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USAID/TANZANIA
ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT

October 31, 1992

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FOREWORD

This is the first API since the CPSP was approved in August 1992 and, with one exception, the indicators contained in the CPSP logframe have been used in this report. The changes have been made to the baseline data and targets in the health/population section, reflecting new data from the Demographic and Health Survey released in September. These changes are noted.

The rural roads program is the most advanced activity in the Mission's portfolio and this is reflected in this report. A comprehensive impact assessment conducted earlier has begun to identify household-level impact in areas where roads have been rehabilitated.

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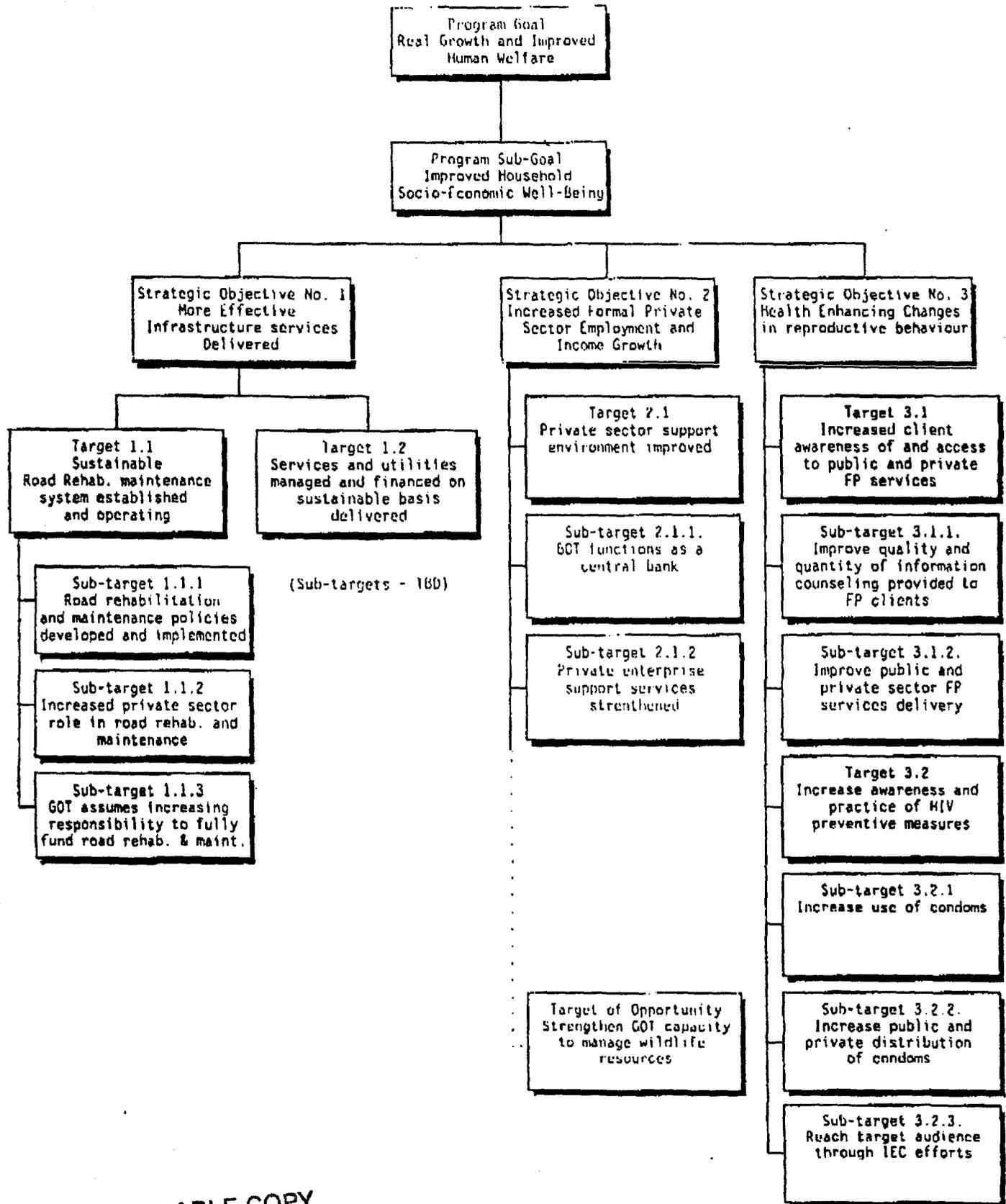
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ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------|---|
| AIDS | Acquired Immuno-deficiency Syndrome |
| AIDSTECH | AIDS Technical Support |
| ATAP | Agricultural Transport Assistance Project |
| BOT | Bank of Tanzania |
| CCM | Chama Cha Mapinduzi |
| CPR | Contraceptive Prevalence Rate |
| CYP | Couple Years of Protection |
| DHS | Demographic and Health Survey |
| ERP | Economic Recovery Program |
| FED | Financial and Enterprise Development |
| FP | Family Planning |
| FPSS | Family Planning Support Services |
| FY | Fiscal Year |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GOT | Government of Tanzania |
| HIV | Human Immuno-deficiency Virus |
| IEC | Information, Education, Communication |
| IRP | Integrated Roads Program |
| KAP | Knowledge, Attitude, and Practice |
| LMIS | Logistics Management Information System |
| MCH | Maternal and Child Health |
| NACP | National AIDS Control Program |
| PPI | Priority Prevention Indicators |
| STD | Sexually-Transmitted Disease |
| VSC | Voluntary Surgical Contraception |

USAID/TANZANIA CPSP
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SECTION I

SPECIAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE USAID PROGRAM

The past year has seen the most significant events since the Economic Recovery Program (ERP) began in 1986. Action to implement previously announced policies and additional policy changes have led to the re-shaping and expansion of the USAID program and the development of a Country Program Strategic Plan.

