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**TANZANIA:**

**1994 ASSESSMENT OF**

**PROGRAM IMPACT (API)**

**USAID/TANZANIA**  
**Dar es Salaam, Tanzania**

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## SECTION I: SPECIAL FACTORS AFFECTING THE USAID/TANZANIA PROGRAM

1994 was marked by ongoing and major political and economic change in Tanzania, which has had both positive and negative implications for the USAID program and for the development potential of the country. Politically the transition to a pluralistic system continued, with local-level elections held across the nation in 1994 and two Parliamentary by-elections contested by multi-party candidates. The ruling--and for thirty years only--political party, the Revolutionary Party or Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), maintained its dominant position in political affairs in these elections. National attention is now turning to the upcoming general election; however, the bulk of the population remains uninformed about democracy and governance issues and largely uninvolved in political processes. Both public and private governance-related institutions such as the judiciary and the press remain weak and unfocused. A year-end cabinet reshuffle occasioned by massive high-level corruption resulted in the same faces in place with new labels, negating any potential for political reform and housecleaning within the higher echelons of the

existing government; both elected and appointed members of parliament, as well as all cabinet ministers, remain 100% CCM. Nonetheless, the situation of political change and multi-party elections provides USAID with a unique challenge to make major contributions to the furtherance of democracy and governance goals with a planned FY 1995 new start, building upon our previous democratic governance (DG) target of opportunity.

Tanzania is well-endowed with natural resources and has enormous economic development potential, but much of this promise remains unrealized. Continued economic liberalization, private sector expansion, and financial sector reform have increased the availability of consumer goods and improved the quality of life for many Tanzanians, and have been fostered by USAID/Tanzania policy based programs. Despite these positive trends, the economic picture is presently rather bleak. Although GDP has grown at an annual 4.0% rate over the past three years (1992-1994), and annual GDP per capita can be assumed to be much greater than the \$120 that

official statistics indicate because of the vitality of the informal sector, this positive trend is not likely to continue in the current situation of electrical power shortages.

M i s m a n a g e m e n t o f , a n d underinvestment in, the country's large and underutilized hydroelectric generation capacity, compounded by several years of erratic and inadequate rainfall, have resulted in massive and unprecedented electrical power rationing. The shortages have been most severe in major centers of population and industrial production, and follow on less severe shortages and rationing during 1992-1993. The situation will not be remedied in the short term even if levels of precipitation during the 1994-95 rainy seasons are normal. The power rationing will reduce Tanzania's GDP by perhaps 3-8% over the course of the year, on top of an earlier contraction during the 1992-93 energy crisis, while causing substantial unemployment and a long-lasting reduction in domestic manufacturing and industrial capacity. Many of these effects are already being felt in terms of the availability of some

commodities, and/or their prices.

Although it is generally agreed that elements of the transportation infrastructure, most notably road and rail, have improved substantially over the past five to eight years, and continue to improve, inadequacy and failure of other important components of the infrastructure have continued to be noted. Most significant among these are urban water supply, and telephone service. USAID/Tanzania will continue to support improvements to infrastructure through its Agricultural Transport Assistance Program (ATAP) and Rural Telecommunications in Tanzania (RTT) Project.

The unreliable rainfall, particularly in the most productive regions of Tanzania during the 1993-94 season, also contributed to poor harvests in some parts of the country. For the first time since 1987 USAID/Tanzania will be supplying PL480 Title II food aid commodities to Tanzania. The amount is small (15,000 MT) but represents a trend that the Mission would like to see reversed. On a positive note, continued liberalization of agricultural markets has led to significant increases in agricultural incomes, principally

from sales of food and/or non-traditional crops, and particularly in those areas where agricultural feeder roads have been rehabilitated. The private sector is also moving into the supply of critical agricultural inputs in high-potential areas, replacing the inefficient and failing co-operative sector which until 1992 was the only supplier of fertilizers, agricultural chemicals, and improved seed at the village level. Further improvements in the distribution of inputs, rehabilitation of infrastructure, and management of natural resources are necessary, however, to further the expansion of agricultural production. USAID/Tanzania's existing ATAP and planned natural resource management FY 1995 start are intended to provide needed agricultural sector support.

High rates of inflation, excessive government borrowing, and continuing budget deficits also contribute to the disquieting economic situation. Inflation, which has been at a rate between 20 and 25% over the past four to five years, has recently shot up to a rate of 40% per annum. This increase is attributed to a number of factors, most importantly a money supply which increased 44% during the period July

1992-June 1993 and an additional 34.1% between July 1993 and June 1994. The fast rise in the money supply is due principally to continued high rates of government borrowing, to underwrite budget deficits. These problems have been compounded for the Tanzanian consumer by government-mandated price hikes for some basic goods and services (including electricity and petroleum products), and poor prices for traditional export commodities. USAID/Tanzania's Finance and Enterprise Development (FED) project and program are working with both public and private institutions (banks and enterprises) to institute critical financial sector reforms and to improve the climate and prospects for private enterprise.

The economic problems have been exacerbated by a major tax-evasion scandal involving senior politicians and members of the government and occasioning losses to government revenue in excess of Tshs 70 billion (USD 135 million). When the scale of these revenue losses became public knowledge, the 1994 Consultative Group meetings were postponed; and several donors imposed a freeze on

some forms of development assistance. The cabinet reshuffle which followed upon revelation of the tax scandal did little to instill confidence either in the donor community or the Tanzanian public. Official corruption, from the lowest levels to the highest, is acknowledged to be a significant problem and a major barrier to building trust in and support for Tanzanian government institutions.

While the Mission's programs in the health sector have demonstrated considerable people-level impact over the past year, there is concern that the increasing inability of the Tanzanian government to support services in the social sector (particularly health and education) may compromise or reverse the progress made to date. The continuing high rate of population growth, estimated at 2.8% per year, exacerbates this situation. Although the private sector is supplying an increasing proportion of social services, these are not readily affordable for most ordinary Tanzanians. Public sector facilities, for all of their inefficiencies and declining quality and availability, will remain the source of such services for the majority for the foreseeable future. USAID/Tanzania's

Family Planning Services Support (FPSS) Project has made a real difference in the supply and choice of contraceptives, service provision, building up advisory and counselling capacity, and increasing contraceptive use, during these difficult times. Furthermore, the low levels of public sector performance encouraged the Tanzania AIDS Project (TAP) to work through NGOs and community agencies to provide information, treatment, and care and counselling services for AIDS sufferers and their families.

Civil strife and conflict occurring in neighboring countries have also had ramifications for Tanzania and USAID programming. The 600,000 Rwandans who have taken refuge in the Kagera Region of Tanzania have had an enormous impact on the economy, resource base, and infrastructure of that area. The GOT and the local population used their scarce resources for initial refugee assistance. Now, prices of foodstuffs and other basic goods have increased, deforestation is a serious problem, water sources are contaminated, health care provision is stretched to the maximum, and road and rail services are overburdened. USAID/Tanzania has allocated USD 2

million through its ATAP program to rehabilitate rural roads in this region which most directly serve the refugee sites, in order to facilitate the flow of food and other commodities.

Conditions internal and external to Tanzania over the past year have had direct implications for current and future directions of USAID/Tanzania's country program. USAID support has continued to encourage needed reforms, rehabilitate failing infrastructure, promote the development of the private sector, support critical health and family planning services, and respond to emergency situations affecting Tanzania and its people.

## SECTION II. PROGRESS TOWARD OVERALL COUNTRY PROGRAM GOALS

### Progress toward Program Goal: Real Growth and Improved Human Welfare

USAID is contributing to economic growth and well-being in Tanzania through activities promoting the development of infrastructure, strengthening of the private sector, and expanded family planning and AIDS prevention services. The current political uncertainty, pending presidential elections later this year, and economic situation prevent USAID programs from having their full potential impact on economic growth, however. The government of Tanzania must make substantial immediate progress in revenue collection and control of inflation if the full benefits of USAID and other donor assistance are to be realized.

Corruption and inefficiency at the highest levels have contributed to the recent economic deterioration, reduced the attractiveness of investment, and pushed a great deal of economic activity into the informal sector. Although until the end of the year GDP continued to grow at a faster rate than the population, this trend has recently

been halted because of the electrical power crisis. If urgent measures are not taken to remedy the power situation, economic growth could be slowed by two full percentage points, plunging the economy back into the negative real growth that was experienced during the early 1980s. Over the reporting period for this API little positive growth has been recorded. The typical Tanzanian family is not really much better off this year than it was last year.

Since the Economic Recovery Program (ERP) was put in place in 1986, and more particularly since the initiation of the Economic and Social Action Program (ESAP) in 1989, Tanzania has made significant progress with a wide range of structural reforms. Examples include the progressive liberalization of agricultural marketing arrangements, elimination of government regulation of farm-gate prices and producer margins, restructuring and divestiture of parastatal firms, exchange rate unification, liberalization of the terms of trade, and trade deconfinement. During the period 1989-1993, real GDP grew at an annual average rate of

4.1%, and Tanzania has managed to maintain positive per capita economic growth for nearly a decade. USAID policy-based programs in agriculture and the financial sector have contributed to the improvements in the economic picture that have been demonstrated in Tanzania over the near term. These positive economic outcomes have dynamically interacted with USAID assistance to public and NGO institutions in ways which have enhanced the well-being of the Tanzanian population, as demonstrated by increasing longevity, and declining infant and child mortality.

