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**AGENCY FOR  
INTERNATIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT**



**ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION  
FY 1979**

**USAID TANZANIA**

BEST AVAILABLE

**DEPARTMENT  
OF  
STATE**

MAY 1977



UNCLASSIFIED

FY 1979

ANNUAL BUDGET SUBMISSION

TANZANIA

May, 1977

FY 1979 Annual Budget Submission

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MEETING THE NEW DIRECTIVES - A FIELD VIEWPOINT\*

(Narrative Statement by Director - FY79 ABS)

Most of the points suggested for this narrative are being treated in the Mission's DAP revision which will be submitted in July. I shall highlight pertinent points of the DAP later in the paper. For this statement, I confine myself mainly to the "New Directives" of the congressional mandate as they apply to rural development, principally agriculture, in Tanzania. The purpose of the statement is three-fold. First, it is to explore adaptability of the new directives to African agriculture; second, to sharpen what I consider to be major distinctions between development problems in Tanzania and development problems in Asia and Latin America in the agricultural sector; third, using this background, I comment on long range goals and strategy. These distinctions, as I see them, may escape detection if placed in usual economic formulation of development problems. However, project design activity may expose more of them but the relevant distinctions between rural development in Africa and elsewhere can be illuminated only through the experience of working in Africa and taking close note of the environment where agricultural development is to occur.

In other words, my core argument is that an identical strategy, say enhancing small farmer incomes, would have different program implications in different whole economic systems. In the U.S., one program and supporting projects would be applicable whereas Asia would require another program and supporting projects while in Africa still another. Although the intent of the new directives is clear and precisely stated, the programmatic implications for reaching the poor majority are not. In the U.S., perhaps the most popular view of the rural poor would be folks off the main road who are eager to advance but who, for one reason or the other, have let progress by-pass them. For that part of Asia of our main interests the rural poor, conceptually at least, are to be found in the perpetual village. They are reachable physically but they are caught up in a set of practices, preferences and resource endowments which may place a severe strain on development. The rural poor in Africa - in Tanzania - certainly would be the hardest to conceptualize and comprehend, suffice it to say that the poor and their development problems here are indeed unique.

But the new directives, of course, are not intended to point out these distinctions. Only country programs can. For this reason, how one reaches

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\* By New Directives we mean, of course, guidelines laid down in the 1973 Foreign Assistance Act and its amendments which highlight the view that the highest priority for U.S. Bilateral assistance is to directly improve the lives of the poorest majority in LDCs.

the rural poor and with what prescriptions for development is, at least within limits, rather site specific, a factor that should be realized in the approval process for country programs and strategies. A few development problems from the agricultural economy of Tanzania are cited below to underscore this view.

#### I. Limiting Factors in Tanzania's Agricultural Development Factor Endowment

Land - In most LDCs, land tenure arrangements loom as a major constraint on equity and development of small farmers. In Latin America and Asia, rights in land between landlord and tenants frequently conflict highlighting the problem of inequity. Tanzania, on the other hand, is a country of small farms and farmers with few if any landlords and consequently no tenants. Though land is publicly owned, farmers always have had unmolested occupancy and use rights, thus, neither insecurity of expectations nor other negative aspects of tenure are putting a brake on development. However, almost anything else that anyone can say about Tanzania's land and its management beyond this is problematic.

While Tanzania's farmland certainly can be far more productive than it is, there is little tendency in that direction. At no time has there been a systematic layout of fields, a systematic approach to land use and management nor a conscious augmentation of fertility. Instead, farming is conducted without a national land policy by means heretofore of shifting cultivation and bush fallow. Moreover, only 20 percent of Tanzania's land is presently cultivatable and over half of this is of low to only fair potential with many of the soils porous, extremely difficult clays and otherwise difficult to cultivate. Over 30 percent of the land is still in tsetse fly infested bush and 25 percent is arid and semi-arid. That under cultivation requires annual clearing and is interspersed with patches of food crops, cash crops and wild bush. The indiscriminate grazing of private herds on public (formerly tribal) lands is causing overgrazing and environment damage. In summary, while there is additional land to be brought under cultivation in Tanzania and some of it has good potential, we have hardly scratched the surface in land management and good use. This will involve clearing more land (and eradicating tsetse), organizing it, then raising it to a higher level of management. In fact, in Tanzania the job is to "form" a productive land base rather than "reform" tenure arrangements. The problems are different from Asia where most of the land has been permanently occupied for generations, or in Latin America where latifundia and more organized farming is to be found. We do not think that the uniqueness of this problem for Africa is weighted sufficiently in the new directives.

Labor and Capital - I discuss farm labor and capital under one sub-head since an issue that emerges from the new directives is the degree and the extent of labor intensity over capital intensification. Questions of equity and employment also relate to this issue.

In Tanzania, the vast majority of agricultural labor is provided by small low income farmers and their families who cultivate individual farms (shambas)

or block and communal farms in villages. Cattle herders also could be added as small farmers. In traditional rain-fed farming, as in Tanzania, labor requirements peak at critical times (planting, weeding, harvesting) causing severe labor shortages which in turn become the limiting factor to size of farm. But between these peak periods, much of the rural population (especially men) are under-employed and as the next round of rains is awaited they become effectively idle. Even if the prices of farm produce are attractive, income to small traditional farmers would remain quite low because of the limited number of days per year put into effective work. When rural idleness is combined with extremely low productivity the low income problem is largely explained. How to escape this economic dilemma is at the heart of the development puzzle in rural Tanzania. How can we do it?

Where traditional agriculture is capital starved as in Tanzania, where labor shortage at peak periods also is a constraint, and where additional land is to be had, added capital probably could increase labor productivity and farmer incomes. The fear, however, is that any capital intensity will deny labor intensity and can only shift unemployment from rural to urban areas.

The present interpretation of the new directives seems to be that when we focus emphasis in LDCs on intensifying the small farmer's labor input and increase his employment, a compatibility between growth and equity can be attained. This analytical formulation, while theoretically sound, overlooks certain peculiarities in Tanzanian small farming such as the pattern of the rains, the stubbornness of the soil at the end of the dry season and the almost impossible weeding problem that arises when the new rains come. In fact, the small farms model, as envisaged by economists and policy makers, are undoubtedly those of Japan, Taiwan or South Korea. Farmers in these countries bring in higher and higher yields and income (as they apparently do in mainland China) on their miniature farms. Per acre performance ordinarily is better than on large farms. Small is indeed beautiful! Can't the same be true for Tanzania?

Of course we all believe it can but it isn't so far. What few larger farms and plantations there are out-yield the small ineptly managed farms. Yield volume and small farm economics in Asia is far ahead of Tanzania and the key point to be made here is that improved performance of small farms (and farmers) is a product of development itself.

Let us now contrast more sharply the efficient small farm of Asia with the low producing small farm in Tanzania regarding labor and capital use. In the Asian countries cited above, food crops--rice, fruits, vegetables--are themselves labor using crops, but more important, these small farmers have the benefits of development to assist them. By training and experience they have become good managers. Simultaneously, critical farm inputs (fertilizer, sprays and repair shops) are available as is research on the best seed and improved water control. Perhaps more important still, these farmers have access to a helpful support system (credit, support prices, dependable markets and no doubt political support for small farmer interests). And,

though not generally highlighted, these small scale farmers have greatly benefitted from capital intensity. For example, walking tractors in mainland China which, according to U.S. visitors, are used for farm tillage, earth moving, pumping water for irrigation, hauling heavy loads and generating electricity for domestic use. Japan has fashioned very complicated machines for its small farms and at the very least ox teams and auxiliary equipment are in use everywhere. Moreover, in the whole wet rice areas of Asia, soil and water problems have many similarities; thus, innovations and equipment adaptations in Japan are usually suited for Taiwan or Thailand.

In Tanzania, on the other hand, small farmers have had little managerial experience beyond that required from traditional farming though some have done rather well with government monitored cash crops. Support systems to benefit small farmers - research, credit, improved seed and animals - are just now beginning to emerge especially for food producers as these services and inputs also have to be developed. The entire capital stock of most Tanzanian small farmers consists of a few hand tools. When land and soil problems are added to this list, we are left with basic farming problems unlike those of Asia and Latin America. Not only is Tanzania trying to "form" its land into viable farms but it has to search out what combinations and proportions of labor and capital to use. The new directives, then, must provide time and resources to realize their objectives and must stretch out the time and funding periods of projects having to do with small farmer development in Africa.

The Human Endowment - The Small Farmer Himself - What I am saying above is that the experience of the African small farmer has been different from that of his counterpart in Asia and Latin America. We ask that the new directives acknowledge this as it is essential if a solid base for rural development (including sustained equity) is to be built.

It is exactly at this point that "how we reach the rural poor" (who in Tanzania are identical with the small farmers) must be examined. Can the directives be relaxed to permit the small farmers to be reached indirectly, or must our contact be direct with services and inputs which can be put to immediate use in villages.

Given the stage of rural development that obtains in Tanzania, we contend that direct vs. indirectly reaching the small farmers is not a fruitful argument. We are just now developing the resources, the inputs, the infrastructure to make "reaching" the rural poor worthwhile. One of the major problems with earlier attempts to establish U.S. type agricultural extension services in LDCs was the base fact there was nothing to extend. Although it need not be AID who provides the improved seed, the credit, the access and outlet village roads, the knowledge for better choice making, the fertilizer, and the education and social services like better health and clean water, they must nonetheless be available if development is to occur. Moreover, delivery of these inputs and services (infrastructure) must become a functional part of the local (whether government or private) capability if development is to be sustained. In a country like Tanzania (and other African countries)

there is no substitute for the development of local institutions and infrastructure. Let us extend this view to the small farmer.

It is customary, and to theoretical economists reassuring, to declare that small farmers in LDCs do, in fact, respond to economic (price) incentives. This reaffirms their insight into human nature. We have no cause to contest this assertion and, to be sure, it underlies the whole base of classical economics. On the other hand, it does not indicate the whole story about small farmer responses in an RLDC.

It may be useful to repeat that in countries like Tanzania, AID and other donors are working with farmers (the rural poor) whose development horizons and range of choices have been limited to traditional farming as partially described above. The point for development (growth with equity) is not whether the small farmer is smart or dumb (like everywhere else perhaps there are both), or even whether he is efficient, but whether in his traditional economic and social setting he can implement the choices that outsiders expect him to make.

More than a decade ago, T. W. Schultz observed that traditional farmers are indeed very efficient in acquiring and using the customary inputs available to them.<sup>1/</sup> However, the farms that they operate have been subject to a stagnant state of the arts and a set of preferences such that they have long since reached stationary equilibrium at a very low level of production. Added use of the traditional inputs such as more hand tools and the same low quality seed means investment where the marginal rate of return is low, so low in fact there is no real incentive to invest even if credit is available. For these kinds of farmers, only inputs from outside have high pay-off. To be sure, the new inputs may be economically combined with indigenous materials and these outside inputs need not be delivered by government, but commercial fertilizer and credit or subsidy to purchase it, insecticides, genetically superior plant and animal species and applicable mechanical technology must be made available as must access to a functioning support system.

To achieve growth with equity as we are attempting to do in Tanzania, it is of little account to talk of reaching the rural poor directly for only repetitive doses of social services can be meaningfully applied by this means at the present time. Now if the infrastructure were in place, the new directives could, of course, immediately become operative. Nor can government participation be side-tracked in a country like Tanzania which has charted its own type of socialist development. Taking the lead and charting the way to rural development is taken as a duty. But the governments of Liberia and Nigeria which make no socialist claims, are in the absence of private producing and service firms, equally engaged in development.

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<sup>1/</sup>Theodore W. Schultz, "An Efficient Approach for Modernizing Traditional Agriculture", a Paper, University of Chicago Office of Agricultural Economics Research, 1963.

As seen here, Africa is indeed a special case which in project review and approval and in the test for applying the new directives should be acknowledged and credited. Certain AID guidelines, like the time span for project completion and loan disbursement, should likewise be altered and fitted more to the realities of local development.

With this background, I would now like to comment on our goals and strategy for development.

## II. Program Goals and Strategy

The attached ABS sets out USAID's requirements for the budget year and projected requirements through 1982. As was requested, this narrative sets forth long-range goals and strategy and I indicate below how the program may be implemented with available resources including PL 480.

USAID's program goal is to lay the foundations for and then demonstrate enhancement of rural development among small farmers (the rural poor) by increasing real incomes in a sample number of Tanzania's villages through technical assistance and improving the quality of life by this means and by capital assistance (hopefully grants) and PL 480 as required.<sup>2/</sup> Our DAP revision, being submitted in July, sets out USAID's conception of a farmer income and support strategy for its program in Tanzania.

Farmer income and support strategy is defined as one consistent with the Tanzanian Government's development interests and requests, and with basic U.S. guidelines to development assistance objectives in LDCs. Such a strategy, in my opinion, will (1) provide for participation and access for the rural poor to essential consumer and producer goods, and (2) open the way to essential services commensurate with improvement in the quality of people's lives.

Reference to income in our strategy covers actual money income that derives from sales and it also refers to that portion of a small farmer's output retained for personal and family use, i.e., subsistence and returns from by-products such as hides and skins. Support as used here means the provision of inputs such as improved seed, fertilizer, better knowledge, physical access, and essential requirements that improve the quality of life.

The target group and the beneficiary of our strategy and program are the small village farmers. There are only a handful of larger private farm operations and a relatively small number of parastatal operated farms and plantations, neither of which are associated with villages. On the other hand, there are now some 8,000 villages in Tanzania and it is safe to say that the farmer-residents of these villages are indeed the rural poor. Among Tanzania's rural poor (per capita income less than \$130 p.a.) food

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<sup>2/</sup> See statement below in this paper on USAID's view re PL 480 in Tanzania.

production (mainly foodgrains) is the main concern. Given the dearth of foreign exchange for imports, government is equally interested in rapid and major increases of both food and cash crops.

Short-run Approach - USAID's short-run program therefore is to show the way toward increased food production.<sup>3/</sup> There are two ways by which small farmer production and income may be enhanced. First, there can be a price increase for a given quantity of output. Second there can be an increase in production at a given price. Since prices paid to farmers in Tanzania are administered and known in advance of the planting season, increased income depends heavily on increased output.

It has been indicated above that expanding acreage (with no improvement in technology) will not on average increase production and income; thus, the only assistance to the rural poor would indeed be expanded social services which by themselves could only further strain an over-burdened treasury. Our strategy to date has been to improve the capability of the Tanzanian Government to support its production program through better food crops (corn, sorghum, teans and peas, rice, root crops and oil crops), research, certified seed, small farmer credit, improving ranges for improved cattle production among nomadic herdsmen, middle-level agricultural manpower training, marketing and a major rural health program. We coordinate closely with the Canadians, Scandinavians, the British and IBRD who themselves are assisting in various aspects of food production. The first step in our long range strategy has been the development of national infrastructure and institutional strength for increased food production. We intend only to modestly expand and where need be strengthen this phase of development.

The second step of the long range strategy is reflected in the attached ABS and the forthcoming DAP revision. While continuing to support some of the infrastructure and institutional projects above, our aim is to begin applying the research and using the seed and credit supplied by AID, the Tanzanian Government and other donors in a new village development project where AID will demonstrate and support the Tanzanian Government to improve village farmer's income and the quality of life. For this USAID will require rational increases in the MOB and T.A. budgets amounting to approximately 10-20 percent each year. And We will require capital assistance at strategic intervals. Beginning with \$10.7 million in FY 79, our T.A. budget will increase to about \$12 million by 1982, possibly augmented by capital assistance over this period, and PVO financing (including CRS) of roughly \$2-4 million per annum. During the 1980s, USAID will continue to confine its program to agriculture (extending somewhat more into village and regional overhead as requested) and health, but our thrust will be on assisting village production, village institutions and infrastructure with the aim of augmenting income and the quality of life. I hasten to add that this wading into village development must, under the new directives, be taken as experimental and that is why I insist on designing new activities with considerable care.

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<sup>3/</sup> IBRD and other donors are working mainly on cash crops.