● **Democratic Reforms. Multi-partyism.** The Government committed the nation to a multi-party political system and 16 new parties have been provisionally registered. (Full registration is granted after six months of operation.) The Government helped to finance the commission that studied the issue from a small allocation of PD&S funds. The adoption of multiparty politics is a major step down the long road to accountability in government. Accountability must be restored to achieve sustainable development. The announcement of multi-partyism was accompanied by the depoliticization of the armed forces. Military officers may no longer hold office in political parties. The ruling CCM Party was also obliged to relinquish their offices and haul down their flags at government offices. These concrete steps towards pluralism were influential in USAID's decision to move ahead with an expanded program which seeks to further improve the environment for economic growth.

● **Freedom of the press.** Although the Government still maintains a censorship authority, there has been a noticeable lack of will to use it. The Government paper, the Daily News, often carries exhortations for "responsible reporting", but the private press has thrown down the gauntlet. Even the Father of the Nation, Julius Nyerere, is regularly criticized for his past policies. Support for continuing liberalization of the media also figures in the Mission's strategy.

● **Financial Sector Reform.** Last year's decision to legislate a package of banking reforms, including the adoption of private banking, has been followed with concrete action. Licenses were granted to two foreign banks during the year and Standard Chartered Bank of England is already on site and expects to open offices within a few months. The GOT also legalized a market rate for the shilling and permitted private exchange bureaus to open. A two-tier exchange rate exists with the government-to-government rate about 75% of the market rate. A unified rate is expected by next summer. Financial sector reform was identified as a key factor for economic growth and USAID has adopted financial sector reform as a part of its strategy. Additional information on financial sector reform is found in the strategy section.

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● Tariff and tax reform. The system of multiple excise duty rates which ranged from 10% to 80 % was streamlined to a single 20% rate with few exceptions. Import duty and sales taxes were abolished on all trucks of three tons or greater. The duty on spare parts for transport equipment has been reduced to ten percent. This is expected to increase the demand for foreign exchange provided under the ATAP program. Duty also was eliminated on pharmaceuticals. The duty and sales tax on condoms was abolished, partly the result of an intense policy dialogue between USAID and the GOT. A system of pre-shipment inspections for imports was put in place as a way of improving duty collection. This was recently followed by the contracting of two private foreign firms to carry out customs inspections. This is expected to reduce corruption in the port.

● Privatization. The Public Corporation Act of 1992 paved the way for divestiture by giving the President the authority to transfer the assets of parastatals to newly formed corporations. Plans are underway for privatization of some parastatals. One of the problems however is the lack of transparency of the privatization process. Another problem, and one that is slowing the privatization process, is the issue of how much ownership should be transferred to "non-indigenous" investors. There is strong sensitivity to allowing the Asian and foreign communities to simply take over what are perceived as important assets belonging to the Tanzanian people. Despite opposition in some quarters to moving ahead, the President and Prime Minister have given their endorsement.

SECTION II

PROGRESS TOWARD OVERALL COUNTRY PROGRAM GOALS

GOAL: Real Growth and Improved Human Welfare.

SUB-Goal: Improved Household Socio-economic Well-Being

Tanzania's economy registered its fifth consecutive year of GDP growth of approximately 4%. This, despite a mediocre agriculture season last year. This compares to only 1.3% growth for the three years preceding the Economic Recovery Program. Real percapita GDP growth is presently estimated at 1.2%. These figures represent only the recorded economy and it is estimated that the parallel economy is at least equivalent to 30% of the official GDP. Inflation has remained stable at 20% down from 32% in 1986. Agricultural production accounted for an estimated 60% of GDP. Although Tanzania has not been hit as hard by the drought as other countries of the region, this is expected to have an impact on the final production figures. Preliminary data indicates that earnings from minerals and tourism are increasing in importance which should help diversify economic growth. Agriculture's share of GDP may well show a drop within the next year. Cotton replaced coffee as the premier foreign exchange earner this year. Empirical evidence from recent Mission travellers to the cotton areas where USAID-supported road work continues confirms that rural families are demanding and buying increasing amounts of consumer products. The drop in coffee incomes flowing directly from failure to reach international agreements has had quite a negative effect on both macro and household welfare.

One of the major effects of the drought has been on the generation of hydro-electric power. Although there are other factors involved, the problem promises to be devastating to Tanzania industry. The current power outages are conservatively expected to cost the economy more than \$277 million over the next six months, equal to 10% of the country's GDP. It may also lead to a higher rate of inflation and exacerbate an already strained balance of payments situation.

Tanzania's population growth of over 2.8% is growing faster than formal sector employment and continues to threaten the economic gains of ERP. However, the Demographic Health Survey (DHS) results indicate that public awareness of family planning and actual contraceptive prevalence use is higher than originally expected. This has led to a revision of some program targets under Strategic Objective number three.

