIL.....Total Recipients

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Food for Work			

E. Other (Specify)...(Institutional) 1.....Total Recipients 1

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
1	Bulgur Wheat	60	17,520.0
1	Oil	6	5,970.0
1	CSB	12	4,476.0
Total Other		78	27,966.0

II. Sponsor's Name Hunger Project

FY 1982 ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TABLE XIII

PL 480 TITLE II

I. Country Tanzania

Sponsor's Name Government to Government - Strategic Grain Reserve

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total MCH			

B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total School Feeding			

C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Other Child Feeding			

D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
Total Food for Work			

E. Other (Specify)..Strategic Grain Reserve.....Total Recipients _____

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	(Thousands) KGS	Dollars
N/A	Maize FY - 1981.	25,000	6,750 1/
N/A	Maize FY - 1982	25,000	7,000 1/
Total Other			

II. Sponsor's Name _____

1/ Includes Ocean Freight

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING SCHOOL (621-0166)

A. PURPOSE

To relocate the national public health nursing program away from the capital city and to expand it to include a training program for upgrading outstanding Maternal and Child Health Aides to become District Maternal and Child Health Coordinators.

B. BACKGROUND

For the past five years AID has supported the Maternal and Child Health Aide training program (621-0121). Within the context of this project AID has supported the training of Maternal and Child Health Aides (MCHA) and, through support to the Public Health Nursing School, the training of faculty for MCHA training centers. Tanzania is assuming full responsibility for the MCHA training project and has asked AID to continue its support to the Maternal and Child Health Program by assisting with the purpose above. This project will provide funds for the remodeling of the Morogoro MCHA training center to be the new Public Health Nursing School, will provide staff and materials to the school, participant training to school staff and operating costs on a gradually scaled down basis.

C. HOST COUNTRY AND OTHER DONORS

The Government of Tanzania will provide the existing MCHA training facility and staff and will assume a gradually increasing share of the school's operating costs estimated at $200,000 annually.

D. BENEFICIARIES

The direct beneficiaries will be the students of the school, and they will pass their benefits on to the communities ultimately served by the Maternal and Child Health Program. The cost per family will be $1.42.

E. FY 82 PROGRAM

To remodel the Morogoro MCHA training center, to field the project technicians, to transfer the existing program from Dar es Salaam and to develop the curriculum for the MCHA upgrading program.

F. MAJOR OUTPUTS (and AID Unit Cost)

	All Years
Renovated Public Health Nursing School	X
MCH Coordinator Curriculum	X
Trained Public Health Nurses	100
Trained MCH Coordinators	160

G. AID FINANCED INPUTS

			($ thousands) FY 82
Personnel			
Long term	2	(42 p/m)	360
Short term	3		50
Local Hire	8	(90 p/m)	30
Construction			250
Training			
Long term	6	(72 p/m)	120
Short term	20	(24 p/m)	50
Commodities			
Vehicles	2		40
Educational Materials			50
Other Costs			200
		TOTAL	1,150

FY 82 Costs: $ 1,150

LOP Costs: (Health) $ 5,090

ATTACHMENT A

OPERATIONAL PLAN FOR CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES/TANZANIA

I. ELEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

A. IDENTIFICATION

1. Name of Cooperating Sponsor:

Catholic Relief Services - USCC
P. O. Box 9222
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Date submitted: 22 May 1980

2. American citizen responsible for Title II supervision: (full-time)

Nunzio Bianco, Program Director

Two Program Assistants are also American citizens:

Michael Frank
Pauline Wilson

Administrative Staff:

S. R. Toroka, Local Assistant
H. Hasham, Accountant
M. Ladha, Administrative Assistant
Z. Karabani, Secretary

Pre-School Program:

S. S. Wagi, Supervisor Coordinator
A. Yowa, Supervisor
M. L. Dunyara, Supervisor
K. E. Kinney, Supervisor
N. Fernandez, Secretary

Primary School Program:

S. R. Toroka, Projects Manager
R. Shomvi, Field Projects Officer
O. Mziray, Field Projects Officer
S. Yohana, Field Projects Officer
J. Wofile, Field Projects Officer

Shipping Department:

L. B. Salira, Shipping Officer
A. Z. Mgaya, Inland Transportation and End Use Checker
M. Mhando, End Use Checker
H. Mziray, Shipping Clerk

Other Staff:

S. Ally, Driver/End Use Checker
H. Abdallah, Driver
G. Kanda, Messenger

B. AREA/SCOPE CONDITIONS OF OPERATIONS

1. THE PROBLEM

A serious problem facing a developing nation such as Tanzania is the lack of adequate growth within the young population. This occurs as underweight and/or malnutrition, and leads to high morbidity and high mortality rates among the preschool age children. It can also lead to impaired physical and mental development. Mild forms of undernourishment can too often go undetected and untreated yet still cause stunting of growth and poor resistance to disease and infection. It is those children identified as underweight (indicating undernourishment) as well as the more critically malnourished children who can most likely benefit from the CRS preschool food and nutrition program.