Now what is possible and more broadly feasible in Tanzania--in Africa--after 1983 or even before then? From what we can discern in the field, it seems this question continues to be baffling. Obviously the U.S. thrust in Africa at the moment is mainly politically centered on enhancing majority rule in Southern Africa. But the hardest nut to crack will be how to make economic development a live and functional tool of U.S. policy and interests. It is on this solution that eventual stability and progress may depend.

Of course, I have no ready answers but shall nonetheless advance ideas based on my reading of events from Tanzania. First, the uniqueness I have described above for Tanzania and for Africa is real and should be studied in more detail. In other words, we need a group of "old Africa hands" similar to the cadre of academicians and office heads who, as "Asia hands," dominated thought in AID for so long. One of their jobs would be to re-think terms and definitions to better describe the development case for Africa. For example, absorptive expansion and formation seem more apt for Africa than absorptive capacity (a signal not to do anything) and reforms. Absorptive expansion signals the opportunity to use development as a tool for increasing capacity rather than taking it as given. Second, we should look at indigenous African institutions more intently and ask serious questions about what type of development assistance could strengthen them. Among such institutions I would include the very smallest village councils (with which we intend to work closely in Tanzania) through political parties (send key members for technical training) and finally, study ways by which Regional groupings of Africa may be assisted. Reference to development assistance could range from international (regional) trade links and economic unions that could absorb large chunks of aid, to helping a village council provide for its fertilizer needs. For example, the cattle and small animal herds of East Africa undoubtedly could be expanded significantly while Zambia, Zaire and Angola now import meat from Europe. Or, one could imagine Angolan oil flowing to the other states of Southern Africa.

Two ideas in this regard seem pertinent. First, any donor action that can add to economic progress may do more than anything else to stabilize the young countries of Africa. Second, the difficulties of development in Africa are such that wherever possible, donors should build on viable existing foundations and institutions. For example, I would assist an existing village council rather than recommend a new organ, widen the village path into a one-lane road rather than build a new road, extend, expand, and improve the existing railroad if possible rather than a complete new one, adapt tools and machines to African agriculture. All of these improvements are needed and if desired, large sums could be spent on regional and national infrastructure. Recurrent and maintenance costs upon completion of projects would be the key factor to watch.

In Tanzania itself, I cannot imagine a time when villages will be anything but rural institutions. Few, if any, will develop into major towns unless of course a mineral strike or similar unforeseen happening will alter the normal course of events. U.S. very long term strategy then should be to encourage rural development over the next 20-30 years. With self sufficiency in food and consolidation of village development, both of which are now on the horizon, cash crop production should be expanded rapidly throughout the country and new cash crops should be introduced. All the while, a parallel drive should be to broaden the productive base of the villages, the local district towns and finally the Region (which are similar to states in the U.S.). To the extent possible, they should be self sustaining. One of the highest priorities then would be on energy (possibly electric power) in the villages for the processing of food and livestock products, for making repairs on hand tools and small motors and engines, designing carts and equipment for ox power, and operating simple looms and the like. I am not here speaking of complete isolation of villages but rather their integration into their district and regional economies. Commercialization and exchanges of goods between villages and larger entities would greatly increase employment and increase income and the quality of life.<sup>4/</sup>

Once speeding up economic activities in villages, districts and regions, industrial production in larger cities could then receive the most development emphasis and investment, and the urban market could be rapidly expanded for food, fiber and other village products. The system for development would in a sense be complete with mutual assistance between rural and urban segments of the economy. Increases in employment and village production and income in a socialist country like Tanzania would, of course, be accompanied by further increases in social services and the quality of life for its people.

### III. Public Law 480

The use of Public Law 480 (PL 480) resources is an integral part of Mission strategy to help the Tanzanian Government meet short-term food gaps and long-term development goals in the agricultural and rural health sectors. It is our practice to program these resources in such a way to ensure they do not provide the TanGov with an easy alternative to the development and implementation of sound agricultural policies and programs, and to ensure that these resources do not interfere with normal trade. Further, the resources are integrated with other AID resources both at the planning and project level for rural health and the project level for agriculture.

Title I Sales - Harsh and prolonged droughts in the early 1970s resulted in severe food shortage throughout the country. Title I foodgrains were

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<sup>4/</sup> For very interesting ideas along this line, see Norman MacRae, "Two Billion People, a Survey of Asia," The Economist, 7-13 May 1977, P.62.

provided with other donor contributions, to help meet requirements. Local currencies generated by the sale of Title I commodities are jointly programmed in support of development projects which have been included in the Third Five Year Plan but not sufficiently funded. Thus, Title I funds are additional to all current resources available to the projects. To date, 82 million shillings (approximately \$10 million) have been allocated for projects such as seed farm development, water resource development, live-stock improvement and production, corn sorghum and millet production, purchase of locally produced blended and fortified food for use in maternal child health clinics, etc.

Title I Loan Forgiveness - We are exploring the use of Loan Forgiveness in our support of the TanGov policy for rural health. Specifically, to help institutionalize the use of locally produced blended and fortified foods as a nutrition supplement for "at risk" or "malnourished" children participating in the maternal child health program. Funds would also be used to improve the material delivery system for this activity.

Title II, Section 202 - The use of Title II commodities, as reflected in the ABS, is concentrated primarily on child feeding with emphasis on the pre-school age child. This activity is integrated, along with other AID resources, with the TanGov rural health program, particularly the maternal child health centers program. We foresee slight increases in child feeding with deemphasis on school feeding and food for work.

The conditions which warranted large PL 480 programs in the past no longer exist. Therefore, we see a declining level and a reduced role for PL 480 in our future assistance to Tanzania.

IV. Table V - FY 1979 Proposed Program Ranking in our FY 1979 ABS reflects the impact that various "decision packages" will have on our development strategy for FY 1979

As a final requested item, we have ranked all of the projects in the same order in each of the "decision packages", because of their relative impact, interrelationship and stage of completion. However, all are important if we are to meet our program goal: Support agricultural infrastructure and delivery of services and inputs to the small farmer, who comprises 90% of the population, and to ensure that his needs are reflected in programs and activities of national and regional governmental agencies; and to improve rural health delivery services nationally. Program rankings reflect the strategy we are following: To work at both national and regional government infrastructure levels and at the village level. (See projects ranked 1 through 5). Projects ranked lower are nearing their completion dates. PL-480 Title I is ranked last, because in FY 1979 it is of a contingency nature.

Country/Program TANZANIA

TABLE I

LONG RANGE PROGRAM PLAN  
(\$ Millions)

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Planning Period</u>			
			<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Food/Nutrition						
Grants	7.1	9.7	10.0	10.0	10.5	10.7
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--
Population						
Grants	1.5	1.1	0.6	0.3 <sup>1/</sup>	0.3 <sup>1/</sup>	0.3 <sup>1/</sup>
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--
Health						
Grants	--	--	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--
Education						
Grants <sup>1/</sup>	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--
Selected Development Activities						
Grants	--	--	--	--	--	--
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Functional Accounts						
Grants	8.8	11.0	11.3	11.1	11.7	12.0
Loans	--	--	--	--	--	--
OPG's						
Grants <sup>1/</sup>	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4
PL 480 (non-add)						
Title I	1.3	2.0 <sup>2/</sup>	--	--	--	--
Title II	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.5	5.5	5.5
Housing Investment Guaranties (non-add)	--	--	--	--	--	--

<sup>1/</sup> AID/W funded.

<sup>2/</sup> If the FAO-TanGov strategic Grain Reserves (see PL480 Title I narrative) becomes a reality and the USG elects to participate in food contribution, we recommend up to 20,000 MT corn estimated at \$2.0 million.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM: TANZANIA

DAP DOCUMENTATION SCHEDULE

PROGRAM YEAR	DOCUMENTS TO BE USED AS BASIS FOR PROGRAM PLANNING	DATE APPROVED OR SENT TO AID/W
FY 1979	Original DAP	<u>1975</u>
	DAP Revision	<u>June, 1977</u>
	Analytical Description of Poor Majority	_____
	Summary Strategy Statement	<u>June, 1977</u>
	Sector Assessment (Specify): _____	_____
	Other (Specify): _____	_____

Table II

Funding Levels for FY 1977, FY 1978, FY 1979  
(in \$000)

	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
<u>Food/Nutrition</u>			
Grants	5,287	7,122 <sup>2/</sup>	9,665
Loans	-	-	-
<u>Population/Health</u>			
Grants	1,445	1,475	1,100
Loans	-	-	-
(Population)			
(Grants)	(1,445)	(1,475)	(1,100)
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Health)			
(Grants)	(-)	(-)	(-)
(Loans)	(-)	(-)	(-)
<u>Education</u>			
Grants	100	200	200
Loans	-	-	-
<u>Selected Development Activities</u>			
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Sub-Total			
Grants	6,832	8,797	10,965
Loans	-	-	-
<u>Security Supporting Assistance</u>			
Grants	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Total	6,832	8,797	10,965
<u>PL 480</u>			
Title I	8.0	1.3	2.0 <sup>1/</sup>
Title II	8.2	4.3	4.7
<u>Housing Investment Guaranties</u>	-	-	-

1/ If the FAO-TanGov strategic Grain Reserve (see PL 480 Title I narrative) becomes a reality and the USG elects to make a food contribution, we recommend up to 20,000 MT corn estimated at \$ 2.0 million.

2/ Includes proposed Contract Support Unit (\$150,000).

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT <b>ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III</b>				1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A = ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C = CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D = DELETE			2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE 6			
5. COUNTRY/ENTITY TANZANIA		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY 78	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL: AFR D. CODE: 06		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE <input type="checkbox"/> 621				
8. TYPE DATA <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = ABS <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = ABS REVISION <input type="checkbox"/> 3 = CP <input type="checkbox"/> 4 = CP NOTIFICATION				9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <input type="checkbox"/> 1 = PROJECT <input type="checkbox"/> 2 = PROGRAM						
10. PROJECT SEQ. - UENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. GTR. OBLIG	13. EST. FY AUTH. OBLIG FINAL	14. APPR. PRIA-TION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDI-CATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)			
							AY	OY	BY	LOP
<b>FOOD/NUTRITION:</b>										
0092	Seed Multiplication*	1	79	F/N	124	GC	728 <sup>1/</sup>	1,535	1,815	6,153
0093	Masai Livestock	1	79	F/N	143	GC	633	745	490	4,892
0099	Agricultural Marketing*	1	78	F/N	139	GC	320	72	---	1,785
0107	Agricultural Research	1	82	F/N	111	GC	1,062 <sup>2/</sup>	1,046	1,125	9,607
0117	Agricultural Credit	1	79	F/N	139	GC	179	316	945	3,750
0119	Agricultural Manpower*	1/3	82	F/N	199	GC	1,272	1,940	2,035	10,429
0122	Livestock Marketing*	1	80	F/N	144	GC	1,093	518	620	4,995
0129	Dairy Production Assistance	3	78	F/N	110	GC	(140)	(248)	(---)	(1,140)
0143	Experimental Village Development	4	82	F/N	253	GN	---	800	1,835	10,035
0144	Tsetse Fly Research	-	83	F/N	111	GN	---	---	690	2,150
	Grant Sub Total						5,287	6,972	9,555	53,796
<b>PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT/SUPPORT (F/N):</b>										
0134	Arusha Planning	1	78	F/N	199	GN	---	(450)	---	(450)
0144	Tsetse Fly Research PRP/PP Design	1	--	F/N	111	GN	---	(20)	---	---
0143	Exp. Village Dev PRP/PP Design	3	--	F/N	253	GN	(35)	---	---	---
0122	Livestock Mkt Evaluation	2	--	F/N	144	GO	(25)	---	(28)	---
0092	Seed Evaluation	1	--	F/N	124	GO	---	---	(20)	---
1/	Present OYB \$522,000; with PE Revision approval/authorization, Mission expects FY 77 OYB to be increased to \$728,000.									
2/	Present OYB \$700,000; with PE Revision approval/authorization, Mission expects FY 77 OYB to be increased to \$1,062,000.									
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W MM DD YY			

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT <b>ABS/CP SUMMARY - TABLE III</b>					1. TRANSACTION CODE <b>A</b> A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE		2. ABS/CP DOCUMENT CODE <b>6</b>				
3. COUNTRY/ENTITY <b>TANZANIA</b>			4. DOCUMENT REVISION NO. <input type="checkbox"/>	5. OPERATIONAL YEAR FY <b>78</b>	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL <b>AFR</b> B. CODE <b>[06]</b>		7. GEOGRAPHIC CODE <b>[ 621 ]</b>				
8. TYPE DATA <b>[ 1 ]</b> 1 = ABS      2 = ABS REVISION 3 = CP              4 = CP NOTIFICATION					9. TYPE ASSISTANCE <b>[ 1 ]</b> 1 = PROJECT 2 = PROGRAM						
10. PROJECT SEQ. - UENCE NO.	11. PROJECT TITLE (40 CHARACTERS MAXIMUM)	12. QTR. FOR OBLIG	13. EST. FY AUTH OBLIG FINAL	14. APPROPRIATION	15. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	16. LOAN/GRANT INDICATOR	17. BUDGETS (IN \$ 000)				
							AY	OY	BY	LOP	
0107	Ag Research Evaluation	3	--	F/N	111	GO	---	(25)	---	---	
---	New Activity PID Team	1	--	F/N	---	GN	---	(40)	---	---	
	F/N PD/S Sub Total						(60)	(535)	(48)	(450)	
<u>EDUCATION/HUMAN RESOURCES:</u>											
0139	Vocationalization/ Primary Schools (OPG)	-	83	EHR	600	GN	---	---	(330)	(1,800)	
698-0384	African Manpower Development	2	81	EHR	600	GC	100	200	200	900	
	Grant Sub Total						100	200	200	900	
<u>POPULATION/HEALTH:</u>											
0121	Manpower Training/ MCH Aides*	1	80	PH	449	GC	1,445	1,475	1,100	10,853	
0138	Hanang District Health (OPG)	1	79	PH	530	GN	---	(172)	(170)	(342)	
	Grant Sub Total						1,445	1,475	1,100	10,853	
<u>PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT/SUPPORT (PH):</u>											
0121	MCHA Evaluation	-	--	PH	449	GO	---	---	(20)	---	
	New Health Activity PRP/PP Design	3	--	PH	---	GN	---	(35)	---	---	
	PH PD/S Sub Total						---	(35)	(20)	---	
<u>OTHER: (Funding Source Unknown at this time)</u>											
0145	Contract Support Unit	1	--	--	180/280/580	GN	---	150	110	600	
	GRAND TOTALS						6,832	8,797	10,965	66,149	
							18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W				
							MM	DD	YY		

COUNTRY/PROGRAM		PROJECT TITLE				AS APPROVED		REVISION		DATE PP/REVISION	
TANZANIA		SEED MULTIPLICATION				FY 1970		Not Approved		DATE LAST PAR	
ONGOING PROJECT						AS APPROVED		REVISION		DATE NEXT PAR	
BUDGET DATA -		PROJECT NUMBER				FY 1979		FY 1979		March 31, 1977	
TABLE IV		APPROPRIATION				AS APPROVED		REVISION		DATE NEXT PAR	
		Food/Nutrition				\$3,891,000		\$6,153,000		March, 1978	
		621-0092									

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979		FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)
	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	728	640	573	573	1535	1518	590	590	1815	1533	872
1. Contract Technicians, LT	352	429	270	270	833	616	487	487	557	636	408
2. Consultants, ST	---	71	---	---	66	66	---	---	36	36	---
3. Participants, LT	37	37	34	34	65	34	65	65	34	68	31
4. Participants, ST	21	21	---	---	110	110	---	---	45	45	---
5. Vehicles/Spare Parts	20	---	20	20	46	66	---	---	---	---	---
6. Mach/Parts/Equip/Materials	243	48	220	220	315	523	12	12	652	628	36
7. Emergency/Invitn'l Travel	6	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	8	8	4
8. Vehicle Oprs/Maintenance	8	10	---	---	20	19	1	1	32	20	13
9. HH Appliances/Repairs	16	7	11	11	3	12	2	2	---	2	---
10. Emergency Parts/Supplies	15	13	3	3	43	40	6	6	64	50	20
11. Other Miscellaneous Costs	10	---	10	10	30	27	13	13	50	40	23
12. Contingency (Increased Costs)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	337	---	337
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>	912				900				915		

1/ Present OYB \$522,000; with PP Revision approval/authorization Mission expects FY 77 OYB to be increased to \$728,000.