**PROGRAM GOAL: REAL GROWTH AND IMPROVED HUMAN WELFARE**

Country trend indicators	Baseline (1986)	1991	1992	1993	1994
Annual % change in real GDP per capita	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.7
Life expectancy at birth	52	54	54	54	54

The growth of real GDP since 1986 has been positive and has been greater than the estimated annual population growth rate of 2.8%. However, there are significant problems in measuring the absolute (or even relative) size of GDP. This is because at least one-third of GDP is unrecorded, making up the so-called "second economy", which comprises both informal sector and illegal activities. It is believed that inclusion of the "second economy" in these calculations would increase total GDP estimates by a minimum of 45%. A recent mission-funded study goes further, arguing that total GDP is almost twice the size of "official" GDP. GOT and USAID-supported studies of the informal sector have shown that average returns to enterprises in this sector are greater than returns to many types of formal sector employment. There are at present a number of constraints to continued growth of GDP. In the near term the biggest problem is the continuing power crisis which is affecting both total GDP and industrial production negatively. Inadequate rainfall in some parts of the country during the 1993-1994 seasons had adverse effects on agricultural production, which accounts for an estimated 60% of GDP. Declining prices for the traditional agricultural export crops (coffee, cotton) during the relevant period also affected GDP. Coffee prices have rebounded near the end of 1994, however, and some recovery of earnings in the agricultural sector are expected. (Source: Maliyamkono and Bagachwa 1990, ILO 1991, World Bank 1994, Bank of Tanzania estimates, Mission-funded studies.)

Life expectancy at birth is a rather inelastic indicator which cannot be measured on an annual basis, nor can it be expected to register significant change from one year to the next. According to UNICEF and UNDP, life expectancy for Tanzanians has increased from 41 years in 1960, to 52 years in 1985, and 54 years at present. It is unclear what impact the AIDS pandemic will have on life expectancy in Tanzania. USAID/Tanzania's family planning and AIDS projects, and support for additional child survival activities, have the potential to contribute directly to increases in life expectancy over the longer term by reducing mortality among children, reproductive-age women, and working age adults of both sexes. (Source: Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey, UNICEF.)

Progress toward Program Subgoal 1: Increased formal private sector production, employment, and income

Agriculture continues to be the driving force of the Tanzanian economy, providing 84% of employment, and accounting for 61% of GDP and 61% of merchandise exports. Food crop production comprises 55% of agricultural GDP; among the rural population a large share of food consumption is obtained from own production. A recent World Bank assessment emphasizes the key role of smallholder farmers in continued agricultural production increases. Considerable expansion in the area cultivated is also possible. Important elements of a sustainable agricultural development strategy for Tanzania include development and expansion of open markets, input supply, rehabilitation of key infrastructure (most importantly roads and irrigation works) and implementation of natural resource management policies.

The modest gains that have been recorded in income over the past year derive mostly from the agricultural sector. The decontrol of many agricultural prices, the opening up of

markets in cereals and other basic foodstuffs to private entrepreneurs, and the liberalization of the market in agricultural inputs have all proved beneficial to the farmers. The price of coffee, which accounts for 20% of Tanzania's exports, has rebounded from Tshs. 240 per kg paid by the cooperative societies for the 1993 crop, to an average of Tshs. 800 per kg currently being paid by private purchasers. Producers are also receiving significantly higher prices for many basic food crops, although there is considerable seasonal and regional variation.

USAID has facilitated the opening up of the agricultural economy in many of the most productive areas of the country through rehabilitation and maintenance of key agricultural feeder roads and repair of critical bridges. Impact assessments conducted in the area of these roads and bridges have confirmed improvements in income and increases in volume and value of agricultural produce and inputs transported. Both men and women farmers and their families have maximized their production and income, within the constraints of environmental vagary, political change,

inflation, and the inability of the government to collect the revenues needed to fund agricultural development adequately.

USAID support to other components of infrastructure in Tanzania has also contributed to progress in achieving subgoal 1. Assistance to the Tanzania-Zambia Railway Corporation (TAZARA) from the Southern Africa Regional Program (SARP) provided needed capacity for the transport of critical cargo, including food assistance, throughout the region during the recent drought. The new Rural Telecommunications in Tanzania Project, also SARP-funded, will ease communication barriers and reduce costs for many businesses and institutions in selected rural areas.

USAID-funded research has provided evidence that the size of the Tanzanian economy is much greater than had previously been believed. The hidden, parallel, or second economy, which is not captured in official statistics, accounts for much of this unrecorded component. The informal sector is estimated to employ, on at least a part-time basis, about 40% of the economically-active population, and it

is growing at the rate of 17% per year. The formal private sector also continues to grow, albeit at a slower pace; but there is little data available on enterprises, formal or informal, which employ fewer than ten people.

USAID has made a direct and impressive contribution to establishing a private contracting industry in Tanzania. Prior to the implementation of ATAP, the involvement of the local private sector in the Ministry of Works, Communication and Transport (MWCT) road program was virtually nil. The bulk of such work was undertaken by the MWCT and by parastatal firms. By 1994, 90% of the contracts were in the hands of private firms, and the number of private companies doing roadwork contracting and officially registered with the MWCT has grown from almost none to over 300 within five years. Recently, bids were submitted by 27 private sector firms anxious to work on ATAP-funded rural roads in Ruvuma Region.

USAID has also taken a leadership position in creating an environment conducive to increased production, employment, and income in the private sector. Our program has assisted in

establishing a sound and diverse financial sector which can meet needs generated by the move to a more open, market-oriented economy. Policy reforms already accomplished include a unified, market driven foreign exchange rate; liberalized interest rate policies; portfolio reviews; and a government securities market. Some of these reforms have in turn helped mobilize the dormant private sector to take advantage of opportunities to grow and expand. USAID's import financing facility for the private sector has so far provided almost \$3 million to procure equipment and supplies required to expand industrial and manufacturing output for domestic and export markets. The USAID-funded Business Centre (TBC) has begun to provide advisory services to private sector business firms. A venture capital fund has also been established with USAID assistance and to date has extended \$2.7 million to 12 enterprises.

**PROGRAM SUBGOAL 1: INCREASED FORMAL PRIVATE SECTOR PRODUCTION, EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME**

Country trend indicators	Baseline (1990)	1991	1992	1993	1994
Annual % change in formal sector employment	3.7	6.4	5.1	4.8	4.3
Annual % change in agricultural production	4.4	4.7	4.2	4.9	4.1

Employment trends in Tanzania are difficult to track because of a lack of national level data, and also because of the importance of the informal sector as a source of employment and income. Tanzanian institutions such as the Bureau of Statistics and the Central Bank do not report on the private sector share of GDP. USAID/Tanzania has funded a study of the "total economy" of Tanzania which estimates that the private sector, formal and informal, encompasses 64% of economic activity and currently accounts for 80% of employment. Overall the private sector's proportionate share of employment is increasing, partly due to recovery, partly due to civil service retrenchment and parastatal divestiture. With the continued revitalization of the economy and the proliferation of enterprises, many of them service-oriented, formal private sector employment is estimated to have increased 4.3% during 1994, despite the power crisis. (Source: Planning Commission estimates, Mission-funded studies.)

Growth in agriculture, which makes up the lion's share of private sector economic activity, was greater than growth in GDP over the past two years, and in fact agricultural growth has led the economy through the period of reform beginning in the mid-1980s. Performance during the reporting period was affected by inadequate rainfall in some areas, and aggravated by shortages and poor distribution of agricultural inputs, particularly fertilizers. Despite the opening of the market in agricultural inputs to the private sector, and the removal of subsidies in the 1994/95 budget, input supply remains a significant constraint to increased agricultural production. This is particularly true of the basic food crops, of which maize is the most important. Nonetheless, annual percentage increases in agricultural production continue to exceed estimated population growth rates. Growth is estimated at 4.1% for 1994. (Source: World Bank 1994, MOALD estimates.)

## Progress towards Program Subgoal 2: Improved Health Status

Improved health status in Tanzania is being addressed by USAID through activities in family planning and AIDS prevention and control. While prevailing political and economic trends have affected the viability of some health services, USAID's contributions have resulted in measurable improvements.

Recent (1994) survey data show that modern method contraceptive prevalence doubled during the first three years of USAID assistance to the family planning sector, from 5.9% to 11.5% of all reproductive-age women, and new acceptors of family planning increased more than 40% over the same period. The proportion of health care facilities offering injectibles, IUDs, and foam has more than doubled, and almost 100% of facilities offer oral contraceptives and condoms. By mid-1994 78% of women and 86% of men could name at least one modern method of contraception. In addition, collaboration and cooperation between the public and the private sector in the provision of family planning services has been enhanced. NGOs provide

substantial support for long-term and permanent contraceptive methods, and improve access through community-based distribution. The new National Family Planning Program (NFPP) strategy and national training plan for service providers reflect strong GOT/NGO links. All of these outcomes are directly attributable to USAID assistance, and have direct impacts on improving the health and well-being of women and children.

USAID is also working to reduce the social and economic impact of AIDS on Tanzanian society by reducing the HIV transmission rate and improving the well-being of AIDS survivors, especially orphans. Most activities are being implemented through non-governmental organizations. USAID has supported innovative, ground-breaking studies of the institutional capacity of the NGO sector, the situation of AIDS orphans, and potential economic impacts of AIDS in several regions of mainland Tanzania. NGOs in four regions have been assisted in establishing co-operative and/or collaborative relationships and have begun to implement community education, counselling, information-sharing, and training activities.

USAID is also supporting an on-going program of worksite-based interventions using trained peer educators. Television, radio, and print media are all being used to promote behavioral change. The condom social marketing component of the Mission's AIDS project exceeded its first year sales target of 2 million pieces by almost 100%. Progress has also been made in providing training, testing, and treatment for other sexually-transmitted diseases, and in planning for the integration of STD services into family planning clinics at selected public and private sector sites.