The deficiency in the child's diet may be caused by food shortages in the community which often occur in the drought-prone areas of Tanzania where crop failure is common. It may also be due to socio-economic conditions within the family causing an inability to produce or purchase adequate food supplies or feed the child properly. In addition, malnutrition can be precipitated or exacerbated by an attack of measles, diarrhea, infestation of parasites, or other illnesses.

Protein calorie malnutrition (PCM) has been identified as the most common form of malnutrition in children under five in Tanzania. "In fact, it has been estimated that at any time 25% of Tanzanian children under five years of age are malnourished and that 50% will suffer from malnutrition sometime before adulthood.....Surveys in hospital pediatric wards indicate that 50% of all admissions are malnourished and over 50% of all children dying in hospitals have severe or underlying malnutrition. Approximately 10,000 children die of PCM annually." 1/

As can be expected, in Tanzania regional variations generally exist for levels of malnutrition. In addition specific regional variations occur from year to year as a result of climatic fluctuations which affect crop production. "It is important to note that the incidence of clinical malnutrition has been found to be highest in children in relatively well-off areas of the country, i.e. Kilimanjaro, implying that malnutrition may be attributable more to social factors than to absolute poverty." 2/

2. THE RESPONSE

Through its food and nutrition program CRS seeks to address the above-mentioned factors related to malnutrition in children. Food supplements provide both high quality proteins (milk or CSM) and concentrated calories (oil), the most common food deficiencies.

1/ Henn, Dr. A., Tanzania Health Sector Strategy, USAID/Tanzania, February 1980, Annex I, p. 8.

2/ Ibid., p. 18.

By attending clinic sessions monthly, mothers can learn to properly feed their children who, in turn, can receive preventive medical care or treatment as required. In addition, the food package is of obvious economic value to the family.

There are four target groups in the CRS food and nutrition program::

i. MCH program (children)
ii. MCH program (mothers)
iii. Day Care Centers
iv. Others - primarily residential institutions

In addition, CRS conducts a Food for Work program with the primary objective of supporting self-help development projects as well as providing nutritional supplements.

The total number of food recipients in the CRS program has been increased for FY 81. This increase is in recognition of the fact that balanced nutrition is essential to good health which, in turn, is a prerequisite for national development. Thus, CRS views its food and nutrition program as supportive of the self-reliant development goals set forth by the Government of Tanzania. Ideally nutrition intervention programs are of short-term duration. However, in view of current levels of malnutrition in Tanzania as well as other factors limiting agricultural production, it is felt food supplements will be required for a number of years. However, regional patterns of need within the country may vary during that time.

2a. MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH (CHILDREN)

63,000 children

The preschool food and nutrition program, supported by the Government of Tanzania and CRS, recognizes that children 6 months to five years are most commonly 'at risk' of malnutrition. Thus, activities are emphasized which seek to monitor and improve the nutritional status of the preschool child. Individual growth surveillance is conducted on a monthly basis. This is carried out at the hospital, clinic or dispensary implementing the CRS program.

CRS seeks to provide food supplements to 63,000 preschool children to be distributed through clinics, dispensaries, and hospitals implementing the CRS program. This figure (63,000) represents an increase of 13,000 over FY 1980. Though representing only a fraction of the 'at risk' children in the country, it is a realistic goal for the CRS program in view of transportation and storage difficulties.

2b. MATERNAL CHILD HEALTH (MOTHERS)

35,000 mothers

To complement the above child feeding program, CRS also seeks to provide food supplements to the mothers of children identified as 'at risk' of malnutrition. Experience has shown that the malnourished child does not always receive the full benefit of the authorized rations of Title II food commodities. Frequently, the child is from an economically needy family with whom the food supplements are shared. In recognition of this unavoidable fact, a new practical approach will be to give the mother a similar food package. It is felt that this addition

will permit the mother to provide a larger portion of food per month for the preschool child.

