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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. Narrative Material

A. Development Overview	
1. Setting.....	1
2. Economic, Political and Social Developments.....	9
3. Development Prospects.....	25
4. Rationale for U. S. Assistance.....	32
B. USAID Areas of Concentration	
1. Introduction.....	36
2. Agriculture.....	38
a. Food Crops Area of Concentration	
b. Livestock Production Area of Concentration	
C. Maternal and Child Health Area of Concentration.....	56
D. AID Resources Requirements.....	68
E. Farmer Training and Production (New Project).....	73
F. Title I Program (New Activity).....	75
G. Title II Program.....	78

II. Summary Tables

A. Table I.....	82
B. Table II (Food Crops).....	84
C. Table II (Livestock Production).....	85
D. Table II (Health).....	86
E. Table IIA.....	87
F. Table III.....	88
G. Table IV.....	89

## DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PAPER FOR TANZANIA

### I. Development Overview

#### A. Setting

Tanzania,<sup>1/</sup> consisting of the union of Tanganyika and Zanzibar is one of Africa's larger countries - 363,000 sq. miles (equal to Texas and New Mexico combined). It has a population of 14,400,000, the growth rate of which is given as a rather modest (for LDCs) 2.7 percent per annum. Because of topography, ecology and patterns of past settlement, population tends to cluster in particular areas causing pressure in one location while another is relatively empty. Agriculture dominates Tanzania's economy and provides a livelihood for over 90 percent of the population, produces about 40 percent of the Gross Domestic Produce (GDP) and accounts for about 80 percent of the commodity exports. The major export crops are sisal and tea, which are produced primarily on estates, and coffee, cotton, cashew nuts and tobacco, which are produced primarily by smallholders. The principal food crops are maize, rice, sorghum and pulses, wheat also is grown mainly for urban consumers. Tanzania is one of the 25 least developed countries, with a per capita GDP of about \$100.

The country lies a few degrees south of the equator and abuts the Indian Ocean on its eastern border. It is bordered on the northeast by Kenya, on the north by Lake Victoria and Uganda, on the northwest by Rwanda and Burundi. In the southwest and south one finds Zambia and Mozambique respectively. Finger-like Lake Tanganyika also lies along the western border jutting into Zaire and offering water transport of copper from that country. For the most part Tanzania is tropical except where elevation rises from sea-level to several thousand feet and on to the crest of snow-capped Mount Kilimanjaro, which at 19,000 feet is the highest point on the African continent. The country still has an

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<sup>1/</sup>Although this DAP is submitted for Tanzania (often called Government of the United Republic of Tanzania), the analysis and AID programs apply only to the mainland (Tanganyika). The Island of Zanzibar is autonomous in its internal affairs and has a rather distinct political/social system. It requests and manages its own foreign assistance projects. For example, our Maternal and Child Health project which was supposed to be nationwide excludes Zanzibar, because "they never asked for it".

abundance of wild animals and impressive landscapes which, when combined with its mild climate in the uplands serve as a tourist attraction. Tanzania's people are primarily of Bantu stock, and as is typical of Black Africa its largest social unit historically was the tribe.<sup>2/</sup> And, as we shall note below, there are significant differences between tribes, there also are similarities which become relevant to development and nation building. These similarities include respect for authority, certain social codes of conduct, particular rights and duties, and customary approaches to land tenure.

During the early movement of people over what is now Tanzania, there was more land than people to occupy it.<sup>3/</sup> People simply migrated into an empty area, placed the surrounding land under trust whereby elders and ruling chiefs became the guardians of the land. The migrating group may have been a small tribe, clan or units of an extended family. In any case farm work, and indeed practically all activities designed to earn a living or provide security, were conducted by the social group rather than by individuals. Finding no obstacles in the new settlement area, the practice of the group was to establish a temporary village compound whereupon farming or cattle herding could begin. As President Nyerere of Tanzania speaks of traditional African societies, "We took care of the community and the community took care of us..." "In Africa land was always recognized as belonging to the community... the right to land was simply African's right to use it; he had no other right to it nor did it occur to him to try and claim one."<sup>4/</sup> Within the social group

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<sup>2/</sup> Fortunately Tanzania has no large distinguishable tribe that feels strong enough to challenge the nation as has been true in Nigeria, and to a lesser extent in Uganda and Kenya. Tanzania's largest tribe, the Turkana, is less than 15 percent of the population.

<sup>3/</sup> Much land in sub-Saharan Africa still appears to be empty and there are, in fact, huge tracts of empty tsetse fly ridden land, swamps, near deserts and unpopulated grazing lands. But the emptiness is partially an economic illusion because farmland in fallow returns to bush (shifting cultivation) and until the next round of farming is hardly distinguishable from wild forests. The very small farms (due to limited technology) means that too much land remains uncultivated. Obviously this will have to change if rural development is to occur.

<sup>4/</sup> Julius K. Nyerere, Ujamaa, Essays on Socialism, Oxford University Press, Nairobi, London, New York, 1968 p. 7.

codes of conduct, work assignments and rights and duties were well understood and adhered to. Cohesion of the group rested on mutual dependence (and opportunity). This concept of complete mutuality and "family-hood" when moved forward in time to present day Tanzania has become the heart of the country's development policy, i.e., the Ujamaa concept.

### 1. The Colonial Era

A meaningful background statement on Tanzania has to acknowledge that one of the greatest influences on today's development is its colonial past. The formal colonial period was relatively short - German occupation from the 1880's to the first world war and the British Mandate until 1961 - the impact was nonetheless profound.<sup>5/</sup> This was a period when much of the infrastructure was laid on. A rudimentary transportation system (port development, trunk roads, railway and later East African Airways), communications (telephones, posts and telegraph), British style law and order and other administrative institutions and practices including the shape that government was to take, became a reality.<sup>6/</sup> There was the beginning of a formal education system through university level in East Africa and indeed the relevance (perhaps more precisely non-relevance) of formal education to development took shape. And, as is a recurring theme in all of President Nyerere's writings this was a time when most Tanzanians' attitude toward economic development were formed (Nyerere argues that they were deformed).

For our purposes perhaps the three most relevant background factors of the colonial era were first the budding and shaping of a national consciousness, second the structuring of Tanzania's economy and third, the undermining through the above two factors of traditional society - political, social and economic. It was the fight against foreign rule that transformed Tanzania from a land of loose tribal areas to a country with a growing national consciousness. As seen by its leaders the most critical task at the time of independence in 1961 was the building of a nation where none had existed, the discarding of "colonial mentality" and the building of a development ethic in a people long suppressed, conditioned by authoritarian/paternalistic rule and treated as culturally and intellectually inferior.

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<sup>5/</sup> Even before the colonial period, coastal Tanzania was influenced by Arab traders and Kiswahili, the widespread language that emerged.

<sup>6/</sup> Notwithstanding these developments Tanzania and Uganda, both trust territories, refer bitterly to Britain's favored treatment of Kenya (The Colony) over them.

The economy was also structured during the colonial era, a useful way of discussing it is to make a distinction between the rural (farm) sector and the urban commercial (non-farm) sector.

Rural Farm Sector: Rural Tanzania contains more than 13 million unevenly scattered people whose shambas (farms) are in separate or communal holdings (sometimes surrounding villages), or who live as semi- or pure nomadic cattle herdsman. Only some of the young people have progressed very far beyond illiteracy and the majority of farmers operate barely above subsistence. Traditional plots of land under cultivation were fragmented and scattered (shifting cultivation), and were operated only with crude capital consisting mainly of hand tools. The power supply was human muscle, animal power being ruled out because of the deadly tsetse flies which inhabited large expanses of the countryside causing sleeping sickness in humans and trypanosomiasis in domestic animals. In obtaining and applying technology, cattle herders were even more backward than indigenous farmers.

As is usual in African LDCs the traditional food producing sub-sector of agriculture was neglected. Hardly any technology, improved management or purchased inputs were applied to it. Rather, public attention was given to cash-export crops to enable the earning of foreign exchange and provide a basis of trade with the metropole.<sup>7/</sup>

Where African farmers were concerned, government policy through the colonial era (i.e., pre-Ujamaa) reflects a series of trials and errors. Even under German colonization two major changes occurred. First a plantation system emerged under European management (especially sisal and tea). These units continued to multiply (the rate depending greatly on general economic conditions) through the British Mandate. Second was the importation of European goods and development of indigenous demand for these items.

The outcome for Africans was the movement of an increasing mass of cheap migrant labor onto the plantations. The tempo of this trend increased into the 1950's so much so that for months at a time whole districts showed a near void in African male population of working age. In order to buy European goods and to pay taxes and school fees considerable numbers of other African farmers shifted to commercial export agriculture - coffee, cotton, cashews. There

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<sup>7/</sup> For the most part Tanzania's large commercial farmers and ranchers were either European or Asian. Many of them have been nationalized since independence.

was talk by senior colonial officials about producing an elite group of "wealthy African farmers", of freehold land ownership to advance access for economic expansion, and government policy was to support the most progressive African farmers. Market forces were to guide African decision-making and "integrate them into the world economy".<sup>8/</sup> As it turned out nowhere did commercial crops do more than supplement subsistence farming. There was hardly any shift to large-scale specialization and exchange, nor the up-grading of technology.

In fact by 1946 British administrators shifted direction and felt that outright European control was the only way of transforming African agriculture - this thinking led, for example, to the later discredited "Tanganyika Groundnut Scheme". Later, policy turned again to promoting African commercial farming with emphasis on soil conservation and resettlement. These fits and starts in African agriculture lasted to the eve of independence.

Background factors like those above are the take-off point of any meaningful discussion on current agricultural development. Modern development attempts have inherited all of these problems and more.

Non-farm Commercial Sector: The urban (non-farm) commercial sector consists first of a beehive of retail trade involving Asian shopkeepers, and African traders in particular market areas or as individual roving sellers. This kind of economic activity is quite distinguishable from manufacturing, the operation of service industries, banking and finance, and mining. Ownership of most of these latter businesses have shifted from foreign hands to government parastatals. Firms indulging in certain skills like railway and highway construction and planning bodies are residuals to the main economy and are still likely to be imported and managed by foreigners under contract. The urban commercial sector is, of course, important to Tanzania since cash flows including salaries and wages are generated through it. On the other hand in terms of short-term economic potential we should be very modest in our claims for this sector. For example, foreign private investment has been negative or decidedly cautious about coming to Tanzania probably because of better alternative opportunities elsewhere and the threat

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<sup>8/</sup> See: John Iliffe, Agricultural Change in Modern Tanganyika, Historical Association of Tanzania, Paper No. 10 - 1971. p. 58.

of nationalization. Moreover, less than 10 percent of the population live and work in the non-farm sector. And even in this thin layer of economic activity unemployment and under-employment is noticeable, with the Tanzanian Government itself being by far the major single employer.

Formulation of Ideas and Concepts Relevant to Development: During the earlier colonial era there obviously was very little opportunity or consistency by way of indigenous political guidance and cohesion. As in other colonies and mandated territories, Tanzania underwent British tutelage but it was not until the late 1940's and more importantly, the 1950's that indigenous political leadership began to crystalize about the person of Julius Nyerere. From the very beginning the concept of several parties, i.e., an opposition - had practically no appeal among Tanzania's Africans.

Their idea was that the job of instilling a national consciousness among 120 tribal entities and the cleansing and restoring of African attitudes which had been "corrupted" by Europeans was the single most critical task ahead and could not stand the luxury of an opposition party. Although the British themselves supported opposition parties, the concept was alien to African decision-makers where there is almost reverent respect (and fear) of authority as personified historically in ruling Chiefs. Thus, Tanzania's "one party democracy" encompassed the political setting for independence and subsequent decisions pertaining to economic development. This authority rested with the Tanganyika African National Union (TANU). In Tanzania perhaps more than anywhere else in Africa, party influence, participation and guidance are very strong. Foreigners engaged in economic assistance should keep this fact clearly in mind.

In fact during the colonial era very few unifying bonds were to be found in economic pursuits. Except for economic cooperation in the East African Community (EAC) the only unifying forces for nation building were Julius Nyerere and the political tools he created.<sup>9/</sup> Even after independence unifying ties were tenuous at best. One of these was Swahili which offered a national language and verbal communication with neighboring countries like

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<sup>9/</sup> The EAC is a regional arrangement, created by the British before independence, consisting of Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania. It involves common services such as ports, railroads, airways, customs, post and telegraph, exchange of personnel. In recent years the EAC has undergone severe political and economic strain, and there is speculation about its survival.

Kenya or Zanzibar. It is perhaps for these reasons that economic guidance and inspiration was sought in the older African principles of Ujamaa. Even under the best conditions, the realization of unity is most difficult in new countries like Tanzania. Backwardness itself tends to keep people in isolation as does poverty. Tribal histories and relative economic statuses resist commonalty. In fact, only a beginning has been made on welding the people together. Indeed much credit should be accorded for the country remaining as stable as it has. Perhaps the single factor that sets Tanzania apart, that gives it self-identity and a degree of status is its claim to a special brand of socialism.

In brief summary, such were the prevailing conditions in 1961 and shortly thereafter when Tanzania moved toward independence and the subsequent launching of its first development plan. In some respect these conditions corresponded to those of other African nations but in other respects they took on a uniqueness that has become more distinct with the passing of time.

## 2. Post Independence Indicators

If we are to examine our own assistance program in depth it is first important to better understand the larger frame where economic development is to occur. Several direct questions can be asked. For example, out of the historical and colonial experiences as sketched above, how worthy a candidate for development is Tanzania; what is the extent and quality of its resources; how is it approaching development; and what are the recent and current economic problems that the country is facing?

The Leadership Factor: Tanzania's candidacy for development cannot be discussed beyond the surface without making special mention of its only President--and philosophical leader--Julius Nyerere. In fact, a vital clue for understanding any of Africa's countries is to recognize the great respect for authority that exists--a chieftaincy complex.

Those outside have no doubt read President Nyerere's books and learned tracts and have concluded that he is politically enlightened and is a scholar in his own right.<sup>10/</sup> While this is a justified conclusion

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<sup>10/</sup> President Nyerere was the first Tanzanian to earn a university degree in Europe.

his real power and conditions of command within Tanzania have very little to do with his outside popularity. Rather, this power derives from the manner in which he carries out his role as Chief, not of the tribe or clan any longer, but of the country.