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The impact of the AIDS pandemic will have far-reaching implications for decades. In 1991, estimates of the percentage of the population infected ranged from 1.4% to 5.3%. Recent testing at some sentinel sites is showing dramatic increases, in some cases 30% sero-positivity rates. By next year, AIDS will become the leading cause of death in adults and children, surpassing malaria by a factor of three. The numbers of orphans generated to date is not known but a World Bank study estimates the total in six northern regions at 155,000 to 210,000. To reduce the spread and mitigate the effects of HIV, the Mission's strategy includes an increase in assistance including a new AIDS project in 1993. In addition, the new Financial Enterprise Development (FED) project contains provisions for a trust fund which will assist AIDS survivors.

SECTION III
PROGRESS TOWARD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND RELATED
PROGRESS INDICATORS

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1 - EFFECTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES
DELIVERED**

USAID/Tanzania's first strategic objective is more effective infrastructure services delivered. The principal component is the Agricultural Transport Assistance Program (ATAP) with a funding level through FY 1992 of \$40,650,000. The aim of ATAP is to increase the technical, financial, and managerial capacity of the public and private sectors to rehabilitate and maintain roads in Tanzania. ATAP focuses its activities in five core regions, selected for maximum economic impact. In 1990, USAID commissioned a socio-economic baseline survey in order to establish impact indicators. An economic evaluation and social impact assessment of one rehabilitated road in Shinyanga was carried out in December 1991 with results published in February 1992. In some cases the 1995 targets have already been exceeded. The Mission will consider whether or not it would be appropriate to set more ambitious targets after additional assessments are done. Benefit-cost analysis showed an internal rate of return of 27% using domestic agricultural prices and 35% using world market prices. The assessment in this one area revealed the following people-level impacts:

- Volume of goods hauled increased 31% between 1989 and 1991.
- Value of goods increased from \$417,000 to \$1.1 million. (These figures may be specific to cotton growing areas and were not extrapolated for FY92 impact measurement).
- Estimated per capita income rose 77%.
- Volume of trade increased 72%.
- Vehicle operating costs were reduced 37%.
- Passenger fares decreased 18%.
- Average passenger traffic rose from 5 per day to 28.

Another evaluation and impact assessment in another region (Kilimanjaro) will be conducted in December 1992 with full participation of Ministry of Works (MOW) staff. Further data

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will be collected before the next reporting period to update housing conditions, value of goods hauled, volume of traffic, freight costs, and new businesses established.

TARGET 1.1: Sustainable Road Rehabilitation and Maintenance System Established and Operating

USAID has taken a policy-based systems approach to rural road development. In this regard, the number of kilometers of road rehabilitated and maintained is merely the end result of systems established and operating on a sustainable basis. Since ATAP began in 1988, roads have been reclassified, a Rural Roads Division has been established, an Integrated Roads Program (IRP) started with 15 donors participating, local private firms awarded road contracts, and a specifically dedicated road fund established to finance maintenance with revenues generated from fuel taxes, vehicle licensing, registration and transfer fees. In July 1992, the fuel tax was raised from Tshs. 7 per liter to Tshs. 10 per liter.

Performance indicators that ATAP is on target are as follows:

- The GOT has increased its funding level for routine maintenance contracts in the five ATAP assisted regions from negligible to \$372,000 in FY92. This considerably exceeds the FY95 target of \$180,000 which was based on \$300 per kilometer, but is less than the over \$800 per kilometer required to fully fund routine maintenance. USAID will consider the revision on the targets after additional assessments. Periodic maintenance contracts awarded in the five regions have reached \$750,000 in FY 1992.
- In 1990 almost the entire MOW operating budget was funded by donors. The GOT contributed \$1.9 million or 24.7% in FY 1992.
- The 1990 unit cost of \$35,000 per kilometer for road rehabilitation has been reduced to an average of \$26,700 and has already exceeded the FY 1995 target.
- A survey of road conditions will be completed in November this year.

TANZANIA ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT FY 1992**SUB-TARGET 1.1.1: MOW Policies Adopted and Implemented**

Policy reform is crucial to sustainable systems. An important break-through occurred in 1991 when the MOW prepared a Sustainability Plan which calls for the Ministry of Works to assume responsibility for 100 % of routine maintenance by 1995. In 1991, the GOT established the Road Fund. It is now feasible for the GOT to fully fund road maintenance from its own revenues by 1995. The GOT has also removed exemption from levies for government owned vehicles. The MOW has established purely economic criteria for prioritizing road rehabilitation and maintenance activities. These have not yet been implemented.

SUB-TARGET 1.1.1. a: Policy on Donor Coordination

With 15 donors participating in the IRP, the MOW needs some system to be informed of and coordinate donor activities. The MOW established a coordination unit in 1991. In 1992 they prepared uniform contracting procedures for routine maintenance. Thus far five out of 15 donors (including USAID) follow these procedures. To date, MOW regional staff have not received training in contracts administration and supervision.

SUB-TARGET 1.1.2: Increase Private Sector Role

When ATAP started in 1988, no contracts for road rehabilitation had been given to local private construction companies. By 1990 local private firms represented 30% of the total number of contractors engaged in road works in the five ATAP core regions. In 1992 private contractors are carrying out 80% of the road rehabilitation works which exceeds the FY 1995 target by 20%.