The figure of 35,000 mothers represents the new supplementary feeding aspect of the CRS/MCH program. It is considered to be a vital addition to the program.

2c. PRESCHOOL CHILD FEEDING (DAY CARE CENTERS)

27,000 children

The Government of Tanzania seeks to establish self-supporting day care centers in villages to enable mothers to participate more fully in agricultural or community development projects. For the most part, these centers are sponsored by the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare and are located in both urban and rural areas.

CRS seeks to provide food supplements to 27,000 children attending day care centers. The nutritional problems addressed by this program are identical to those outlined in the above MCH feeding program for children. However, day care centers are utilized to implement the program.

2d. OTHER FEEDING PROGRAMS (INSTITUTIONS)

1,000 children

In agreement with the Government of Tanzania and various residential institutions, CRS seeks to provide food supplements for 1,000 preschool children. Children residing in these institutions are without families or are physically or mentally handicapped and thus are unable to provide for themselves.

2e. FOOD FOR WORK

1,000 laborers, 4,000 dependents

The Food for Work program is still one of the most useful tools in a developing country such as Tanzania.

We have maintained the same number of beneficiaries for community development. Small projects will continue to be carried out in rural areas for land clearance, building small dams, canals, secondary roads, social centers, childcare centers, etc. It should be emphasized that these projects are carried out with local products by community workers who are unemployed or underemployed.

3. OBJECTIVES

3a. OVERALL OBJECTIVES AND PURPOSE:

The overall objective of the CRS Preschool Food and Nutrition Program is to improve the nutritional status of the most commonly 'at risk' segment of the population, i.e. children between the ages of six months to five years. Thus, CRS seeks to distribute Title II food commodities to:

1) approved clinics, dispensaries, and hospitals for subsequent distribution to mothers and children;

2) day care centers;

3) various residential institutions.

Clinics, dispensaries and hospitals, through their MCH programs, monitor the growth and general health of the children. Thus, the food supplements are part of an overall program to improve the health of the children and assist parents to maintain the adequate growth of the preschool age children.

Day care centers and residential institutions provide children with prepared meals which are an important supplement to their diets.

In addition, the CRS-sponsored Food for Work program has the dual aim of: 1) providing nutritional supplements for unemployed or underemployed rural workers and their dependents; and, 2) supporting self-reliance and community development projects.

As CRS informed the USAID auditors in their audit of the program, the beneficiaries would certainly be in the category of the neediest of the needy if they were stricken from our program.

3b. BENCHMARK INDICATORS

The Government-approved weight chart, based on the Ilesha Chart, is used in both Government and voluntary agency units which receive Title II foods. These serve as a fundamental indicator of a child's nutritional status. In addition, CRS has received Government authorization to utilize the Growth Surveillance System designed by Dr. Carlo Capone, CRS Nutrition Adviser in Kenya. The Growth Surveillance System (G.S.S.) utilizes a Master Chart as well as the individual growth chart.

The Master Chart is able to provide information regarding:

- the number of children attending each clinic session,
- age composition of the attending groups,
- frequency distribution of various percentages of weight for age or weight for height standards,
- regularity of attendance,
- overall progress (or lack of progress) of the attending children.

As the Master Chart is a graphic representation of a whole group, the Growth Surveillance Chart is a graphic representation of the growth of an individual child in terms of a percentage of a height or weight for age standard. The G.S.S., which is to be used in voluntary agency units, will hopefully prove to be an effective method to measure progress towards the achievement of program objectives.

The GSS will be used to maximize the impact of food, manpower, and monetary resources. It will provide emperial field data on a cross-sectional and longitudinal basis. This data has enormous potential in the planningand programming of nutritional projects. Such planning and programming can not be carried out adequately using the individual grouth charts. It requires a system of community growth surveillance.

The GSS has been field-tested for community surveillance in several countries of East and West Africa; the results obrained proved to be most informative, and enabled us to achieve more efficient utilization of CRS resources.

3c. Geographical Limitations of CRS

To make an adequate impact and give suffiecient follow-up to clinics it is necessary to visit each center at least 3 times a year. To make better use of the limited time and resources an initial assessment has been madeof the most needy areas in which to concentrate most effort and resources.