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				DATE
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1979	
DH	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79	---	---
PASA	---	---	---	---	---
CONTRACT	8	8	8	---	---

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

Project Narrative Statement

Seed Multiplication, 621-0107

Progress to Date

A. Establishment of Seed Multiplication Farms

Four seed multiplication farms are to be established and operating during the life of the project. The farms are to produce foundation and certified seeds of food grain crops for the different ecological zones in Tanzania to be sold to the Tanzania Seed Company (a TanGov parastatal organization) for distribution to the National Food Grain Production programs and to farmers. The food grain seeds include: maize (corn), sorghum, soybean, cowpeas, millet, wheat and sunflower. Two seed farms located at Arusha and Msimba have been in operation since 1974; their combined area totals 7,200 acres. Of that amount 3,415 acres planted in 1976-1977 produced enough seed to plant 246,000 acres for the oncoming planting season. A third farm site at Kibaha was selected, land cleared and facilities constructed in 1976 with 100 acres planted in 1977. An additional 1,100 acres will be cleared and planted on the third farm by the beginning of 1979 for a total of 1,200 acres. A fourth seed farm site at Dibaga has been selected in CY 1977. The farm will produce seed for high elevation crops, and will encompass 1,700 acres when established and operating. The seeds laboratory at Morogoro now functioning in temporary quarters is expected to move to its newly constructed permanent facilities by mid-1977.

B. Training

1. Seed Farm Operations - A total of 33 participants are to be trained in agronomy and mechanics under the project by FY 1979 to provide a TanGov capability to operate the seed farms when U.S. assistance phases out. Of that number, 15 agronomists have completed training, three are now in training, and three are now being processed for U.S. training. Two mechanics are being trained in the U.S. and eight are scheduled for U.S. training in 1978 and 1979. Plans are being made for five farm managers and TanGov seed multiplication officials to take a six-weeks "refresher tour" in the U.S. to observe and discuss seed production operations with seed company personnel, farmers and equipment manufacturers. An in-service machinery maintenance training program is being conducted by U.S. contract technicians at each established seed farm. All drivers and machinery operators are expected to receive this training.

2. Seeds Inspector Training Program - A total of 30 produce inspectors were trained in field inspection and seed sampling during FY 1977 at the National Seed Testing Laboratory at Morogoro. These officials were trained to assist the Tanzania Official Seed Certification Agency in seed certification and

ducted by U.S. contract technicians and U.S. -trained Tanzanian staff.

C. Seeds Regulatory Service

Eight U.S.-trained TanGov seed certification personnel are conducting field inspections, seed sampling, seed testing and seeds law enforcement operations in Tanzania to ensure that quality seed reaches the farmer.

D. Project Revision

A Project Paper revision was submitted in January, 1977 and is currently under review in AID/W. The revision proposes extension of the seed multiplication activity on the island of Zanzibar to commence in FY 1977. A production agronomist for Zanzibar has been nominated whose responsibility will be to (1) conduct variety trials maize (corn), sorghum and food legumes; (2) multiply accepted varieties; and (3) develop a seeds distribution system whereby farmers on Zanzibar will receive quality seed. The Project Paper also proposes additional funding for participants, farm equipment and spare parts.

E. U.S. Contract Personnel

There are six U.S. contract personnel in Tanzania assigned to this

Seed Multiplication

- 3 -

2. Consultants have been increased from 4 person months to 12 person months.
3. An addition of another position for the fourth farm beginning 7/1/78.
4. The extension of two agro-mechanics in FY 79 for a total of 11 person months.

Participants

The increase of \$113,000 includes an additional (1) 46 pm of short-term training for mechanics, farm managers, and seed processors; and (2) 36 pm of long term training for the seeds laboratory and a production agronomist for Zanzibar.

Commodities

A recent study prepared by a machinery and a spare parts specialist determined that earlier anticipated machinery requirements and cost projections under the project had been grossly underestimated. The increase of \$267,000 provides funding to cover these increased costs, including inflation, for farm machinery, spare parts and other equipment.

Other Costs

The increase of \$46,000 is required for the contractor imprest fund which is used to purchase emergency spare parts (\$21,000) and for various miscellaneous local costs (\$25,000).

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Tanzania	PROJECT TITLE MASAI LIVESTOCK AND RANGE MANAGEMENT	AS APPROVED FY 1970	REVISION FY 1970	DATE PP/REVISION #4 August 1975
PROJECT NUMBER 621-0093	APPROPRIATION Food/Nutrition	AS APPROVED FY 1979	REVISION FY 1979	DATE LAST PAR April 1977
BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		AS APPROVED \$4,870,000	REVISION \$4,892,000	DATE NEXT PAR November 1978

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 <sup>1/</sup>				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979 <sup>4/</sup>							
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	AS APPROVED FY 1977	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	AS APPROVED FY 1978	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	AS APPROVED FY 1979	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	<b>633</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>586</b>		<b>745</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>468</b>		<b>490</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>343</b>		<b>444</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>779-9/80</b>
1. Contract Technicians, LT	393	484	468		444	592	320	778-6/79	365	444	241	779-9/80				
2. Consultants	40	40														
3. Local Staff	8	8			8	8		10/77-9/78	16	8	8	10/78-9/80				
4. Participants, LT	57	108	68		91	88	71	10/77-9/78	25	71	25	10/78-9/80				
5. Participants, ST	6	6														
6. Vehicles/Spare Parts	42	45	8		35	33	29	10/77-9/78		29		10/78-9/80				
7. Livestock/water/Vet Equip	10	10	27		27	29	6		5	6	5					
8. Communications/Office Sup	12	11	1		4	4	1			1						
9. Workshop Equip/Supplies	2	2	1		10	10	1		5	1	5					
10. Rural Training Equipment	10	8	1		20	20	1		5	1	5					
11. Vehicle Oprs/Maintenance	26	41	4		32	30	6		31	27	10					
12. Emergency/Invitatnl Travel	10	15	5		13	17	1		14	10	5					
13. HH Appliances/Spare Parts	12	10	2		8	9	1		4	3	2					
14. House Construction/Maint.		19			4	4			4	3	1					
15. Water Drilling Equipment		6	1			1										
16. Forage Nutrition Equip/Sup	5	10														
17. Evaluation					30		30				30					
18. Other Misc Small Costs		20			19	18	1		16	11	6					
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>	<b>310</b>				<b>335</b>				<b>365</b>							

HOST COUNTRY INPUT	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED				EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS			
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979		FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	
PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79					
DH				NON-CONTRACTS LONG-TERM	6	10	2	
PASA				SHORT-TERM CONTRACTS	1			
CONTRACT	10	10	5	LONG-TERM SHORT-TERM				

AID 1330-8 (2-77)

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II  
 2/  
 3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE  
 4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

Project Narrative Statement

Masai Livestock/Range Management, 621-0093

Progress to Date

As of May, 1977 eight of the ten planned U.S.-funded contract personnel are working on the project. Work plans have been prepared by the U.S. technicians. They will focus project activities on range and water development for six ranching associations located in the two districts of Masailand where the project is centered. By the end of FY 1977, 43 small dams and water catchments are expected to be completed, 11 boreholes opened or renovated and some 40 miles of road built to various water sites.

The Rural Training Center (RTC) physical facility located at Monduli is 70 percent completed; a Tanzanian Director is in place; the curriculum drafted; and a mobile unit is being established. The RTC will serve as the focal point for educational outreach programs to project beneficiaries. During FY 1977 it is planned for 360 Masai to participate in RTC programs.

Two holding sites for night stops, of 1,200 acres each, have been selected and 140 miles of access roads have been constructed in Masailand under the Arusha Drought Relief Project (621-0128). Project workshops used to maintain project equipment, located in Arusha and Kiteto, are functioning. A third workshop in Monduli is approximately 50 percent completed.

To date, 17 participants are being trained under the project. Six have returned and are involved in the management and technical aspects of the project.

A range assessment survey of drought damage was conducted in FY 1977 and will serve as the basis for establishing a rangeland monitoring system as part of the range management program.

Two substantive sociological surveys were conducted during 1977. These studies attempted to determine the impact and technical changes that have occurred on the part of the Masai as a result of the USAID project. The studies conclude that project-induced technological innovations have, in fact, resulted in changes in the Masai life style. Death rates of stock have dropped remarkably as a result of dipping and availability of veterinary services and drugs. Dips and permanent water points opened some new areas for year-round use which had previously been closed or utilized only seasonally. As these facilities were provided, the Masai intensified their movement from semi-nomadism and have tended to settle around permanent water dips, especially where the possibilities have also existed for expansion of trading centers. With semi-permanent settlement, the notions of trespass and boundary have become more important to the Masai. Ranching associations, six of which have been established under project sponsorship, are beginning to deal with such vital questions as boundary maintenance, cooperation in the use of water and dips, and conflicts with encroachers.

Masai Livestock

On the negative side, technical improvements have served to aggravate an overstocking problem, seriously impair productivity of some range areas, and increase pressure on land and facilities. Over the remaining life of the project, attempts will be made to encourage ranching associations to adapt and enforce range and livestock management plans that will stabilize the environment.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM TANZANIA		PROJECT TITLE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT		INITIAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 1977	REVISION FY 1977: In	DATE PP/REVISION
ONGOING PROJECT		APPROPRIATION Food/Nutrition		FINAL OBLIGATION	AS APPROVED FY 1979	REVISION	Disposition by AID/W
BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		621-0099		TOTAL COST	AS APPROVED 1,785	FY 1978	Evaluation 8/76
							DATE NEXT PAR May 1977

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIGATION	EXPENDITURES	PIPE-LINE	FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)
PROJECT TOTAL	320	313	235		72	177	130		-	85	45	4/79
1. Contract Personnel, L.T	124	166	113		-	71	42	10/77-9/79	-	33	9	9/79
2. Consultants, S.T	23	23	-		34	17	17	10/77-9/79	-	17	-	"
3. Participants, L.T	77	55	65		32	61	36	"	-	25	36	"
4. Participants, S.T	48	20	28		-	3	25	10/77-9/78	-	-	-	"
5. Participants, L.T, 3rd Country	6	2	4		6	6	4	"	-	4	-	"
6. Vehicle/Spare parts	11	12	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
7. Mtrs/Sup/Publications	-	2	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	"
8. HH Furnishings/Repairs	2	5	7		-	5	2	"	-	2	-	"
9. Emergency/Invitational Travel	2	2	8		-	5	3	"	-	3	-	"
10. Local Cost Support:												
a. Training Materials	-	-	7		-	7	-	"	-	-	-	"
b. Vehicle Spare Parts	2	1	3		-	2	1	"	-	1	-	"
c. In-Country Training	25	25	-		-	-	-	"	-	-	-	"
HOST COUNTRY INPUT	2200				2200					2200		

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	FY 1979
9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79		
OH	-	-	5	-
PASA	-	-	-	-
CONTRACT	2	1	-	-
	NON-CONTRACTS LONG-TERM	10	6	5
	SHORT-TERM CONTRACTS	3	-	-
	LONG-TERM CONTRACTS	-	-	-
	SHORT-TERM	-	-	-

Project Narrative Statement

Agricultural Marketing Development, 621-0099

Progress to Date

U.S. contract technicians funded under this project have played an important role in assisting the Tanzanian Government establish agricultural marketing and processing institutions to handle basic foodstuffs and the procurement of raw materials produced by Tanzanian farmers. Limited assistance is also provided TanGov to increase oil seed production, processing and marketing of edible oils.

Technical assistance furnished under this project was originally supplied for the National Agricultural Products Board (NAPB) and consisted of four high-level technicians working in key areas of accounting, marketing, storage and pricing policy. NAPB was dissolved in 1973 and its functions assigned to the National Milling Corporation (NMC), the General Agricultural Products Export Corporation (GAPEX), and the Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CATA). The contract technicians were transferred to NMC in September, 1973, and were assigned operational positions and duties in that organization. By mid-1975 NMC had developed the capacity to fill operational positions formerly occupied by expatriates with Tanzanians, and the contract technicians were assigned to advisory roles. The services of the marketing specialist were no longer required by NMC and the technician was transferred to GAPEX to assist with oilseed production, processing and marketing. During the NMC reorganization, there was a decentralization of several functions from headquarters to branch NMC offices. Following the reorganization exercise, NMC was given the responsibility of procuring grain directly from farmers. This added responsibility increased NMC's workload, and diluted its manpower and physical resources--mainly finance management and storage/transportation facilities.

However, the 1976 AID-sponsored evaluation indicated a majority of project targets had been accomplished. A recommendation made by the evaluation was that a gradual phase-out of technical assistance should commence immediately, with termination of project inputs by end of FY 1979.

1. Finance and Management

Accounting system redesigned and unified accounting procedure implemented. Cost analysis system established to identify status of costs incurred in products purchases. Staff capabilities strengthened in financial planning procedures, cash-flow analyses and budgetary control measures. Developed capability in Planning Unit to monitor implementation of projects.

Ag Marketing

- 2 -

Training: twelve long-term academic in U.S. and Kenya; on-the-job training estimated at 60 and another 60 are scheduled for in-country accounting course training.

2. Economic Analysis

(The advisor position has remained vacant since the departure of the previous incumbent in May, 1975. The responsibilities of the new contract employee who is scheduled to fill this position in May, 1977 have been revised to focus on the development of a Planning Unit at NMC.) Under the former incumbent the following was accomplished: (1) Data collecting system developed to monitor world-wide grain quotations. (2) Survey and studies made on expansion of NMC's maize milling capacity and on new projects. (3) Six NMC staff received on-the-job training.

3. Marketing

The following has been accomplished to date: Improved distribution/collection system for produce and farmers' raw material implemented; reporting system on the production and distribution of grain developed; three vegetable oilseed farms consisting of a total of 3,000 hectares established; plans to construct three oilseed processing plants completed and work begun on two more. Total daily capacity for the three will be 45 tons fat/oil.

Participant Training: Three long-term academic in the U.S. and six short-term.

4. Storage and Transportation

This advisory position was terminated February, 1977, and before the incumbent's departure, the following was accomplished: (1) Studies on transportation requirements and maintenance facilities completed. (2) Quality control and fumigation procedures prepared and implemented. (3) Plans to improve and expand storage facilities completed, and temporary village storage facilities constructed. (4) Grain-handling facilities at port improved.

Participant Training: One long-term and 13 short-term in the U.S.; 42 in-country; 120 estimated on-the-job training.

##### 5. NMC Management Capability

There is good evidence that NMC's planning capacity and the utilization of manpower resources has improved with USAID assistance. Financial management is the most notable illustration of progress. Cost accounting procedures and budgetary control measures are, in fact, being followed. Port operations and Grain handling equipment have also greatly improved. Quality control and Central Storage facilities and practices are being maintained.

##### Project Achievements for FY 1978-79

During the remaining life of project the Economic Analysis Advisor will assist NMC to develop an effective Planning Unit that will provide NMC Management with current information and analyses of operations, planning and feasibility data of new and ongoing operations. He will also participate in the selection and training of competent NMC staff to perform the responsibilities of a Planning Unit. In-country training program in accounting will be completed.