SUB-TARGET 1.1.3: Increased GOT Funding

Essential to sustainability is the Government's capacity to finance road works from its own resources. While it is not feasible for Tanzania to fund new construction or rehabilitation, the GOT can and should be able to cover maintenance costs. In FY 1992/93 the GOT recurrent budget accounts for 66% of routine maintenance costs and 15% of periodic maintenance. However, these encouraging percentages mask several issues. The MOW recurrent budget was cut 25% from Tshs. 7.4 billion to Tshs. 5.6 billion. The latter figure is in real terms less than last years budget. Furthermore MOW regional offices have received only 10% of their allocations as of September with a quarter of the fiscal year already lapsed. Consequently minimal maintenance activities took place in the dry months of July and August. The financing problem is a reflection of tight ministry budgets and is an

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ongoing topic of our dialogue with the Ministry of Works.

TARGET 1.2: Services and Utilities Managed and financed on a Sustainable Basis and Delivered

This target was established during the CPSP review process in June 1992 and reflects the significant progress made under the ATAP program. The Mission may expand the program to include rural services and utilities. The analytical work on this target will be carried out during the next year.

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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 1 Baseline and Target Data

| LEVEL | INDICATORS | FY 90 BASELINE | FY 92 ACTUAL OR ESTIMATED | FY 95 TARGET |
|---|---|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 1 More effective infrastructure services delivered | ● Volume of crops, livestock and farm inputs hauled | 276.6 MT/km/Yr | 362.3 MT/km/yr* | 366.6 MT/km/yr |
| | ● Value of crops, livestock and farm inputs hauled | Tshs. 9.9 Bn | N/A | Tshs. 13.2 Bn |
| | ● Income | | | |
| | - Housing | 33% tin roofs | N/A | 55% tin roofs |
| | - Volume of trade | Tshs. 28,000/day | Tshs. 48,000/day* | Tshs. 34,000/day |
| | - Vehicle operating costs | Tshs. 78/km | Tshs. 49/km* | Tshs. 46/km |
| | - Average daily vehicles | 31 vehicles/day | N/A | 50 vehicles/day |
| | - Passenger fares | Tshs. 19/person/km | Tshs. 16/person/km* | Tshs. 14/person/km |
| | - Freight costs | Tshs. 9/MT/km | N/A | Tshs. 7/MT/km |
| | - Number of passengers | 29 persons/day/road | 139 persons/day/road* | 40 persons/day/road |
| - Number of businesses in 4 surveyed areas | 82 | N/A | 110 | |

* Above data extrapolated from 1992 Kanawa-Kalitu Road Evaluation

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ATAP Rural Road Rehabilitation and Maintenance

| LEVEL | INDICATORS | FY 90 BASELINE | FY 92 ACTUAL OR ESTIMATED | FY 95 TARGET |
|--|--|---|--|---|
| TARGET 1.1 Sustainable road rehab. and maintenance system established and operating | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased funds from GOT revenues for maintenance contracts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Routine Maintenance - Periodic Maintenance | Negligible Negligible | \$372,000 \$750,000 | \$180,000 \$2 million |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Operating budget by source <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - GOT revenues - Donors | Negligible \$3 million | \$1.9 million \$8 million | \$2.2m \$1.9m |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improvement in road condition | Poor - 60 % Fair - 30 % Good - 10 % | Road condition survey will be completed in Nov. 92. | Poor-40 % Fair-26 % Good-34 % |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduction in average unit cost of construction | \$35,000/km | \$26,700 | \$30,000/km |
| | SUB-TARGET 1.1.1 Road rehabilitation and maint. policies developed and implemented | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies adopted by GOT | No policies | GOT Road Fund established with Tshs. 10/litre tax on fuel. GOT vehicles exemption from tax removed. Economic criteria established for rehab. and maint. priorities. |
| SUB-TARGET 1.1.1.a Policy on donor coordination developed and implemented | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uniform contract conditions adopted | Contracts not uniform | GOT has prepared uniform contract conditions; 5 donors have adopted these. | Uniform contracts adopted by 1995 |
| SUB-TARGET 1.1.2 Increased private sector role in road rehabilitation and maintenance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of total number of contracts awarded to private firms | 30 % | 80 % | 60 % |
| SUB-TARGET 1.1.3 GOT assumes increasing responsibility to fund road rehabilitation and maintenance | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased GOT funding as a % of total required <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Routine maintenance - Periodic maintenance | 20 % 10 % | 66 % 15 % | 100 % 50 % |

TANZANIA ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT FY 1992**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 2 Increased formal private sector employment and income growth.**

This strategic objective supports the underlying theme of the Mission's program of shifting the roles of government and private sector to foster economic growth, thus increasing income and employment. Growth of the private sector is key to generating the revenues needed for the Government to provide basic social services. The Financial Enterprise Development project is the primary means for achieving this strategic objective. The project was only obligated in September, so it is too early to report impact. However, implementation is proceeding rapidly.

The baseline and indicators remain as they are in the CPSP. Indicators will be further refined in March of 1993.

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STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: Health Enhancing Changes in Reproductive Behavior

USAID/Tanzania's third strategic objective aims at health enhancing changes in reproductive behavior. Sustainable economic growth will require a reduction in the population growth rate (by decreasing fertility and the implementation of effective AIDS prevention activities). Specifically, this objective seeks to institutionalize and increase contraceptive use by the eligible population from the current level of 10.4% (for all methods) to 15% by 1997. The current contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR) estimates are based on the 1991/92 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) and a 1992 family planning (FP) Knowledge/Attitude/Practice (KAP) survey conducted for the purpose of developing information, education, communication (IEC) strategies. The DHS was completed after the Mission's CPSP and some of the baseline indicators have been changed. These changes are noted.