**PROGRAM SUBGOAL 2: IMPROVED HEALTH STATUS**

Country Trend Indicators	Baseline (1991)	1992	1993	1994
Infant Mortality Rate	92	92	92	92
Child Mortality Rate	55	55	55	55

Trends in Tanzania's health status indicators are difficult to monitor because of an overall lack of national-level comparable data. Official figures are reported in periodic Tanzania Demographic and Health Surveys (TDHS) conducted by the GOT Bureau of Statistics (BOS) and funded by USAID/Tanzania. These surveys provide authoritative data on population and health and are used by the GOT and other agencies. The initial survey, which forms our baseline, was conducted in 1991/1992. The Tanzania Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Survey (TKAPS) conducted by BOS in 1994 was limited to a consideration of family planning and AIDS-related knowledge and practice and did not explore morbidity/mortality. Another full TDHS will be carried out in 1996. Given the 1988 census, TDHS 1991/92, TKAPS 1994, and planned repeat TDHS in 1996, indicators will be adequately updated. TDHS suggests that there is a continuing decline in the under-five mortality rate. Such interventions as birth spacing and comprehensive immunization have directly contributed to this improvement in child survival. Continuing declines in infant and child mortality rates have long-term implications for life expectancy at birth, one of our program goal indicators. (Source: TDHS, TKAPS).

### SECTION III: PROGRESS TOWARD STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND PROGRESS INDICATORS

#### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE I: MORE EFFECTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES DELIVERED

USAID/Tanzania efforts to improve infrastructure in Tanzania are concentrated in four sectors: roads, telecommunications, railways, and housing. The housing and telecommunications initiatives, the former funded through the Housing the Urban Poor Project of the Office of Environment and Urban Programs, AID/W, and the latter through the Southern Africa Regional Program (SARP), are new activities which have not existed long enough yet to demonstrate measurable progress. The Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority (TAZARA) project, also SARP-funded, has provided new railway equipment (diesel-electric locomotives), and built a modern maintenance workshop, thereby increasing TAZARA's efficiency, effectiveness, and commercial viability. Management training has also been provided to senior staff in order to improve efficiency. The TAZARA project has a PACD of March 31, 1996, and only one major procurement of workshop

equipment remains to be accomplished. The current logframe and MER plan do not include any indicators against which progress in the housing, railways, and telecommunications sectors can be measured. The revised objective tree and logframe appended to the API do address the issue of rural telecommunications.

In the present Mission strategy, the principal program component for achieving the infrastructure strategic objective is the Agricultural Transport Assistance Program (ATAP). ATAP's goal is to increase the income and social welfare of rural Tanzanians by reducing transport costs and increasing the volume of critical goods moved by road. The program purpose supports the removal of policy and institutional constraints in order to improve Tanzanian capacity to undertake sustainable road rehabilitation and maintenance activities. To achieve this, ATAP is structured as a multi-year, policy-based program which also

provides resources facilitating the import of commodities related to the transport and other sectors. Availability of these cash transfer resources is contingent upon GOT adoption and implementation of policy reform in institutional, financial and contracting activities. The local currency generations finance rehabilitation and maintenance of district and feeder roads through contracts with private sector firms, now working in seven regions (Ruvuma, Iringa, Mbeya, Kilimanjaro, Shinyanga, Mwanza, and Kagera), rather than the five initially proposed. In addition, support has been provided for bridge repairs in 17 of Tanzania's 20 Regions. The ATAP-supported activities are part of the multi-donor Integrated Roads Program (IRP), under which a consortium of 16 donors has made massive investments in the rehabilitation of the entire road network. It is anticipated that under the IRP at least 50% of the regional road network, including 3,000 km of

essential district and feeder roads, will be brought to good condition over a ten-year period (1990-1999).

Although conceived of as a vehicle for encouraging critical policy reforms, ATAP has also built in a unique and comprehensive strategy for assessing people-level impact of road rehabilitation and maintenance. To date, baseline socio-economic surveys have been carried out along six roads selected for rehabilitation with ATAP support. These studies have all involved an active collaboration between Mission staff, MWCT counterparts, social scientists drawn from Tanzanian universities, and representatives from other pertinent Ministries (Agriculture, Community Development). To date, in addition, three follow-up impact studies using the same criteria and data collection methods have been carried out along three of the roads where the rehabilitation work has been completed.

These surveys collect traffic counts, vehicle operating costs data, information on fares and destination, and comprehensive social, economic and agricultural data from selected households, enterprises, and

communities in the affected areas. Some of these data directly address performance indicators at the strategic objective and target levels. But these impact assessments are as well a particularly rich and valuable source of information on how and in what measure farmers, both men and women, have directly benefitted from road rehabilitation.

The most recent impact assessment was done along the Njombe-Makete road in Iringa Region in early January 1995, at which time the rehabilitation of this 104 km road linking two District administrative centers was complete, and a maintenance program was being established. In brief, the data collected in the course of this assessment demonstrate the following outcomes, as against a May 1993 baseline:

- average daily traffic has increased by one-third;
- vehicle operating costs have declined by one-third;
- passenger fares and freight charges have declined 20% in constant 1993 Tshs;
- travel time from Njombe to Makete has been reduced by two-thirds;
- estimated household cash income has

risen by over 20%;

- the cultivated area has expanded;
- the use of agricultural inputs has increased;
- the use of bicycles for transportation has increased; this is directly attributable to the road improvement and also reduces the direct costs households incur for transportation; and
- access to health care services has dramatically improved because the preferred hospital can now be reached by road from the survey area in less than one hour.

Interviews with 75 men and women from 40 farming households and 10 local business establishments indicate high levels of satisfaction with the road work, with people commenting positively on how their lives have been improved. A number of farmers asserted that they would cultivate enthusiastically during the present season, as they felt certain that inputs would be delivered and crops marketed much more expeditiously than in the past.

In addition to this long-established program of baseline and impact assessments along ATAP roads, rapid rural appraisal of ATAP bridge repairs

was initiated in 1994. Qualitative impact assessments of two completed bridges were finalized. A baseline study of the social and economic setting adjacent to a bridge still under construction was also done, with an impact study planned after completion. The two qualitative studies, although retrospective in nature, demonstrate clear and direct economic and social benefits from the bridge repairs to local farmers and businesspeople.

Performance Indicator	Baseline (1990)	1992	1993	1994 exp/actual	1995	1996
1A.1 Km of road rehabilitated: all regional roads	0	300	700	1100/1168	1800	3000
1A.2 Km of road rehabilitated: USAID roads	0	65.9	488	588/715	715	788

Over 70% of the freight hauled in Tanzania moves on the country's 81,000 km of roads. This includes goods imported into and exported from Tanzania and neighboring countries (Zambia, Kenya, Uganda, Zaire, Malawi, Burundi, Rwanda) as well as commodities produced and internally redistributed within Tanzania. The lion's share of this freight is directly or indirectly linked to the agricultural sector; and USAID/Tanzania's focus in the ATAP program is on agricultural feeder roads in highly-productive regions. Rehabilitation targets for the overall IRP plan have been exceeded, in that 1168 cumulative km of regional roads have been rehabilitated through the end of 1994 as against a target of 1100 km. ATAP rehabilitations of district and feeder roads to the same date have exceeded the target of 588 km by 127 km, or 22%. USAID has been successful in encouraging the Ministry of Works to streamline the process of soliciting bids and selecting private sector contractors to carry out rehabilitation work. The entire solicitation and selection process for contractors to rehabilitate Kagera Region roads to assist the Rwandan refugees, for example, was accomplished in just eight weeks, compared to the usual months or years, and funds have already been released to permit the work to begin. (Source: MWCT, Mission estimates).

Performance Indicator	Baseline (1990)	1992	1993	1994 exp/actual	1995	1996
1B.1 km routine maintenance/year, regional roads	0		15000	23500/15000	24500	30000
1B.2 km routine maintenance/year, USAID regions	0		4000	4000/4000	4000	4000
1C.1 km periodic maintenance/year, regional roads	0		3000	3800/3000	3900	5200
1C.2 km periodic maintenance/year, USAID regions	0		300	800/200	1200	1800

Apart from the rehabilitation of seriously deteriorated roads, the IRP, ATAP, and the Ministry have also made provision for the periodic and routine maintenance of regional roads. By 1996 routine maintenance of an anticipated 31,500 km of regional roads in Tanzania is to be carried out each year, and periodic maintenance (regravelling) will be done on a seven-year cycle. Priority is given to the roads in 11 "core" regions, of which ATAP is presently working in seven. These roads receive higher levels of routine maintenance funding than those in the remaining regions, and also get more periodic maintenance and rehabilitation support. The institutionalization of sustainable systems for road maintenance is a critical part of ATAP; during the past year some progress has been made in carrying out the anticipated levels of periodic and routine maintenance, although more still needs to be done in this

area, and adequate funding remains a problem. (Source: MWCT estimates, IRP presentation.)

Performance Indicator	Baseline (1990)	1992	1993	1994 exp/actual	1995	1996
1D. Road condition, all regional roads % poor	60	36	38	40/38	42	45
% fair	30	50	44	35/41	30	25
% good	10	14	18	25/21	28	30

The gradual improvement of the road network according to GOT/MWCT criteria is close to meeting the set performance target. The local people who benefit from road improvements also make judgments about road quality. Beginning in 1993, the qualitative perceptions of the population served by ATAP-improved roads were solicited in the course of baseline and impact assessments of road catchment areas. Respondents interviewed during these surveys have almost without exception had highly positive assessments of the quality of the rehabilitation efforts. (Source: MWCT, Mission baseline and impact studies.)

Performance Indicator	Baseline (1990)	1992	1993	1994 exp/actual	1995	1996
1E. Population served, USAID-rehabilitated roads	0	51000	180000	**/280000	229000	229000

\*\*There is no expected figure for 1994 in Mission documents.

Due to rapid progress completing rehabilitation of a major road in Iringa Region which links two District administrative centers, the population served by USAID-rehabilitated roads has increased dramatically over the past year. The two District towns anchoring the Njombe-Makete road have a total population of over 40,000 people, and the 104-km long road links three rural wards (containing an additional 40,000 people) to the district centers. All agricultural inputs used by farmers, and all commercial and food crops and consumer goods moving in and out of this area must use this road. Substantial progress has also been made on the Nyigo-Mtambula road, also in Iringa Region, which serves approximately 20,000 people. Accomplishments for this performance indicator thus exceed targets for the next several years. USAID roads clearly are serving more people than had been expected, and Mission assessments confirm that these rural Tanzanians are satisfied consumers of improved infrastructure. See Annex A for revisions of expected results for future years. (Source: Mission baseline and impact studies.)