##### FY 1978 Funding Level Deviation

The difference of \$59,000 is the result of early termination of the U.S. Contract Logistics/Management Specialist, and a reduction in the number of short-term U.S. consultants. It should also be noted that FY 1978 will be the final year of obligation.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM		PROJECT TITLE				REVISION		DATE PP/REVISION	
TANZANIA		Agricultural Research				FY 1971		11/76	
ONGOING PROJECT		APPROPRIATION				FY 1982		DATE LAST PAR	
BUDGET DATA -		Food/Nutrition				FY 1982		June, 1976	
TABLE IV		PROJECT NUMBER				AS APPROVED		DATE NEXT PAR	
		621-0107				\$6,507,000		May, 1977	
		TOTAL COST				\$9,607,000			

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979			FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)
	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	<b>1062</b>	<b>701</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>1046</b>	<b>1154</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>1125</b>	<b>1054</b>	<b>686</b>	
1. Contract Technicians, LT	438	282	326	447	435	338	7/78-5/79	456	367	6/79-6/80
2. Consultants	21	21	---	24	24	---	10/77-9/78	24	---	10/78-9/79
3. Local Staff	6	6	---	7	7	---	"	9	---	"
4. Participants, LT	134	54	134	189	134	189	"	189	246	"
5. Participants, ST	62	72	---	46	46	---	"	49	---	"
6. Vehicles/Spare Parts	42	53	31	46	77	---	"	58	---	"
7. Farm/Office Equip/Spares	25	44	15	25	33	7	"	20	12	"
8. In Country Per Diem	10	18	---	14	14	---	"	14	---	"
9. Vehicle Oprs/Maintenance	21	18	3	27	26	4	"	31	---	"
10. Housing Construction	170	20	150	40	150	40	"	55	20	"
11. Emergency/Invitatr'n'l Travel	20	20	4	15	17	2	"	15	2	"
12. Contract Overhead	50	60	15	50	55	10	"	30	15	"
13. Hll Appliances/Repairs	43	3	40	---	40	---	"	---	---	"
14. Lab Equip/supplies/fixtures	---	---	---	96	71	25	"	84	19	"
15. Contingency (Increased Costs)	20	30	5	20	25	---	"	20	5	"
<b>HQST COUNTRY INPUT</b>	<b>480</b>			<b>485</b>						

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			NON-CONTRACTS; LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM CONTRACTS; LONG-TERM
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979		
9/30/77	---	---	---		
9/30/78	---	---	---		
9/30/79	12	22	23		
<b>CONTRACT</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>		

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

Project Narrative Statement

Agricultural Research, 621-0107

Progress to Date

Project efforts have centered on assisting the Tanzanian Government develop its national food crop research planning and administration, maize and food legume breeding, testing of agronomic packages for small farmers and training of Tanzanian research staff.

1. Research Planning and Administration

The principal function of the contract Chief of Party has been to stimulate and guide the planning and management of nationwide food crops research. Since his arrival in October 1975, the Chief of Party has directed his efforts to designing the nucleus of an agricultural research system at Ilonga, including facilities, manpower, administrative and financial requirements. He also has been closely involved in budgetary reviews, development of research plans, and manpower training projections for the agricultural research sub-station network.

2. Field Research

In maize, one new variety for the low altitude areas has been released and has been widely accepted by farmers. A new hybrid seed variety is presently being multiplied on the research farm for adaptation in the high altitude long season areas. Early tests indicate that this variety may yield up to twenty percent more seed than indigenous types of maize. Various lines and composite combinations show excellent promise for continued maize breeding and testing. The agronomic studies and village trials are identifying with increasing accuracy the recommended fertilizer, insecticide and cultural practices which improve production. A maize production handbook was prepared by project personnel and is now ready for distribution to farmers, extension and national maize program personnel.

In food legumes, superior varieties of cowpeas, soybeans and green beans are being produced for seed testing. Although high yielding characteristics are evident, these varieties have had some problems in disease and insect susceptibility which will have to be overcome by crossing into more resistant types. Phaseolus is a bean species particularly suited to medium and high elevations and work has been

initiated on an intensive scale for these areas. Germ plasm of this species is being gathered both from within and outside Tanzania to aid in this research. Agronomic studies for the various food legume crops began in 1975 and have demonstrated that legumes adaptable to Tanzania have potential for production in both monocropping and intercropping systems. Optimum inputs of fertilizer, nitrogen fixing inoculants, and insecticides have been determined for many areas of the country.

Village trials, which both verify the experiment station results at the farm level and provide a demonstration to the farmer of the value of improved seed and agronomic packages, continue to be an important part of the legume program. Approximately one hundred village demonstrations are underway.

### 3. Training

To meet the manpower requirements of the project a total of 70 participants have been programmed for degree training in the United States and 58 short-term participants will have received training at international research institutes at IITA, CIMMYT, and ICRISAT. Four long-term and 18 short-term participants have returned and are working in various phases of agronomic research.

### 4. Project Contract Personnel

There are five contract personnel in this project as of May, 1977-- project coordinator, two plant breeders (maize and food legumes) and two agronomists (maize and food legumes). The plant breeders and agronomists are headquartered at Ilonga and the coordinator lives in Dar es Salaam.

### 5. Project Paper (PP) Revision

At the request of the Tanzania Ministry of Agriculture, the Project Paper was revised to expand the program into sorghum/millet research and to provide economic analysis of the research programs. The revised document includes three additional contract technicians-- sorghum/millet plant breeder, agronomist and production economist. The project also provides additional funding for participants and project commodities. The document was reviewed in AID/W during April, 1977 and the Mission is now responding to questions and issues raised during that review.

6. Agricultural Research in Tanzania

The Tanzanian national research program consists of applied research for all food crops and cash crops. It also includes a research manpower staffing program that is designed to provide technically competent personnel by 1985. Included in the total development program and intended to support the food crop research aspect is a planned station development component that will be financed principally by the Tanzanian Government; however, the technical assistance and commodities will have to be funded from expatriate donors.

The USAID research project presently is engaged principally in developing new and improved varieties of maize and food legumes, and will expand into sorghum and millet in 1978 and root crops in 1979.

Tanzanian manpower staffing requirements have been determined, and 70 participants have been programmed for U.S. degree training. The U.S. contract technicians' leadership role will gradually be relinquished on the return of trained and experienced participants. The estimated Tanzania phase-in period for food legume research is 1981, maize research is 1982, and sorghum/millet 1983.

USAID assistance has been the primary input in assisting the Tanzanian Government reach its present level of capability in food crops; however, several years more of U.S. assistance will be required for the Tanzanian Government to meet its goals.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM		PROJECT TITLE		INITIAL OBLIGATION		AS APPROVED		REVISION		DATE PP/REVISION	
TANZANIA		Agricultural Credit		FY 1974		FY 1974		FY --		None	
ONGOING PROJECT		PROJECT NUMBER		FINAL OBLIGATION		AS APPROVED		REVISION		DATE LAST PAR	
BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		621-0117		FY 1980		FY 1980		FY 1979		June 1976	
		APPROPRIATION		TOTAL COST		AS APPROVED		REVISION		DATE NEXT PAR	
		Food/Nutrition		\$3,750,000		--		--		ID EVALUATION 6/77	

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977-1				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FR-TO)
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	179	739	895		316	773	438		945	1310	73	
1. Contract Technicians, LT	90	120	88		154	132	110	10/77-6/79	55	132	33	7/79-12/79
2. Consultants, ST	---	---	---		24	24	---	10/77-9/78	24	24	---	10/78-9/79
3. Participants, LT	51	27	51		75	51	75	"	44	79	40	10/78-12/79
4. Participants, ST	7	25	---		35	35	---	"	37	37	---	"
5. Office/Trng Equipment	---	24	2		3	5	---	"	---	---	---	"
6. Vehicle/Spare Parts	---	---	---		14	14	---	"	4	4	---	"
7. Evaluation	22	22	---		---	---	---	"	20	20	---	"
8. Office/Training Supplies	9	9	---		6	6	---	"	6	6	---	"
9. Travel/Miscellaneous Costs	---	12	4		5	6	3	"	5	8	---	"
10. Capital Grant	---	500	750		---	500	250	"	750	1000	---	"
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>	572				590				625			

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			NON- CONTRACT: LONG-TERM			SHORT-TERM CONTRACTS		
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979	LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM	CONTRACTS	LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM	
9/30/77	6	7	4	---	---	---	---	---	
9/30/78	1	3	3	---	---	---	---	---	
9/30/79	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
<b>CONTRACT</b>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 6 MONTHS OR MORE  
 4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

Project Narrative Statement

Agricultural Credit, 621-0117

Progress to Date

In May 1976, the Tanzanian Government decreed the dissolution of Cooperative Unions and Cooperative Societies. In their place, approximately 7,600 multi-purpose cooperative societies are being formed in villages and ujamaa villages.

Most of these ujamaa villages are new entities. The opportunity now exists for the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) to make, supervise and collect loans on a much sounder basis than before by dealing directly with villages and organizations supplying production inputs to small farmers.

New, improved systems, forms and instructions for village lending have been developed or are being developed by TRDB with the assistance of two U.S. contractor personnel. They also assist the TRDB's Operations and Financial Departments to implement policy and operating procedures for lending through regional TRDB branch offices and conduct training programs for the Bank's personnel. Over the past year, they have assisted in establishing financial planning, management and reporting systems for headquarters operations. Seven (three long-term and four short-term) TRDB participants who received training in the United States have returned to TRDB. Six long-term and 15 short-term participants are scheduled for training in FY 1977, 1978 and 1979.

Of the \$3 million capital assistance to be provided under this project to finance loans for small farmers, \$2,250,000 has been obligated, and \$1,000,000 has been released to the TRDB for disbursement. As of February 1, 1977, TRDB had disbursed loans totalling about \$275,000; in addition, \$534,000 in loans have been made or are in process as of May 1, 1977.

An evaluation of this project will be made in June, 1977 to determine its progress and the use of the capital grant funds.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM		PROJECT TITLE		AS APPROVED		REVISION		DATE PP/REVISION	
TANZANIA		AGRICULTURE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT		FY 1974		FY Not Approved		11/76	
ONGOING PROJECT				AS APPROVED		REVISION		DATE LAST PAR	
BUDGET DATA -				FY 1979		FY 1982		March 1976	
TABLE IV		621-0119		AS APPROVED		REVISION		DATE NEXT PAR	
		Appropriation		\$3,475,000		\$10,429,000		May, 1977	
		Food/Nutrition							

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977			ESTIMATED FY 1978			ESTIMATED FY 1979			FUND PERIOD (FR-TO)
	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	OBLIGATION	EXPEN-DITURES	PIPE-LINE	
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	<b>1272</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>1441</b>	<b>1940</b>	<b>2107</b>	<b>1274</b>	<b>2035</b>	<b>1953</b>	<b>1356</b>	
1. Contract Technicians, LT	699	582	707	1055	951	811	1077-6/79	1237	853	10/78-6/80
2. Consultants, ST	10	29	---	18	18	---	10/77-9/78	53	15	10/77-9/78
3. Local Staff	---	---	8	9	11	6	---	26	3	---
4. Participants, LT	200	242	391	412	391	412	---	412	394	---
5. Participants, ST 3rd Country	---	---	---	14	14	---	---	---	---	---
6. Vehicles/Spare Parts	81	23	58	115	169	4	21	23	2	---
7. Motorbikes/Bikes/Spares	54	---	54	---	54	---	60	40	20	---
8. Office/Trng/Equipmt	28	---	28	81	94	15	27	38	4	---
9. Equipment/Spare Parts	---	---	---	2	2	---	2	1	1	---
10. HH Appliances/Repairs	45	---	45	36	75	6	---	---	6	---
11. Housing Construction/Repairs	50	---	50	100	150	---	---	---	---	---
12. Student Housing/Improvements	61	---	61	---	61	---	5	5	---	---
13. Vehicle Oprs/Maintenance	---	---	---	20	16	4	25	20	9	---
14. Computer Support	---	---	---	10	9	1	10	9	2	---
15. Evaluation	25	---	25	---	25	---	45	20	25	---
16. Emergency/Invitatr'n'l Travel	7	9	9	22	26	5	25	23	7	---
17. Internal Travel	---	---	---	9	7	2	10	8	4	---
18. Other Miscellaneous Costs	12	37	5	37	34	8	41	32	17	---
<b>HOT COUNTRY INPUT</b>	<b>651</b>			<b>1015</b>			<b>995</b>			

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			NON-CONTRACTS LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM CONTRACTS	LONG-TERM SHORT-TERM
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979			
DH	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79	---	---	---
PASA	---	---	---	9	---	---
CONTRACT	9	17	18	19	37	32

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYB LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE  
 4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

Project Narrative Statement

Agriculture Manpower Development, 621-0119

Progress to Date

All nine U.S. contract personnel positions on the project are presently filled. The Chief of Party, in addition to his administrative duties under the contract, serves as Special Assistant to the Director of the Manpower Development Division, Ministry of Agriculture. These responsibilities have entailed assisting with the planning of curricula, preparation of personnel policies and regulations, planning of in-service training programs and drafting of budgets for the MATI system.

At Mpwapwa MATI, three contract technicians are assisting in animal health, range management, and animal production training courses. At Ukiriguru, five technicians have been provided and are teaching such courses as agronomy, agricultural engineering, land use, production economics and agricultural extension.

In 1976 a consultant surveyed the agricultural library services throughout Tanzania. Many of his recommendations are being implemented by the National Library Service and the Ministries of Agriculture and Education to improve in-country agricultural library facilities and services. Another study completed under the project makes practical recommendations for improving the curriculum development section of the Manpower Development Division.

A total of ten long-term participants have returned from U.S. training to date. Seven of the ten are working in the MATI system and three are in other key positions in the agriculture sector. Twenty-seven project participants (nine of whom will return to Tanzania this summer) are presently in training in the U.S.; sixteen more will begin their training programs in August/September 1977.

The majority of the loan-funded teaching/training equipment ordered for the project has arrived and is in use at project sites.

The Farmer Training and Production component of the project (Project Paper Revision No. 1) is expected to be approved by AID/W in May 1977. Also, Project Paper Revision No. 2, which proposes project assistance in agricultural education at the Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry in Morogoro, was submitted to AID/Washington in November, 1976 and is awaiting approval for FY 1978 funding.

Ag Manpower

:2:

FY 1978 Funding Level Deviation:

The difference of \$386,000 in funds requested for this project for FY 1978 obligation and the amount shown in the FY 1978 Congressional Presentation represents a net increase in project funding adjustments for two project components: Faculty of Agriculture/Forestry and Farmer Training. The adjustments are attributed, principally, to the new FAF component and to changes in elements of the FT component. Adjustments to the latter result from the receipt of FY 1977 funds later in the fiscal year than had been anticipated which caused a delay in start-up time, and required corresponding adjustments to the amount of FY 1978 funds previously believed to be needed.