Under normal international standards we should accord African leaders the esteem that we accord other Heads of State. But within their own countries they are more than that. Their relationship with the citizenry (i.e. wananchi) is traditional. It is that of a father figure in close and perhaps mystical communion with the people. And, whereas the President utilizes the party (TANU) and the government as main organs for implementing policy and exacting compliance and although he must keep looking over his shoulder to see what's happening in the military,<sup>11/</sup> by the fact of his position, he possesses the authority and power to function with few if any restrictions. One of the most readable factors therefore for detecting and explaining the broader happenings in African countries is to be found in the person and acts of one man - their Heads of State. In Tanzania this, of course, is Nyerere.<sup>12/</sup> An African country may obtain its character and style, even its stability (the same could be true for instability) through its National Leaders. In Tanzania if we take a fix on Nyerere we have a very good and dependable barometer for how the country will approach its problems.

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<sup>11/</sup> In the absence of a middle class, industrial group or any other equivalent buffer, the military is the only real power base in African LDCs. No African leader can survive without control, or at least without forbearance of the army. The military's relation to economic development, though oblique, explains much about political instability.

<sup>12/</sup> The President, of course, cannot be aware of everything, thus many acts occur which he would not have approved.

## B. Economic, Political and Social Developments

We restrict our discussion of these topics to relevance about national development.

### 1. The First Five Year Plan

Tanzania at the time of independence in December, 1961 was a classic example of an open, dualistic economy at a very low level of development. The modern sector consisted of urban commercial activities, limited manufacturing, commercial farms and plantations, and African cash crop producers who were almost completely dependent upon the outside world to provide a market for primary exports and a source of manufactured imports. Linkages with the traditional sector were sporadic being limited mainly to the buying of supplies and selling of cash export crops. Manufacturing accounted for only 3 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Tanzania's initial development strategy, as expressed in the First Five Year Plan (FFYP) for the period July 1964 to June 1969, was based on what was called the "transformation" approach to agricultural development and reliance on private investment to develop local industry. The "transformation" approach drew on Israeli experience and involved an attempt to transform agriculture through the establishment of capital-intensive settlement schemes. It soon became evident that the schemes were extremely expensive and were not eliciting the desired self-help efforts on the part of settlers. By 1966 these schemes were largely abandoned. At the same time, it also became clear that neither foreign private investment nor foreign aid could be relied on to speed Tanzania's industrialization. These developments led in late 1966 and early 1967 to a series of government actions intended to dramatize Tanzania's commitment to its own version of "African Socialism".

In fact, for anyone living and working in Tanzania repeated references to African socialism indicates that development is guided more by political and social considerations than by hard economic analysis. The "Arusha Declaration" and its attendant concept of "Ujamaa" (family-hood), though containing economic overtones are essentially political and social conceptualizations.<sup>13/</sup>

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<sup>13/</sup> Arusha is a city in northeastern Tanzania.

## 2. The Arusha Declaration

The adaptation of the Declaration and its inclusive policies did not emerge overnight. Kindred ideas had appeared in President Nyerere's pre-independence writings and in the early 1960s. These ideas came to a head in Arusha in 1967, out of disappointment of the results of their First Five Year Development Plan (1964-1969) and as a means of demonstrating the sharpest possible break with Tanzania's colonial past. TANU convened to reappraise the entire political and economic situation and issued the new philosophy of nation building.

To emphasize the point that his brand of socialism was rooted in traditional African values, President Nyerere underscored three values common to Africa which he said were the heart of the philosophy. These were:

- a. Respect - The recognition of mutual involvement with one another. Each member of the family understood and accepted the place and rights of all other members. While these rights varied according to ability, character, age and sex, there was a minimum level below which no one could exist without disgrace to the whole family.
- b. Common Property - All basic goods were held in common, and shared by all members of the family unit. Thus all had the basic necessities of life, or at least no one could go hungry while another hoarded food. The level of one person within the extended family - or even within the tribe - could never get too far out of proportion to that of all others. There was not complete equality - some family members, and some families within the clan could own more than others. They acquired this addition through their own extra efforts but in time of need their surplus was available to all.
- c. Work Ethic - Everyone had an obligation to work. Different people did different work, but no one was exempt. Only by the acceptance of this principle were the other two possible.

It may be worthwhile to further highlight the role of TANU in the development process. First, having been the driving force in the independence movement, it became the single political investment for nation

building. It embodies a national movement as well as a political party and party and bureaucracy are intertwined and share power from village up to the national level. In fact, dual office holders frequently represent both government and party. Nonetheless, there is a system of contested elections within the one party system and competition is such that it is not unusual for ministers to be defeated. But after elections while there are often sharp debates in the Parliament they are on "timing and detail" not on basic policy.

From this one can discern that new nations like Tanzania face a very difficult problem in the complex business of guiding development. Before independence the National Government's role was largely that of peace keeper and tax collector. It stayed clear of daily life in the villages. But with independence and new ideas there is hope for cooperation and support, and in the push for development, force may well over-rule persuasion. The critical concern then is to keep the one party democracy from turning into a dictatorship.

Fortunately, Tanzania has escaped dictatorship while achieving a level of stability that is rare for Africa. Moreover, development planning has now been decentralized and there is participation and the hope of being heard from the villages up through the bigger organ of party and government ministries. But it is the party nonetheless that sets the broad policy for the country.

For example, the Arusha Declaration carries the sub-title "And TANU's Policy on Socialism and Self-Reliance". It is divided into five parts.<sup>14/</sup> Part I, called "The TANU Creed" lays out a number of fundamental guiding principles some of which are very similar to our own "Bill of Rights". In Part II, "The Policy on Socialism" is laid out. This statement possesses earmarks of doctrinaire socialism and indeed the country has never failed to acknowledge its preference for this ideology. Nonetheless, in dozens of later tracts and essays Nyerere makes a clear distinction between socialism based on Africa's ancient Ujamaa, i.e., tribal socialism rooted in the foundation of the extended family; and authoritarian socialism based on class struggle as prompted by European Marxists. Nyerere refers to the latter type as "European socialism".<sup>15/</sup>

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<sup>14/</sup> Parts IV and V are not germane to our discussion.

<sup>15/</sup> J. K. Nyerere, Op cit p. 11.

Equity Considerations: In any case, to the leaders of Tanzania the central task of economic development was to rule out exploitation of any sector of the population and to work consciously for social equality. It implies that the government's primary concern is as much with distributing the benefits of growth as with growth itself. To this end there is a very steep progressive income tax.<sup>16/</sup> In reverse, but for similar reasons, there is no sales tax on food and, in fact, government subsidizes prices of imported staple foods such as rice, maize and flour thus keeping the prices artificially low. The prevailing minimum wage is relatively high for Africa and the terms and conditions of work for servants and laborers are enlightened. According to the Ministry of Finance, government policies in this regard have reduced the gap in effective purchasing power between upper and lower public sector employees from a ratio of 10 to 1 down to a ratio of 5 to 1. Parallel to these the government is dedicated to providing services which it presumes will help the mass of its citizens. For example, rural health clinics rather than additional urban hospitals are now emphasized, and health care is free. Day care centers with government support are beginning to be seen and more discussion is being heard about nutrition. A well drilling project in rural areas is being launched in order to produce clean drinking water for villages. Elementary school fees, which heretofore were a burden on low income people, have been eliminated. While corruption and other means of exploiting the poor have by no means been totally removed, it is generally acknowledged that Tanzania has done more to rid itself of corruption than almost any other developing country in Africa.

Notwithstanding the emphasis on social equality, the President and presumably other government leaders recognize that increased productivity as a priority cannot be ignored. He simply contends that growth is not his sole preoccupation.

It is in Part III of the Arusha Declaration where the twin goals of economic development and distributive justice are addressed. Part III emphasizes:

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<sup>16/</sup> Income taxes start on wages and salaries slightly above the minimum, (\$48.00) per month, rising to a near 75 percent of earnings.

A Policy of Self-Reliance: As seen by Tanzanians, this policy should be guided both by economic and political considerations. It derives from President Nyerere's view that the relative weaknesses and poverty of African countries dictate that the cry for more money, more capital and more foreign exchange in the face of this poverty is as he calls it "stupid". As a corollary over-emphasis on manufacturing and urban development when over 90 percent of the people live in the rural areas, is equally stupid. Nyerere also cautions against indiscriminate requests for foreign aid since he looks at it as a threat to independence.<sup>17/</sup> In any case, the only sensible approach to development he says is through self-reliance and the Arusha Declaration states that conditions of development under a policy of self-reliance are: (a) hard work, and (b) intelligent use of available resources.

In keeping with its policy of self-reliance the government is working hard to mobilize both financial and human resources. Tax revenues account for over 22 percent of the monetary GDP and internal capital formation as a proportion of the monetary GDP reached 26 percent in 1970. The country was able to finance 65 percent of the development expenditures in the First Five Year Plan (1964-1969). In 1961-1962, the first year of independence, the government was able to spend only \$56 million equivalent on both recurrent and development expenditures. By 1973-1974 the figure had multiplied seven times.

In the manpower field self-reliance at the higher managerial and technical levels has been slower in coming.

In 1961 there were about 5,000 high level government and industry/commercial posts in Tanzania of which 90 percent were foreign held. By 1971 the doubling in real terms of the monetary economy and the shift of government aims from simple administration and law and order to complex development planning and direction had led to an increase in high level posts to 10,000. Training and education combined with an active "Tanzanianization" strategy had increased Tanzanian held high level posts from 500 to 5,000 or from 10 percent to 50 percent, of the total.

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<sup>17/</sup> One can only wonder whether the near psychosis that African countries display about neo-colonialism and imperialism is genuine fear, or mainly a ploy to distract from problems closer to home.

In the case of government service proper, the number of expatriates actually declined but in the parastatal (state-owned economic enterprises) sector it rose sharply. In both sectors, however, the expatriates in 1971 largely filled positions which had not existed in 1961 either because the functions had not existed, or, as in the case of secondary school teachers and doctors, the demand for services had expanded more rapidly than the growing supply of Tanzanians.

By 1981, it appears likely that the total number of high level manpower needed will double again to 20,000. On the basis of the present trend and medium-term manpower plans there will be 18,000 to 19,000 Tanzanians filling 90-95 percent of these posts. The remaining expatriates will still largely be in construction, engineering, technology and management positions most of which do not exist today, plus a limited number of doctors, university faculty, etc.

While the numbers are impressive, the quality of Tanzanian professionals is very uneven. Technical competencies are highly variable from ministry to ministry and among skill areas. Shortages seem especially serious in certain management positions and those dealing with financial control. There also is a great lack of experience and exposure to modern ways of working.

Notwithstanding the acceptance of expatriates from a number of diverse sources, Tanzania has managed to resist political pressures from foreign powers and remain free of big power entanglements.

Of course, the key to true self-reliance is the development of one's economy including its agriculture, a subject which will be treated in a separate section of this paper.

Concentration of Development Efforts in Rural Areas, i.e., Ujamaa: As stated above, the reason for development emphasis in rural areas derives from the fact that the vast majority of people in Tanzania live and work there, the economic units of production being the Ujamaa villages, plantations, and individual farms. The economic rationale for Ujamaa villages as stated

by Tanzanians is that group effort and larger holdings (i.e., a village in contrast to a single farm) will yield economies of scale in production, and savings in the cost of delivering economic and social services.

Ujamaa Villages: As discussed earlier the government's hope is to encourage all scattered farmers to become members of Ujamaa villages. To date there has been no employment of force as was said to be done in the Soviet Union and China. The government's method is persuasion, and after receiving people in villages the idea is to move them through several stages to ultimate Ujamaa. The first stage is resettlement into compact villages where common services can be provided and people can work easily together. Joint farming with shared income is to come only when the people are ready for it and when villages are deemed worthy of being registered as co-operative societies. This represents maturity.

As of January 1974 some 2,300,000 people (about 18 percent of the rural population) were living in Ujamaa villages at various stages of maturity. However, less than 10 percent of this number were in the final stage of Ujamaa as represented by registered co-operative societies. It is useful to ask how the program is working.

There are very few published studies and evaluations of Ujamaa. Those few assessments which have been made by government are not readily available to outsiders. Embassy/USAID contacts with Ujamaa villages have been decidedly limited. Our assessment of them relies mainly on scattered examples, sampling of Tanzania/foreign sources familiar with rural Tanzania, and what limited data we can find. Visitors to villages acknowledge apparent success in a few, but for the most part there seems to be a growing number of problems. Our views about Ujamaa probably are prejudiced further by the knowledge that agricultural schemes of this kind have not worked well elsewhere (though Israel and China may be exceptions). Thus doubt can be raised about Ujamaa villages in Tanzania.

One of our doubts is about the absence of a clear-cut incentive system in Ujamaa. While help to the rural poor stands high on Tanzania's scale, prices paid to its

farmers are nonetheless far below those paid to farmers in developed countries and the prices they receive for their commodities like maize, wheat and rice have in the past been considerably less than that paid in nearby Kenya. We get the clear impression that very high Tanzanian officials put much stock in what may be called "non-material incentives" - i.e., that people can be inspired to hard work by persuasion, praise, and example. For this reason the President and others visit villages and it is a common practice for the President to provide the example by performing farm work. And to avoid profit as an incentive they talk of "service incentives" - e.g. education, medical and housing services.

While we claim no clear insight for all the reasons, the consensus is that where Ujamaa has been implemented productivity decreases usually have resulted. These reductions range from moderate to severe depending on such factors as size of private plots, the ethnic group involved, and economic achievements of the people prior to Ujamaaziation. In addition to apparent decreases in production, there also are laments in the government press about resistance to Ujamaa. These criticisms sometimes contend that farmers prefer working their private plots rather than the communal village land, and from time to time a more remarkable line of criticism is printed such as that recently appearing in print with regard to livestock development under the National Agricultural Company (NACO):

"NACO reportedly has experienced problems from already compensated people who are not moving out of the ranches, rustling of animals, thieving of installed items, burning of grazed areas and general hatred of national projects and company staff, and lack of understanding and good neighbourliness."

Ujamaa may work best among the poorest of the poor farmers, people who have little to lose and much to gain. Established farmers - especially cash crop farmers - tend to resist the change to Ujamaa.