Performance Indicator	Baseline (1990)	1992	1993	1994 exp/actual	1995	1996
1F.1 Volume of goods carried, USAID-rehabilitated roads (Metric tons/km/yr)	277	362	365	365/**	367	369
1F.2 Value of goods carried, USAID-rehabilitated roads (Tshs, billions)	9.9	8.3	9.7	9.9/**	13.2	

Although this indicator was included in the 1993 API, it is not part of the logframe of the Mission's approved monitoring and evaluation strategy. In any case, data are not available to permit calculations of volume and value of goods carried along USAID-rehabilitated roads during 1994. There is also nothing in the baseline studies of ATAP roads to show how the baseline and other values shown in the table were derived. Please see Annex A for further discussion and suggestions for alternative indicators.

Performance Indicator	Baseline (1990)	1992	1993	1994 exp/actual	1995	1996
1G. Freight costs, Tshs/ton/km	9	8.8	8.3	8/**	7	7

As with indicators 1F.1 and 1F.2, this indicator is not part of the MER matrix, and appropriate data to permit calculations of freight costs are not available for 1994. Please see Annex A for further discussion and suggested alternatives.

Program Outcome 1.1: Sustainable road rehabilitation and maintenance systems established and operating						
Indicator	Baseline (1990)	1992	1993	1994 exp/actual	1995	1996
1.1a Increased GOT funding for maintenance						
--routine maintenance (\$000)	nil	3.0	3.0	3.5/3.0	3.7	4.6
--periodic maintenance (\$000)	nil	5.7	5.9	7.4/10.4	7.8	9.9

GOT maintenance funding has been steadily increasing since 1990. Although the amount allocated to routine maintenance fell short of expectations, that provided for periodic maintenance was greater than the amount estimated for 1994. The total made available for routine and periodic maintenance combined exceeds the target by 23%. (Source: MWCT.)

Indicator	Baseline (1990)	1992	1993	1994 exp/actual	1995	1996
1.1b Annual operating budget, rehabilitation and maintenance, by source						
--GOT revenues (\$000)	5.8	12.0	18.1	21.0/20.0	32.0	32.0
--Donors (\$000)	17.1	8.0	6.4	4.5/5.0	3.7	3.7

The GOT has more than tripled its contribution to the total road rehabilitation and maintenance budget since the baseline, and is close to achieving the expected level of support. The donor share of this budget has declined from 73% in 1990 to 20% in 1994. (Source: MWCT).

Indicator	Baseline (1990)	1992	1993	1994 exp/actual	1995	1996
1.1c Passenger fares, USAID roads, Tshs/cap/km	19	16	15	15/**	14	

This is another indicator which is not part of the MER logframe. Data available in the ATAP baseline and impact studies are not sufficient to permit calculations of average passenger fares per km. It is proposed that this indicator be deleted and that annual percentage increase in average daily traffic along ATAP roads be substituted (see Annex A).

Indicator	Baseline (1990)	1992	1993	1994 exp/actual	1995	1996
1.1d Vehicle operating costs, USAID roads, Tshs/km						

This indicator is being retained, even though it is not part of the MER logframe, as it demonstrates the significant community-level impact of road rehabilitation. However, the baseline data have been recalculated and new benchmarks established (see Annex A).

**Subtarget 1.1.1: Road rehabilitation and maintenance policies developed and implemented**

Indicator	Baseline (1990)	1992	1993	1994 exp/actual	1995	1996
1.1.1a Road fund fuel tax, Tshs/litre	0	10	25	35/35	40	40

Policies to establish a mechanism to fund routine maintenance were initiated in 1991, when a Tshs. 7 per litre fuel tax channelled explicitly to road maintenance support was imposed. The amount of petrol tax revenue set aside for road maintenance has gradually increased to Tshs 10 in July 1992, Tshs 20 in January 1993, Tshs. 25 in October 1993, and Tshs 35 in January 1994. All of the increases to date have been implemented as expected. The dollar value of annual revenues allocated to the MWCT budget from this fund (80% of total collections) has been as follows: FY 1992/93, Tshs. 5.5 billion (USD 14 million); FY 1993/94, Tshs. 8.6 billion (USD 16.4 million); FY 1994/95 (projected) Tshs. 19.0 billion (USD 35.3 million). (Source: MWCT.)

Indicator	Baseline (1990)	1992	1993	1994 exp/actual	1995	1996
1.1.1b Tax exemption for GOT vehicles eliminated				implemented/not implemented		

The tax exemption has not been revoked as expected. The Mission does not find this indicator to be very useful even if the tax exemption had been removed, since it is a "one time only" thing, and argues for its elimination (see Annex A).

Indicator	Baseline (1990)	1992	1993	1994 exp/actual	1995	1996
1.1.1c Economic criteria for rehabilitation and maintenance priorities established				implemented/implemented		

The criteria have now been established and are used to prioritize roads for investment. This indicator will be eliminated in subsequent years (see Annex A). The selection criteria include engineering factors, total crop value, access to services, and road condition. "Impact" variables (crop value and population density) account for 45% of the total value when ranking and selection is being done.

**Subtarget 1.1.2: Increased private sector role in road rehabilitation and maintenance**

Indicator	Baseline (1990)	1992	1993	1994 exp/actual	1995	1996
1.1.2a Percent of total rehabilitation and maintenance contracts awarded to private firms	30	80	90	80/90	80	
1.1.2b Percent of value of rehabilitation and maintenance contracts awarded to private firms	30	86	90	80/90	80	

This has been accomplished. Both the total number and total value of contracts awarded to the private sector in 1994 not only exceed this year's anticipated outcome, but also the target for 1995. ATAP has achieved its objective of creating a viable private sector presence in the major road works/contracting industry.

**Subtarget 1.1.3: GOT assumes increased responsibility for funding road rehabilitation and maintenance**

Indicators	Baseline (1990)	1992	1993	1994 expd/actual	1995	1996
1.1.3a Increased GOT funding as % of total annual requirements, routine maintenance	20	66	75	90/75	100	100
1.1.3b Increased GOT funding as % of total annual requirements, periodic maintenance	10	15	30	40/35	50	50

Indicators for this subtarget have not been met. There is a recurrent problem with maintenance funding. The Ministry of Works is gradually increasing the proportion of maintenance works which it is able to support, using funds generated by the road tax on fuel sales, but the 100% target for routine maintenance expected for 1996 will probably take three additional years to achieve, because costs are higher than anticipated and thus annual requirements are higher.

**Program Outcome 1.2: Services and utilities managed and financed on a sustainable basis delivered**

Indicators for this program outcome are to be determined. Because the programs which are to be measured by these indicators (rural telecommunications and national housing) are still in the earliest stages of implementation, with no significant activity during 1994, these indicators will be developed during the course of 1995.

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASED FORMAL PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY

Implementation began in late 1993 of USAID/Tanzania's principal efforts under SO2, the Finance and Enterprise Development (FED) Program and Project. The program component of FED makes available foreign exchange for the acquisition of goods, particularly equipment and supplies, critical to the expansion of industrial and manufacturing capacity and output. Dollars are made available in tranches against the implementation of policy reforms in the financial sector, initiated principally by and through the Bank of Tanzania. All CPs for the first two tranches have been met and significant progress has been registered against third tranche CPs.

With FED-provided training and technical assistance the BOT has rapidly implemented policy changes in financial and organizational areas. These include an internal review of banking regulations, elevation of supervisory functions to a higher level, facilitation of bank examination and monitoring, initial preparations for privatization of the insurance industry,

and introduction of a market-based foreign exchange system.

Training of BOT staff has continued, with a total of 62 having received technical training in the United States. To date, of these 16, or 26%, are women. The training has increased staff knowledge of supervisory techniques and bank examination methods, essential preparation for the anticipated further expansion of private banking capacity in Tanzania.

Through FED-supported training and in-country seminars, Tanzanian bank officials are learning how the modern banking system is regulated. This training will increase public confidence in domestic banking, and yield closer adherence to international standards, vital to the Tanzanian economy as the privatization effort expands.

The local currency generated by the sale of dollars provided under the NPA component of FED will be deposited in the innovative Social Action Trust Fund (SATF). The SATF is now a legally-

established entity with a board of trustees representing both public and private sector institutions in Tanzania. Recruitment is under way for a chief executive officer to head the SATF. Once it is in full operation, income generated from SATF investments in the Tanzanian private sector will be used to make grants to NGOs for ameliorating the situation of AIDS orphans (a Mission target of opportunity).

The project component of FED supports training in the banking sector, a business services center (The Business Centre, TBC), and technical assistance to Tanzania's first venture capital fund. TBC commenced operations in June 1994 and has four objectives: to provide business support services, to respond to demand generated by potential private sector clients, to strengthen and broaden the business community in Tanzania, and to enhance the policy environment surrounding the fledgling Tanzanian private business community. By year's end 215 entrepreneurs, one-quarter of

them women, had received business training through TBC, and 15 firms (three woman-headed) had contracted with TBC to obtain customized business development consultations.

It must be recognized that the business community in Tanzania is small and has been stifled by thirty years of socialism and State management of the economy. TBC is thus a business services delivery system without precedent in the country, and faces a number of daunting challenges, not the least of which is recruiting fully qualified and skilled local staff. Despite these challenges, however, significant progress has been made by TBC in establishing itself as an institution from which local entrepreneurs can seek assistance. TBC's role and influence will expand over the coming year as a microenterprise credit component is designed and initiated using FED resources.