The net difference is accounted for as follows: U.S. Personnel (\$47,000) for FAF; Local Hire Personnel (\$7,000) resulting from delay in FY component start-up time; Participants (\$100,000) for FAF and FT including cost increases to provide health insurance for contract participants; Commodities (\$116,000) for FAF and FT components; Other Costs (\$130,000) for FAF and FT components.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM Tanzania		PROJECT TITLE Livestock Marketing and Development				AS APPROVED FY 1974		REVISION FY ---		DATE PP/REVISION ---	
ONGOING PROJECT		APPROPRIATION Food & Nutrition		AS APPROVED FY 1979		REVISION FY ---		DATE LAST PAR June 1976		DATE NEXT PAR ---	
BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		PROJECT NUMBER 621-0122		TOTAL COST \$4,400,000		REVISION ---		DATE NEXT PAR ---		ID Evaluation 6/77	

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979			
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	4/ FUND- PERIOD (FR-TD)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	4/ FUND- PERIOD (FR-TD)	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	4/ FUND- PERIOD (FR-TD)
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	<b>1,093</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>759</b>		<b>518</b>	<b>792</b>	<b>485</b>		<b>620</b>	<b>763</b>	<b>342</b>	
1. Contract Personnel, LT	806	529	545		432	528	449	10/78-6/79	430	560	319	7/79-8/80
2. Consultants, ST	15	67	15		20	35	---	10/77-9/78	38	38	---	10/78-9/79
3. Local Staff	1	5	---		6	6	---	"	7	7	---	"
4. Participants, LT	157	135	157		41	171	27	"	130	134	23	"
5. Participants, ST	---	---	---		6	6	---	"	7	7	---	"
6. Livestock Handling Equipmt	4	2	3		---	3	---	"	---	---	---	---
7. Training Materials/Equipmt	33	16	19		---	19	---	"	---	---	---	---
8. Vehicles/Spare Parts	63	65	---		4	4	---	"	2	2	---	"
9. Emergency/Invitatnl Travel	---	5	6		2	5	3	"	---	3	---	"
10. HH Appliances/Repairs	5	5	5		---	3	2	"	---	2	---	"
11. Other Miscellaneous Costs	6	7	1		7	7	1	"	6	7	---	"
12. Vehicle Oprs/Maintenance	3	3	8		---	5	3	"	---	3	---	"
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>	<b>347</b>				<b>355</b>				<b>694</b>			

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

1/ PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	3/ PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED		
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979
9/30/77			9/30/79
DH	---	---	---
PASA	---	---	---
CONTRACT	15	5	14
	---	1	1

AID 1330-8 (2-77)

Project Narrative Statement

Livestock Marketing and Development, 621-0122

Progress to Date

U.S. contract technicians funded under this project have assisted the Livestock Development Authority (LIDA) and the Tanzania Livestock Marketing Company (TIMC), a subsidiary parastatal of LIDA, to establish a livestock marketing system and marketing infrastructure. Activities of the project also involve implementation of the range management and water development aspects of the IDA Livestock Development Project Phase II; improvement of the financial and accounting systems of LIDA and its subsidiaries; and completion of a comprehensive livestock subsector analysis. These tasks are scheduled to be achieved over seven years and consist of three phases. The first phase (1974) involved the arrival of contract technicians, orientation, the development of comprehensive work plans, the preparation of 15 long-term and 4 short-term participants for departure to the U.S., and the completion (in early CY 1977) of the livestock subsector analysis.

The second phase, which extends over next four years (1975-1978) will involve the development of all LIDA and TIMC physical facilities, introduction of accounting and financial procedures and extensive on-the-job training. During the third and final phase (1979-1980) project efforts will be focused entirely on TIMC activities. These include establishing a market reporting system, construction of market facilities, and completion of transport and livestock price studies.

1. Livestock Marketing

There are 24 Livestock Market Management teams assigned to the five TIMC Zonal offices (Arusha, Shinyanga/Mwanza, Dodoma and Mbeya/Iringa). Fourteen district and zonal marketing and buying teams are performing scheduled duties at secondary (16) and primary (271) markets. Five holding grounds/stock route teams are managing these facilities within their respective zones. Contract Marketing Officers have prepared a comprehensive policy statement to guide TIMC in the operation and management of the marketing system, however, no affirmative action has resulted. The framework for a national marketing news service has been developed. TIMC headquarters is functioning with several staff positions not filled or with persons not adequately trained to perform the duties associated with the position they occupy. New offices and living quarters have been constructed or repaired in areas where secondary markets are located.

2. Range and Water Development

Range and water surveys have been made on 21 LIDA ranches, 21 ujamaa ranches, 5 DDC ranches and 21 TIMC holding grounds. Range and water development plans have been prepared for 20 LIDA ranches, 1 Zanzibar ranch, 10 ujamaa ranches, 5 DDC ranches and 27 TIMC holding grounds. Technical guides for range practices and forage conservation have been prepared.

### 3. Livestock Marketing Economics

A data collection system for zonal/district offices has been developed and is functioning in some areas. Recommendations have been prepared for a livestock marketing and pricing policy and presented to TanGov. The livestock subsector analysis has been completed and circulated.

### 4. Financial Management

Financial and management procedures have been prepared and implemented by LIDA. Financial and control systems have been developed for LIDA and its subsidiaries. LIDA staff has been trained in budget design and implementation procedures. Assistance in this area was terminated in October 1976.

### 5. Training

On-the-job training is being provided for personnel in all areas involving an estimated 210 Tanzanians. Fifteen participants started long-term academic training in livestock marketing, range and water management, economics and finance; four short-term non-academic participant observation tours are completed.

## FY 1978 Funding Level Deviation

### Personnel Services

The decrease of \$201,000 in FY 1978 funding requirements results from a decision to provide \$195,000 in FY 1977 above the originally programmed level of \$898,000 for that fiscal year.

### Participants

The decrease in the amount of \$118,000 in participant funding required for FY 1978 is less than that projected due to late starts for participants funded in the Transitional Quarter and FY 1977.

### Commodities/Other Costs

Training materials originally programmed for FY 1978 commodity funding were procured with FY 1977 funds, resulting in a decrease of required funds by \$16,000. Other Costs funds in the amount of \$9,000 originally budgeted for vehicle operation/maintenance and invitational travel are not needed because there is sufficient funding in the pipeline.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM		PROJECT TITLE				AS APPROVED		REVISION		DATE PP/REVISION	
TANZANIA		EXPERIMENTAL VILLAGE DEVELOPMENT				FY 1/		FY		DATE LAST PAR	
ONGOING PROJECT		PROJECT NUMBER				FY 2/		FY		DATE NEXT PAR	
BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		621-0143				AS APPROVED		REVISION		DATE NEXT PAR	
		Food/Nutrition				To Be Determined		N/A		N/A	
U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000) 1/ Proposed for FY 78; 2/ for FY 82											

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	ESTIMATED FY 1977	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	ESTIMATED FY 1978	
PROJECT TOTAL	800	550	250	1835	1332	753			
1. Contract Technicians, IT	430	220	210	760	441	529	1/10/79-	9/30/80	
2. Consultants	---	---	---	130	130	---	---	---	
3. Participants, Long-Term	---	---	---	45	40	5	---	---	
4. Participants, Short-Term	---	---	---	30	16	14	---	---	
5. Vehicles/Spare Parts	60	60	---	30	30	---	---	---	
6. Motor Cycles/Spare Parts	---	---	---	15	15	---	---	---	
7. Small Equipment	10	10	---	25	20	5	---	---	
8. Construction Village Center	140	100	40	100	140	---	---	---	
9. Housing Construction/Repairs	160	160	---	---	---	---	---	---	
10. Rural Infrastructure	---	---	---	700	500	200	---	---	

HOST COUNTRY INPUT	To Be Determined			
	PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	9/30/77	9/30/78	9/30/79
DH	---	---	---	---
PASA	---	---	---	---
CONTRACT	---	4	8	---

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE

4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM TANZANIA	PROJECT TITLE Manpower Training for Maternal and Child Health Aides				AS APPROVED FY 73	REVISION FY 12/76	DATE PP/REVISION #1 Not approved
	PROJECT NUMBER 621-0121				AS APPROVED FY 79	REVISION FY 80	DATE LAST PAR July 1976
ONGOING PROJECT BUDGET DATA - TABLE IV		APPROPRIATION Population Planning		AS APPROVED \$5,199,000	REVISION \$10,853,000	DATE NEXT PAR October 1977	

U. S. DOLLAR COST (\$ 000)

PROJECT INPUTS	ESTIMATED FY 1977 1/				ESTIMATED FY 1978				ESTIMATED FY 1979				
	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	PIPE- LINE	OBLIG- ATION	EXPEN- DITURES	PIPE- LINE	PIPE- LINE	FUND- PERIOD (FTR-TO)
<b>PROJECT TOTAL</b>	1445	2211	2144	2144	1475	2441	1178	1178	1100	1441	837	837	
1. Contract Technicians, LT	196	150	231	231	162	162	231	1178-9/79	112	162	181	181	10/79-3/81
2. Contract Technicians, ST	60	60	-	-	72	72	-	10/77-9/78	72	72	-	-	10/78-3/81
3. Local staff	10	9	1	1	10	9	2	"	10	9	3	3	"
4. Participants, LT	112	113	57	57	101	96	62	"	-	62	-	-	"
5. Participants, ST	15	15	-	-	11	11	-	"	49	49	-	-	"
6. Classroom Equipment/Supplies	30	60	48	48	30	56	22	"	25	22	25	25	"
7. Vehicles	56	140	56	56	111	56	111	"	35	61	85	85	"
8. MCH Kits	250	-	400	400	200	438	162	"	153	112	203	203	"
9. Capital Contr/Materials	-	840	816	816	-	640	176	"	-	176	-	-	"
10. Local Support Costs	239	432	380	380	204	381	203	"	125	146	182	182	"
a. Recurrent Operating Costs	24	36	48	48	24	60	12	"	24	24	12	12	"
b. Seminars/Workshops	28	10	18	18	40	35	23	"	75	40	58	58	"
c. Research Studies	30	30	10	10	20	20	10	"	10	20	-	-	"
d. PH Nurses Upgrading Prm	24	20	4	4	24	25	3	"	24	25	2	2	"
e. Vehicle Maint/Operation	51	11	40	40	76	60	56	"	-	56	-	-	"
11. Audio-Visualaid Production	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	"	-	5	-	-	"
12. Technicians HH Appliances	285	285	-	-	285	285	-	10/78-9/79	350	350	-	-	10/79-9/81
13. Contraceptives	35	-	35	35	100	35	100	10/77-9/78	36	50	86	86	9/79-3/81
14. Log/Distribution System	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>HOST COUNTRY INPUT</b>	10,000				10,500				11,000				

PERSONNEL ON BOARD AS OF	PARTICIPANTS PROGRAMMED			NON-CONTRACT; LONG-TERM	SHORT-TERM CONTRACT	LONG-TERM SHORT-TERM
	FY 1977	FY 1978	FY 1979			
9/30/77	9	9	2			
9/30/78	3	2	4			
9/30/79	-	-	-			
CONTRACT	3	3	3			

1/ SHOULD BE CONSISTENT WITH LATEST APPROVED OYS LEVEL SHOWN IN TABLE II

2/ EXCLUDES CONSULTANTS PROGRAMMED FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS

3/ LONG-TERM - INCLUDES 9 MONTHS OR MORE  
4/ For funding period, indicate starting and ending date by month and year of obligations for each project element; e.g., 2/78-10/79.

Project Narrative Statement

Manpower Training Program for Maternal/Child Health Aides  
(MCHA), 621-0121

Progress to Date

The project has developed an overall policy and plan for implementing a nation-wide Maternal and Child Health program. The following implementation actions are taking place.

Approximately 440 elementary health workers completed an 11-month MCH Aide study course in April, 1977 at 17 MCHA training centers. They were assigned to health centers and dispensaries in rural Tanzania for seven months of on-the-job training. Those Aides who satisfactorily pass their final examinations will join the previous 160 MCHAs who have been given permanent field assignments. In May, 1977 a third group of approximately 550 Aides will begin an 18-month training program in the 17 centers. An 18th center, and the last one to be established, is expected to open in September, 1977 with 36 village midwives enrolled in an MCH Aide upgrading program.

Three participants completed academic training in MCH programs in September, 1976; six nurses returned after a one-year certificate training course in MCH/child spacing; one participant completed a Master's program at Harvard in Development Economics; and one completed six months of training in Health Planning at Johns Hopkins University. Eleven long-term participants are scheduled to begin training in August, 1977. Also in August, two physicians will begin MPH programs; six nurses will start one-year certificate programs in MCH/child spacing; and one audio-visual specialist will enroll in a one-year non-degree program in development of audio-visual aids for Health/child spacing. Short-term training will include advanced techniques in fertility management and observation tours for MCH officials. In Dar es Salaam, thirty nurses have completed an upgrading program in Public Health Nursing and the next class starts in June, 1977. A workshop conducted by Loma Linda University consultants and a WHO expert was attended by approximately 80 MCHA principals, instructors and supervisors; they were given guidelines for improvement in teaching, curriculum development and MCHA supervision.

Six hundred MCH kits had arrived by May, 1977 and have been placed in rural health centers and rural dispensaries.

Manpower Training for Maternal/Child Health Aides

:2:

With regard to the development of a nation-wide rural health delivery program, three (of 4) zonal, 20 regional and over 70 (of 84-plus) districts have MCH coordinators in place. The coordinators are responsible for supervising MCHAs during their on-the-job field practice, developing and conducting seminars for clinic personnel (i.e., midwives, rural medical aides) and ensuring that the benefits of MCH activities reach the rural population.

The duties of the coordinators include: monitoring all MCH activities; correcting deficiencies in the rural health delivery system; and ensuring that adequate supplies and equipment are provided to MCHAs. All Ministry, Regional and District Medical Officers have attended seminars on the integration of MCH activities in rural dispensaries and health centers. The seminars provide these officials with an appreciation of the MCH clinical activities and have led them to begin the process of integration which enables them to provide improved overall support and supervision. To date, field visits indicate that excellent support is being provided to the program at all levels, and that the program is working well. Given the fact that of the over 2,000 MCHAs to be trained during the next 5 years, only 160 presently are in place, excellent progress is being made.

U.S. Contract personnel from Loma Linda University provide advice and operational support to Ministry of Health, Regional and District officers. Technical support for the program includes: upgrading teaching; administering other activities at the MCHA training centers; developing/conducting model seminars; preparation of guidelines for distribution of supplies/equipment to MCHAs; and monitoring MCHA activities.

FY 1978 Funding Level Deviation

The planned FY 1978 funding for Other Costs is \$25,000 less than the FY 1978 level proposed in the FY 1978 CP because the TanGov planning and personnel to implement the logistical distribution system are not yet in place.



TABLE V - FY 1979 PROPOSED PROGRAM RANKING

RANK	DECISION UNIT TANZANIA	DECISION PACKAGES / PROGRAM ACTIVITY / SUPPORT ITEM	REVISOR		REVISOR		REVISOR		REVISOR		PROGRAM FUNDING (000)	CUMULATIVE TOP except PL 480
			REVISOR		REVISOR		REVISOR		REVISOR			
			REVISOR		REVISOR		REVISOR		REVISOR			
			US	FN	US	FN	US	FN	US	FN		
		<u>Decision Package - Current:</u>										
		Workforce and Operating Expenses	22	20	22	20						-
1		0107 Agricultural Research (GO)									1,125	9,607
2		0092 Seed Multiplication (GO)									1,815	6,153
3		0119 Agricultural Manpower Development (GO)									2,035	10,429
4		0121 Manpower Training MCH Aides (GO)									1,100	10,853
5		0143 Experimental Village Development (GO)									1,835	10,035
6		0117 Agricultural Credit (GO)									945	3,750
7		0144 Tsetse Research (GN)									690	2,150
8		0093 Masai Livestock and Range Management (GO)									490	4,892
9		0122 Livestock Marketing (GO)									620	4,995
10		0145 Contract Support Unit (GO)									110	600
11		PL-480, Title II (GO)									4,700	59,300
12		PL-480, Title I (L)									2,000	23,800



AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT <b>PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET</b> TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE	1. TRANSACTION CODE <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">A</div> A = ADD C = CHANGE D = DELETE	PID 2. DOCUMENT CODE 1
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3. COUNTRY/ENTITY Tanzania	4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 20px; height: 15px; display: inline-block;"></div>
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5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS) 621-0144	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A. SYMBOL AFR    B. CODE 06	7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS) TSETSE FLY RESEARCH
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8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT A. <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 2px;">2</div> 2 = PRP 3 = PP	B. DATE MM YY 12 77	10. ESTIMATED COSTS ( \$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = TShs. 8.31 )
--	---------------------------	--

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION a. INITIAL FY 79    b. FINAL FY 83	FUNDING SOURCE A. AID APPROPRIATED 2,150 B. OTHER U.S. 1.    2. C. HOST COUNTRY 815 D. OTHER DONOR(S) TOTAL 2,965
---	--

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)							
A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) FN	111	961	-	690	-	2,150	-
(2)							
(3)							
(4)							
TOTAL				690	-	2,150	-

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each) 078							
13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH) BS    ENV						14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE -	

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)  
 To support the Tanzanian Government goal of self-sufficiency in food production and improved welfare for the country's rural population.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)  
 To develop economically and operationally feasible techniques for the control of Tsetse Fly in livestock-producing areas of Tanzania.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/funds)  
 Specialists from the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the AID Technical Assistance Bureau will be required to assist with preparation of the PRP and PP. PDS funds in the amount of \$20,000 are being requested for travel/per diem of team.