There are likewise particular ethnic groups who prefer to retain their established farming practices and ways of life

rather than shift to Ujamaa villages. The progressive Chagga tribe at the base of Mount Kilimanjaro has offered resistance. At the other extreme, nomadic Masai, for example, may retreat further into the bush in order to escape being confined to Ujamaa ranches. Incidentally, the Masai's resistance to formal education and their social pressure upon children to retain old customs, are other types of problems facing Tanzania's development. Since only about 2 percent of the rural population now live in mature Ujamaa villages, Tanzania literally has only begun this process, thus the challenge is still ahead.

To summarize briefly, while we have real doubt about Ujamaa as a viable concept of rural development and its ability to fulfill the hopes that the Tanzanian Government has placed on it, we acknowledge that the evidence for or against Ujamaa certainly is not complete and there is no definite reason to abandon it prematurely before further attempts at modification. When we look at sister African countries which have not adopted a social/economic approach as has Tanzania, we find that their indigenous farmers are no better off and from an equity viewpoint, may in fact be worse off than Tanzanian African farmers. In a free wheeling country like Nigeria for example, agriculture is still a drag on that nation's growth, and its farmers are still desperately poor. More emphatically, the Sahel disaster reflects an advanced deterioration of agriculture in these countries. Big private estates worked by tenants and landless laborers in Ethiopia are clearly related to the turbulence currently seen in that country and even in so-called progressive countries like the Ivory Coast and Kenya, which are sometimes pointed out as examples, African farmers and herdsmen clearly have shared to a very limited extent in the development process. While IBRD officers and few other researchers are attempting to come forward with promising clues to the advancement of agriculture in Africa, the safest conclusion at this juncture is that no clear-cut solution to African agricultural problems has been found and that we are still groping for a reliable handle to uplift Africa's rural poor.

It is difficult for us to predict the economic and social systems that will finally emerge in Tanzania or what

compromises can be reached if resistance to Ujamaa stiffens. It should be kept in mind that while Tanzania represents a diverse society its principles about development and its pride as a nation are nonetheless very firm. We note that Tanzanians as high as the President are reasonably pragmatic and actively seek improvements. We have little justification at this point other than to try and understand the government's program and to help guide it wherever we can.

### 3. The Second Five Year Plan Period (SFYP)

The SFYP was nullified to an extent by the Arusha Declaration and most of the government's energies were absorbed by the launching of the Tanzania-Zambia pipeline, railway and road projects and in adjustments required by other actions and programs. The Declaration's practical implications were first spelled out in detail in the Second Five Year Plan (SFYP) issued in May, 1969 (for the period July, 1969 to June, 1974, later extended to June, 1975).

Characteristically, the SFYP stressed progress toward meeting basic social needs (healthy diet, adequate clothing, and shelter, access to basic health and educational facilities) and continued structural change with the goal of creating a high investment high growth economy in which, on the one hand, rural mobilization and social change laid the foundation for continuing agricultural expansion, while on the other efficient investment institutions were to have been developed to provide a local bias for industrial growth.<sup>18/</sup> Quantitative targets were accorded a distinctly secondary role.

As expected, the SFYP assigned highest priority to rural development, primarily using the vehicle of Ujamaa villages, and reiterated that ujamaazation would permit peasants:

"to farm ... with modern techniques of production, and share the proceeds according to the work contributed. People who are farming together can obtain the economic advantages of large-scale farming, in the better utilization of machinery, purchase

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<sup>18/</sup> GURT, Tanzania Second Five Year Plan for Economic and Social Development (1st July, 1969-30th June, 1974) Dar es Salaam, 1969. Volume I, General Analysis, p. 2.

of supplies, marketing of crops. It becomes easier to supply technical advice through agricultural extension officers who can teach a group more easily in one place, rather than travelling from one shamba to another. It is also easier to provide social facilities like water supplies, medical and educational services, to farmers who live in groups, rather than in scattered holdings."<sup>19/</sup>

With respect to implementation strategy the SFYP opts for a "frontal or broad-based approach as opposed to a "selective approach, in order to "mobilize the widest possible participation in socialist activity throughout the rural society."<sup>20/</sup> The task of ujamaazation in the rural areas was not entrusted to any specific agency, but was to enlist the special cooperation of TANU, all levels of local government, and the relevant central government ministries.

The SFYP did not attempt to set forth an industrialization strategy, but noted that a detailed strategy would be developed prior to preparation of the Third Five Year Plan. In education, the SFYP took over the basic FFYP goal, as well as the policies of universal primary education as soon as financially feasible (i.e., by about 1990), basing post-primary education (secondary, technical, university) or manpower requirements for development. It went beyond the FFYP, however, in emphasizing the expansion of the number of primary students receiving the full seven years of primary education, the revision of primary school curricula to make primary education more relevant to rural life, and the strengthening of sciences and mathematics teaching at all levels. With respect to health, the SFYP placed increased emphasis on preventive medicine and on the expansion of rural health services through increasing the number of health centers (serving roughly 50,000 people each) from 50 to 130 (out of 240 required), with full coverage of the rural population to be achieved by the mid-1980s. Another notable feature of the SFYP is the designation of nine towns other than Dar es Salaam as "poles of development" and the establishment of

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<sup>19/</sup> SFYP, Volume I, p. 26.

<sup>20/</sup> *ibid.*, p. 27.

a ceiling for expenditures on urban services.

Economic Indicators: In terms of quantitative targets, the SFYP set a GDP target growth rate of 6.5 percent per annum (as compared with an overall growth rate of under 5 percent per annum during the FFYP), a gross investment rate of 25 percent of GDP, growth of monetary sector agricultural production of 7.2 percent per annum and growth of industrial output of 13 percent per annum. Based on these growth rates, subsistence production was to decline to 22.4 percent of total GDP by 1973-1974 (as compared with 26.4 percent in 1968-1969), agricultural output was to decline from 50.4 percent of GDP to 47.2 percent and manufacturing to increase from 6.2 to 8.4 percent. The growth of wage employment was projected at 7 percent per annum.

Measured against these targets, the Tanzanian economy's performance during the SFYP period thus far has been only fair. While gross investment now exceeds 25 percent of GDP, the average overall growth rate has declined slightly to about 4.4 percent per annum, implying that the efficiency of investment is decreasing (i.e., the incremental capital - output ratio is increasing). Per capita GDP is increasing at only about 1.7 percent per annum, per capita GDP as of mid-1974 is estimated at about \$100. Both monetary agricultural output and manufacturing output have grown at only half the SFYP target growth rates. This can be partially blamed on drought conditions in the case of agricultural output, but obviously policy and organizational factors have played a part as well. The stagnation in agricultural growth has put increasing pressure on the balance of payments. The widening trade and current account deficits were more than offset by higher prices for Tanzania's exports and high foreign aid inflows until recently. Tanzania's foreign exchange reserves peaked at about \$250 million (roughly 10 months' import coverage) in August, 1973 but have been declining since and are now down to less than \$100 million (July, 1974).<sup>21/</sup>

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<sup>21/</sup> For a recent discussion of Tanzania's economy, see IMF, Recent Economic Developments, June, 1974 (SM/74/146).

Institutional Developments: Perhaps at least part of the explanation for the relatively poor growth performance during the SFYP period lies in the continued rapid institutional change which is characteristic of Tanzania. There was further nationalization (wholesale trade in 1970, rental properties in 1971, coffee estates in 1973), major reorganizations of parastatal bodies (particularly the break-up in 1973 of the State Trading Corporation into six product-line entities and 18 regional entities) and further developments in TANU organization leading toward greater mass participation in decision-making.

Potentially the most far-reaching change, however, was the government decentralization of July, 1972, which was based on recommendations prepared by McKinsey and Co., the U.S. management consultant to the Prime Minister's Office, and is designed to make government more responsive to the needs of rural local development and generally more efficient. Under the decentralization, each of the 20 Regions continues to be headed by a Regional Commissioner who is the chief political officer in the Region and has Ministerial rank. The head of the civil service is the Regional Development Director, who has rank equal to that of a Principal Secretary. Likewise, the chief political officer in each of the 64 districts is the District Commissioner, and the head of the civil service is the District Development Director. All civil servants working in the Region and District Administrations are directly responsible to the Regional and District authorities, rather than central government authorities as before. Ultimately the Regional and District governments are to be responsible for the spending of 40 percent of total recurrent expenditures and 10 percent of capital expenditures. (The Regions and Districts will be responsible for 26 percent of recurrent expenditures in 1974-1975.<sup>22/</sup>)

As noted above, the SFYP gives primacy to social and economic equality. It is clear that income and

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<sup>22/</sup> For a brief discussion of the decentralization see IBRD "Recent Economic Developments in Tanzania", December 4, 1972 (30-TA).

wealth is less skewed than formerly among the 400,000 employed workers, who account for 6 percent of the working age population. Wages and salaries at the lower end of the scale have outpaced higher salaries and generally have kept up with price rises and productivity increases. It is less clear whether the rural/urban income gap has narrowed. Those producing cash crops whose world prices have been rising recently should have improved their relative positions, but pricing policies and the inefficiency of the marketing system hold gains below what they might otherwise be. For the rural population in general there probably has been some increase in welfare through improved access to health services and water and the elimination of primary school fees.<sup>23/</sup>

Progress with respect to economic integration has been disappointing. The East African Community has moved from one crisis to another in recent years, due largely to Uganda's behavior under General Amin and the increasing ideological divergencies between the three member states.

At the present time it appears possible that railways, the oldest of the common services may have trouble surviving as an East African entity. The applications of other states to join the Community seem to be muted for the moment. The decline of the EAC is particularly tragic for Tanzania, which as the least developed of the member states, could have had the most to gain.

Employment Factors: It is difficult to discuss the implications of employment objectives since nowhere have we been able to find figures on unemployment. Our inquiries on unemployment have brought bland replies to the effect that nobody in Tanzania need be unemployed since there is plenty of land to farm.

We do know that from a population of over 14 million, 405,000 receive wages and salaries and that wage employment has an annual compound growth rate of 3.6 percent. More than a fourth of these people were employed in estate agriculture.

Of course the great bulk (over 90 percent) of the population and the attendant labor force in rural Tanzania are engaged

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<sup>23/</sup> Progress in the rural areas, including Ujamaazation, is discussed in greater detail in Section II . below.

in some form of farming. Looking at this a priori the usual advice to USAIDs in countries like Tanzania is to calculate the employment effect in every project design and to substitute plentiful and cheap labor for scarce and costly capital. We completely accept this as good and timely advice but in accepting it we must bear in mind that labor in African agriculture is not a perfect substitute for capital (even imported capital) and the optimum rate of substitution varies with the job to be done. The general admonishment "not to buy tractors" but instead to use labor is not very helpful for anyone who has observed African farming.

In-house studies by IBRD for example, has shown that while it is technically possible to use raw, unskilled labor over a considerable range of job possibilities, including such farm work as irrigation and water impoundment (as in our Masai project) it simply is not competitive with machines at any feasible wage rate above zero. Looking further at crop farming in Africa the nature of African soils are such that during the dry season they become brick-hard and unmanageable with the crude hand tools available to farmers. For this reason farmers have no choice but to wait until the first rains come. The soil then softens and becomes more manageable. But the volume of vegetation is such that even an extended family working full tilt simply cannot prepare and plant more than a few acres of land before native weeds fed by the rains take over. In fact labor shortages occur annually at peak seasons. The result is that small low income farmers are doomed to remain small and poor since without improved capital their farms will never be large enough to yield a tolerable income. Some higher level of capitalization is required.

Thus the relevant point of advice is not to increase rural employment by indiscriminate substitution of labor for capital (including tractors), but rather to determine what is the optimum combinations of new and imported capital to African farm labor, what cropping patterns and combinations of farm enterprises will maximize returns to both labor and capital, and what productive alternative uses can be made of labor displaced by necessary machines.

Our fear is that the employment issue in African agriculture has not received the type of intensive farm management type research that it deserves; that current advice about expanding on-farm employment in a country like Tanzania (where 90 percent of the people already are on farms) is over gratuitous for any reasonable long-range policy. Labor intensification simply is not applicable to the jobs of planting and harvesting crops. Machines are required if development is to occur.

## C. Development Prospects

### General

The development prospects for Tanzania are modest at best. While there is drilling in the nearby Indian Ocean no oil bonanza is on the horizon, nor to our knowledge is there copper or other large mineral resources to be tapped. There is some iron and coal in unknown quantities, a small diamond mining operation and a few lesser minerals.<sup>24/</sup> As we see it the three prime sources of potential economic growth are tourism, transit trade, and, of course, agriculture. Manufacturing will be slower.

Tourism, faced with increasing travel costs from Europe, will hardly register major growth. Tourist earnings in 1970 were a modest \$8.6 million. Growth from transit trade is predicated on the continuing flow of trade from and to Zambia, Rwanda, Burundi and to a lesser extent, Zaire. Should Mozambique become independent, that route to the sea may be more feasible than the route through Dar es Salaam. Agriculture will, of course, remain the basis of the economy and the number one earner of foreign exchange. For this reason development potential must center on it.

#### 1. The Third Five Year Plan Period - Priorities and Constraints

The Third Five Year Plan (TFYP) was to cover the period July, 1974 to June, 1979, but its introduction has been delayed by one year to permit each of the 20 Regions and their constituent Districts to submit unit plans which later will be assimilated by the Prime Minister's Office. The regional plans will be aggregated and coordinated to form the first of Tanzania's Five Year Plans to be developed "from the bottom up".

Although the TFYP is not scheduled for publication until March or April, 1975, the probable priorities can be guessed from the government's continued commitment to the principles of the Arusha Declaration, decentralization, sectoral policies already announced, and the exigencies of Tanzania's prospective balance of payments situation.

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<sup>24/</sup> Recent newspaper reports state that China is to advance an \$75 million interest free loan to explore for minerals along the entire right-of-way of the recently built railroad.