Equity Investment Management (EIM), which manages the Tanzania Venture Capital Fund (TVCF), the first of its kind in the region, also has shown dramatic progress over the course of the year. Fully-subscribed with \$8.5

million from a variety of public and private, local and international investors, a total of \$2.7 million was invested in 12 projects in 1994. The firms in which the investments have been made are owned primarily by indigenous Tanzanian men; only one of 16 owners is a woman. The transport and communications sector tops the funding distribution, reflecting the emphasis EIM has placed on developing this sector and complementing USAID initiatives under SO1.

Performance indicator	Baseline (1994)	1995	1996	1997
2A. Formal private sector share of GDP, %	64			

The difficulties in getting reliable data or estimates about the role of the private sector have already been noted in this report. Official organizations such as the Bureau of Statistics and the Economic Research Bureau of the University of Dar es Salaam do not report on the private sector share of GDP; given the very large proportion of private sector activity which occurs in the informal sector, in the absence of reasonable strategies of regulation, licensing, taxation, and thus opportunities for data collection, the formal private sector share of total economic activity is likely to register as unreasonably small. The figure of 64% of GDP generated from the private sector during 1994 is provided in a USAID-funded study of the "total economy". Studies will be conducted during 1995 in order to establish with more precision the size of the private sector, and as a basis for establishing levels of achievement for future years. (Source: Mission-funded studies.)

Performance Indicator	Baseline (1994)	1995	1996	1997
2B. Formal private sector employment --% male --% female				

To date no levels of achievement have been established for this indicator, and there is little in the way of data available for addressing the issue. Pertinent sources include the Bureau of Statistics (BOS) and the National Provident Fund (NPF). The most recent year for which data are available from the BOS is 1990/91, when the number of wage-employed people in Tanzania totalled 933,358. There are no data available on the proportion of these which are women. All individuals employed in the private sector are supposed to have deductions made from their salaries which are paid into the NPF. For 1994/95, the number of people paying into the NPF is 390,773, of whom approximately half are women. During 1995, the Mission is planning to conduct several studies which will give us more reliable, gender-disaggregated figures on formal sector employment. (Source: NPF, BOS.)

Performance indicator	Baseline (1993)	1994 exp/actual	1995	1996	1997
2C. Annual growth rate in number of private enterprises, %	3.5	4.0/**	5.0	5.0	

Given the more open economic environment and the greater share of resources that is being made available to the private sector, the number of enterprises (fully registered as corporations) is expected to increase at an accelerating rate. The Business Centre, funded under the FED project, is tracking this growth rate. Official statistics on the number of registered business names and corporations also illuminate this indicator. (Source: TBC, Ministry of Trade.)

Program Outcome 2.1: Sound and Diverse Financial Systems Established

Indicator	Baseline (1992)	1993	1994 expd/actual	1995	1996
2.1a Number of private financial institutions (cumulative)	0	3	4/7	6	8

Growth in private sector financial institutions in Tanzania has been rapid. Included here are only those institutions which are subject to regulation by the Bank of Tanzania. Two additional institutions (Citibank and Akiba) are already scheduled to open during the first few months of 1995; six other institutions (Meridian BIAO, Standard Chartered, First Adili, Euro-Trust, Habib Bank, and Savings and Finance Ltd.) and one venture capital firm have already initiated operations. In addition, there are more than 20 licensed, private foreign exchange bureaux in Dar es Salaam alone. (Source: BOT, TBC.)

Indicator	Baseline (1994)	1995	1996	1997	1998
2.1b Value of private sector commercial loans					
--Tshs millions	178,620.52	205,413.0	236,225.0	271,659.0	312,407.0
--USD millions	324.0				

The baseline figure is the total of claims on the private sector at the end of December, 1994. In subsequent years efforts will be made to obtain gender-disaggregated data and also to disaggregate by lending institution. USD equivalents have not been calculated for the performance targets because of exchange rate variations. (Source: BOT.)

Indicator	Baseline (1992)	1993	1994 expd/actual	1995	1996
2.1c Gap between market and official exchange rate, %	28	8	6/0	0	0

Accomplished. There is now a fully unified, market based foreign exchange rate. (Source: Business Times, BOT.)

Program Outcome 2.2: Private Sector Business Growth Increased					
Indicator	Baseline (1993)	1994 expd/actual	1995	1996	1997
2.2a Assisted firms with sales growth over 25%					
--cumulative number, owned by men	0	0/1	225	320	450
--cumulative number, owned by women	0	0/0	25	35	50

\*expected

Considered here are businesses assisted by The Business Centre, Equity Investment Management, and commodity import funds. TBC opened its doors in June 1994 and was not expected to put any business plans for local firms into operation until 1995. However, one firm for which a customized business plan has been developed has reported a substantial increase in sales. Data from the businesses thus far assisted by the venture capital and commodity import funds are not yet available, but will be incorporated in subsequent years. (Source: The Business Centre.)

Indicator	Baseline (1993)	1994 expd/actual	1995	1996	1997
2.2b New jobs created in assisted firms					
--cumulative number of jobs, men	0	0/3	750	1500	2250
--cumulative number of jobs, women	0	0/0	250	500	750

As with indicator 2.2a, although measurable results were not yet expected, one TBC-assisted firm has hired additional workers. Beneficiaries of EIM and commodity import assistance will be incorporated in future years. (Source: The Business Centre.)

Indicator	Baseline (1994)	1995	1996	1997
2.2c Days required to register a new business	255	150	90	15

There is substantial variation in the amount of time required to register a new business, depending on which form of registration is undertaken. There are almost 105,000 registered business names in Tanzania, many of which are no longer active. Businesses can also register as corporations, of which there are over 26,000. The latter form of registration is more complex and time-consuming, while the former can be accomplished in a matter of days. For corporate registration, if the applicant is well-connected and/or willing and able to pay a bribe, the registration can be accomplished in a matter of days. If the applicant does not know anyone who matters and has no funds or is unwilling to suborn the bureaucrats in charge, it may take six to eight months. An alternative indicator is being developed for target 2.2 (see Annex A). (Source: TBC.)

Program Outcome 2.3: Role of private sector in shaping public policy increased				
Indicator	Baseline (1994)	1995	1996	1997
2.3a Business association membership	4598	5058	5564	6120

The three most important associations (Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry, Confederation of Tanzania Industries, and the Dar es Salaam Merchants' Chamber) are included. In future years attempts will be made to obtain gender-disaggregated data. It is anticipated that membership will grow at a rate of 10% per year in the liberalized economic environment. (Source: TCCIA, CTI, DSM Merchants Chamber.)

Indicator	Baseline (1992)	1993	1994 expd/actual	1995	1996
2.3b Cumulative number of joint seminars, public and private sector participants	0	3	6/9	10	15

The establishment of public/private sector dialogue through a series of seminars has proceeded more rapidly than initially envisioned, and the number of seminars held to date exceeds the number anticipated. Unfortunately this indicators does not measure the impact of these seminars, however, and the Mission proposes to modify the indicator in subsequent years. (Source: FED project files.)

Indicator	Baseline (1994)	1995	1996	1997
2.3c Policy indicator, to be determined				

There has been considerable debate within the Mission on an appropriate policy indicator for the private sector. Initially we had identified the development of private printing facilities as a suitable indicator, but this notion was based on incorrect information (i.e. that private printing capacity was negligible). Please see Annex A for further discussion.

### STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: INCREASED USE OF FAMILY PLANNING AND HIV/AIDS PREVENTIVE MEASURES

Sustainable economic development in Tanzania will not occur without a reduction in the population growth rate and the implementation of effective HIV/AIDS prevention strategies. Although the economy is presently growing slightly faster than the population, in the present energy crisis this cannot be sustained. Formal sector employment is growing more slowly than the rate at which population is increasing. Although the agricultural sector is poised for expansion and can accommodate many more workers, many young people prefer to look for opportunities in urban areas and the informal sector rather than engage in farming when they complete their education. Population increases have already outstripped the GOT's capacity to provide health and education services. The AIDS pandemic too will have far-reaching economic effects. Already, an estimated 5% of the total population is HIV-positive. AIDS is attacking the most productive age groups in the population, straining a weak health care system, and generating orphans whose maintenance places enormous stress on the social

structure. The USAID/Tanzania program is designed to enlist and complement private sector energy and resources, to focus them in the effort against AIDS, and to stem population growth.

USAID/Tanzania has implemented two bilateral projects in its efforts to promote increased use of family planning and AIDS prevention: Family Planning Services Support (FPSS), and the Tanzania AIDS Project (TAP). The overall goal of FPSS since its initial implementation in 1990 has been to increase contraceptive acceptance and use, while its goal is to improve the health and wellbeing of women and children by enhancing opportunities to choose freely the number and spacing of children. TAP activities were inaugurated in 1994, and will increase the practice of HIV preventive measures and improve the socio-economic well-being of AIDS orphans.

The principal tool for measuring changes in contraceptive prevalence is the Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS), was conducted in

1991/92 and will be conducted again in 1996. In the interim a Tanzania Knowledge, Attitudes, and Practices Survey (TKAPS), intended to provide data for the midterm review of FPSS, was conducted during 1994. The results of this study will be discussed in greater detail below, but serve to demonstrate that Mission expectations for the success of FPSS in increasing the CPR were too modest. The CPR has increased at better than twice the rate anticipated when the project was designed.

FPSS has also achieved other significant outputs. Effective technical assistance has been provided to the Family Planning Unit (FPU) of the Ministry of Health (MOH), enabling it to better manage the national FP program. The TDHS has provided the MOH and other donors and institutions with a reliable data base on fertility and AIDS related issues. TDHS also provides child survival information on immunization, treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT), and child spacing and breastfeeding practices.

Due primarily to FPSS support, contraceptive supply has become more regular and reliable. The proportion of facilities offering injectibles, IUDs, and foam has more than doubled, and 98% of facilities currently offer oral contraceptives and condoms. On the logistics side, there has been marked success in contraceptive procurement, logistics management, and training and technical assistance. There is a central warehouse, and vehicles have been provided under FPSS to facilitate the distribution of contraceptives and educational materials from central to regional and district levels. This system also transports vaccines to service delivery points, and is an integrated activity with the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI). Due to lack of transport distribution from the district onward still needs facilitation, however, and logistics supervision is weak.