For the initial selection of priority areas the following criteria were used:

a) Drought prone
b) Food deficient
c) Relative proximity of centers
d) Relative accessibility by road
e) Cost of food transport not prohibitive
f) Adequate MCH infrastructure, i.e.
   - adequate qualified staff, for number of centers and recipients.
   - potential for increase in number of recipients.
g) Good working relationship with Government and medical mission officials
h) Adequate motivation and willingness to abide by CRS guidelines
i) Responsiveness to technical assistance

3d. Geographical Areas for all Categories Except MCH

The program will be country-wide in that most regions will have one or more recipient categories. Nevertheless, geographical limitations will apply to all MCH units as described above.

4. DISTRIBUTION METHOD

MCH/CHILD

The person responsible for the MCH unit is instructed to give to the mother of each pre-school child determined to be "at risk" the ration stipulated by the AER. This ration has been explained in a circular sent to each distribution center and is controlled by on-the-spot visits made by CRS staff during regular field trips. The food is then taken home for home consumption.

OTHER CATEGORIES

All these recipient categories except food for work are fed on the premises, where foods are prepared and cooked. A circular sets the monthly ration per recipient per category. End-use checkers are the primary means of control.

E. DESCRIPTION OF STORAGE FACILITIES

1. In Tanzania, there are 20 major regional storage depots for Title II foods, of which 15 are church-operated, 1 is Government-operated, and 4 are parastatal. These major depots each serve between 5 and 40 individual (ultimate distribution) centers, such as pre-school clinics, day-care centers, schools, food-for-work, institutions etc. There are 48 minor storage depots, each serving between 2 and 9 distribution centers. These major and minor storage depots serve between them over 400 distribution centers, while the balance of distribution centers receive their foods direct from the ports.

The churches in Tanzania normally have large regional/diocesan stores, built up over many years, which are used to store Title II foods, together with medical supplies, building materials, church project and institutional supplies, etc. Usually a sizeable portion of these stores is reserved for Title II use. These buildings have all been inspected by CRS field staff. They vary from big commercial type warehouses to modest small stores at village level.

At the individual distribution center level, foods are usually stored in seperate rooms within the center building; e.g. dispensaries and day-care centers normally have a room within their individual buildings allocated for storage; schools normally store foods in their staff-rooms, which are inaccessible to the children. In all cases foods are secure and adequately protectd, and have been for several years.

Quality control of the stores is done by the means of end- use checking. End-use checkers on their field trips always concentrate on storage facilities, and each store is visited at least once per year.

2. The one major problem relating to inland transportation is the relative deterioration of the services provided by the central rail line between Dar es Salaam and Central and Western Tanzania. This service has been further disrupted in FY'79 due to the war situation. With sizeable Canadian aid destined to modernise the line and increase its rolling stock, it is hoped that present bottlenecks and delays will gradually be eliminated. Transport to other regions by rail or road is not presenting any special problems.

3. CRS will continue to retain control of food during transportation and in storage.

F. PROCESSING - REPROCESSING - REPACKING

N/A

G. FINANCING

1. The cost of local storage, and inland transportation, for the CRS MCH program and all other recipient categories, are paid entirely by recipient centers. Some administrative costs are met by the CRS operational budget which maintains a permanent CRS office in Dar es Salaam.

2. CRS/Tanzania has an empty container fund which is generated by charging 1/50 (18 cents US) for each bag and 3/- for each container to recipient feeding centers. These charges are included in a single bill which also covers port and inland transportation charges, thereby simplifying the method of control and accountability. The entire fund is used towards payment of local CRS administrative staff and services related directly to shipping, offloading and inland transportation.

6. ARRANGEMENTS TO AVOID DUPLICATION OF DISTRIBUTION

Experience has shown that the most effective way of avoiding duplication of distribution among several programs is to scrutinize each application from the project level to ascertain that no similar program is sited within walking distance. Field staff are constantly on the alert for such situation. The Government of Tanzania's policy of dispersal of MCH units, so that there is only one per geographical location, has contributed much to eliminate the rare instances of Government MCH and voluntary MCH duplication.

C. CONTROL AND RECEIPTING-RECORDS PROCEDURES AND AUDITS

A box file is prepared to hold all documentation pertinent to each individual shipment. Survey reports are made for each shipment upon arrival by an independent survey company.

A distribution list is then prepared by the CRS/Tanzania office and forwarded to its clearing agent at the respective port of discharge. This list indicates the names and addresses of recipient centers as well as the quantities of commodities to be delivered to each center.