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE	19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED FOR AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION
Signature Vernon C. Johnson <i>Vernon C. Johnson</i>	MM DD YY 
Title Mission Director	
Date signed MM DD YY 05 20 77	

PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT

I. SUMMARY OF THE PROBLEM TO BE ADDRESSED AND THE PROPOSED RESPONSE TO THE PROBLEM.

A. Problem to be Addressed:

Tsetse fly infestation over large areas of the country have reduced drastically Tanzania's capability to produce enough meat for domestic consumption. Thus, continued applied research on control and eradication of the tsetse fly is required in order to open new lands for grazing and improve conditions in existing range areas.

Mammalian trypanosomes that are confined to Africa are the tsetse fly-borne species, whose distribution usually coincides with that of their vectors, represented by blood-sucking flies of the purely African genus, Glossina. These trypanosomes are the most important parasites from the medical and veterinary points of view, because they include the causative agents of human sleeping sickness and trypanosomiasis affecting domestic animals (Mulligan, 1970). This PID addresses the severe restraints imposed on agricultural development, particularly the livestock industry, throughout the tropical zone of Africa where tsetse flies and trypanosomes prevail.

Tsetse flies inhabit 11.7 million square kilometers of Africa (Nash, 1969), an area more than five times larger than the total agricultural area of the United States. There are areas completely devoid of livestock despite the presence of good-quality grazing and a plentiful supply of water. An assessment of the impact of animal trypanosomiasis was made by Finelle (1974) and summarized as follows:

- area of tsetse infested zone which could be used for livestock raising: 7 million square kilometers;
- total potential population of infested zone: 140 million cattle;
- present population: 20 million cattle;
- possibility of increasing the cattle population: 120 million head;
- average productivity in Africa: 12.5 kilograms per head per year;
- additional meat production: 1.5 million tons per year;
- value of additional meat production (on the basis of 50 cents per kilogram): US \$750 million per year.

The adverse effect of tsetse-fly borne disease on animal production is most clearly illustrated in Tanzania, where the geographical pattern of cattle distribution is almost exactly opposite that of tsetse distribution. Sixty percent of the land area of Tanzania, 531,670 square kilometers, is tsetse-fly infested. Control efforts spanning nearly three-quarters of a century have opened an estimated 5 percent of this land to productive use (Mwashala and Williamson, 1976). Insecticides currently used for vector control and animal prophylaxis treatments have become expensive to apply and have not produced lasting results in the nation. Several control methods no longer find general acceptance due to salient ecological disadvantages. These methods incorporated such features as mass destruction of indigenous wildlife which serve as reservoirs of trypanosome infection; large-scale clearing of natural vegetation which resulted in loss of soil fertility and land use through erosion; and application of broad-spectrum, persistent pesticides.

Of 108 species of insect-pests of medical and veterinary importance, only two groups of which Glossina spp. is one, have not been shown to possess resistance to insecticides. However, since insecticides will undoubtedly remain the main method of control for years to come (Jordan, 1976), the possibility for resistance development cannot be overlooked. Efforts are underway on an international scale to develop alternatives to the African trypanosome problem that will provide biologically sound approaches to control commensurate with the social and economic needs of the countries concerned.

B. Proposed USAID Response:

The purpose of the USAID response is to test through a continued operational project tsetse fly rearing and field release techniques in Tanga and Zanzibar with the objective of developing and proving methods of tsetse fly control adaptable to infested livestock producing areas of Tanzania.

1. Background:

The very low reproductive potential of Glossina is a weak link in the life cycle which, in theory, is particularly vulnerable to control by methods of genetic manipulation. Following the success of sterile insect release methods (SIRM) against the screw-worm fly, Cochliomyia hominivorax, in the southeastern United States, the potential application of this methodology against tsetse flies was expressed by Knipling (1963). In 1964, USAID sponsored a research program through a Participating Agency Service Agreement (PASA) with the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to pursue this field of research in Rhodesia. The results of this initial research effort was to accomplish 98% control of Glossina morsitans morsitans on a small island in Lake Kariba. The success warranted

further work to perfect techniques for producing sterilized flies and ultimately to conduct a large scale field trial to test both the efficacy and economics of the sterile male technique against tsetse flies in Africa (Dame and Schmidt, 1970).

Since 1971, AID/W has supported a Tsetse Research Project headquartered in Tanga, Tanzania, formed through a bilateral agreement between AID and the United Republic of Tanzania. The rationale for such a program is that the level of knowledge about the behavior and ecology, techniques for laboratory colonization, and its rank of economic importance among disease transmitting species of tsetse flies made G. m. morsitans the logical choice for intensive research on SIRM. The project at Tanga was designed with three main objectives divided into short-, intermediate- and long-range goals each of which would mark a successful achievement of a particular phase of the program:

Short-range: To construct a mass rearing facility and develop techniques for mass-colonization of G. m. morsitans.

Intermediate-

range: To expand viable fly colonies to produce excess insects for studies on sterilization, packaging, release, and ecological studies as well as to supply a large-scale field trial of the SIRM.

Long-range: To suppress or eradicate G. m. morsitans in a 259 square kilometer test area in accordance with project design to determine the validity of the concept.

Achievements include the completion of laboratory facilities containing the largest tsetse fly colony in existence (short-range goal) and irradiation, packaging, transport and release techniques for a field release trial (intermediate-goal). In addition, 68 Tanzanian government employed nationals have received on-the-job training in the various facets of field and laboratory research under the guidance of five expatriate advisors. One national has returned from the U.S. with a M.Sc. degree in entomology and one man is presently in the States studying toward the B.Sc. degree in entomology. The projected nucleus colony of 60,000 G. m. morsitans has been reached well in advance of the field release phase and the colony, presently at more than 50,000 flies, is the result of restricted population expansion and replacement of less productive strains. Sufficient host-animals (650 goats and 90 rabbits) are available to supply daily blood meals for the fly colony. The colony output at full strength will be approximately 1,000 sterile male flies/day for field release.

Emphasis is focused on development of the field release site at Mkwaja Ranch, privately owned by Amboni Limited. Isolation of the test site to prevent ingress and egress of G. m. morsitans involves construction of a one kilometer-wide, shear-cleared barrier. Barrier

construction is 90 percent complete and will be tested by monitoring the movements of marked flies released inside and outside the study area. The barrier will be reinforced as needed by selective application of insecticide in a 100-meter band around the outer barrier perimeter. Upon completion of the barrier, studies on behavior of sterilized flies in the field, and surveys of population dynamics of the field fly population and trypanosomes will be undertaken. Then the tsetse population will be reduced by aerial application of non-persistent insecticides. This will initiate the long-range goal and is scheduled to begin September-November, 1977. At least two aerial applications of insecticides will be applied 15 to 18 days apart to reduce the tsetse fly population prior to release of sterile male G. m. morsitans. Theoretically, a ratio of three sterile males to each normal male in the population will result in eradication over a 12-month period. The technique will be evaluated in detail during this period. A schematic work plan (Appendix I) highlights the major project activities. The project is reasonably well on schedule with good prospects of continued success.

Only two projects involving a field trial of the SIRM are in progress on the continent: The subject project in Tanzania (Williamson, 1974) and a program sponsored by the French government in Upper Volta (Itard, 1974). The Tanzanian project has the advantage of having developed a cadre of trained nationals prepared to assist in maintaining continuity of the program during the transition from research to an operational scheme in the country. Although 22 species of tsetse flies are found in Africa, only some five or six species are considered to be of major economic importance (Jordan, 1976). The principles and techniques developed in the laboratories at Tanga can form the base of expanded work against the other species.

2. Proposed Program for Introducing Operational Control of Tsetse Using the SIRM in Tanzania:

A critical aspect of utilizing the findings of the Tsetse Research Project in Tanga is to assure that a lapse in activity does not occur. Such an interruption could have long-term adverse consequences, particularly the existing fly production component which would take, perhaps, years to reactivate.

Also, the current project, which terminates in FY 1979, will only identify release and eradication techniques that will work under controlled and closely supervised conditions. If support to the project is terminated in FY 1979, no data or experience will be available regarding the effectiveness of SIRM under natural field conditions. Continuation of the project to FY 1983 is necessary in order to refine release and eradication methods which are economically viable, and can be replicated using Tanzanian Government resources and management capabilities in the heavily infested areas of the country. Through additional field experience gained by FY 1983, a long-range tsetse fly eradication program for Tanzania can be proposed.

The scope of USAID sponsorship would include: a. Continue monitoring of the effectiveness of G. m. morsitans control at Mkwaja Ranch by field survey. Corollary to this field investigation, a colony of G. pallidipes would be developed for release at Mkwaja Ranch, within the area surrounded by a tsetse fly barrier, to provide control of another trypanosome transmitting species; b. establishing a colony of G. austeni for tsetse eradication on Zanzibar. Zanzibar, being isolated and having a single species of tsetse, would provide the ideal situation to test eradication techniques. Zanzibar is within easy access to the Tanga facility by air; c. testing artificial rearing techniques developed in Vienna, Austria and Langford, England which would eliminate the necessity for maintaining large herds of host animals in mass-rearing facilities in Africa; d. preparing a long-range plan for utilization of the SIRM in Tanzania.

### 3. Project Purpose:

The purpose of the project will be to: Develop economically and operationally feasible techniques for the control of tsetse fly in livestock producing areas of Tanzania.

The purpose is linked to the goal of self-sufficiency and improved welfare for Tanzania's population. Approximately 25 percent of the country's rural citizenry depend on livestock as a major portion of their income. The control of tsetse fly will allow utilization of suitable grazing land in many areas for the first time and will permit improved utilization of existing range and brushlands. If the project purpose is achieved, the Tanzanian Government will be provided with tested methods for reducing the debilitating effects of trypanosomiasis.

### 4. Project Outputs:

The following outputs are expected from the project:

- a. The transfer of modern technology to a developing country in which salient disadvantages, both economically and environmentally, of present tsetse control methods would be reduced or eliminated.
- b. Development of a cadre of Tanzanian nationals with practical experience in scientific and managerial procedures to assume responsibility for continuation of the work. This aspect will be strengthened through the continuation of advanced training in the U.S. or elsewhere to provide trained entomologists and veterinarians.
- c. A developed system for use of the SIRM for control of trypanosomiasis and an assessment of its applicability.
- d. A long-term plan for control of tsetse flies in Tanzania.

To achieve these outputs, 20 person-years of technical assistance

will be needed in addition to funds for supplies, equipment, and local costs. The period of funding would be FY 1979 through FY 1983.

5. Major Assumptions:

The feasibility of this project is supported by the following assumptions based on current trends.

a. At the World Food Conference in Rome, 1974, major attention was given to the restraints imposed on developing African countries by the presence of tsetse-borne disease. Methods will be developed to control trypanosomiasis. USAID will make a significant contribution by virtue of its leadership role in applying SIRM technology developed in the United States. International participation in assisting developing African countries in achieving control could be expected after the program is fully evaluated and U.S. input ceases.

b. The Tanzania Government is cognizant of the magnitude of the tsetse fly problem and will continue financial and manpower support for the program.

c. Tsetse control activities will be integrated into resource development schemes to maximize cost/benefit ratios through judicious application of SIRM.

6. Related Host Government Projects:

The Tanzanian Government, using funds from a USAID loan, has purchased equipment for the clearing of 285 square kilometers of tsetse fly barrier in the West Lake region of the country. The project was initiated in FY 1975 and scheduled for completion in FY 1979. Once the clearing is complete, West Lake could become a significant livestock producing area following control of tsetse infestation.

7. Alternative Projects:

None.

8. Beneficiaries:

The direct beneficiaries of the project would be the livestock holders in Tanzania who could improve the quantity and quality of animal production.

II. FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

A. Estimated Costs (\$000) - USAID:

<u>Components</u>	<u>FY79</u>	<u>FY80</u>	<u>FY81</u>	<u>FY82</u>	<u>FY83</u>	<u>Total</u>
Technical Services	400	400	375	300	100	1,575
Training	40	40	40	40	5	165
Commodities	200	30	50	10	10	300
Other Costs	<u>50</u>	<u>30</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>110</u>
<u>Total</u>	690	500	475	360	125	2,150

B. Estimated Costs (\$000) - Tanzanian Government:

<u>Components</u>	<u>FY79</u>	<u>FY80</u>	<u>FY81</u>	<u>FY82</u>	<u>FY83</u>	<u>Total</u>
Personnel	70	70	85	100	100	425
Land & Equipment	25	25	25	25	25	125
Local Costs	<u>50</u>	<u>50</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>55</u>	<u>265</u>
<u>Total</u>	145	145	165	180	180	815

C. Development of the Project:

Since the Tsetse Research project has been funded under the auspices of the Technical Assistance Bureau in AID/Washington, it is proposed that this office have a major input into the PRP and PP design. The following design schedule would permit approval of the PP for FY 1979 implementation.

-- Submission of PRP -- December 1977

-- Submission of PP -- April 1978

A two-man TAB/USDA team supported by the Mission design officer would be sufficient for PRP preparation.

D. Issues:

There are two issues which should be considered by AID/W in reviewing the PID. These issues are:

1. Environmental Effects of Tsetse Research

The extensive clearing of barrier strips, possible displacement of watershed and wildlife habitat; and immigration of domestic livestock and their owners will all have an effect on the environment. Also, the environmental implications of the use of insecticides for fly control should be considered. An environmental assessment of Mkwaja ranch release activities was conducted in February, 1977. The work of this environmental team will be reviewed during the PRP design and conclusions reached or further analysis identified regarding environmental implications.

2. Priority of this Activity and the Tanzanian Government Absorptive Capacity

Both the Tanzanian Government's interest in the long-term implications of tsetse fly control and their capacity to finance maintenance and monitoring activities after 1983 when USAID assistance terminates will be fully addressed in the PRP.

APPENDIX 1 - page 1

SCHEMATIC WORK PLAN

<u>Activity</u>	<u>Phase I</u>			<u>Phase II</u>			<u>Phase III</u>		
	<u>FY 72</u>	<u>FY 73</u>	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	

Rearing

- Construction of research facility
- Pupal Collection
- Initiation of fly colony
- Expansion of fly colony
- Increase host animal herd
- Construction of insectaries (4)
- Expansion of forage production

Techniques and Methods Development

- Pupal maintenance and sexing
- Identification of released flies
- Sterilization
- Quality Control
- Packaging and transport of flies
- Distribution and release of flies; ground and aerial
- Assessment of sterile male effectiveness and female sterility
- Trypanosome detection
- Release of Tanga flies



POLICY WITH RESPECT TO CONTRACTING MODE FOR PROJECT ASSISTANCE

Mission Director's determination in keeping with AIDTO CIRC A-564.

Background

The Mission first had discussions on subject of host country contracting with TanGov in 1973 and has discussed it intermittently since. Under the TanGov system each Ministry is responsible for contracts in its particular sphere. This means we would deal largely with the Ministry of Agriculture. When we brought this subject up with them in 1973 they explained that they did not have the competence to handle what would be a new area of responsibility. They repeated it when approached in November 1976.

Conclusion

Given our long and broad working relationship with the Ministry of Agriculture we can confirm that it has insufficient competence for "host country contracting" and is so short of qualified personnel that it can ill afford to transfer any to this field. In sum the Ministry does not have the ability to do so.

While we have not had lengthy discussions with the Ministry of Health on host country contracting our experience in working with them tells us that they have no knowledge, staff, or desire to undertake what would be an additional burden.

Decision

Tanzania is therefore exempt from the provisions of AIDTO Circular A-564 entitled "Policy with Respect to Contracting Mode for Project Assistance."