FPSS also has a strong training component, which is a critical element in improving the acceptability and utilization of family planning services. Through September 1994, over 800 service providers, supervisors, and trainers had been trained in basic and comprehensive clinical, training,

supervisory, monitoring, and preceptorship skills. These providers are based in both the public and the private sectors and about three-quarters of them are women health care professionals. FP training is a component of integrated MCH services, which includes a variety of child survival interventions. Additional training efforts are still needed to maximize project success.

Permanent and long-term methods of contraception have been institutionalized in Tanzania under the aegis of FPSS. The minilap procedure is now available at 45 sites, as against 35 planned for. Seventy sites are intended to be operational by the end of 1995. Although these services are relatively new, they account for a significant proportion of the modern method CPR, second only to oral contraceptives. USAID is the sole provider of training, surgical kits, and commodities required for this important program which is experiencing very high demand, and which is key to reducing the number of high-risk births.

Family planning information is being disseminated through a number of

channels, including posters and brochures distributed to service delivery points, radio broadcasts, newspaper inserts, and entertainment media. This component will be strengthened through placement of a resident information, education and communication (IEC) advisor who will work with both the MOH and private sector agencies. Pilot programs of community-based distribution of contraceptives have also been implemented in several localities.

The Tanzania AIDS Project (TAP) builds on previous Mission efforts which were effected through buy-ins to centrally-funded projects. These earlier activities have focused on IEC for high-risk groups of men and women, and the distribution of condoms through the public sector and through a social marketing program. Under the new project, we are seeking to stimulate growth of an indigenous NGO response to the AIDS pandemic through expansion of prevention activities and education, and will provide help to the victims and survivors of AIDS, particularly orphans. In an effort to provide for program sustainability, TAP will also create private sector marketing and distribution systems for

condoms and other health products.

TAP has carried out two major baseline assessments during its first full year of implementation. The first is a national Institutional Needs Assessment, resulting in a national data base on NGO activity pertinent to AIDS in Tanzania, and a strategy for the development of key clusters of NGOs in selected regions through which AIDS interventions supported by TAP will be implemented. TAP also completed the National Assessment of Families and Children Affected by AIDS, which is being used by Ministries, UN organizations, and NGOs as a reference manual. This is the first broad-based assessment of families affected by AIDS in SubSaharan Africa, and has the widest geographic coverage of any such study worldwide.

TAP has also worked to develop effective IEC and behavior change communication (BCC) materials. A national sexually-transmitted disease (STD) situation analysis and implementation plan has been completed, as well as a cluster STD assessment in Dar es Salaam and a national STD facility survey. In collaboration with the World Health

Organization (WHO), the National AIDS Control Program (NACP), and the Bureau of Statistics (BOS), TAP implemented a survey of HIV/AIDS and STD-related health-seeking behavior, which provided critical data for the development of indicators and performance targets. Because of these efforts Tanzania became the first country to implement what is now the international AIDS module of the DHS. NGO collaborators have also made progress in diagnosis and treatment of STDs (with appropriate drugs being provided through the European Union), and in training activities. The condom social marketing component of the project has been very successful to date. In 1994 3.8 million Salama condoms were sold, against a target of 2 million.

Performance indicator	Baseline (1991/2)	1993	1994 expd/actual	1995	1996
3A.1 Modern method CPR, married women 15-49	6.6		8.6/13.4		10.6
3A.2 Modern method CPR, all women 15-49	5.9		7.9/11.5		9.9

FPSS has made impressive strides in increasing the modern method contraceptive prevalence rate. At the project's halfway point the CPR already exceeds the target set for its completion. New acceptors of FP increased by 40-50% over the first three years of the project, and there was a 46% increase in the number of first attendances. Significant progress has been made in satisfying unmet demand for family planning services. Total demand has increased from 41% to 52%, of which 28% is unmet. That there is still substantial unmet demand for family planning gives FPSS the opportunity to record even greater success over the remaining years of the project. Performance targets have been revised accordingly (see Annex A). (Source: TKAPS, MTR.)

Performance indicator	Baseline (1994)	1995	1996	1997	1998
3B. Condom use: --% of men --% of women					
OR					
3B. Condom use in most recent sexual intercourse with non-regular partner: --% of men 15-49 --% of women 15-49	35.7 18.7	39.3 20.6	43.2 22.6	47.5 24.9	52.3 27.4

Results of the TKAPS conducted by the BOS in 1994 have provided baseline data for this performance indicator. The Mission has selected "Condom use in most recent sexual intercourse with non-regular partner" as the most useful of the two options with which it has been working; baseline data and performance targets for this indicator are now available. (Source: TKAPS.)

Performance indicator	Baseline (1994)	1995	1996	1997	1998
3C. Sexual intercourse with non-regular partners					
--% of sexually-active men, 15-49	31.4	29.9	28.4	26.9	25.1
--% of sexually-active women, 15-49	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.3	5.8
OR					
3C. Average number of non-regular partners					
--men					
--women					

Again as a result of the TKAPS survey, baseline data are available and have permitted the Mission to select one of two optional indicators for SO3. The number respondents reporting sexual intercourse with non-regular partners is expected to decline by 20% over the LOP, in response to behavior change communication and other TAP-supported interventions. (Source: TKAPS.)

Program Outcome 3.1: Increased knowledge of and access to family planning information and services					
Indicator	Baseline (1991/2)	1993	1994 expd/actual	1995	1996
3.1a Knowledge of at least one method of modern contraception					
--% of men	79		80/86		85
--% of women	71		80/78		85

According to recently-collected and analyzed data from the 1994 TKAPS, IEC efforts have been successful in informing Tanzanians about modern contraceptive methods. 86% of Tanzanian men and 78% of women can spontaneously identify at least one form of modern contraception (methods generally available in Tanzanian facilities). (Source: TKAPS.)

Indicator	Baseline (1991/2)	1993	1994 expd/actual	1995	1996
3.1b Knowledge of source of modern contraception					
--% of men 15-59	71.2				
--% of women 15-49	65.1				

In the 1991/2 TDHS, data addressing this indicators are available. In the TKAPS, the questions concerning knowledge of source were framed differently than in the previous survey, and the data are not comparable. An alternative indicator for which data are available has been developed and is discussed in Annex A.

Program Outcome 3.2: Increased knowledge of and access to HIV/AIDS prevention information and services					
Indicator	Baseline (1994)	1995	1996	1997	1998
3.2a Knowledge of HIV/AIDS preventive measures					
--% of men	53.5	62.6	71.9	81.1	90
--% of women	34.2	48.1	62.1	76.2	90

A number of indicators were proposed in late 1993 to measure progress against this performance indicator. On the basis of TKAPS results and TAP activities to date. This indicator will be retained while others, as noted below, will be discarded. For this indicator, The level of knowledge is expected to increase to 90% of adults over the life of the project. (Source: TKAPS.)

Indicator	Baseline (1994)	1995	1996	1997	1998
3.2b Knowledge of condom use: % of men 15-49	55.6				

The 1994 TKAPS did not collect comparable data for this indicator; hence it will be eliminated.

Indicator	Baseline (1994)	1995	1996	1997	1998
3.2c Knowledge of AIDS risk					
--% of men 15-49	23.3	25.6	28.2	31.0	34.1
--% of women 15-49	33.5	36.9	40.5	44.6	49.0

This indicator is defined differently for men than for women. For men, it refers to the percentage of men who believe they are at personal risk among those men whose last sexual intercourse with a non-regular partner was unprotected. The definition for women is: the percentage of women who believe they are at personal risk among those women engaging in high-risk behavior. It is anticipated that such recognition of risk will increase 10% per year during the course of the TAP project. (Source: TKAPS.)

Indicator	Baseline (1994)	1995	1996	1997	1998
3.2d % of population with access to AIDS information and services					

This indicator will not be retained. The data available are inadequate to permit calculation of baseline and expected figures.

Indicator	Baseline (1994)	1995	1996	1997	1998
3.2e # condoms available/population					

This indicator will also be deleted, due to inadequate data, but replaced by another measure of condom access (see Annex A)..

Indicator	Baseline (1994)	1995	1996	1997	1998
3.2f Knowledge of STD treatment					
--% of men	84.2				
--% of women	80.4				

The data refer to that proportion of respondents who reported having an STD in the past 12 months and who sought treatment at an appropriate facility. Those who are aware of or who acknowledge infection are very likely to go for treatment. However, only 1.9% of all women and 4.4% of all men aged 15-49 reported having suffered from an STD during the relevant period. (Source: TKAPS).

Indicator	Baseline (1994)	1995	1996	1997	1998
3.2g % of service delivery points (SDPs) providing STD services					

To be eliminated.

#### SECTION IV. OTHER PROGRESS IN PRIORITY AREAS

The Assessment of Program Impact report does not permit the Mission adequately to address its progress in several other priority areas which are critical for Tanzania's development and which reflect USAID/W and Congressional priorities. USAID/Tanzania can point to accomplishments in three additional priority areas, all of which will be reflected in the revised logframe and objective tree which the Mission has developed. The three areas are: A. natural resource management; B. support to AIDS orphans; and C. democracy and governance.

A. Existing target of opportunity: strengthening GOT capacity to manage wildlife resources

The Planning and Assessment for Wildlife Management (PAWM) project originated as an unsolicited proposal in 1989. It is funded by a \$3.0 million grant from USAID/Tanzania and is being implemented by the African Wildlife Foundation (AWF) and the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF); completion is slated for 3/31/95. The objective of PAWM is to strengthen

GOT capacity to manage wildlife resources effectively, and thereby contribute to economic development in Tanzania. The project provides the Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Natural Resources with technical assistance, training, and material support.