USAID will support another DHS in 1995. Progressive changes in CPR will be monitored using a number of measures: annual KAP sample surveys beginning April 1993; data on couple-years of protection (CYP); and a family planning logistics information management system (LMIS). CYPs will be calculated for all modes of service delivery -- clinic, community and work-based -- and is expected to quadruple.

WHO Priority Prevention Indicators (PPIs) are currently being tested, and will be used as the national standards to track progress in AIDS control in a uniform manner. These will be used as the basis to track improvements in several areas in which USAID support is provided. These will focus on condom availability and use. With a new USAID AIDS project beginning in FY 1993, indicators such as the prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases (STD) and HIV cases among women, will be considered. However, USAID already estimates that one of the main indicators, condom use, should increase by at least 10% per year. At the present time, the NACP Tanzania Surveillance Report (May 1992) provides annual information on HIV prevalence and incidence of (STDs).

People level impact can be reflected in several ways. Since both FP and AIDS prevention are MCH interventions, women of reproductive age reflect lower incidences of morbidity and mortality with fewer, better spaced births. Use of condoms and treatment of sexually transmitted diseases puts both men and women at lower risk for contracting the deadly AIDS virus. Both CPR and condom use should therefore directly relate to improved health for Tanzanians. Evaluation of impact should be conducted by the end of the five year CPSP period.

TANZANIA ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT FY 1992**TARGET 3.1: Increase Client Awareness of and Access to Public and Private Family Planning Services**

Baseline data from the DHS show that a positive environment for contraceptive use already exists. While 42% of married women would like to delay the next birth for at least two years, 23% do not want any more births. This means that nearly two thirds of women are interested in FP use to either delay or limit births. If this population is reached with an acceptable service mix, information/education/communications (IEC) and quality care, the future of FP in Tanzania is bright.

USAID/T, through the Family Planning Services Support Project (FPSS), has focused on increasing the availability and quality of FP services through the public and private sectors. This is being done by providing the Ministry of Health (MOH) with technical assistance in program management; improvement of service delivery by the existing health service system; logistics management; in-service training of providers; improved IEC; community-based services development; and increasing outlets for long-term/permanent methods of contraception. All of this is done in the knowledge that there is considerable unmet latent as well as overt demand for FP services.

Both the DHS and the FP KAP demonstrate the predominant needs which should be met over the life of the project. Although knowledge of modern FP methods is high and the vast majority of the population know where to find commodities, that knowledge is not yet translated into patterns of contraceptive use.

TARGET 3.2: Increase Awareness and Practice of HIV Preventive Measures

The AIDS pandemic is expected to have far-reaching economic and social effects in Tanzania. It is attacking the most productive age groups in the population (working-age men and women, and women in their reproductive years), straining a weak health care system, and generating orphans whose maintenance places enormous stress on the social structure.

The NACP Tanzania Surveillance Report provides us with some baseline data. In Tanzania, women reporting for antenatal visits at HIV testing sentinel sites are showing upwards of 30% HIV positive results. Blood donors show high HIV sero-positivity in young age groups and among females (Mwanza studies showed 6.15% males and 10.13% females testing HIV positive). In high transmission areas, 55.7% females and 31% of males were HIV positive. Those 21-30 years of age exhibited over 14% sero-positive rates. The overall population of 26 million has over 700,000 sero-positives (1990).

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Using barrier methods of contraception during sexual intercourse, especially latex condoms, can help prevent the spread of AIDS. In addition, management and treatment of STDs can significantly reduce the risk of HIV infection. USAID's AIDS assistance, currently being redesigned in FY 93, will therefore focus on providing HIV preventive measures more effectively. It will do this through working through NGOs to manage and implement AIDS prevention programs (especially in work-places and with high risk groups, such as truck drivers); through expansion of the "Salama" condom social marketing program thereby expanding condom outlets and information; through training of pharmacists in STD identification and treatment. Since a uniform system for measuring progress in AIDS control is just now being put into place by WHO, baseline data is expected sometime in FY 93, using the PPIs described above. USAID expects that there will be at least a 10% increase per year in condom use in relationships of risk and that condom availability will increase. Approximately 17 million condoms were provided by USAID in FY 92.

As a part of USAID's current AIDS interventions, KAP surveys have been conducted. The five tables on pages 17 and 18 are the results of a study from the AIDSTECH project which targets truck drivers and commercial sex workers working at truck stops. The data, particularly regarding condom use is encouraging.

TANZANIA ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT FY 1992**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE NO. 3 Baseline and Target Data**

| LEVEL | INDICATORS | BASELINE | TARGETS |
|---|--|---|---|
| STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE No. 3 | | | |
| Health enhancing changes in reproductive behavior | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8% increase in Contraceptive Prevalence Rate (CPR) 10% increase in Condom use | CPR OF 10.4%* 7% using condoms* | 15% by 1997* 15% by 1997 |
| TARGET 3.1 | | | |
| Increase client awareness of and access to public and private sector family planning services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 50% increase in Couple Years of Protection (CYP) | TBD TBD 3,000 VSC acceptors 800 Norplant acceptors | 50% rise in CYP over LOP 100% rise in new acceptors (LOP) 10 fold increase 4000 Norplant acceptors by 1997 |
| SUB-TARGET 3.1.1 | | | |
| Improve the quality and quantity of information and counseling provided to family planning clients. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased knowledge of modern FP methods and services | 78%* | 95% |
| SUB-TARGET 3.1.2 | | | |
| Improve public and private sector family planning service delivery | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand # of sites providing FP services on regular basis | 1060 sites country-wide* | 2,000 sites with FP services* |
| TARGET 3.2. | | | |
| Increase awareness and practice of HIV preventive measures | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10% increase in males reporting consistent condom use | 7% using condoms* | 15% by 1997 |