Signed: Vernon C. Johnson  
Vernon C. Johnson, Director, USAID/Tanzania

Date: January 27, 1977

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT  
**PROJECT IDENTIFICATION DOCUMENT FACESHEET**  
 TO BE COMPLETED BY ORIGINATING OFFICE

1. TRANSACTION CODE  
 A A = ADD  
 C C = CHANGE  
 D D = DELETE

PID  
 2. DOCUMENT CODE  
 1

3. COUNTRY/ENTITY  
 TANZANIA

4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER

5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 DIGITS)  
 621-0145

6. BUREAU/OFFICE  
 A. SYMBOL AFR B. CODE 06

7. PROJECT TITLE (MAXIMUM 40 CHARACTERS)  
 CONTRACT SUPPORT UNIT

8. PROPOSED NEXT DOCUMENT  
 A.  2 = PRP  3 = PP  
 B. DATE MM YY 08 77

10. ESTIMATED COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT, \$1 = )  
 FUNDING SOURCE  
 A. AID APPROPRIATED 600  
 B. OTHER U.S. 1. 2.  
 C. HOST COUNTRY  
 D. OTHER DONOR(S)  
 TOTAL 600

9. ESTIMATED FY OF AUTHORIZATION/OBLIGATION  
 a. INITIAL FY  7  8 b. FINAL FY  8  2

11. PROPOSED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPRO- PRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. FIRST FY 1978		LIFE OF PROJECT	
		C. GRANT	D. LOAN	F. GRANT	G. LOAN	H. GRANT	I. LOAN
(1) FN	180			50		Continuing	
(2) FN	280			50		-do-	
(3) PH	580			50		-do-	
(4)							
TOTAL				150		Continuing	

12. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum six codes of three positions each)

13. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (MAXIMUM SIX CODES OF FOUR POSITIONS EACH)

14. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

15. PROJECT GOAL (MAXIMUM 240 CHARACTERS)  
 To enhance the well-being of small farmers, and to improve the delivery of health services nationwide.

16. PROJECT PURPOSE (MAXIMUM 480 CHARACTERS)  
 To ensure that U.S. project contract personnel receive adequate local support to enable them to implement projects with a minimum of delays.

17. PLANNING RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS (staff/fund(s))  
 None

18. ORIGINATING OFFICE CLEARANCE  
 Signature: Vernon C. Johnson  
 Title: Mission Director  
 Date signed: MM DD YY 05 20 77

19. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED BY AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION  
 MM DD YY

Contract Support Unit, 621-0145

(As is indicated in Dar 2023 dated May 19, 1977, a completed PID will be forwarded under separate cover.)

Briefly, the PID will propose the establishment of a contract support unit to provide administrative and logistic support to U.S. contract employees. Project implementation activities are impeded by their need to spend excessive time making arrangements to obtain a variety of operational necessities essential to timely project execution.

PUBLIC LAW 480

Public Law 480 (PL-480) resources are programmed to assist the TanGov (a) to meet shortfalls in domestic commercial market food grain requirements; (b) to meet supplemental feeding requirements for people adversely affected by prolonged drought conditions; (c) in its efforts to provide nutritional food supplements to the rural population through its maternal/child health clinics; and (d) to provide nutrition and humanitarian assistance resources to a variety of recipients, primarily pre-school age children, through Catholic Relief Services. PL-480 resources are programmed to complement other AID resources provided to Tanzania, to the extent possible, they are integrated at the project level.

TITLE I

A. Sales Programs - Title I commodities (corn and rice) have been provided as a short-term measure to help the TanGov meet commercial market requirements. Due to harsh and recurring droughts in the early 1970s, there were country-wide shortages of food grains. It was to counter the effects of those shortages that the Title I program was developed. From the outset, it has been Mission policy to ensure that the availability of Title I commodities in Tanzania do not provide an easy alternative to the development and implementation of sound agricultural policies and programs. The conditions which warranted prior sales agreements for corn no longer exist. However, there may be a need for a small rice program in FY 1978. Based on production trends and the TanGov's efforts to rehabilitate agriculture in drought prone areas, we do not foresee any requirement for Title I sales agreements, beyond FY 1978, with the possible exception of a food grain reserve program in FY 1979 (see discussion below). However, if conditions change and circumstances warrant, we would be ready to respond to a new food crisis situation.

B. Local Currency Uses - The sales agreements of 1975 and 1976 have generated 85.7 million shillings (approximately \$10.3 million) for use by the TanGov to finance its development program. By consent, the TanGov and USAID jointly program these funds for development projects which are included in the Third Five-Year Plan but which otherwise would be underfunded. Thus, the Title I funds provide resources in addition to others available for these projects. To date, we have limited the use of funds to projects in the agricultural and rural health sectors.

These are the primary areas of USAID concentration that we support with development dollars and technical assistance. Hence, we can truly say that Title I resources and AID resources are integrated at the sector level with funds as required going into projects AID is supporting through technical assistance. Thus far we have programmed 25 million shillings (\$3 million) for water projects; 3.5 million shillings (\$420 thousand) to purchase locally produced blended and fortified food for use in rural maternal/child health clinics; and 57.2 million shillings (\$6.9 million) for a variety of agricultural development projects including: seed farms; livestock improvement; corn, sorghum/millet production program; and continuing education. The present Title I agreement is expected to generate approximately 62 million shillings which will be available for programming during FY 1978. The same limitations and criteria will apply.

C. Loan Foregiveness - We are exploring the use of loan forgiveness in support of the TanGov rural health-maternal/child health program. It is our plan to assist in the purchase of locally produced blended and fortified foods and the cost of improvements necessary for the logistics, administration and management of the food program. (The project is fully described in the AID-financed Manpower Training for Maternal/Child Health Aides Project, 621-0121, and TOAID A-02 of January 11, 1977.) It is anticipated that the loan forgiveness proposal will be in the range of from one to two million dollars, the local currency equivalent would be expended over a two-year period, i.e. FY 1978-1979, with loan forgiveness at the end of the expenditure period.

D. TanGov Strategic Grain Reserve - FAO and the TanGov have proposed the establishment of a 100,000 metric ton food grain reserve in Tanzania. For Phase I, donors have been requested to provide: 60,000 M/T of grain; financing for construction of a 40,000 M/T storage capacity; technical assistance; management training; some road construction and part of the funds required to operate the program for the first several years. An additional 60,000 M/T storage capacity would be constructed during Phase II with 40-50,000 M/T of donor grain imported. The reserve would be owned by the TanGov and managed by the National Milling Corporation. The Mission has been cautious in discussing this project with the TanGov. We recognize the political desirability for the reserve but to date are yet to be convinced that this is the wisest use of donor aid. Nevertheless, if the reserve program becomes a reality, we would anticipate a TanGov request for the U.S. to provide Title I commodities in FY 1979-1980 to support a portion of the food grain import requirements needed at that time.

Country/Program TANZANIA

PL 480 Title I Agreements and Shipments

Commodity	FY 1977 Estimate			FY 1978 Request			Carryover to FY 1979
	Agreements (MT)	Shipments (MT)	Carryover to FY 1978 (MT)	Agreements (\$)	Shipments (\$)	Request (MT)	
Rice	20	20	- 0 -	1.3	5	1.3	5
Corn	30	30	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

FY 1979 Request 1/

Commodity	Agreements (\$)	Shipments (MT)	Carryover to FY 1980 (MT)
Corn	2.0	20	2.0
			20
			-0-

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1/ If the FAO-TanGov Strategic Grain Reserve (see PL 480 Title I narrative) becomes a reality and the USG elects to participate in food contribution, we recommend up to 20,000 MT corn estimated at \$2.0 million.

## TITLE II

The TanGov policy of self-reliance has a direct bearing on every facet of the current Title II program. Briefly stated, MCH is to be fully supported, including food, by the government; day care centers are to be supported by the villages; primary school lunches are to be supported by school farms or gardens; and, village self-help (food for work) projects are to be carried out in the spirit of self-reliance and without direct compensation for voluntary labor. The Mission supports these policies and is working with the TanGov and grant food donors in an effort to reduce Tanzania's dependence on external food aid. Moreover, the Mission, through its Manpower Training for Maternal/Child Health Aides Project, 621-0121, and the programming of Title II to MCH, has begun the process of integrating Title II with other AID resources. By concentrating our efforts and resources in MCH activities, we will be supportive of one of the highest priorities of the TanGov and of AID. Following is a discussion of the feeding activities and requirements:

### A. Recipients

1. Maternal/Child Health - The primary emphasis on the use of Title II in Tanzania is to support activities directed toward improved health for the pre-school age child, particularly the "at risk" or "malnourished" child. The TanGov and the Catholic Relief Services (CRS) both have programs in this category (see Table I). At present, CRS programs Title II foods for the TanGov portion of the program (See Table II). In addition to the food provided through Title II, the TanGov will be using locally produced blended and fortified foods in its program. The number of recipients to be fed with local blended foods shown in Table I, illustrates the special interest of the TanGov in this program. At some point, it is expected that the TanGov will have developed the management capacity to handle its own food program and a government-to-government agreement with the U.S. will be developed at that time. CRS no longer would be required to help manage food brought in for the government. We foresee an increase in MCH recipients, from a combined 135 thousand in FY 1978 to 210 thousand in FY 1981. The major increase (55,000) is under the TanGov program. The CRS level would increase by 20,000. We have reached an agreement with CRS that this increase must be predicated on three criteria: 1) that the opening of new clinics should be in the poorer sections of the country where food deficits are more severe; 2) that program resources must be shifted out of more affluent areas into poorer areas; and 3) that the program will be adequately managed. As will be noted in Table I, there is a major reduction in the number of recipients in the School Feeding Program. This will free personnel and other resources that can be redirected to the MCH programs.

2. School Feeding - Consistent with AID guidance, and TanGov policy, CRS has agreed to phase out primary school feeding. This will be completed at the end of FY 1980 (see Table I).

Title II

3. Other Child Feeding - This activity is carried out primarily in day care centers. The TanGov has a policy of establishing a self-supporting day care center at each village to help free mothers so they can participate more fully in the economy. The World Food Program, UNICEF and CRS are working with the Ministry of Social Welfare and are conducting leadership training classes, establishing the centers and providing foods until such time as the centers become self-supporting. To the extent that the CRS activities are consistent with TanGov policy, we support modest expansions in this area. We will be examining the CRS segment of the program more closely to determine the extent of Title II support to the day-care-center program.

4. Food For Work - This is a very modest activity in Tanzania. There are few projects and CRS plans to phase out this category by the end of FY 1980.

5. Institutions (Adult) - Consistent with guidance from AID to the voluntary agencies, CRS has reinstated a small scale institutional program, mostly for lepers. The lepers who are being treated are mobile and for the most part are engaged in small self-help or rehabilitation activities. We support this program purely on humanitarian grounds.

Title II

TABLE I

Recipient Feeding Levels  
(000)

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>	<u>FY 81</u>
1. <u>Maternal/Child Health</u>				
Catholic Relief Services(CRS)	90.0	100	100	110
TanGov <sup>1/</sup>	<u>45.0</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>100</u>
MCH Total	135.0	160	170	210
2. <u>School Feeding</u>				
CRS	60.0	40	20	-0-
3. <u>Other Child Feeding</u>				
CRS	22.5	25	30	35
4. <u>Food For Work</u>				
CRS	5.0	5	3	-0-
5. <u>Institutions (Adult)</u>				
CRS	<u>1.5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
CRS Total	179.0	171	154	146
TanGov Total	<u>45.0</u>	<u>60</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>100</u>
<u>TITLE II TOTAL</u>	<u>224.0</u>	<u>231</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>246</u>
6. TanGov CSB <sup>2/</sup>	<u>15.0</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>30</u>
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	239.0	246	239	276

1/ The TanGov MCH support with locally produced CSB is in addition to these projected levels. See footnote 2.

2/ Statistics are included here to illustrate the TanGov increasing responsibility for this priority activity.

Title II

B. Commodities - Table II sets forth commodity requirements for the period FY 1978-1981. Included for reference purposes is the expected amount of TanGov commodities that will be distributed through the MCH centers.

TABLE II

<u>Commodity Import Requirements</u>				
<u>(M/T)</u>				
	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>	<u>FY 81</u>
1. <u>Maternal/Child Feeding</u>				
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	3,780	4,200	4,200	4,600
TanGov	<u>1,890</u>	<u>2,520</u>	<u>2,940</u>	<u>4,200</u>
MCH Total	5,670	6,720	7,140	8,800
2. <u>School Feeding</u>				
CRS	1,782	1,188	594	-0-
3. <u>Other Child Feeding</u>				
CRS	918	1,020	1,224	1,428
4. <u>Food For Work</u>				
CRS	642	642	385	-0-
5. <u>Institutions (Adult)</u>				
CRS	<u>171</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>114</u>	<u>114</u>
CRS Total Title II	7,293	7,164	6,517	6,142
TanGov Total Title II	<u>1,890</u>	<u>4,200</u>	<u>4,200</u>	<u>4,600</u>
TITLE II TOTAL	<u>9,183</u>	<u>11,364</u>	<u>10,717</u>	<u>10,742</u>
6. <u>TanGov CSB</u> <sup>1/</sup>	<u>600</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>1,200</u>
GRAND TOTAL	9,783	11,964	11,317	11,942

1/ Shown only to account for total amount of commodities available to the projects.

TABLE III

PL 480 TITLE II

DOLLAR VALUE  
(000)

	<u>FY 78</u>	<u>FY 79</u>	<u>FY 80</u>	<u>FY 81</u>
1. <u>Maternal/Child Health</u>				
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	2,161	2,401	2,401	2,641
TanGov	<u>1,080</u>	<u>1,440</u>	<u>1,680</u>	<u>2,401</u>
MCH TOTAL	3,241	3,841	4,081	5,042
2. <u>School Feeding</u>				
CRS	585	390	196	-0-
3. <u>Other Child Feeding</u>				
CRS	311	346	414	484
4. <u>Food For Work</u>				
CRS	151	151	90	-0-
5. <u>Institutions (Adult)</u>				
CRS	<u>46</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>31</u>
CRS TOTAL TITLE II	3,254	3,319	3,132	3,156
TanGov TOTAL TITLE II	<u>1,080</u>	<u>1,440</u>	<u>1,680</u>	<u>2,401</u>
TITLE II TOTAL <sup>1/</sup>	<u>4,334</u>	<u>4,759</u>	<u>4,812</u>	<u>5,557</u>
6. TanGov CSB <sup>2/</sup>	<u>421</u>	<u>421</u>	<u>421</u>	<u>850</u>
GRAND TOTAL	4,755	5,180	5,233	6,407

<sup>1/</sup> For FY 1982-83 the level would remain constant. Following 1983, there should be a phase-over policy implemented which would terminate Title II assistance.

<sup>2/</sup> Shown only to illustrate a part of TanGov cost sharing.