Monitoring and evaluation has included development of a logframe (lacking in baseline and expected results data), progress reports, and an internal mid-term evaluation. A final evaluation is scheduled for March 1995. The updated project logframe is attached.

Implementation of the policies which PAWM has assisted to formulate and set in place provide first-ever management plans for the live bird trade, crocodiles, ostriches, and rhinos; hunting policy has been revised, hunting blocks and fee structures renegotiated, and local communities and wildlife authorities have agreed on boundaries for the Katavi game reserve area.

The Mission will build and expand on this target of opportunity by continuing

to work in the wildlife sector and by developing a new natural resource management project. A new strategic objective, "Strengthen Natural Resources Management Capacity", has been created. The Sustainable Environmental Resources through Participation (SERP) project will work at both national and community levels to promote policy and institutional reforms for river basin and small-scale irrigation management, and to mobilize community participation. Policy and institutional reforms will be leveraged by both project and non-project assistance (NPA) funds. The local currency generations from the NPA will support community initiatives at selected sites in the areas of agro-forestry, watershed management, water user associations, rural access roads, and rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation schemes. SERP will collaborate with the US Peace Corps to deploy on-site technical advisors and community development agents. PAAD/PP preparation is under way and obligation of FY 95 funds is expected by August.

	Indicators	Baseline	Expected (EOPS)	Actual (status as of Oct., 1994)
<b>Objective:</b>				
Strengthen GOT capacity to effectively manage Tanzania's wildlife resources	--Approval and implementation of national wildlife policy	Draft national policy available but inadequate	One national policy approved	National policy complete in draft April 1994, finalized in November 1994. Now awaiting approval by GOT.
	--Increased public and private investment in wildlife sector	Low tariffs by hunters No tourist hunting policy	Increased income from hunting fees Approval of tourist hunting policy	Additional fees on tourist hunting established beginning July 1993. Draft hunting policy completed and awaiting approval
<b>Sub-Target 1</b>				
Prepare wildlife management plans at national and local levels	--Increased number of wildlife mgt plans at national and local levels	No plans	National plans in priority areas	4 national management plans and policies completed and approved. 2 completed national management plans awaiting approval.
	Established community conservation practices		4 plans at local level  Community based conservation in wildlife areas	1 local management plan under preparation. One game reserve re-gazetted to expand the area under protection. Official announcement expected soon.  Workshops held with local people and recommendations on conservation activities according to occupation in the area made
<b>Sub-Target 2</b>				
Improved management information/evaluation system for wildlife management in the GOT Wildlife Division.	--MIS system organized and functioning effectively	Data collection and analysis was minimal and scattered in different govt offices and difficult to access	Data center for wildlife management created	Hunting data computerized Crop control data in place 6 officials received basic computer training Data management skills have not been adequately instilled in local project staff

**B. Increasing services for orphans and their extended families**

In 1993, USAID/Tanzania added a new target of opportunity to address the needs of the large and growing numbers of AIDS orphans in Tanzania. Improvement in the socio-economic well-being of AIDS orphans is a subgoal of the Mission's Tanzania AIDS Project (TAP). In collaboration with several Tanzanian institutions, TAP supported a National Assessment of Families and Children Affected by AIDS in order to gather information on systems for caring for persons with AIDS and children orphaned or endangered by the epidemic, their problems and needs, and the resources available to them.

The study revealed that fostering of children is common in Tanzania and that about 7% of children under 15 are orphans. Most orphans and fostered children live with members of the extended family. AIDS-related social problems are growing quickly and creating profound demands and social stresses on families and communities across Tanzania, exacerbating the consequences of poverty and underemployment. Households and

families headed by women are particularly vulnerable to these stresses.

Findings from the assessment suggest that the focus of TAP interventions should not be orphans as individuals, but rather the families and communities in which they live and of which they are a part. Home-based care and counselling services are one important strategy for addressing the needs of families affected by AIDS. These activities have a significant positive impact in increasing family and community acceptance of persons with AIDS and the orphans they may leave behind.

Although indicators for this target of opportunity were developed during 1994, the findings of the National Assessment (which was finalized in September 1994), coupled with the new Mission Concept Paper and revised objective tree and logframe have reinforced the Mission's decision to eliminate this target of opportunity. The needs of AIDS orphans and the wider social institutions of which they are a part will continue to be addressed with resources generated by the SATF created under SO2, and by the

activities (described under SO3) of the NGO clusters which are receiving support through TAP.

### C. Democracy and Governance

Since 1992, when a multi-party system was legalized after 30 years of one-party rule, Tanzania has made significant progress in its transition to democracy. But, while many democratic institutions are now in place, the local and Parliamentary by-elections held during 1994 demonstrated that many Tanzanians are still uninformed about political processes and do not understand the opportunities and potential inherent in a multi-party system. Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM, or Revolutionary Party) has remained in control of government and of the reform process. While not responding completely to pressures for faster and more extensive reforms emanating from the judiciary, press, citizens and donors, neither has the CCM government indulged in large-scale repression or refusal to recognize other parties. Much remains to be done, however, to ensure that Tanzanian citizens and voters become active participants in the democratic process.

USAID/Tanzania undertook a major assessment of democracy and governance issues early in 1994. This

assessment recognizes the progress that has been made, but also identifies a number of key areas in which the country should be supported to further the transition. In particular, civil society institutions such as NGOs, the media, and professional associations require training and capacity building to enable them more effectively to understand and address governance issues.

Responding to these suggestions, USAID/Tanzania is developing a new project, Tanzania Democratic Governance Initiatives (TDGI), to begin in 1995. This project will support a new strategic objective. The project contributes to the overall Mission goal "real growth and improved human welfare"; its purpose is to strengthen civil society in support of the transition to democratic governance in Tanzania. This will be accomplished through four project components. These include training in alternative dispute resolution to provide an alternative to taking a case through the overcrowded court system; training for journalists in reporting on issues requiring technical knowledge; a small grants program to assist organizations that advance women's rights; and

development of resources and provision of training for civic education courses in the public schools.

With this new project and new SO, democracy and governance will be eliminated as a target of opportunity. The target and subtargets have already been identified and appropriate indicators are being developed. It is anticipated that the project paper will be completed and authorized in May, 1995.

ANNEX A: CHANGES IN INDICATORS AND REVISIONS TO THE EXPECTED LEVEL OF ACHIEVEMENT

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: MORE EFFECTIVE INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES DELIVERED

Performance Indicator	Baseline (1990)	1992	1993	1994 exp/actual	1995	1996
1E. Population served, USAID-rehabilitated roads	0	51000	180000	**/280000	350000	400000

Since the population served by USAID-rehabilitated roads has grown so rapidly, the expected results for 1995 onward have been revised upward to take account of the fact that the number of km rehabilitated is also ahead of schedule and that shifts in programming priorities mean that an even larger number of persons will be served (i.e. Rwandan refugees in Kagera Region).

Performance Indicator	Baseline (1990)	1992	1993	1994 exp/actual	1995	1996
1F.1 Volume of goods carried, USAID-rehabilitated roads (Metric tons/km/yr)	277	362	365	365/**	367	369
1F.2 Value of goods carried, USAID-rehabilitated roads (Tshs, billions)	9.9	8.3	9.7	9.9/**	13.2	

Performance Indicator	Baseline (1990)	1992	1993	1994 exp/actual	1995	1996
1G. Freight costs, Tshs/ton/km	9	8.8	8.3	8/**	7	7

These indicators are part of the USAID/Tanzania CPSP and were reported on in the 1993 API. However, they are not part of the Mission's approved monitoring and evaluation strategy, prepared in October/November 1993. Because of data problems already identified in connection with these indicators in the body of the report, it is proposed to replace them with indicators that measure increases in commercial activity along rehabilitated roads, including the number and variety of enterprises, percentage increases in daily turnover of businesses along ATAP roads, and expansions in inventory. These revisions will be undertaken during the first half of 1995 and will be reflected in a revised Mission monitoring and evaluation strategy, as well as the 1995 API.

**Program Outcome 1.1: Sustainable road rehabilitation and maintenance systems established and operating**

Indicator	Baseline (1990)	1992	1993	1994 exp/actual	1995	1996
1.1c Average daily traffic, USAID roads, annual % increase	0					

Data on passenger fares, which are not reliable and which were obtained and calculated in different ways in the various surveys, will be replaced with **data on annual percentage increases in average daily vehicle traffic along USAID-rehabilitated roads**. Updated data will be collected for each rehabilitated road during 1995 and subsequent years, at times and census points to be determined in consultation with the MWCT.

Indicator	Baseline (1990)	1992	1993	1994 exp/actual	1995	1996
1.1d Vehicle operating costs, USAID roads, index (1990=100)						

This indicator is being retained as it demonstrates the significant community-level impact of road rehabilitation. However, strategies of data collection will be revised and results will be expressed as an index against the 1990 base year value of 100.

**Subtarget 1.1.1: Road rehabilitation and maintenance policies developed and implemented**

Indicator	Baseline (1990)	1992	1993	1994 exp/actual	1995	1996
1.1.1b Tax exemption for GOT vehicles eliminated				impl/not impl		

The tax exemption has not been revoked as expected. The Mission does not find this indicator to be very useful; even if the tax exemption had been removed, it is a once and for all measure, and **it will accordingly be deleted and a substitute developed during 1995**.

Indicator	Baseline (1990)	1992	1993	1994 exp/actual	1995	1996
1.1.1c Economic criteria for rehabilitation and maintenance priorities established				impl/impl		

The criteria have now been established and are used to prioritize roads for investment. This indicator will henceforth not be used and an alternative will be developed this year.

Subtarget 1.1.2: Increased private sector role in road rehabilitation and maintenance						
Indicator	Baseline (1990)	1992	1993	1994 exp/actual	1995	1996
1.1.2a Percent of total rehabilitation and maintenance contracts awarded to private firms	30	80	90	80/90	80	
1.1.2b Percent of value of rehabilitation and maintenance contracts awarded to private firms	30	86	90	80/90	80	

As ATAP will continue to build capacity in the private contracting industry, a new indicator will be developed during 1995 to capture further progress in this area.