The TFYP will be based on a statement of development policies and priorities covering the next 20 years. This will probably reiterate the government's targets of universal primary education by 1990, rural water development putting the entire rural population within easy reach of adequate and good water by 1990, universal access to rural health facilities by the mid-1980's, and the completion of the basic trunk road system by the early 1990's. It will probably include targets for rural electrification, nutrition and population growth, as well as a detailed industrialization strategy. Relative to the SFYP, the TFYP will clearly give greater emphasis to regional development, although the 9-towns strategy will likely be modified toward a more comprehensive coverage of the 20 Regions, and of course, Dodoma and its Region will receive particular attention due to the government's decision to move the capital there from Dar es Salaam over a 10-year period. The effort to foster the development of Ujamaa villages will probably be intensified, although some changes in approach may become necessary to deal with the more difficult problems of inducing prosperous cash crop producers to participate in Ujamaazation, and there will be structural changes of the ujamaa concept itself. The completion of the TanZam communications links may permit a reduction in the percentage of Tanzania's resources devoted to infrastructure development, although the inadequacy of the transport network, the need for rural infrastructure development and the increased urgency of developing mineral resources and non-oil sources of power will generate continued heavy demands on the budget for expenditures on infrastructure. These pressures will have to be balanced against the demand for resources needed to support increases in production of food and export crops as well as increased production of manufacturing and semi-manufacturing for both import - substitution and export. These latter considerations will also affect the relative emphasis to be accorded to social or equity goals as opposed to output goals during the TFYP period.

However these issues are resolved, Tanzania will face a series of obvious constraints in accelerating GDP growth and simultaneously moving toward the development of more adequate infrastructure and toward more adequate fulfillment of the country's social goals. In the short run, the chief constraint will be the balance of payments, although the external resources constraint is likely to be a serious one in the longer run as well. Among the longer-run constraints, the most critical in addition to the external resources constraint are likely to be manpower, institutions, and possibly ideology, which could show itself through inflexible adherence to questionable economic policies.

The SFYP assumed that external resources would be an increasingly constraining factor as the plan period progressed, and in fact the current account was increasing throughout the early 1970s, although it was offset by fairly large aid inflows and dampened by rapid increases in the prices of Tanzania's exports. The widening of the external resource gap was however vastly accelerated by galloping oil prices after October 1973 and the failure of the 1973 long rains followed the failure of the 1973 short rains and the delay in the 1974 long rains. The result of increased oil prices and the drought will be increased 1974 imports on the order of \$180-200 million, made up of about \$50-60 million in increased oil costs and \$130-140 million for cereal imports. This represents an increase of 40 percent over Tanzania's 1973 imports of about \$500 million.

The overall balance of payments outcome for 1974 of course depends on the Tanzania's export performance, other imports, and other current and capital account items. The IMF for example, had earlier projected a 1974 balance of payments deficit in the \$110 million range (as compared with a \$30 million surplus in 1973), but this assumed increased oil and cereals imports of only \$85-90 million, along with lower net capital inflows and a slight deterioration in the current account balance. <sup>24/</sup> Based on the higher current projections of cereals requirements due to the delay in the 1974 long rains and rising fertilizer prices, the balance of payments deficit for 1974 is more likely to be on the order of \$200 million or greater. Since consumer goods imports have declined from over 50 percent of total imports in the early 1960s to less than 30 percent at present, imports cannot be reduced far without affecting development programs and production. Moreover, exports of cash crops have been affected by the drought and 1974 export prices may be lower than anticipated due to recession in the industrial countries (most primary product prices had started falling from their peaks by May or June 1974). Tourism earnings will also be affected by recession in the industrial countries.

The availability of external resources is likely to remain a serious constraint throughout the TFYP period, particularly if oil and fertilizer prices remain at or near their present levels. The less

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<sup>24/</sup> See IMF Op. cit. p. 55

favorable prospects for primary products combined with continued worldwide inflation will likely lead to a deterioration in Tanzania's international terms of trade, as contrasted with the general stability in the terms of trade since 1970. Although Tanzania has made some progress since independence in diversifying exports, the three major primary products (coffee, cotton sisal) still accounted for 40 percent of Tanzania's 1973 exports of about \$360 million (including Zanzibar), and manufacturing for less than 10 percent. Consequently Tanzania's balance of payments will remain very sensitive to price changes for a limited number of primary products. Moreover, receipts from transit traffic may not rise as rapidly as earlier anticipated if independence in Mozambique or Angola leads to relatively heavier Zambian reliance on transport routes other than the TanZam road and railway.

Another constraint on Tanzanian development during the TFYP period will be the availability of qualified manpower to which we have already referred.

It will be useful nonetheless, to make special reference to technical agricultural manpower as a constraint. One could expect, in fact should expect, that the returns from technically trained agricultural manpower would be unusually high. This is not necessarily the case. Somewhere during the years of colonial rule, getting an education became almost equated psychologically with getting a job in the money economy, and the higher the formal education that one was able to attain (even agricultural education) the further it removed him from physical labor such as farm work. The most highly educated still tend to cluster at universities, in professions such as medicine and law and in the higher reaches of government. Agricultural manpower trained at middle level are found in the Ministry of Agriculture and as "junior staff" in parastatals, service industries and private firms while the least educated--the so-called school leavers and others--attach to the lower rungs of the money economy. Some of them fall off the ladder into unemployment, but returning to the farm is avoided as a last ditch and painful action.<sup>25/</sup>

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<sup>25/</sup> For an excellent treatment of the school leaver problem and its effects on employment see: N. Arthur Lewis, Reflections on Nigeria's Economic Growth Development Centre, OECD, Paris, 1967 pp. 41-47.

The upshot is that while those interested in agricultural development are worrying about technical manpower shortages and trying to fill these gaps, new problems of attitude and honorific ideas about job prestige arise. Because of these constraints, agricultural productivity suffers not only because of the shortage of skilled agricultural manpower but also because the Tanzanians who are trained do not apply their knowledge to production. Most of them resort to "administrative work" in the agricultural ministry. It seems to us that the need is becoming more urgent to restructure wages and salaries in line with development demands and to upgrade the technical abilities of the peasants who farm while down-grading the job sights of those who normally receive technical agricultural training. For while there are a growing number of Tanzanians trained in agriculture, the ability of those people for raising output and income is by no means demonstrated.

Institutions are likewise a major longer-run constraint affecting the achievement of Tanzania's social and economic goals. While there is no irrefutable evidence that poor growth performance is significantly correlated with the rapid institutional changes which have been taking place, there is reason to believe that the two may be related. Fortunately, most of the major institutional changes - nationalization, creation of parastatals, decentralization, establishment of a broader role for TANU and its members, have already happened, and the TFYP period is likely to be a period of consolidation and gradual strengthening of institutions. A particularly critical problem, discussed further in Section II below, is the strengthening of institutions at levels below the Region and District, i.e., at the Wards and Villages. This will obviously have a significant impact on the extent to which the government is able to carry out its output and equity - oriented programs in the rural areas.

What about the quality of Tanzania's agricultural land as a development constraint? Again, one has to be very careful in the absence of confirming research data, but in our opinion land is not as good as it may appear to be at first sight. First, it is estimated that only about 20 percent of the available farm land is arable, i.e., could be made immediately suitable for crops. Vast acreages are infested by tsetse flies and in any case would be very expensive to clear and prepare for crop production.<sup>26/</sup> Other vast areas of land receive too

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<sup>26/</sup> Less clearing is needed for opening new cattle ranches, but even here large tractors with drag-lines and follow-up spraying for tsetse flies must assist clearing by hand.

little or too erratic rainfall for crop production and while other land may appear to have natural fertility as judged by natural vegetation, upon removal of "native bush" it is found to have very thin top soil and tilth such that a year or two of arable cropping will "burn it out". On the other hand maintaining fertility through commercial fertilizers on these kinds of soils would be extra-ordinarily high cost.

While we agree with the generally expressed viewpoint that Tanzania could easily double or triple its agricultural output at reasonable costs, the fact remains that most of its fertile land is confined to a few major valleys and other specific areas of the country. It is not abundant everywhere. Thus the location for producing particular enterprises (crops vs. livestock for example) becomes very important if costs are to be controlled.

A final constraint is Tanzanian ideology itself. To the extent that output goals are not accorded sufficiently high priority relative to social and other goals, achievement of all the government's development aims could suffer. This is especially true during the present crisis in food grain production, since continued poor performance in food grain production could have consequences which would be drastic and immediate.<sup>27/</sup> Acceleration of output and particularly output growth is also important in the longer run, since continued slow growth will delay the development of infrastructure and social services as well as lengthen the period of time required for any given increase in per capita GDP. That Tanzanian ideology can be a potential constraint is especially obvious in the case of Ujamaa villages, but the principle applies in other areas as well. Concerns such as these may of course be exaggerated, since President Nyerere has always maintained a relatively open government and a generally non-doctrinaire approach to the evolution of Tanzania's unique brand of socialism, as well as an ability to focus on the ultimate human goals of ideology rather than itself.

## 2. Assistance Requirements, and Other Donor Assistance

Tanzania will require massive balance of payments support in the short-run and continued substantial capital and technical assistance in the longer-run. Although there is no comprehensive assessment available of the balance of payments assistance required in 1974 and 1975, it is clear that Tanzania's reserves cannot be drawn down much further (they are currently around \$100 million, or less than three months' imports), and that Tanzania will require assistance of the order of magnitude of \$150 million. Capital and technical assistance requirements for the TFYP period will become clearer with

<sup>27/</sup>Recent discussion between IBRD and Tanzanian officials indicate that a rather dramatic shift to output priorities are taking place.

the publication of the TFYP in early 1975. However, the IBRD reported to the last Consultative Group meeting for Tanzania (January, 1973) that the country would require about \$400 million over the subsequent five years on a disbursement basis, or \$550 million on a commitment basis. Allowing for price increases, Tanzania will probably need capital inflows of over \$500 million over the TFYP period, or an average of over \$100 million per year. Based on manpower projections discussed above, the outside high-level manpower needed for Tanzania's development should decline from 5000 at present to about 1000-2000 by 1980, and the number of technical assistance personnel needed (currently 1500) may decline. In any case, technical assistance requirements will become more specialized.

Tanzania's major aid donors at present are the World Bank Group, UNDP, the Scandinavian countries, China, the U.S., the U.K., West Germany, Canada and the Netherlands. While assistance is provided across the board, there is a discernible shift in favor of agriculture. The prospects appear good that the principal donors will continue their capital and technical assistance at present or increasing levels, and will generally be able to meet Tanzania's requirements for technical assistance and long-term capital assistance. There is no indication at present, however, that Tanzania will be able to attract adequate balance of payments assistance for the 1974/75 period. There are several possibilities of course including an IMF Standby Arrangement, a program loan from the World Bank Group, assistance from a special oil fund in the IMF or elsewhere, some sort of relief from oil producing countries, and program-type assistance from bilateral donors. The size and composition of any new assistance must await coming events.

D. THE RATIONALE FOR U. S. ASSISTANCE

1. RATIONALE:

As mentioned earlier, Tanzania has little to offer in the way of scarce strategic resources such as minerals, nor is she critical to our defense requirements. The rationale for U.S. assistance, therefore, must rest on other grounds.

One case for our closer attention to Tanzania, though not particularly strong, could be offered in view of unfolding political considerations in Southern Africa, and we shall touch on this directly. However, in our opinion, the soundest ground for U.S. assistance is the undisputed degree of poverty in the country and the consequent need for development. Just as important is the congruence of Tanzania's and AID's development priorities and the similarity of viewpoint concerning the people who most greatly need to be helped.

To pursue these points, it seems to us that Tanzania (also Zambia) in East Africa and Zaire in West Africa are key countries in the processes now unfolding in Southern Africa, particularly in the Portuguese Colonies of Mozambique and Angola. It is no secret, for example, that Tanzania is the refuge and headquarters of "Freedom Fighters" (especially Frelimo) and President Nyerere probably influences the leaders of these groups. Moreover, Dar es Salaam is looked upon as a sort of intellectual capitol of "progressive" Africans and others of African descent. And, President Nyerere assumes the role of an intellectual godfather in this regard. From another political view, the present key to Chinese receptivity in Africa lies to a great extent with Nyerere and Tanzanian leadership. Thus any importance that this may have for U.S. policy should be considered. As we say, these political points are not a strong justification for U.S. assistance, but they may imply some benefit in "keeping our hand in" by continuing our modest input of U.S. assistance.

On the other hand, Tanzania's position of need is beyond dispute. Its per capita income is about the equivalent of \$100 U.S. per annum. It is among the world's 25 poorest countries as measured by the U.N. In fact, by almost any measure of poverty, Tanzania would qualify for assistance on humanitarian grounds.

Qualification on the basis of need becomes a more tangible rationale for our assistance when we note the congruency of Tanzania's and AID's priorities and our agreement on target groups. Further treatment of this statement requires a brief review of U.S. stated objectives in the foreign assistance field.

The current Foreign Assistance Act (FAA) clearly emphasizes rural development and food production, nutrition, population and health, education and human resources development. As in the past, it emphasizes the importance of self-reliance by aid receiving countries. The target group and the prime recipients of aid benefits are to be the rural poor and equity and employment considerations are priorities. Of course, these emphases are echoed in all AID/W program guidance to the field. In a similar vein, Secretary Kissinger's address to the U.N. General Assembly on April 15, 1974 reinforced the content of the FAA and committed the U.S. to rebuilding U.S. food reserves and sharing them with needy countries and to help LDCs<sup>1/</sup> raise agricultural production as a matter of great urgency.<sup>2/</sup>

As we have noted in our review of the Arusha Declaration and in subsequent acts by the Tanzanian Government, there is every indication that Tanzania, perhaps more than any other country in Africa,<sup>2/</sup> is sincerely interested in uplifting the mass of her people.<sup>2/</sup> There have been repeated statements, supported to a degree by actual resource allocation, reflecting a priority on rural improvement, and employing reasonably democratic methods in effecting compliance at this stage of economic development. In addition to attempts at direct relief of poverty, there is a high sensitivity to corruption and the need to eliminate it. While there are ideological, attitudinal and outlook differences between the Tanzanians and ourselves, there is at the same time significant overlapping in our current

<sup>1/</sup>HENRY KISSINGER, The Challenge of Interdependence, A Speech before the U.N. General Assembly, April 15, 1974.

<sup>2/</sup>Some indication to this is seen through casual observations on the streets. Food is relatively cheap and very seldom are people (including children) without shoes. At the other end of the scale, austerity is noted among the highest Government officials.

priorities and theirs.