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| LEVEL | INDICATORS | BASELINE | TARGETS |
|--|---|-------------------|-------------|
| SUB-TARGET 3.2.1 Increase use of condoms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10% increase in males reporting consistent use of condoms | 7% using condoms* | 15% by 1997 |
| SUB-TARGET 3.2.2 Increase public and private distribution of condoms | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in # condoms distributed by public and private sites | TBD | TBD |
| SUB-TARGET 2.2.3 Reach target audience through IEC efforts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of respondents with knowledge of HIV and its prevention increases • # people reporting fewer partners • # people reporting condom use increases | TBD | TBD |

*Revised since CPSP per DHS results.

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**Table 1: HIV Transmission Knowledge
(Spontaneous responses)**

| Modes correctly cited | Female | | Male | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Baseline (n=313) % | Follow-up (n=122) % | Baseline (n=447) % | Follow-up (n=198) % |
| Intercourse | 94 | 98 | 97 | 100 |
| Needles/syringes | 34 | 71 | 56 | 71 |
| Mother to unborn child | 11 | 34 | 28 | 30 |

**Table 2: HIV Transmission Knowledge
(Spontaneous responses)**

| Misconceptions incorrectly cited | Female | | Male | |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Baseline (n=313) % | Follow-up (n=122) % | Baseline (n=447) % | Follow-up (n=198) % |
| Kissing/Hugging | 11 | 4 | 20 | 3 |
| Mosquitoes/biting insects | 9 | 7 | 9 | 3 |
| Toilet facilities | 11 | 3 | 15 | 1 |
| A healthy appearing person cannot be infected | 13 | 35 | 6 | 31 |

Table 3: Information Source and Risk Perception

| Source of Information: | Female | | Male | |
|------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Baseline (n=313) % | Follow-up (n=122) % | Baseline (n=447) % | Follow-up (n=198) % |
| Radio | 72 | 32 | 87 | 42 |
| PHE | 0 | 62 | 0 | 49 |
| Risk Perception: | | | | |
| All ages | 70 | 75 | 58 | 65 |
| <25 year olds | 67 | 77 | 57 | 48 |
| >25 year olds | 76 | 72 | 58 | 68 |

Table 4: Attitude Towards People with HIV/AIDS

| Willing to: | Female | | Male | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Baseline (n=313) % | Follow-up (n=122) % | Baseline (n=447) % | Follow-up (n=198) % |
| Live in the same house | 43 | 85 | 68 | 79 |
| Eat together | 33 | 66 | 59 | 65 |
| Share toilet facilities | 28 | 67 | 54 | 67 |

Table 5: Condom use

| | Female | | Male | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| | Baseline (n=313) % | Follow-up (n=122) % | Baseline (n=447) % | Follow-up (n=198) % |
| Ever used a condom | 50 | 91 | 54 | 74 |
| Used a condom: | | | | |
| With commercial partner* | 37 | 62 | 42 | 70 |
| With regular partner* | 25 | 47 | 23 | 49 |

*Used a condom in each of last coital acts of those who have ever used.

REVIEW OF FY 1992 ASSESSMENTS OF PROGRAM IMPACT

| Country: TANZANIA | | |
|--|----------------------|--|
| I. Program Impact | Impact Grade (H/M/L) | Narrative (examples from the data) |
| <p>**Because of recent CPSP approval, it is too early to determine impact.</p> | | |
| <p>Goal Real growth and improved human welfare</p> | N/A | <p>Tanzania shows a GDP and per capita GDP growth rates of 4% and 1.2% respectively. The population growth rate of 2.8% exceeds the growth rate in formal sector employment. While Tanzania has not been directly affected by the drought, it has impacted the generation of hydro-electric power resulting in power outages that have cost the economy \$277 million in six months. Economic growth in the coming year will be lower than last year. AIDS is expected to become the leading cause of death by next year for both adults and children.</p> |
| <p>Sub-Goal Improved household socio-economic well-being</p> | ** | See above. |

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REVIEW OF FY 1992 ASSESSMENTS OF PROGRAM IMPACT

| Country: TANZANIA | | |
|--|----|--|
| <p>Strategic Objective One More effective infrastructure services delivered</p> | M+ | <p>The assessment of one rehabilitated road in the Shinyanga region showed a 31% increase in the volume of goods hauled between '89 and '91, a 77% increase in estimated per capita income, a 72% increase in the volume of trade, a decrease of 37% in vehicle operating costs, an 18% decrease in passenger fares, and the a rise in average passenger traffic 5 to 28 per day. The Government is increasing the level of revenues available for routine and periodic maintenance as well as increasing its share of the operating budget vis-a-vis donor funding. There has been a significant increase in the percentage of contracts for road rehab and maintenance awarded to the private sector, from 30% in '90 to 80% in '92. However, it is unclear if the progress made on the Shinyanga road has been replicated in other areas. Additional assessments on rehabilitated roads in other regions will be conducted over the next year. Progress has been made since last year in establishing people level impact indicators.</p> |
| <p>Strategic Objective Two Increased formal private sector employment and income growth</p> | ** | <p>This is a new sector for the mission. The API provides no targets and indicators and little narrative. The mission might have used the indicators and baseline data from the FED PAAD and the CPSP. Indicators will be defined during the MER exercise in March. Note: Mission submitted a table of targets, indicators and baselines on 12/14. This table will be passed out at the presentation.</p> |