At the same time, the CRS/Tanzania office forwards an "advance notice" to each center on the distribution list advising them as to the quantities of commodities allocated to them as well as their approximate date of arrival.

Upon receipt of the commodities, each center signs and returns to the CRS/Tanzania office a duplicate pre-printed receipt which indicates the quantities and condition of the commodities received.

Relevant shipping and distribution ledgers are maintained by the shipping and distribution section of the CRS office. These have been audited regularly and have been found to be acceptable by AID and CRS auditors. Each center has a receipt and distribution profile card where up-to-date balances are maintained based on either monthly or quarterly distribution and inventory reports submitted by each center.

D. PORT FACILITIES - PRACTICES

1. Offloading facilities at the three ports of Dar es Salaam, Tanga and Mtwara are adequate to handle foods. Although Dar-es-Salaam port is often congested the offloading from vessels has not yet presented a major problem.

2. Government of Tanzania permits surveys either by the cooperating sponsor or an independent surveyor. All Title II consignments are automatically surveyed by an independent organisation as a matter of routine.

3. The port handling charges of shs. 28/50 per ton and 1.5% of the advalorem charges add a significant amount on to the inland freight cost that recipient centers pay. These charges, however, have not presented a major problem in the operation of the program.

H. ACCEPTABILITY OF AVAILABLE FOODS

1. Whole grain cereals are not desired.

2. New in the foods imported for FY'80 will be N.F.D.M. No acceptability problem is foreseen.

I. PROGRAM PUBLICITY

(a) Just prior to the beginning of each fiscal year, all distribution points receiving Title II food direct from CRS are sent information circulars explaining the source, program requirements, use and preparation of the food. When available, USAID commodity booklets are also distributed. CRS field staff also point out the source of Title II foods and the program requirements in periodic visits to centers when they fill out the compulsory end-use check form.

(b) The annual CRS/Tanzania program report is distributed throughout the country to all Governmental and voluntary agencies and news media. This report gives prominence to the source of the foods.

(c) As in the past CRS will continue to send out circulars to all agencies involved in social and developmental activities, which explain different types of assistance available for each category of recipient.

(d) Each recipient center is obliged to sign an agreement which contains major program requirements and states the origin of the foods. This same information is also included in the "Manual of Operations for Distribution Centers" which is sent to any agency making enquiries about or applying for food aid.

II. CONTRIBUTION TO PROGRAM

A. HOST GOVERNMENT

While the Government of Tanzania cannot provide in-land transportation, it does permit CRS duty free entrance of all food stuffs which amounts to an estimated savings of over one million dollars.

The Government of Tanzania does not set any conditions relative to the storage and transportation and losses of Title II foods. Under the agreement between the Government of Tanzania and CRS it is stipulated that consultations between both parties should be held relative to the admission, distribution or utilisation of commodities. Also Government has pledged to cooperate with CRS in the eradication of any misuse or improper diversion of foods.

B. CATHOLIC RELIEF SERVICES - U.S.C.C.

C CRS is contributing approximately 50,000 US Dollars to administer the Title II program in FY'81. An additional amount of approximately 37,000.00 US dollars.

C. USAID/WASHINGTON

CRS received a grant from USAID/Washington for the introduction of the Growth Surveillance System. The grant for this year is for 80,000.00 US dollars.

D. LOCAL VOLUNTARY AGENCIES/ASSOCIATIONS, SPONSORING DISTRIBUTION CENTERS

Distribution centers and sub-centers operating the various programs under PL 480 are contributing approximately 114,000 US Dollars toward inland freight costs. Personnel costs related to the actual operation of the pre-school program and the services given by recipient centers to other categories amount to approximately 90,000 US Dollars and are met from local sources. It is difficult to anticipate these contributions for FY'81 but we may assume that they will be on the increase.

E. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Estimated CCC value of commodities (Line 8 Total requirements for FY'81) as per proposed AER and current CCC prices:

Commodity	Weight in Metric Tons	Value in US Dollars
Non Fat Dry Milk	2,373.2	994,370.80
Corn Soya Milk	423.4	157,928.20
Oil	1,323.4	1,312,812.80
Soy Fortified Bulgur Wheat	3,533.8	975,108.00
Total	7,653.8	3,440,219.80

Estimated Ocean Freight - 1,530,760.00