We are also of the opinion that our assistance is generally appreciated. It is true that the U.S. gets lumped with the "bad old Western Imperialists" in the Government-controlled press and some of the newspaper accounts can be infuriating, but there are at the same time compensating acts. For example, in the functional Ministries--Agriculture, Health and Treasury--high appreciation for U.S. assistance comes across very clearly. We have ready access (including Ministers) to Government officials at almost any time. The TanGov meets its project commitments to us both financially and in manpower. We are treated with courtesy and respect by up-country Party and Government officials, many of whom were educated in the U.S. In other words, the U.S. comes off considerably better in person than in print.

We are satisfied, therefore, that Tanzania merits assistance; that AID can make a significant contribution to Tanzania's Development, and that we should get on with the job.

## 2. THE AID APPROACH

To review for a moment, we have implied all along in this paper that at the point of independence in the early 1960s, the backwardness of African countries was unique. So widespread was poverty and so all involved were development needs that it was difficult to decide where to begin. The outstanding assets were certain types of infrastructure, production of basic foods plus a few cash export crops, and/or minerals, and market links with the metropolises. In many regards, development literally had to begin from scratch.

For most of Africa, including Tanzania, U.S. AID strategy in the 1960s and for the most part until the present has been a "foundation laying or stage setting strategy." In other words, we found out in Agriculture that it was useless to talk about extension when in fact we had nothing useful to extend nor competent host country personnel with whom to work. Our primary attention, therefore, turned to filling the manpower and institutional gaps. Both abroad and locally, we have trained hundreds of Africans in a wide variety of development skills. We have helped to man and up-grade institutions such as research stations, cooperatives, training centers, Agricultural Colleges, educational and health facilities and host government bodies.

Such a foundation strategy describes much of our assistance in Tanzania to date. Our particular approach is discussed in the following sections on the USAID areas of concentration.

## II. USAID Areas of Concentration

### A. Introduction

The current and proposed USAID program falls into two sectors: Food/Nutrition and Health/Population. Within these sectors the areas of concentration are Food Crops, Livestock, and Rural Maternal/Child Health. Particularly critical problems within each subsector have been identified for USAID attention. Our approach, how it fits into TanGov requirements and priorities, and how it relates to the work of other donors is discussed in the separate sections below.

The concentration on these sub-sectors flows naturally from our Development Overview.

Agriculture production is the foundation of the economy. The current food grain shortages are causing a serious drain on foreign exchange reserves which in turn is slowing down development efforts as well as providing a potential threat to political/social stability. Livestock development (Tanzania has the continent's second largest herd) is both an opportunity and a necessity. For ecological reasons large areas are suited only for livestock production. Overgrazing is just beginning to cause the type of problem so vividly seen in the Sahel and Ethiopia, which has the continent's largest herd. With tsetse eradication and the opening of virgin lands the ecology problem will multiply. But livestock products are also a major source of protein. Tanzanians are meat eaters, and the export potential is still largely untapped. In other words the cattle are already here, the question is whether they will be a major asset or an ill afforded liability.

We look upon our MCH project as an important part of Tanzania's drive to promote equity, particularly in rural areas. Health services are sought after, and are a form of income redistribution when State subsidized. Much current population planning thinking tells us that MCH programs can be an important step in the acceptance of the small family norm. Further AID assistance in the health field--integrated health delivery systems with a minimum input package--is dependent upon what we learn from our MCH project, now in its earliest stages.

Thus our assistance efforts are in two of AID's three priority sectors. We do not plan to move into general education in the foreseeable future for several reasons.

First, we have yet to be convinced that AID has much that is new and different to offer. Second, other donors are involved in the conventional approaches, and Tanzania has a wide ranging adult literacy program. However it should be noted that both formal and non-formal education are integral parts of our other sector programs.

Our program has, of necessity, concentrated upon the building of an infrastructure critical to the future well-being of the country regardless of the social system that evolves. Thus our health activities are in the training of paramedical manpower and in upgrading rural health centers. Our agriculture program has focused on improving research capacity, on foundation seed production, technical manpower improvement, credit, livestock development, and a national marketing capacity.

But we recognize that our agriculture endeavors cannot be successful until they reach the village, and that to insure that success, we should have programs directly at the village level. Thus our general strategy for the immediate future can be described as "transitional", i.e., moving from the building of development infrastructure and a solid manpower base to more participation in actual production and the attack on poverty. We hope in about five years time to have shifted more nearly to a "production" strategy for low income farmers, using key projects like agriculture research as support activities. Such a transition is very difficult to implement given the rural situation discussed earlier in the DAP. Nevertheless we are proposing a village related project for FY 1976 designed to begin using the foundation that has been built up with AID and other donor support in an attempt to train practicing farmers and increase food production. Any future loans will also be in the agriculture sector, with the funds going to help break particular bottlenecks and to attack poverty head on. But integrated development grants are more suitable for Tanzania than loans. IBRD/IDA/IMF and the UNDP have separately urged that in view of the country's limited debt service capacity it is desirable for as much new aid as possible to be on concessionary terms and that donors should

also absorb local costs associated with projects to the fullest extent possible. Sweden has recently switched its program to 100% grant.

Thus we will press for grants, seeking loans only if grant funds are unavailable.

B. Agriculture <sup>1/</sup>

1. Importance and Trends

The economic, political, and social factors affecting the agriculture sector have been discussed in the Development Overview. In brief they are the TanGov emphasis upon rural development, attention to the lower income groups, mass public participation through one-party democracy (TANU), and above all, Ujamaa. Implementation of the country's development philosophy is still evolving. Whether Ujamaa will be pushed to the point where it slows down output, or whether a pragmatic compromise will be reached cannot be foretold.

But the predominant role which the agricultural sector, including livestock, plays and will continue to play for the foreseeable future in the Tanzanian economy is beyond dispute. Some 90 percent of the population is engaged in the agricultural sector. Between 40 percent of the nation's GDP is derived from agriculture--down from 50 percent in 1968 but still the largest sector, the subsistence farmer accounting for about one-half. Agricultural exports, primarily coffee, cotton, sisal, cashews, tea and tobacco, amount to over 60 percent of total exports (1973).

What the above statistics do not indicate is the quality of the agriculturally useful natural resources with which Tanzania is endowed. Less than 10 percent of the land is under cultivation and only 20 percent is classified as suitable for crop production. At least 60 percent of the

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<sup>1/</sup> In Swahili, Agriculture is "Kilimo". We use this term interchangeably with Ministry of Agriculture.

land could be used for livestock pastures but tsetse fly infestations reduce the areas significantly. However, Tanzania has about 9.5 million cattle and an equal number of sheep and goats. These numbers could be expanded but the potential that does exist has not been matched by the sector's performance in recent years. The rate of growth in the agricultural sector (in constant prices) was about 3.6 1/ percent during 1968-72 compared to an economy wide rate of 4.3 1/ percent and well under the Second Five Year Plan target of 7.2 percent.

In the food crops sub-sector the evidence is that since the mid-sixties production has not kept pace with population growth, worsening the already inadequate average diet. The highly visible food problem in 1973-74 requiring substantial food imports to relieve the drought situation is the most dramatic manifestation of an inadequate production position made worse by poor weather but not completely due to the weather.

The value of export crops has continued to grow with coffee the most important export followed by cotton (1973). The decline in sisal exports has slowed as prices have again risen. Nevertheless, the growth in export value of agricultural crops is as much a reflection of higher prices than larger quantities.

There is, in reality, a dual agricultural sector wherein export crops are produced under one set of conditions while food crops are produced under a different set of production conditions. And, as has historically been the case in agriculture, particularly in the ex-colonial countries or where foreign exchange earnings are a priority requirement, food crops had been relegated to a secondary position within the dual agricultural sector. This has been recognized by the Tanzanian Government and policies have been established and actions taken to refocus attention and hopefully resources on food crops.

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1/ International Monetary Fund Report - Tanzania - Recent Economic Development, June 25, 1974.

Food crop development mainly involves small farmers with the average cultivation per household ranging from one to eight acres. Under Ujamaa, of course, this could be drastically changed since more land and farm machinery probably will be available for cultivation as part of the cooperative farm.

## 2. Food Crops

The most important food crops are maize, sorghum, wheat, millet, cassava, rice, bananas, and pulses. The average Tanzanian consumer is heavily dependent on maize and other grains as sources of both calories and protein, although in some places cassava replaces maize as a main food source. In many areas up to 40 percent of calories are from maize and an additional 20 percent from other grains.

Although adequate data from nutrition surveys are not available, the general opinion seems to be that the basically cereal diet of the average person is of poor nutrition quality and needs improvement, particularly in the amount of protein intake. This is a matter of special concern for children of weaning age.

Yields of the major food grains are low. For Tanzania as a whole, maize yields are probably in the order of 10 to 11 quintals per hectare and sorghum and millet yields are probably around 7-8 quintals per hectare. Soybean yields based on very small production acreages may be in the neighborhood of 9 quintals per hectare. By comparison United States yields are: maize--45 quintals per hectare; sorghum--45 quintals per hectare; and soybeans--17 quintals per hectare. Preliminary research results indicate that maize yields could be increased to 2-3 times the present levels by the use of improved varieties and hybrids, fertilizer and improved agronomic practices.

The basic problems, then, in the area of food crops are:

- (a) increasing production to meet the needs of an expanding population,
- (b) improving the nutritional quality of the average Tanzanian diet,
- (c) while maintaining an acceptable equity in incomes.

### 3. Livestock

Livestock production has not risen as fast as domestic demand stimulated by abnormally low consumer prices. The result has been a decline in exports. Recently the TanGov has taken steps to raise production and this may reverse the trend. Most of the cattle population are in the traditional sector, and, although individually owned, generally are grazed on communal land. A recent study indicates that cattle ownership is relatively concentrated. It is estimated that approximately 250,000 rural farmers and herdsmen can be considered as the country's cattle producers. Of the 250,000 livestock producers probably one-half (125,000) are effective producers and one-half (125,000) marginal producers. This is based on the number of animals owned/produced rather than on quality or volume of production per animal unit.

Within the 125,000 effective producers about 10 percent (12,500) own about 50 percent (5,000,000 head) of the national herd, averaging 400 animals each. (This average includes the stock of the large government ranches, and is thus somewhat on the high side). Among the other 90 percent (112,500) of the effective producers herd size ranges from 20 to 150 animals. The 125,000 marginal producers own the remaining 500,000 head varying from one to 15 animals each.

The traditional herd in practice has a multipurpose use. It provides subsistence food in the form of milk, meat, and blood; plays a significant role in traditional social customs; may sometimes be used as a source of fertilizer and draft animals by cultivators; and serves as a self banking and insurance program. Thus, to a large degree, cattle reaching the market are in effect similar to shares of stock, often sold only because they are too old to risk holding any longer. The type of production system varies from Sukumaland where livestock is a minor source of income in a mixed cropping/livestock system, to Gogoland where livestock provides the greater portion of income mixed with some cropping, to Masailand where almost all income is from livestock with a very minimum of crop production.

There are also a dozen or so government owned ranches planned or in various stages of development. Together they will have a stock of only about 300,000 animals.

Ujamaa ranches are also planned, and as in crop production, would be made up of currently individual owners of cattle.

Since generally the number rather than the quality of cattle is the traditional symbol of wealth and marketing facilities are limited, overgrazing is widespread and unproductive stock are not vigorously culled.

With few exceptions the traditional cattle herd is made up of the indigenous Tanzanian short horn zebu. The location of the herd is broadly determined by the presence or absence of tsetse fly, which precludes extensive cattle keeping in the southeast and in large areas of the west.

Husbandry and management practices result in minimal quality, and value of beef production. The males require five to eight years to reach maturity and weigh only 500 to 700 pounds. The cows bear their first calf at five years of age, then calve every other year, producing a life-time average of only five offspring. The calves are weaned during the dry season when long distances must be traveled to and from water, and available forage is below basic body maintenance levels. During this period of stress the animals' resistance to disease is lowered and large losses are experienced. The calf mortality rate, up to one year of age, is extremely high, averaging 35%, but ranging up to 90% in bad years.

Livestock market accessibility varies considerably requiring up to five days shipping time by rail and up to two weeks by trekking. Also exports to European or American markets are limited to processed products due to the prevalence of livestock diseases. Fresh meat can be exported to other African and some Middle East countries.

Rinderpest and Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP) have been successfully controlled by a government vaccination program involving about one million cattle per

year. The last recorded cases occurred in 1964 and 1965. Tick-borne diseases, particularly East Coast Fever, cause serious losses in the traditional livestock herds where there is no routine dipping, but the government is taking steps to reduce them by constructing and operating dips free of charge for the traditional producer. At present, about 1,000 dips are in operation in Tanzania.

Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) is endemic. The TanGov operates a strict control program that requires vaccination and quarantine of cattle before they can be transferred to new regions and strict quarantine of infected herds. Presence of the disease, however, precludes the export of unprocessed meat products to many markets, particularly in Europe, and, although Tanzania is anxious to eradicate it, a comprehensive program is not economically justified at this time.

Tsetse fly, the vector responsible for trypanosomiasis of cattle and sleeping sickness in humans, infests more than 60% of Tanzania, but beef production is possible when effective control measures are applied.

As indicated the livestock industry is not achieving its potential. From a national herd totalling some 9.5 million head, total offtake (including commercial slaughter, home consumption and deaths), is about one million (estimate based on hide sales) with approximately one-third passing through official market channels. The value of beef offtake in 1971 was about \$50 million or approximately 11 percent of total agricultural production. Of agricultural exports, processed beef, live cattle, hides and skins amounted to approximately \$8.0 million or 4.5% of agricultural exports in 1971. For a nation where agriculture provides a livelihood for some 90 percent of the population and where approximately 23 percent of the land area is used for cattle grazing, with another 40 percent in idle range and bush, and where an increasingly urbanized, increasing monetized economy is demanding increasing quantities of meat (from 1967-72, the demand for meat in the Dar es Salaam market grew at a rate of 36% per annum), this is very unsatisfactory output level.

As an indication of a new emphasis upon livestock, a Livestock Development Authority was established in June, 1974. Its purpose is to plan and implement a nationwide integrated livestock development program-- from production to disease control to marketing. This will be the organizational means of implementing a \$20 million IDA input into livestock and an AID Livestock Marketing Project.