REVIEW OF FY 1992 ASSESSMENTS OF PROGRAM IMPACT

| Country: TANZANIA | | |
|--|----|--|
| Strategic Objective Three Health enhancing changes in reproductive behavior | M+ | The mission has recently completed a DHS and a KAP survey which have established baseline data in family planning. The mission is starting an AIDS activity this fiscal year and will refine its indicators during the MER exercise. Recent data notes that two-thirds of all married women would like to space or limit births and that knowledge of modern family planning methods and services is high (78%). Therefore, the mission expects that it can increase the CPR from 10.4% in '92 to 15% in '97. The mission expects the number of sites providing family planning services on a regular basis to double, from 1,060 to 2,000 and the number of men reporting consistent condom use to increase from 7% '92 to 15% in '97. The mission's selection of "increase awareness and practice of HIV preventive measures" as a target is excellent and within the mission's manageable interest. |

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REVIEW OF FY 1992 ASSESSMENTS OF PROGRAM IMPACT

| Country: TANZANIA | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| II. Quality of API | API Quality Grade (H/M/L) | Narrative Commentary on API |
| Narratives | M- | Narratives are incomplete. The special factors section failed to mention the effect of the drought), the results of the OPIC mission and the CG meeting, and the impact of AIDS. The mission could have provided more narrative on the private sector based on the analyses provided in the FED PAAD (on 12/14, the desk received a table of targets and indicators for FED). The Government made terrific progress in the population sector by improving the logistical chain and establishing a national population policy. Yet there is no mention of this progress in the narrative. |
| Indicators | ** | Indicators were not provided for SO2 and were incomplete for SO3. The mission may also wish to consider reducing the number of indicators and focussing its efforts on just the most important ones. Some baselines have not be determined yet. An MER team will go out to Tanzania in March to work on the indicators. |
| Data | ** | The mission has identified its planned data sources for SOs 1 and 3 but not for SO2. There are some inconsistencies in numbers in SO3. |

REVIEW OF FY 1992 ASSESSMENTS OF PROGRAM IMPACT

| Country: TANZANIA | | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|
| III. Validity of Mgt. Contract | Validity Grade (H/M/L) | Narrative Commentary on Management Contract |
| CPSP or Concept Paper, Date Approved CPSP approved July, 1992 | M | Because the CPSP was approved only last summer, the mission will be revising its indicators over the next year. The mission has fulfilled the management contract, however, there is room for improvement in next year's API. |

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REVIEW OF FY 1992 ASSESSMENTS OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: **TANZANIA**

Suggestions for the Mission

Special Factors Affecting the USAID Program

- The impact of the drought (time and money spent on logistical support and the impact on hydroelectric power) should have been included in this section rather than the Progress Toward Overall Country Program Goals section.
- The social and economic impact of AIDS on development and the mission's program should have been included in this section.
- The impact of the OPIC mission and the CG meeting on the mission's strategy should have been briefly discussed.

Progress Toward Overall Program Goals

- Shift AIDS and the drought to the Special Factors section.
- This section also failed to establish a clear linkage between the information provided and the mission's strategy and activities. What has the mission done or plans to do that will affect impact on the sub-goal?
- Although a table of indicators is not required for this section, it would have been useful.

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REVIEW OF FY 1992 ASSESSMENTS OF PROGRAM IMPACT

Country: **TANZANIA**

Suggestions for the Mission

Strategic Objective 1

- The impact of road rehabilitation in Shinyanga is interesting but data is not yet available on whether impact has been replicated in other areas.
- Sub-Target 1.1.2, the percentage of total contracts awarded to private firms, should be broken out to show the number of contracts awarded to the private sector and the contract's value.

Strategic Objective 2

- The mission should have provided more narrative on the FED program as well as a table of targets, indicators and baselines. (The mission submitted a table on 12/14. It will be distributed at the presentation.)

Strategic Objective 3

- The title of this SO should read "health enhancing changes in reproductive behavior **made**".
- The mission should have mentioned in the narrative the significant progress the Tanzanian government has made in improving the logistical chain and establishing a national population policy. The mission could take some credit for this progress. A discussion of the constraints in to family planning and HIV/AIDS prevention would also have been useful.
- What role will AIDSCAP play in developing indicators?

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REVIEW OF FY 1992 ASSESSMENTS OF PROGRAM IMPACT

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|--|
| Country: TANZANIA |
| Results (suggested for use in the CP Overview) |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">● The impact of the rehabilitated road in Shinyanga.● Progress in the Government of Tanzania's population policies. |

Comments by Mike Sarhan:

Section I. Special Factors Affecting the USAID Program

- . Democratic reforms
- . Freedom of the press
- . Financial sector reforms
- . Tariff and tax reforms
- . Privatization

Comments: Although the discussion of the above factors is sufficient, and all items are certainly relevant and belong in this section of the API, I believe that other factors should have been mentioned. Specifically:

(a) The drought. Although Tanzania was not directly or severely affected by the drought as other Southern African countries, the Port of Dar es Salaam and TAZARA have certainly played a significant role in moving food aid to several countries (e.g., Malawi and Zimbabwe). USAID Mission in Tanzania had direct involvement in these efforts (and some heated exchanges among missions occurred in the process). Also, as mentioned elsewhere in the API, the impact of the drought on hydroelectric power generation had adverse impact on the economy, and on progress towards USAID/T's program goal and sub-goal.