<b>Program Outcome 1.2: Services and utilities managed and financed on a sustainable basis delivered</b>
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Indicators for this target are to be determined during 1995, as the rural telecommunications and national housing activities are implemented. The baseline year will be 1994 or 1995.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: INCREASED FORMAL PRIVATE SECTOR PARTICIPATION IN THE ECONOMY**

Performance indicator	Baseline (1994)	1995	1996	1997
2A. Formal private sector share of GDP, %	64			

The Mission will work with the BOS, the Economic Research Bureau of the University of Dar es Salaam, the World Bank, and other institutions as appropriate, to produce more useful and valid data bases as a basis for establishing the formal private sector share of GDP.

**Program Outcome 2.1: Sound and Diverse Financial Systems Established**

Indicator	Baseline (1992)	1993	1994 expd/actual	1995	1996
2.1a Number of private financial institutions (cumulative)	0	3	4/7	8	10

Given the high performance recorded against this indicator, expected results for 1995 and 1996 have been adjusted to reflect the reality.

Indicator	Baseline (1992)	1993	1994 expd/actual	1995	1996
2.1c Gap between market and official exchange rate, %	28	8	6/0	0	0

This indicator has been met ahead of schedule. Accordingly, it will be eliminated in future years and an alternative developed to replace it, on the basis of planned studies to be conducted in 1995.

Indicator	Baseline (1994)	1995	1996	1997
2.2c Days required to register a new business	255	150	90	15

This indicator will be replaced, for reasons discussed in the preceding text, with a new indicator to be developed during early 1995.

Indicator	Baseline (1992)	1993	1994 expd/actual	1995	1996
2.3b Cumulative number of joint seminars, public and private sector participants	0	3	6/9	10	15

Since this indicator does not really demonstrate impact, it will be replaced with an alternative to be developed during early 1995.

Indicator	Baseline (1994)	1995	1996	1997
2.3c Policy indicator, to be determined				

The Mission has decided to use **the number of fully-registered, privately-owned newspapers** as a benchmark for policy change. Although the independent press is flourishing, newspapers must be registered with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting in order to be legally distributed. These figures are readily available and are expected to increase.

**STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 3: INCREASED USE OF FAMILY PLANNING AND HIV/AIDS PREVENTIVE MEASURES**

Performance indicator	Baseline (1991/2)	1993	1994 expd/actual	1995	1999
3A. Modern method CPR, all women 15-49	6.6		7.9/11.5		18.0

The Mission has updated this indicator to reflect both the reality of Tanzanian family planning needs, by eliminating the distinction between all women and married women, and the progress already made by the FPSS project in raising the contraceptive prevalence rate. The new performance target is a modern method CPR for all women of 18% by 1999.

**Program Outcome 3.2: Increased knowledge of and access to family planning information and services**

Indicator	Baseline (1991/2)	1993	1994 expd/actual	1995	1996
3.1b % of dispensaries (both public and private sector) offering family planning	67		/80		

Since data are not available to address the issue of "knowledge of a source of modern contraception", the Mission has developed a new indicator to replace it. This is "**percent of dispensaries (both public and private sector) offering family planning**". In order to for a facility to be classified as providing family planning one of the following conditions must be satisfied:

1. The facility provides injectibles; or
2. The facility provides both the pill and condoms.

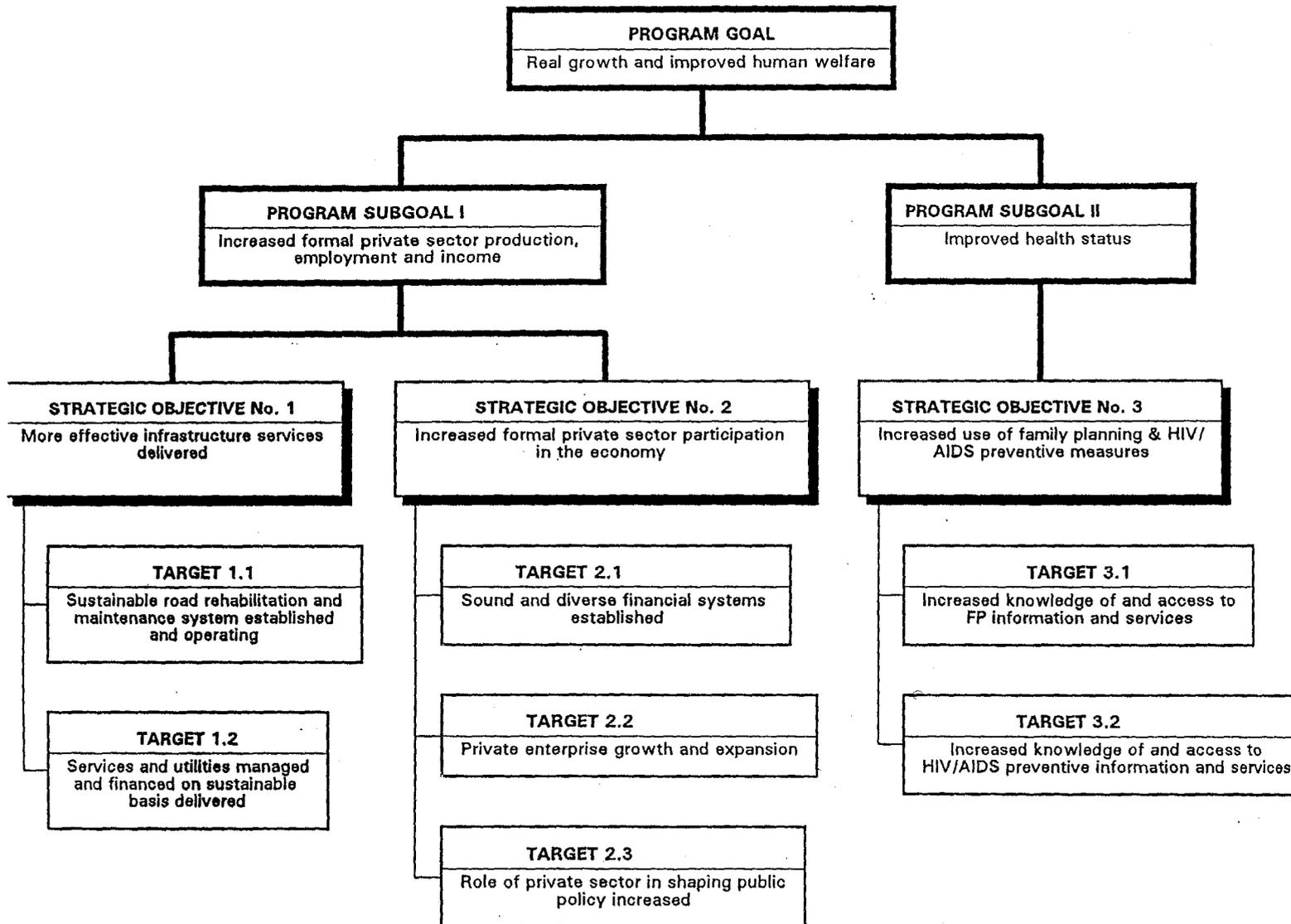
**Program Outcome 3.2: Increased knowledge of an access to HIV/AIDS prevention information and services**

Indicator	Baseline (1994)	1995	1996	1997	1998
3.2e % of individuals [at high-risk] who know at least one source of condoms --men 15-49 --women 15-49					

The indicator of condom access originally proposed, "number of condoms available/population", has been modified as follows: **"proportion of [high-risk] men, 15-49, and women, 15-49, who know at least one source of condoms"**. "High risk" is defined as those who have had sexual intercourse with a non-regular partner(s) during the past 12 months. Once the data are available the Mission will decide whether to consider all individuals or only high-risk individuals.

## ANNEX B: ACRONYMS

API	Assessment of Program Impact	MTR	Mid-Term Review
ATAP	Agricultural Transport Assistance Program	MWCT	Ministry of Works, Communication and Transport
AWF	African Wildlife Foundation	NACP	National AIDS Control Program
BCC	Behavior Change Communication	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
BOT	Bank of Tanzania	NFPP	National Family Planning Program
BOS	Bureau of Statistics	NPA	Non-Project Assistance
CCM	Chama Cha Mapinduzi	NPF	National Provident Fund
CP	Condition Precedent	ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
CPR	Contraceptive Prevalence Rate	PAWM	Planning and Assessment for Wildlife Management
CPSP	Country Program Strategic Plan	RTT	Rural Telecommunications in Tanzania
CTI	Confederation of Tanzania Industries	SARP	Southern Africa Regional Program
DG	Democratic Governance	SATF	Social Action Trust Fund
EIM	Equity Investment Management	SERP	Sustainable Environmental Resources through Participation
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization	STD	Sexually-Transmitted Disease
ERP	Economic Recovery Program	TAP	Tanzania AIDS Project
ESAP	Economic and Social Action Program	TAZARA	Tanzania-Zambia Railway Authority
FED	Finance and Enterprise Development	TBC	The Business Centre
FP	Family Planning	TCCIA	Tanzania Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture
FPSS	Family Planning Services Support	TDGI	Tanzania Democratic Governance Initiatives
FPU	Family Planning Unit	TDHS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Surveys
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	TKAPS	Tanzania Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices Survey
GOT	Government of Tanzania	TVCF	Tanzania Venture Capital Fund
IEC	Information, Education, Communication	UNDP	United Nations Development Program
IRP	Integrated Roads Program	UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
IUD	Intra-Uterine Device	WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature
LOP	Life of Project		
MCH	Maternal and Child Health		
MER	Monitoring, Evaluation, Reporting Plan		
MOALD	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Development		
MOH	Ministry of Health		



**TARGETS OF OPPORTUNITY**

1. Increase GOT capacity to manage wildlife resources
2. Increase services for orphans and their extended families.