But if as stated earlier marketing is only one of several purposes for which cattle are grown, will the small producers take advantage of any opportunities offered by large scale TanGov production/marketing program?

It has been a general thesis that traditional/developing society livestock owners regard their animals as wealth on the hoof and generally prefer to increase the total size of their herd, rather than to increase sales.

This ignores many important factors involving environment and attitude. In the developed nations, the national livestock herd refers to beef, dairy, sheep, goats and swine. In Eastern Africa the national herd refers only to what would be considered beef cattle in the U.S. However, in Eastern Africa the national herd (beef cattle) provides meat for home consumption or marketing, milk; has social values, is used as a bride price, for festive occasions, and as the banking system. The latter use to some extent avoids excessive demands for paying doctor and schooling fees, taxes, etc., for members of the extended family. Such requests/demands are much less apt to be made when the producer has the animals than when he has sold them and has cash.

For untold generations the herds have been plagued with disease, parasites, drought, poor nutrition, predators, tribal war/thefts, etc. At best the calf crop and number of animals that reached maturity was little more than adequate to maintain the basic breeding requirements and a subsistence livelihood for the owner's family. At worst the herd was decimated during bad years. This required that every animal that lived, regardless of quality, had to be saved to maintain the basis for the family's existence.

Given this environment it is little wonder that a "maximum herd size" mentality developed among that portion of the community whose well being is largely dependent upon cattle. (There is a very close analogy here with acceptance of family planning and a small family norm in societies with high child mortality rates.) Therefore response to marketing opportunities will not come automatically but only as several other factors are combined with it. Appropriate actions must be taken by government and the producers to decrease animal diseases and parasites, improve management and genetic capacity of the herd, etc. These actions must be designed and implemented to assure a decrease in calf/mature animal mortality and thereby demonstrate to, and convince, the producers over a sufficient period of years that a much higher percentage of calves will live, assuring them of a reliable source of herd replacement stock. Otherwise, the producers will continue their current practices. They will not gamble on disposing of the source of their subsistence by marketing more than a safe number. They have been conditioned to this for generations by their environment.

Thus little is accomplished with subsistence livestock owners when marketing is emphasized as an economic activity, because of the reasons stated above, and because they generally have limited need for cash. Gaining the confidence of the subsistence society is an essential first requirement. Conclusively demonstrating some short term benefits is an essential second requirement.

An example, is the Masai Project supported by the USAID. An early step in the Masai Livestock and Range Management project was tick dip and water development. Using the tick dips reduced the incidence of the tick-borne diseases. This combined with other improved management practices demonstrated to/convinced the Masai that such practices improved their cattle, resulted in reduced animal mortality and so was desirable. They immediately wanted more of these facilities. This required they raise the necessary capital. They had to sell cattle to raise cash. From this, increased market off-take resulted, not as an economic activity to the Masai, but as a means of obtaining more facilities to improve management and herd conditions. From this beginning increased marketing can evolve, given proper incentives.

One key aspect is bringing the Masai into the "consumer society". A readily available source of consumer supplies which they can afford or would purchase if easily available, is one means of providing proper incentives. Until the wife(s) and family have consumed, or observed others with similar resources enjoying some of the "better things", there is limited need for cash. The desire, need, or demand for items requiring cash is a great incentive for getting cash, which can be obtained only by selling livestock.

#### 4. TanGov Organizational Changes

The past few years have also seen rather dramatic changes in the organizational structure servicing agriculture. In 1969 the Ministry of Agriculture was reorganized and renamed the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Cooperatives to reflect the Arusha Declaration's emphasis on food production and cooperatives. At this time all agricultural parastatals were made responsible to the Ministry and the Ministry's field organization was decentralized to give greater autonomy to the Regions and Districts. Since 1969 fisheries and forestry have been transferred to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism while the Water Development and Irrigation Department has gone to the Ministry of Water Development and Power. When decentralization began in late 1972 the Ministry was renamed again, simply, the Ministry of Agriculture, to better reflect its role as a central government organization. In September 1973 it was further reorganized and certain responsibilities were shifted to the four designated divisions, namely, Planning and Administration, Crop Development, Livestock Development, and Manpower Development, with each of these being responsible for research as it may apply to that particular discipline. A reasonable judgement is that these frequent changes have had an unsettling effect on the Ministry and perhaps agricultural production even though presumably implemented to improve performance.

In addition to changes in the primary governmental agency in the sector, a number of parastatals have been formed and reformed to handle various agricultural supply, production and marketing functions. These include the Tanzania Rural Development Bank established in 1971 to provide required agricultural credit, the National Milling Corporation which acts as the national food crops marketing organization, the Tanzania Livestock Development

Authority with responsibility for livestock production and marketing activities, the National Agricultural Company with a range of crop production responsibilities, the Tanzania Seed Company to handle the distribution of improved seeds and numerous other bodies. Most have been formed since 1969 and have experienced the normal growing and shakedown pains of new organizations which means their operating effectiveness has perhaps been lower than it will be in the future.

Along with these new organizations and changes in Kilimo has come the overall Tanzanian policy of decentralization. It has directly affected the agricultural sector through: (a) the re-orientation of the structure of the cooperative movement toward multi-purpose cooperatives with a regional coverage instead of specialist cooperatives with a multi-regional or local coverage (there are now regional cooperatives in 18 out of 20 regions); (b) projects and administration of programs operated completely by the region in most cases with only token support from the central government; (c) multi-disciplines, e.g., agriculture and water co-mingled into one project with no demarcation. At the farmer level the most significant feature of the past half decade is the ujamaa movement. While the background, rationale and general aims of the movement are outlined elsewhere in this paper it is important to emphasize its objective of preventing further rural socio-economic stratification. Only replacing the expatriates in the old colonial stratified system with Africans, but not doing away with the system itself, is inconsistent with the basic tenets of Tanzanian socialism. The ujamaa movement is clearly designed to halt and eventually eliminate the stratification already existing.

##### 5. Constraints

The constraints to be overcome if the agricultural sector and agricultural production are to grow are not too different from those of many other African countries. Technically trained people are in short supply, so are competent managers. Those currently in senior jobs also suffer from lack of practical experience. An attendant constraint is the separation of technical training from actual farm work. Institutions are short of funds, staff and equipment,

less than optimally organized and are unable to provide inputs and services when and where required. They also lack a "tradition". Modern technology is not always available in a form adapted to Tanzanian conditions. Transportation and communication networks are inadequate. Finally, there may be a problem of incentives to farmers if, under the Tanzanian socio/political system, prices are not allowed to perform this function.

The most critical administrative/logistical constraint to increased agricultural production appears to be the quantity and quality of trained manpower. Research stations are inadequately manned, cooperative organizations do not have enough qualified manpower, administrative talents of existing staff need to be developed, planners are in short supply. At the key farmer contact level there is both a quantity and quality shortage, such that increased numbers trained is no guarantee of increased output nor improvement in the life of the peasants. The situation appears worst in the food crops sub-sector which has been relatively neglected with the past emphasis upon export crops. In general, as one proceeds from top to bottom in organizations servicing agriculture the situation deteriorates. Over the past decade Tanzania has done well in expanding the number of trained individuals but the sector has absorbed the output and required many additional numbers and improved quality if the demands placed upon it are to be met.

A second constraint, related to the first, is the inadequate and inefficient network of organizations providing agricultural services. The extension service does not reach even a large minority of the approximately 2.4 million farm families. Moreover, one can question to what extent the extension agent's advice is practical to the peasants. For, except for certain cash crops, extension is not coupled with an integrated service system including credit, agricultural inputs, marketing services, etc. The efficiency of the cooperative marketing organizations leaves much to be desired and some co-ops have been found to be corrupt. Inadequate transport, insufficient village level storage and inexperienced management are three major co-op problems. Inputs such as fertilizer and seeds are also handled through the cooperatives. Quantities distributed are growing but tremendous expansions are required if a sizeable proportion

of the rural population are to be reached. Credit is provided by the Tanzania Rural Development Bank which has only recently begun lending for food crops. Quantities of credit are limited but growing.

Technology is a constraint in certain areas and for certain crops. Adaptive research is needed, as is additional research on systems of farming. For most crops average yields are well below what might be achieved with existing varieties and available cultural (weeding, spacing) practices.

The transportation network is an important constraint in certain parts of Tanzania. Roads either do not exist or are impassable at certain times of the year. The poor condition of many roads and the hilly terrain also greatly increase transport costs reducing farm gate values of production and increasing input costs. A feeder and farm to market road program is clearly required.

A final potential constraint to increased production is farmer incentive. Up until recently farm prices have been held at low levels. For the large number of subsistence producers with little to market this, of course, may not be of great importance. However, there must be some reason for them to be able and to want to increase production. Perhaps the new prices, announced this year which compare favorably with prices in neighboring Kenya but are still below world prices, will provide the incentives. Alternatively it is thought by some Tanzanians that the price/profit incentive may be replaced by peer group pressure and a desire to help the nation as more and more people become members of ujamaa villages and understand the objectives of the TanGov development strategy.

#### 6. How Other Donors Address Constraints

A policy decision was made in 1973 by TanGov to the effect that planning for the 1975-79 Third Five Year Development Plan would be decentralized to the country's 20 regions, and they in turn would call upon local recognized entities to participate in these plans. Thus rather than coming from the top, plans however crude, would begin in ujamaa villages, be expanded at Ward and District level and would then be assembled, reviewed and edited at Regional

headquarters and then forwarded to the Prime Minister's Office where final assimilation and coordination for the National Plan rest.

Each donor country was requested to identify itself with a Region, send a planning team there and assist it in preparing an "Integrated Rural Development Plan." The plan would focus on agricultural production including livestock where appropriate. But it also would address and recommend strategies and approaches to development of education, health, other services, rural infrastructure--water impoundment, access roads and the like.

When USAID pointed out that it would be impossible for us to obtain AID/W approval, recruit staff and help prepare a plan for Arusha Region in the allotted nine months, TanGov withdrew its request to us and asked Swedish AID for help. It is very definite, confirmed by close contact and continuing discussions that all Regional plans will place high priority on food production in view of the critical nature of this problem.

Some donors already are engaged in assistance to agriculture, but like ourselves their attention has stopped short of the villages and farms. The Scandinavians for example are heavily involved in assistance to agricultural cooperatives including technical assistance to the cooperative colleges. They also are giving help to research on both food and cash crops, large scale storage and dairying. Training in all of these endeavors is provided. The Canadians are assisting in several agricultural areas including the construction and operation of storage at primary collection points, crop research, and the provision of equipment. The IBRD is providing most heavily to livestock (beef) production and marketing, dairying, regional planning and follow-up, cash crop loans, and is now exploring how to become further involved in food crops. The UNDP/FAO provides technical assistance in the areas of agricultural planning, rural technology, crop production, rural institutions and livestock development. These are by far the largest donors to agriculture, but the Dutch, Chinese, Australians, West Germans, Indians and a few other are contributing in varying ways and amounts. How these donor programs relate to our own is discussed below.

Significantly the Swedes have switched all of their inputs to grants and currently Sweden is the largest donor to Tanzania at \$30 million a year. The U.K. has just renewed assistance to Tanzania after a lapse of several years and will be providing \$10 million to agriculture.

7. Proposed U.S. Assistance Strategy in Agriculture

As expressed in all of our program documents U. S. assistance in agriculture (by far our largest sector) is focused on food crops and livestock (beef cattle) development. Our proposed strategy is to continue current efforts to create infrastructure support for these two sub-sectors by way of research, seed production, training of agricultural manpower and credit, and to point technical and capital assistance directly to production programs. We propose to do this by continuing our on-going projects (some of which are just getting underway) but to apply the results from these projects (and from relevant projects of other donors) directly to production situations in villages and individual farms.

Constraints to be addressed are poor access by small farmers (the principal food producers) to capital and attendant physical resources for increased production; lack of knowledge on the part of small farmers; lack of follow-on advice and on the farm assistance during the crop growing season, harvesting and marketing; lack of trained technical manpower and lack of management in the villages and farms; lack of timely and adequate institutional services; and finally lack of research applicable to small farmer production.

A Food Crop Sub-Sector Analysis which has just been completed is our attempt to have the TanGov look at the various aspects of food production as they interrelate and identify bottlenecks which may be already covered by AID or other donor programs. It is also an attempt to influence TanGov agricultural planning and decision making. In keeping with AID's present style of operations the sub-sector study was carried out with, and for the Ministry of Agriculture. In our day-to-day contact with the Ministry we do not attempt to directly affect macro-economic or major policy decisions. What we have to say is said in context of our various projects.

A similar livestock sub-sector analysis is planned for early 1975. USAID's Agricultural Research Project will assist in establishing a national agriculture research system initially focusing on maize and food legumes breeding and agronomic research, with expansion to other crops and activities and requirements dictate and conditions permit. The human nutritional aspects are part of the breeding program starting with high lysine maize. Breeder seed proven and released by research will be multiplied, genetically pure, on the foundation seed farms of USAID's Seed Multiplication Project through foundation classification, and sold to the Tanzania Seed Company for final multiplication and distribution to producers.

The resulting production, surplus to farmer needs, and entering the commercial marketing channels, will flow through the cooperatives to the National Milling Corporation (NMC) which USAID is assisting through the Agricultural Marketing Project designed to upgrade NMC's performance in marketing, storage, processing and distribution of food crops.

As a component of the Seed Multiplication Project and a condition precedent of an Agricultural Support Loan (621-H-015), a seeds law was enacted encompassing the seeds law and regulations, seeds testing laboratory, and seed certification program to protect the seeds industry and assure that producers obtain high quality planting material.

We are starting an Agricultural Credit Project with the Tanzania Rural Development Bank encompassing a \$3,000,000 capital grant and technical assistance. The funds will be for financing and building up the bank's capacity to lend to small farmers who grow food crops.

USAID's Manpower Development Project will provide staff, commodities and participant training to upgrade two diploma level institutes that are training middle level manpower, one in general agriculture/food crops and one in livestock production, range management and animal health. It will also design and conduct in-service training for field service staff assigned to agricultural production improvement programs. Another component will

be a survey to assist the Faculty of Agriculture to design the program and requirements for establishing a Department of Agriculture Education/Extension at the Faculty, to train senior level agriculture field service staff and teachers.