Country Tanzania

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FY 1978

I. Sponsor's Name: Catholic Relief Services

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Thousands	
		KGS	Dollars
A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients....90.0			
90.0	CSM	3,240	1,793
90.0	V.Oil	<u>540</u>	<u>368</u>
Total MCH		3,780	2,161
B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients....60.0			
60.0	CSM	540	299
60.0	Bulgur	1,080	176
60.0	V.Oil	<u>162</u>	<u>110</u>
Total School Feeding		1,782	585
C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients....22.5			
22.5	CSM	270	149
22.5	Bulgur	540	88
22.5	V.Oil	<u>108</u>	<u>74</u>
Total Other Child Feeding		918	311
D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients....5.0			
5.0	Bulgur	300	49
5.0	C.Meal	300	73
5.0	V.Oil	<u>42</u>	<u>29</u>
Total Food for Work		642	151
E. Institutions (Adult).....Total Recipients....1.5			
1.5	CSM	18	10
1.5	Bulgur	72	12
1.5	C.Meal	72	18
1.5	V.Oil	<u>9</u>	<u>6</u>
Total Institutions		171	46

II. Sponsor's Name: TanGov/CRS

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients....45.0			
45.0	CSM	1,620	896
45.0	V.Oil	<u>270</u>	<u>184</u>
Total MCH		1,890	1,080

Country: Tanzania

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FY 1979

I. Sponsor's Name: Catholic Relief Services

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Thousands		Total Recipients
		KGS	Dollars	
A. Maternal and Child Health.....				100.0
100.0	CSM	3,600	1,992	
100.0	V.Oil	<u>600</u>	<u>409</u>	
Total MCH		4,200	2,401	
B. School Feeding.....				40.0
40.0	CSM	360	199	
40.0	Bulgur	720	117	
40.0	V.Oil	<u>108</u>	<u>74</u>	
Total School Feeding		1,188	390	
C. Other Child Feeding.....				25.0
25.0	CSM	300	166	
25.0	Bulgur	600	98	
25.0	V.Oil	<u>120</u>	<u>82</u>	
Total Other Child Feeding		1,020	346	
D. Food for Work.....				5.0
5.0	Bulgur	300	49	
5.0	C.Meal	300	73	
5.0	V.Oil	<u>42</u>	<u>29</u>	
Total Food for Work		642	151	
E. Institutional (Adult).....				1.0
1.0	CSM	12	7	
1.0	Bulgur	48	8	
1.0	C.Meal	48	12	
1.0	V.Oil	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	
Total Institutional		114	31	

II. Sponsor's Name TanGov/CRS

A. Maternal and Child Health.....				60.0
60.0	CSM	2,160	1,195	
60.0	V.Oil	<u>360</u>	<u>245</u>	
Total MCH		2,520	1,440	

Country Tanzania

FY 1980

I. Sponsor's Name Catholic Relief Services

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Thousands	
		KGS	Dollars
A. Maternal and Child Health.....		Total Recipients...100.0	
100.0	CSM	3,600	1,992
100.0	V.Oil	<u>600</u>	<u>409</u>
Total MCH		4,200	2,401
B. School Feeding.....		Total Recipients....20.0	
20.0	CSM	180	100
20.0	Bulgur	360	59
20.0	V.Oil	<u>54</u>	<u>37</u>
Total School Feeding		594	196
C. Other Child Feeding.....		Total Recipients....30.0	
30.0	CSM	360	199
30.0	Bulgur	720	117
30.0	V.Oil	<u>144</u>	<u>98</u>
Total Other Child Feeding		1,224	414
D. Food for Work.....		Total Recipients.....3.0	
3.0	Bulgur	180	29
3.0	C.Meal	180	44
3.0	V.Oil	<u>25</u>	<u>17</u>
Total Food for Work		385	90
E. Institutions (Adult).....		Total Recipients.....1.0	
1.0	CSM	12	7
1.0	Bulgur	48	8
1.0	C.Meal	48	12
1.0	V.Oil	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
Total Institutions		114	31

II. Sponsor's Name: TanGov/CRS

A. Maternal and Child Health.....		Total Recipients....70.0	
70.0	CSM	2,520	1,394
70.0	V.Oil	<u>420</u>	<u>286</u>
Total MCH		2,940	1,680

Country Tanzania

FY 1981

I. Sponsor's Name: Catholic Relief Services

No. of Recipients by Commodity	Name of Commodity	Thousands	
		KGS	Dollars
A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients...110.0			
110.0	CSM	3,960	2,191
110.0	V.Oil	<u>660</u>	<u>450</u>
Total MCH		4,620	2,641
B. School Feeding.....Total Recipients... -0-			
C. Other Child Feeding.....Total Recipients....35.0			
35.0	CSM	420	232
35.0	Bulgur	840	137
35.0	V.Oil	<u>168</u>	<u>115</u>
Total Other Child Feeding		1,428	484
D. Food for Work.....Total Recipients... -0-			
E. Institutions (Adult).....Total Recipients.....1.0			
1.0	CSM	12	7
1.0	Bulgur	48	8
1.0	C.Meal	48	12
1.0	V.Oil	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
Total Institutions		114	31

II. Sponsor's Name: TanGov/CRS

A. Maternal and Child Health.....Total Recipients...100.0			
100.0	CSM	3,600	1,992
100.0	V.Oil	<u>600</u>	<u>409</u>
Total MCH		4,200	2,401

Country/Program Tanzania

TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE TO COOPERATIVES  
(\$000)

	<u>FY 1977</u>	<u>FY 1978</u>	<u>FY 1979</u>
<u>GRANTS</u>			
None	-	-	-
<u>LOANS</u>			
None	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
TOTAL	-	-	-

Table 1

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## Program Analysis for the Oral and Condom Supplies Needed to Achieve Full Availability

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
<b>A. "Full Supply Analysis</b>						
1. Married women of reproductive age - (See Annex A)	2,330	2,388	2,448	2,509	2,572	2,636
2. 65% of line A1 (Contracepting women required to achieve replacement fertility)	1,515	1,552	1,591	1,631	1,672	1,713
3. 50% of line A1 (Contracepting women utilizing orals and condoms)	1,165	1,194	1,224	1,255	1,286	1,318
4. Annual stock requirements for "full availability"						
a. Orals - $\frac{1}{3}$ of line A3 x 13 monthly cycles	7,573	7,761	7,956	8,158	8,359	8,567
b. Condoms - $\frac{1}{3}$ of line A3 x 100 units	58,250	59,700	61,200	62,750	64,300	65,900
<b>B. Annual New Supply From Non-AID Bilateral Sources</b>						
1. Private Commercial Sector						
a. Orals	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant
b. Condoms	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant	Insignificant
2. Other Donors						
a. Orals	1,000	1,050	None contemplated	None contemplated	None contemplated	None contemplated
b. Condoms	29	216	None contemplated	None contemplated	None contemplated	None contemplated
3. Host Country Government Procurement						
a. Orals	None	None	None	None	None	None
b. Condoms	None	None	None	None	None	None
4. Total In-Country Stock						
a. Orals	754	1,154	1,500	1,900	2,400	4,000
b. Condoms	143	147	150	140	200	400
<b>C. Gap to be filled to Achieve "Full Availability"</b>						
1. Orals (line A4a less line B4a)	6,819	6,607	6,456	6,258	5,959	4,567
2. Condoms (line A4b less line B4b)	58,107	59,553	61,050	62,610	64,100	65,400
<b>D. AID Bilateral Supply Objectives</b>						
1. Orals	-	1,551	1,551	2,392	4,428	4,428
2. Condoms	-	144	144	288	432	576
<b>E. Total New Supply</b>						
1. Orals (line B4a plus line D1)	754	2,705	3,051	4,292	6,828	8,428
2. Condoms (line B4b plus line D2)	143	291	294	428	632	976
<b>F. Remaining Supply Gap</b>						
1. Orals (line A4a less line E1)	6,819	5,056	4,905	3,866	1,531	139
2. Condoms (line A4b less line E2)	58,107	59,409	60,906	62,322	63,668	64,924
<b>G. People Gap</b>						
1. Orals (line F1 divided by 13)	525	389	377	297	118	11
2. Condoms (line F2 divided by 100)	581	594	609	623	637	649
3. Total (line G1 plus line G2)	1,106	983	986	920	755	660

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis  
of Orals

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Beginning of year stock	500 <sup>1/</sup>	1,551 <sup>2/</sup>	1,551	1,943	3,871
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	1,551	1,551	2,392	4,428	4,428
3. Less: Expected Use	500	1,551	2,000	2,500	3,500
4. End of Year Stock	1,551	1,551	1,943	3,871	4,799

To be completed by AID/Washington

B. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

1. CY 1979 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
3. Estimated total cost for FY 78 (to be determined by AID/W)

C. Financial Analysis (FY 79)

1. CY 1980 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (To be determined by AID/W)
3. Estimated total cost for FY 1979 (To be determined by AID/W)

1/ Estimated since TFPA will not report actual beginning year stock; instead report that stocks are "adequate" for one year.

2/ These are known stocks which have been ordered from AID/W.

AID Bilateral Logistic and Financial Analysis  
of Condoms

A. AID Inventory Analysis	Calendar Year				
	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
1. Beginning of year stock	200 <sup>1/</sup>	274	321	409	541
2. Add: Scheduled deliveries (See Annex B)	144 <sup>2/</sup>	147	288	432	576
3. Less: Expected Use	70	100	200	300	500
4. End of year stock	274	321	409	541	617

To be completed by AID/Washington

B. Financial Analysis (FY 78)

1. CY 1978 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase
3. Estimated total cost for FY 78 (to be determined by AID/W)

C. Financial Analysis (FY 79)

1. CY 1979 deliveries (Line A 2 above)
2. Estimated cost per unit in FY of purchase (to be determined by AID/W)
3. Estimated total cost for FY 1979 (to be determined by AID/W)

1/ 200 estimated - It must be noted that there are considerable supplies at all TFFA-supplied clinics and very low levels of usage.  
 2/ In order not to have huge unused supplies and still have sufficient numbers to encourage experimental use, large stocks will be maintained.

COUNTRY/PROGRAM: TANZANIA

PROJECT EVALUATION SCHEDULE FOR FY 1978 AND FY 1979

Project Title & Number/ Subject	Last Evaluation Submission Date	No. of Last PAR	Date of Submis- sion FY78 and/or FY79 Evaluation	Period Covered Next Evaluation	Remarks
Seed Multiplication, 0092	March 1977	77-1	March 78 (PAR) March 79 (In-depth)	Jan-Dec 1977	
Masai Livestock, 0093	February 1976 (Submitted as part of Utah State University In-depth Evaluation) (See Remarks)	76-1	Feb 78 (In-depth) Feb 79 (PAR)	Through Dec 77	Mission review of PAR for period Jan-Dec 76 held 4/16/77. Final PAR being prepared.
Agricultural Marketing, 0099	August 1976	In-depth Evaluation	Feb 78 (PAR) Feb 79 (PAR)	Jan-Dec 1977	PAR for period Jan-Dec 76 to be prepared in 5/77.
Agriculture Research, 0107	June 1976 (Submitted as part of In-depth Evaluation)	76-4	March 78 (In-depth) March 79 (PAR)	Through Dec 77	PAR for period Jan-Dec 76 has been drafted. Mission review scheduled 5/77.

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PROJECT EVALUATION SCHEDULE FOR FY 1978 AND FY 1979

Project Title & Number/ Subject	Last Evaluation Submission Date	No. of Last PAR	Date of Submis- sion FY78 and/or FY79 Evaluation	Period Covered Next Evaluation	Remarks
Agricultural Credit, 0117	June 1976	76-5	Feb 78 (PAR) Feb 79 (PAR)	Jan-Dec 1977	In-depth Evalua- tion from project commencement to 6/77 being done in 6/77.
Agricultural Manpower, 0119	March 1976	76-6	Nov 77 (In-depth) Feb 78 (PAR)	Will cover MATI component thru Nov 77.	PAR for period Jan-Dec 76 has been drafted. Mission review to be held 5/77.
Livestock Marketing, 0122	June 1976	76-7	March 78 (PAR) March 79 (In-depth)	Jan-Dec 77	In-depth Evalua- tion being con- ducted 6/77.
Arusha Drought, 0128	February 1977	Special USAID/T Evaluation	Jan 78 (Special) Dec 78 (Final)	Thru Jan 78	
Heifer Project, 0129	March 1976	In-depth Evaluation	Sept. 77 (Special) Sept. 78 (Special)	Thru Sept. 77	
Manpower Training Program for Maternal and Child Health Aides	July 1976	-----	October 1977	August 1976 to Sept. 1977	-----

TANZANIA

COUNTRY/PROGRAM:

PROJECT EVALUATION SCHEDULE FOR FY 1978 AND FY 1979

(1) Project Title & Number/ Subject	(2) Last Evaluation Submission Date	(3) No. of Last PAR	(4) Date of Submis- sion FY78 and/or FY79 Evaluation	(5) Period Covered Next Evaluation	(6) Remarks
<u>NEW ACTIVITY</u> Village Development, 0143	-	-	Jan 1979 (PAR)	Jun-Dec 1978	Project implementation to begin o/a June 1978
<u>Other Evaluations</u> Vocationalization of Primary Schools (OPG)	4/77	-	-	-	Pilot Project previously schedu- led for 6/77 conducted in 3/77.
Accelerated Rural Learning 698-11-690-387.2	-	-	March 1978 (In-depth Evaluation)	Sept 1976- March 1978	Final Evaluation

3. Comments--Section 102 (d) Of the Foreign Assistance Act

1. Increasing Agricultural Productivity per unit of Land in Labor Intensive Agriculture

Some 95 percent of the cropland and more than 99 percent of the farmers in Tanzania can be classified as small-scale, labor intensive. The farmers usually live in villages but many of them operate small individual units (shambas, 3-6 acres). Looking at their operations as a division between cash crops and food crops, the latter has been totally neglected.

Our program is aimed primarily at raising the productivity of food production in Tanzania where "enough food" is an annual anxiety. The first requirement as USAID saw it was to fill in the neglected gaps so that these small farmers would have adequate support. The program therefore concentrated on functional agricultural food-crops research (corn, beans and peas, sorghum and millet, root crops, and now rice and as planned oil seed crops). The new crop varieties developed at the AID assisted research stations are increased on AID assisted seed farms. We are also experimenting in small farmer credit and training middle-level agricultural manpower who then work as extension personnel with small farmers. Also coming on line is a project for working directly with and providing rudimentary training (in improved farming) for farmers themselves. And, in livestock there is a range management project whose objective is to increase production among one-tenth of the country's cattle, all of which are owned by small herders.

We think that by helping to provide the services and inputs, help with training including the small farmers themselves, then assist in carrying these improvements to the village folk (a new village development project is to be started this FY), their productivity per acre and per person can indeed be increased.

2. Our nation wide Maternal and Child Health (MCH) project is directly aimed at reducing infant mortality and morbidity. This integrated approach toward both mother and child includes pre- and post-natal care, inoculation, nutrition, health education and child spacing components.

3. Our effort at limiting population growth is through the MCH program and includes contraceptive distribution. Thus we are trying to meet current and latent demand for contraception as well as the longer range approach of reducing the perceived need for additional children by decreasing death and morbidity rates.

4. Equality In Income Distribution

No outside donor can determine a country's policy of how its wealth will be distributed. Equity in Tanzania fortunately is one of the basic policy cornerstones and the ratio between highest vs. lowest salaried income scales is

within quite acceptable levels, roughly 9:1. All large farms and industries are government controlled. A strongly progressive income tax and differing subsidy levels for inputs favor the poorer producers. Decentralization of government has stressed equity considerations. Budget allocations tend to be channeled to poorer regions in larger quantities. Hence in Tanzania it is of less concern to our program who can be assisted with our resources than how he can be assisted.

In a very basic sense our research and seed and credit programs are promoting equity along with productivity. Farmers who are in areas where cash crops are less productive will tend to benefit most from increased productivity in food crops. Farmers with the highest incomes are the coffee areas while those with the lowest are in the maize, sorghum/millet and root crops areas all of which are highlighted in our projects.

Both our marketing projects are attempting to improve and expand services which should result in improved incomes for isolated farmers not now able to market surplus crops or livestock effectively.

Under our Maternal and Child Health project services (a form of income) are now much more widespread. As might be expected, prior to this program most health facilities were in regional centers or large towns. This distribution tended to favor the already better off members of the population.

USAID activities are designed to assist increases in small farmer production, to broaden his food crop base and sales potential and to make him a better manager of his operations. This government policy and USAID efforts complement the objective of equity.

##### 5. Reducing Rates of Unemployment and Underemployment

It should be noted that more than 90 percent of Tanzania's population still live and work in rural areas, mainly in agriculture. The restraints on migration to cities itself tend to reduce unemployment as farm people are employed at least part of the year. Over the past year AID sponsored a short study on the use of intermediate technology with the prospect that it would assist in increasing labor productivity sufficiently to improve farmer's income while retaining a high degree of labor intensity. USAID will follow up on the study.

Unlike certain cash crops in Tanzania (coffee, cashews) food crops are themselves more labor using. In the absence of off-farm labor opportunities our best hope for reducing unemployment and underemployment is widen the enterprise base of the average small farmer--cash crops, food crops, then move to more small animals (poultry) and small village dairy units (AID is assisting a U.S. PVO in the import of dairy heifers) so as to spread labor and add to the man days worked in a year.