(b) The OPIC mission to Tanzania and the CG meeting in Paris. These two events were very important and should have been mentioned somewhere in the report. Both have had some impact on Mission's thinking and strategy. Probably the API should have an "introduction" section for an overview of the country and discussion of certain events that may not fit well in the current sections.

(c) AIDS. As indicated elsewhere in the API, the AIDS pandemic is expected to have far-reaching economic and social effects in Tanzania. In 1992, the country and donors have finally realized that AIDS is a much more serious problem than was originally reported. This, must have affected Mission's thinking and planning, as evidenced by the inclusion of dealing with AIDS-related problems not only directly (i.e., through the AIDS project) but by providing funds from the FED local currency Trust Fund.

Section II. Progress Toward Overall Country Program Goals

Most of the discussion under this section seems out of place. For example, the drought and AIDS are mentioned but not linked to the goal and sub-goal. As indicated above, these two items should have been mentioned under Section I. This section of the API has failed to establish a clear linkage between the

information provided and the Mission's strategy and activities. I was looking for something to tell me how Mission's activities/actions have contributed in a meaningful way to the achievement of the goal and sub-goal of its strategy. For example, the information on population growth does not tell us much about what the mission has done, or plans to do, to change/affect the situation.

Section III. Progress Toward Strategic Objectives and Related Progress Indicators.

SO #1: Effective Infrastructure Services Delivered. A relatively good discussion showing some people-level impact. However, I share with Peter his concerns about how representative is the one road segment. Aggregation and extrapolation are two items the API did not mention. While certain targets were met ahead of schedule, the API is not clear on what that means (e.g., was it because the targets were set too low?). Overall, progress under Target 1.1 is sufficient and encouraging. Target 1.2 is new and analytical work is planned in 1993 [Notice: page 8 of the API gives the incorrect month for the CPSP review--it occurred in July not June 1992]. An evaluation of the impact of ATAP on the Kilimanjaro area is planned for December 1992, and further data on people level impact will be collected, and will be included in the 1993 API report.

SO # 2: Increased Formal Private Sector Employment and Income Growth. I found this section to be too brief and not up to standard. I realize that this is a new activity and there is nothing to report on (i.e., in terms of impact), but given the efforts we put to get the FED through before the CPSP was reviewed/approved, and the amount of information available in the FED's PAAD, including baseline data and targets, this SO deserved more than a single paragraph. At minimum, the Mission should have included a table showing baseline data and indicators, etc. [Notice: It appears that no one in the Mission bothered to edit the API, otherwise, why on page 11 the title of the FED is incorrect.--it is Finance and Enterprise Development, not Financial Enterprise Development project]. The indicators will be refined during the upcoming MER team visit in March 1993.

SO # 3: Health Enhancing Changes in Reproductive Behavior Made. I noticed that the title of this SO, as shown in both the CPSP and API, does not have the word "Made" at the end. AFR/DP added the word in the summary of SOs prepared for the transition team. The discussion in the API is ok, including those about the 1992 DHS and the one planned for 1995. While the API indicates that the design work on the AIDS project will begin soon, no mention was made to the role the AIDSCAP will play, particularly in developing indicators.

**TANZANIA
ISSUES PAPER
ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM IMPACT
FY 1992**

Section I. Special Factors

Some notable progress has been made in policy reform over the past year, especially in the area of democracy and governance.

Opening up of forex Bureaus is a big step. Also allowing private commercial banks into the financial markets is very important step. It will be important to track how freely the new bank(s) are allowed to operate.

Tariff and tax reform is a plus. Eliminating duty and sales tax on condoms is a feather in the Mission cap.

Preshipment inspection change may be overstated. Believe it has been in place for several years. New wrinkle for which two firms have hired is to prepare tax assessment notices at the time of preshipment inspection.

Privatization is still mostly talk. Need to continue to track.

Section II. Progress Toward Country Program Goals

Growth continues at about 4% with per capita GDP coming in at 1.2%.

Slowdown should be expected in 1992 as consequence of drought impact on agriculture and on electric power in the last quarter of 1992 and first quarter of 1993. This will likely have adverse impact on 1992 and 1993 economic growth.

What has happened to population growth rate?

Section III. Progress re Objectives

Strategic Objective 1

Data all sound positive. Interesting approach. To fill out story information on length of road segment and reconstruction cost would be helpful. How does one deal with question of representativeness of the sample?

Target 1.1

Sounds positive.

Targets 1.1.1 and 1.1.3 that deal with GOT assumption of maintenance cost are mixed. Principle of GOT finance accepted.

Execution will be difficult.

Private sector construction is a plus.

Table is good summary

Strategic Objective 2

To be Done.

Strategic Objective 3

Baseline data partly in place.

Survey provides a snippet in time with some positive responses on awareness. Issue is whether enhanced knowledge translates into significantly altered behavior and reduced rate of HIV infection.