AID's East Africa Regional Food Crops Research Project conducts research that supports, but does not duplicate Tanzania's program. Many other donors are engaged in a variety of activities related to our priorities. Canada (CIDA) is assisting Tanzania with wheat breeding and agronomic practices research. The breeder seed/varieties released from this program are multiplied on the Arusha Farm of USAID's Seed Multiplication Project.

Six West European countries are providing grants or loans to the Tanzania Rural Development Bank.

The establishment of the Tanzania Seed Company, not directly supported by USAID, was a condition precedent of Agricultural Support Loan 621-H-015, and was set up jointly by the Commonwealth Development Corporation and Tanzania's National Agricultural and Food Corporation.

Nordic countries are assisting with cooperative development. Cooperatives are an essential link in food crops as they have sole responsibility for initial marketing, and are the primary source of farmer credit and production inputs. The produce is purchased by primary cooperative societies, passed to the cooperative unions, thence to the National Milling Corporation, which has sole authority to procure from the cooperatives. Nordic AID also provides technical assistance to the cooperative college in which officers are trained for the cooperative movement.

The FAO Market Development Bureau is assisting the Ministry with market research: conducting studies to develop new market outlets, particularly export, marketing trends; produce prices; and establishing marketing policy and intelligence. This is essential to the NMC/USAID's Agricultural Marketing Project.

Swedish AID is assisting in the construction of commercial storage and training Tanzanians in storage management/operations. Canadian AID is also assisting in construction and operations training of smaller scale storage at primary collection points.

Nordic AID is building a research and training institution which will work in both livestock and food crops; IDA funds have been provided for construction and equipping of several other institutes.

Our Masai project, while its stated aim is all aspects of livestock development, is actually an experiment in social change--bringing a whole people into the monetized part of the economy and then into the nation.

Other USAID projects in the livestock sub-sector are in tsetse fly eradication and in marketing. A loan was made to purchase equipment that will be used to clear a large site of tsetse flies. The area will then be used for grazing.

Another tsetse fly project (AID/W funded) is a research undertaking in the control of the flies, using the sterility methods that have proved effective on other insects.

Our marketing project is tied in with the IDA loan. We will provide technical assistance to: (a) help the new livestock development authority set up its management structure and system; (b) help implement the range management and water development aspects of the loan; (c) help establish an effective marketing system. The IDA loan has been geared to the larger commercial producers, our activities will focus upon the smaller farmers. How well it will reach the Masai and similar people, whose entire livelihood and social system is bound up in cattle, will depend upon the results of our special efforts with the Masai.

We have just entered into serious discussions with the Ministry of Agriculture concerning a new project that is small farmer oriented. It will require the addition of three maize and legume agronomists. They will conduct training sessions at a farmer training center and then follow-up with outreach work in the villages. This will link the achievements of our other projects with the farmer.

Our FY 75 agricultural sector loan will be used for budget support, the improving and upgrading of certain agriculture

facilities reaching to the farmer and the import of needed equipment for them. But even more immediately geared to meet the current emergency TanGov has made an official request for 260,000 metric tons of corn and wheat under Title I, PL-480. This request will need to be handled urgently if TanGov's foreign exchange is not to become exhausted. We are also thinking through the use of the new Rehabilitation and Reconstruction (R&R) funds in response to last year's continuing drought and floods.

World Bank officials have made recent trips to Tanzania. One of their ideas resulting from a 1973 study (and in light of recent food shortages) is to finance a huge fertilizer import program. Secondly, they also are discussing the working out of a production "package of inputs" for small farmers and would then call upon themselves and other donors to provide up to 170 production experts for a mass food production campaign. AID would of course be expected to join in such an endeavor.

After digesting the Missouri Food Crops Sub-Sector Study and assessing Kilimo's reaction to it we will know more about desired program directions.

#### 8. Required Further Sector Analysis

The Food Crop Sub-sector Study by the University of Missouri together with the World Bank agriculture and livestock studies should give us the data we need to complete the DAP by AID/W's December deadline. The situation would be further improved if the census data is ever released. The approved USAID livestock study will not be completed by that time, but would not affect DAP decisions. It will be used to refine our livestock projects and point to future activities in the sub-sector. We plan no sub-sector analysis in MCH/Population but may be asking for assistance in planning an expanded nutrition activity, including an in-depth look at Title II.

## C. MCH/Population

### 1. Background

The Government of Tanzania places a high priority on health with the emphasis upon the rural population. Tables 1 and 2 graphically illustrate that over the last four years the TanGov and Ministry of Health increasingly has used its budgetary resources to further this priority and emphasis. This is demonstrated by a rise of almost 330% in the Health Development Budget and over 220% rise in the Recurrent Budget since 1971. Within this budget the development funds for Rural Health Centres (RHCs) and Dispensaries has varied from 24% to 33% while the Training and Manpower sector has increased from 22% in 1970/71 to 55% in 1974/75. The Recurrent Budget shows rapid percentage rises in the RHCs, Dispensaries, Preventive Services, Training and Manpower with corresponding decreases in the percentage of the budget used for Hospital Services.

Despite this increase, budgetary constraints have limited the desired more rapid increase of activities necessary to meet adequately the minimum needs of the people. As explained in the Development Overview, Tanzania faces severe budgetary and foreign exchange shortages because of the increase in oil prices, the extended drought, and its ongoing least developed status. While the health budget is being significantly increased, the development in the health sector in real terms is modest when viewed from the total requirements. Foreign exchange is simply not available to enable the TanGov to meet desired and more realistic program objectives. Implementation of the expanded rural health infrastructure rests upon foreign donors. To date (required) foreign assistance, financial and technical, has been forthcoming.

By June 1973 the TanGov had developed a decentralized health services plan, with implementation of the plan extending into the 1980s and depending heavily upon external donors. At the top are three highly developed medical facilities located in Dar es Salaam, Moshi and Mwanza. These facilities provide specialized backup services to district and VolAg hospitals, hospitalization and training. Each of the sixtyfour Districts has a hospital manned by competent medical, paramedical and nursing staff. The size ranges from 25 to 125 beds depending upon population. In order to reach the rural population an expanded system of Rural Health Centers (RHCs) and Rural Dispensaries is planned which by the early 1980s will provide basic health facilities within reasonable walking distance (ten kilometers) of at least 90% of the people. The basic strategy is to place great stress upon the development of rural health services, with the concomitant necessity of constraining the growth of urban health facilities. This approach has been accepted by the TanGov and Parliament and is a part of the overall development policy of the country.

Health care policy is to stress preventive rather than curative services. In order to accomplish this it is necessary to plan the infrastructure capable of supporting the growing network of preventive programs. The infrastructure is dependent primarily upon RHCs and Dispensaries, with the key manpower cadre the Medical Assistant (MA), Rural Medical Aide (RMA), Maternal and Child Health Aide (MCHA) and Health Auxiliaries. This approach is in keeping with the TanGov resources and philosophy and provides a step toward the solution of the major health problems.

The health problems of rural Tanzania parallel those of most tropical lesser developed nations: endemic malaria and intestinal parasites which are exacerbated by poor sanitation, poor nutrition, poor shelter, poor water supplies and taboos concerning health which present varying constraints on rapid improvement. The status of women and their offspring present further constraints and the mother and child suffer most from the lack of adequate rural health facilities. High mother, infant and child mortality rates as shown in the 1967 census<sup>1/</sup> has led to the increased emphasis on the health of women during the child bearing period and their children from 0 to 5 years of age.

## 2. Facilities

At present there are about 140 RHCs; the 1980 target is 300 or approximately one RHC per 50,000 rural population. Construction of twenty-five to thirty RHCs are planned through 1979. Sweden has agreed to provide funds for over half of the planned numbers and it is anticipated that additional funds will be forthcoming from Sweden or from other donors.

There are now about 1400 Rural Dispensaries of which 1,100 are government operated with 300 being operated by foreign voluntary agencies (VolAgs). The upgrading of the existing dispensaries is still a matter under discussion. It is planned that in a few heavily populated areas the existing dispensaries will be upgraded to RHC status while most dispensaries will be improved and expanded to include a delivery area and a maternal and child health care unit.<sup>2/</sup> Norway has agreed to provide construction costs for 100 new dispensaries each year for five years, with village, local, District and Regional governments providing construction costs for 400 dispensaries over the next five years. The government and VolAg Dispensaries will number over 2,300 by 1980. This will provide one dispensary for each unit of 7,000 population.

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1/ The Population of Tanzania, An analysis of the 1967 population census, edited by Bertil Egers and Roushdi A. Henin. Census Volume 6, Jointly published by BRALUP and Bureau for Statistics, Dar es Salaam 1973.

2/ See next page

### 3. Manpower

The key to providing the beginning of modern health services to the rural population is well-trained paramedicals with skills in both preventive and curative services. At present there are serious manpower problems, particularly poorly trained dispensary aides and village midwives. With assistance from Finland, the number of Rural Medical Aide (RMA) training centers will be expanded from five to sixteen over the next two years. The United States will assist in construction of 18 Maternal and Child Health Aides (MCHA) training centers to be located in 17 of the 19 largely rural Regions. Each training center will have a capacity of about 30 trainees. A VolAg is building one MCHA training center in the West Lakes Region.

The U.S. through the technical services of an MCH physician will assist in the major policy decisions concerning training, posting and services to be provided by the MCHAs: e.g. 1) develop the training curriculum; 2) help to train and supervise the MCHA instructors; 3) determine the equipment and supplies needed to supply or upgrade the RHCs and dispensaries; and 4) assist in the development of the MCH services at all levels, i.e. dispensary, RHC, District, Regional or VolAg hospital and the specialized hospitals in Dar es Salaam, Moshi and Mwanza. Thus MCH is to be an integral part of the national health scheme, and will be found in each type of health facility, rural and urban. This will mean integration of nutrition, health education, family planning, and general preventive and curative program elements.

### 4. MCH and Population

Although all activities in health services are interrelated, the MCH services which are to be provided by the MCHAs will be at the grass roots level. Their fellow workers, the Rural Medical Aides (RMAs), are equally important and will have extensive basic training in preventive services. Their cooperation and coordination will be of greatest importance. Both will be responsible to the Medical Assistant who is in charge of the RHC.

The TanGov has no official policy concerning population. Remarks of President Nyerere and many high government officials, as reported in the press, indicate that there is appreciation and understanding of the interrelationships among population growth, the modernization processes and the general well-being of the citizenry.

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2/ See Table 3 for a description of all medical facilities in Tanzania.

As the TanGov moves more toward a population policy it is anticipated that family planning instruction will be a part of the training program for all medical, nursing and paramedical personal. UMATI conducts field seminars and workshops in family planning for Regional and District medical staff and has regular two weeks training courses for nursing and paramedical staff. The courses are conducted both in Dar es Salaam and selected area centers throughout the country. During their Junior year all medical students attend the family planning clinics in Dar es Salaam for a period of two weeks. The curriculum for medical assistants, nurses, rural medical aids, health auxiliaries, and nutrition assistants already have some instruction in family planning. When the MCH physician arrives it is anticipated that the content and amount of family planning instruction can be improved in both quantity and quality.

#### 5. The Third Five Year Plan and MCH

Although the Third Five Year Plan, due to start on July 1, 1975, is still in formulation, the trend toward decentralization of health services and emphasis upon rural health delivery systems appears to be holding sway. Preventive services will continue to expand as will the training of paramedical staff to provide the growing manpower needs. SIDA (Sweden) is actively recruiting a Senior Health Economist to provide the expertise required for planning purposes.

By the end of the third Five Year Plan it is planned that basic modern health services will reach 90% of the rural population. A fundamental part of these services will be the MCH program with emphasis upon prevention rather than curative services. These services include all aspects of child bearing and rearing of children. The MCHAs will be trained in the delivery and followup of family planning services.

The rural MCH program was started through the informal training of village midwives (VM). These young paramedicals have worked under extremely difficult conditions where proper sanitary facilities are usually lacking and their training limited to basic normal delivery services with minimal supervision. When the MCHAs are assigned to a Dispensary or RHC their background and skills will be considerably advanced over the VMs; however, they too will have only limited supervision, and their acceptance by the rural population will be predicated on how well they can perform. For these reasons it is vital that the eighteen months training course equip each MCHA with skills which she can use with confidence because she is aware of both her abilities and her limitations.

The analysis of the 1967 population census<sup>3/</sup> concludes that population growth has been steadily increasing over the last decade due to improved health conditions and lowered mortality. Birth rates remain high and the "official" growth rate is 2.5% while it is generally conceded that it is probably nearer 3%. Because it is an official TanGov document, the analysis does not come to grips with the problem of the carrying capacity of the land resources of Tanzania. The conclusion offered is that the carrying capacity varies widely according to the potential exploitation of water resources and rainfall. However, Tanzania does not have the financial or technical capacity to open up much new land for settlement in the near future. As noted above it does not have the resources to provide even elementary services for its increasing population without considerable financial assistance from outside donors. Thus despite of low population density, and on paper, much room for agricultural expansion, at this point in time Tanzania is not able to produce enough food for the present population. Although there is as yet no "Bangladesh"- type population problem, the population increase is a barrier to the accomplishment of the countries planned social improvements. The "empty lands" mentality affects Tanzania as it does many other African Countries. Even this concept has not prevented the use of government hospital facilities and personnel for an expanding family planning program which is being planned and run by The Family Planning Association of Tanzania (UMATI).

UMATI has its secretariate in Dar es Salaam. A small professional staff headed by the Executive Secretary provides training for family planning workers and through IPPF provides all contraceptive supplies for the country. As stated above many of the government hospital facilities provide family planning services. At present UMATI services over 115 clinics all of which are in either government or VolAg medical facilities. Family planning services are generally provided as a part of the MCH services. At present about one half of the government hospitals are covered. From this modest base, expansion is progressing as rapidly as limited finances and trained staff will permit. If the present rate of expansion continues, all hospitals and RHCs will have FP clinics by the end of 1976. Even then, UMATI does not estimate more than 75,000 to 100,000 acceptors! However, it will be possible to start the delivery of FP services through the Dispensary and RHC staffs by late calendar 1976. At that time family planning delivery capabilities will be geometrically increased each year for at least three to four years. Greatly increased contraceptive supplies will be required and if the acceptance rate follows the normal pattern there will be a corresponding increase in the number of contraceptive acceptors.

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<sup>3/</sup> Ibid. footnote page 3

The Ministry of Health Planning Unit has kept its Minister and professional staff apprised of the increased budget requirements over the next five years. The additional training costs at the national level, and increased recurrent costs at the Regional level, required to provide staff for the expanded numbers of RHCs and Dispensaries have been regularly approved by Parliament, the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development and the Ministry of Finance.

#### 6. Our Approach and Program

The decentralization of medical services, improvement of preventive services without further expanding curative services and the high priority placed upon training paramedicals to work in the rural areas provide a sound basis for international support of the TanGov health delivery system. For many years the "Africa" approach to population and family planning has been through the MCH route. In Tanzania this has acquired a national dimension with the plan for extending MCH services to the rural populace where high birth rates always persist.

The TanGov has obtained foreign assistance to provide a measure of modern health services to that sector of the population which in most developing countries is traditionally the forgotten majority. By providing assistance to the rural population our efforts will serve to establish or upgrade modern health services where they are presently inadequate or none exist; the infrastructure which we are providing for the training of MCHAs will be located in the area where the services will be provided; our technical assistance will help to shape a policy which will integrate the MCH services with family planning and all other elements of the health delivery system; and our impact upon nation building can be as profound as our assistance is genuinely directed toward the provision of modern services which have long been taken for granted in the more developed nations.

Given the receptivity which has been shown and the obvious needs which exist, it is anticipated that the Manpower Training Program for Maternal and Child Health Aides is only the tip of the iceberg in the wide range of possibilities which will ultimately develop. A nation must be concerned about the health of all the people in order to modernize. Health delivery systems cannot be specialized except at great expense and the MCHA must be viewed as a generalist with a particular speciality. As her skills are expanded and her services accepted, the MCHA will reach a par with the RMA. Increased numbers of young women will go on for more advanced work in the paramedical and medical fields. Because of the types of contraceptives found to be most acceptable (pills and conventionals) the delivery of family planning services must be as broadly based as possible. It is just as important to have the MA and RMA trained in

family planning as it is to have the MCHA trained in family planning. Health education, better nutrition, clean water supplies and improved housing are areas which must be equally supported in order to develop an integrated rural health plan.

AID will continue to push for the completion of the 18 Maternal and Child Health Aides Training Centers. It is estimated that construction may take up to two years (until July 1976) to complete all 18 centers. During this time the technical assistance personnel provided the TanGov will be actively participating in the development of the health/family planning curriculum and training the staff for the MCHA training centers. Involvement in all aspects of the delivery of family planning services including importation, warehousing and distribution of contraceptive supplies is planned. In the MCH area the technical advisor will be able to provide leadership in planning all services including the interrelations of preventive and curative services. There will be greater Mission involvement in the area of nutrition. As the MCH program develops it will be necessary to upgrade and modernize the entire rural health delivery system. All donors including AID will be called upon to participate in the planning, provision of technical assistance and some financial support.

#### 7. The Nutrition Aspect

In view of AID's emphasis upon nutrition, our current significant involvement through Title II, and its relation with both MCH and family planning this section on nutrition has been added.

Research in human nutrition and in nutrition education in Tanzania is not highly developed or coordinated. Some work is done by the Ilonga Research and Training Institute, Nutrition Unit of the Ministry of Health, and the Catholic Relief Services (CRS). The Ilonga Research Institute under the Ministry of Agriculture has conducted or is conducting nutrition research in the following areas:

- (1) Food processing and dehydration -- mostly methods for home use on fruits, vegetables, root crops, and meat products.
- (2) Small scale manufacture of jam from tropical fruits
- (3) Formulation of enriched food mixtures using high protein supplements such as fish protein concentrate.
- (4) Experimental cereal - legume mixtures
- (5) Pilot plant production of enriched mixtures.

The Nutrition Unit, Ministry of Health carries out food analysis and nutrition surveys and conducts regular nine month certificate course for qualified candidates who upon graduation are assigned to Regional and District hospitals as nutrition officers.

The CRS has a nutrition specialist who conducts regular one week seminars on nutrition for persons who work in the distribution centers.

UNICEF is conducting pilot studies at Morogoro on preparation of soybeans for home consumption.

Although an official charter has been issued for the establishment of a National Institute of Nutrition and funding for the construction of the buildings to house the Institute have been provided by Sweden and a team of Swedish experts are on hand, various problems have arisen which have prevented it from actually getting started. The site has been changed from Dar es Salaam to Dodoma, and probably most important, a Tanzanian has not been named to head the Institute.

In the field of enriched foods the National Milling Corporation will begin small scale production of a weanling food in early fall. This product will be a combination of maize and soya flour with appropriate additives. As might be expected the National Milling product is being developed for purchase by the urban middle class. At this time the TanGov has no plans to distribute the product in its child feeding programs. We look upon a successful indigenous weanling food as a replacement for Title II in pre-school feeding programs as well as for use in our MCH program.

Unfortunately nutrition programming is enmeshed in bureaucratic infighting between the Ministries of Agriculture and Health. Both are battling for control of TanGov's nutrition program and their own viewpoints of effective approaches. Thus the new National Institute of Nutrition is caught in this power struggle and most activities in nutrition, including the effective development and distribution of the National Milling Corporation's weanling food, rests upon what shape the Institute finally takes.

There is the usual problem of whether malnutrition is a function of calory or protein deficiency; of whether malnutrition is due to poverty or lack of knowledge; of whether the appropriate attack is through supplementary feeding or increased production; etc., etc. (In order to be successful both approaches are required either in combination or through careful coordination.) Thus nutrition cannot be left to the Ministry of Health or any single Ministry. The new Institute must take a catholic view and draw all concerned parties together in a complementary program. AID's further involvement is yet to be determined. This will require advice from AID/W. We will

shortly be requesting assistance and laying out more completely the terms of reference. The Swedish input will provide all required help in nutrition planning.

We are not satisfied with the Title II feeding program as a part of the overall Tanzanian nutrition effort as it is being administered at this time. We will be requesting TDY assistance to make a thorough, in-depth review of Title II in the near future.

TOTAL GOVERNMENT NATIONAL AND REGIONAL  
DEVELOPMENT BUDGET ESTIMATES  
1970/71 - 1974/75

TABLE 1  
(in '000 Shs.)

Source of Information Ministry of Health, Planning Unit

Item	1970/71		1971/72		1972/73		1973/74		1974/75	
	Approved Estimates	% to Total								
I. Hospital & Ancillary Facilities ...	11,458.1	52(a)	2,280.2	52(d)	4,138.6	27(e)	8,700.0	15(e)	8,860.0	12(j)
II. Rural Health Centres and Dispensaries ...	5,288.4	24	1,447.11	33	5,364.8	35	19,140.0	33	17,727.0	24
III. Preventive Services ...	220.4	1	87.7	2	1,532.8	10	1,160.0	2	5,787.0	8
IV. Training and Manpower	4,847.7	22(b)	570.0	13	2,759.0	18(f)	27,840.0	48(h)	39,635.0	55(k)
V. Manufacturing ...	220.4	1(e)	-	-	1,532.8	10(g)	1,160.0	2(g)	360.0	1(g)
Totals ...	22,035.0	100	4,385.0	100	15,328.0	100	58,000.0	100	72,369.0	100

(a) About 70% in Dar es Salaam  
 (b) Virtually in Dar es Salaam  
 (c) Mabibo Vaccines Plant  
 (d) About 60% in Dar es Salaam  
 (e) Less than 10% in Dar es Salaam

(f) Nothing in Dar es Salaam  
 (g) Pharmaceutical Plant  
 (h) Less than 5% in Dar es Salaam  
 (j) Less than 4% in Dar es Salaam  
 (k) Nothing in Dar es Salaam

TOTAL GOVERNMENT NATIONAL AND REGIONAL  
HEALTH RECURRENT EXPENDITURE  
1970/71 - 1974/75

TABLE 2

Item	1970/71		1971/72		1972/73		1973/74		1974/75	
	Actual Expenditure	% to Total	Actual Expenditure	% to Total	Approved Estimates	% to Total	Approved Estimates	% to Total	Approved Estimates	% to Total
I. Administration & General ...	3,323.0	2.4	2,210.0	1.4	2,243.0	1.2	1,137.0	0.6	2,631.8	0.9
II. Hospital Services (a)	108,321.0	79.8	121,964.0	78.9	137,858.0	71.6	142,088.0	69.0	181,792.5	60.2
III. Rural Health Centres (b)	5,894.2	4.3	8,538.0	5.5	9,429.0	4.9	19,198.0	6.9	22,416.1	7.4
IV. Dispensaries (c)	6,500.0	4.8	8,300.0	5.4	25,856.0	13.4	25,443.0	12.4	35,328.6	11.7
V. Preventive Services (d)	6,758.0	5.0	5,965.0	3.9	7,587.0	3.9	9,758.0	4.7	37,499.7	12.4
VI. Training & Manpower	3,249.0	2.4	4,767.0	3.1	6,716.0	3.5	9,857.0	4.8	18,875.5	6.3
VII. Medical Production & Supplies ...	1,712.6	1.3	2,776.0	1.8	2,905.0	1.5	3,212.0	1.6	3,338.2	1.1
Totals ...	135,757.8	100.0	154,520.0	100.0	192,594.0	100.0	205,693.0	100.0	301,882.4	100.0

Explanatory Notes:

- (a) Including grants paid to the Voluntary Agency Hospitals (10-15%) which are mostly rural;
- (b) R. H. Cs taken over from the local authorities on 1-7-1969;
- (c) 1970/71 and 1971/74 figures constitute grants to local authorities. It is estimated that local authorities spend about 12-15/- million for running the dispensaries every year.
- (d) This is the amount spent on purchase of vaccines, nutrition services environmental health education and does not include elements of preventive services i.e. M.C.H. services, family planning etc; provided by Hospitals, R. H.Cs and dispensaries. This is, therefore, an under-estimate.
- (e) This is very high because the regional budget did not include a special vote on preventive services before 1974/75. This vote was introduced during 1974/75. Prior to this it formed a part of II. D'Salaam became region and all its public health expenditure which was not included in estimates previously.

General: The approved estimates appear inflated because of the Governments decision to increase wages w.e.f 1/5/1974, and inclusion of Dar es Salaam City (this was not included previously) It is estimated that Voluntary Agencies spend about 25-30/- millions on medical services in the rural areas every year apart from the grants received from the Govt.

MEDICAL FACILITIES IN TANZANIA

TABLE 3

Type	Geographic Location	Services
Specialized Service	There are 5 hospitals located in: Dar es Salaam ) Moshi ) Mwanza ) Dodoma Kilimanjaro - Kibongoto	Specialized services i.e. Internal medicine, surgery, ophthalmology, ObGyn, pathology. Psychiatric T. B.
Regional/District, Vol Ag Hospitals	- All 65 Districts - Various 64 locations	General outpatient care and hospital services including surgery, child delivery, health education, clinics, etc.
Rural Health Centers (RHC)	small towns and population centers - 140 locations	General outpatient care, limited hospital services (10-15) beds), child delivery, minor surgery, inoculations, clinics, etc.
Rural Dispensaries	- Villages - 1400 locations (300 VolAg)	Outpatient care, screening patients for RMC and hospital referrals, normal deliveries, some inoculations, etc.
Urban Dispensaries	- Major Cities	Outpatient care, screening patients for Hospitals - Limited delivery service- a few have up to 20 beds for in-patients.

### III. AID Resource Requirements

#### A. Financial Requirements

The USAID program will remain centered on technical assistance and concentrated upon food crops, livestock, and Maternal/Child Health. There will be a revamped and expanded nutrition element to the MCH program. We will also be seeking a larger role in the population area as the opportunity arises. Our work in MCH provides a base for involvement in the whole health delivery system. Depending on how the project goes we may seek to involve ourselves in overall health delivery systems. We have no current plans to move into the general field of education or public administration. We will have elements of general manpower development in our Agriculture/Nutrition and Health/Population areas of concentration. However we again recommend and request 8-10 non-project participant slots to accommodate critically needed Management Training in Co-ops and parastals. We foresee very little change in the number of in-country technicians. Thus our technical assistance budget should run about \$4.7 million in FY 76 and decline to 4.2 million in FY 77-79 as our budget support element in the MCH project decreases. We will be seeking an additional \$10 million Agriculture Sector loan in FY 77 or FY 78 if the first sector loan is successfully implemented. This would be a second tranche to build upon or expand the programs to be implemented under the first sector loan and the agriculture credit grant. However, given Tanzania's position as a "least developed" country and the fact that debt servicing already is looming as a critical problem we believe grant rather than a loan is more in keeping with development realities here. Thus we hope AID/W will be more sympathetic than in the past in seeking and authorizing grant funds for the RLDC.

With the fall 1975 harvest, Tanzanian food production could be back to at least the mean of recent pre-drought years and if so import needs would be reduced to "usual marketing requirements" (UMR) level. Thus we foresee no additional need for Title I inputs but wish to reserve final judgement until the 1975 cropping season is well underway.

The future of our Title II activities is still uncertain. We intend to phase out school feeding by the end of FY 77 or FY 78 as directed by AID/W.

Until an in depth study is made of Title II preschool feeding and the TanGov's own nutrition strategy firmed up, we can not determine our best future course of action. We hope we can phase this part of the Title II program out also, with the government to government terminating by the end of FY 1978, and the Catholic Relief portion to follow in the early 1980's. This is a keeping with the TanGov policy of self-reliance, which stresses termination of foreign assistance as soon as indigenous resources are available to pick up a desired program. The proposed expansion of MCH and nutrition activities is designed to help meet this goal.

Thus our projected FY 79 program will not be radically different from that of FY 76. In fact we consider implementation of current projects to be our number one challenge.

B. MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

Even though the USAID will begin to implement three new grant projects in FY 1975, a new sector loan in FY 1975, and another new grant project in FY 1976, we do not require any increase in US Direct Hire staff. The positions necessary to manage the program increase were added in FY 1974, and along with tightened management practices give us the minimum essential personnel to oversee our program. Two additional local positions are necessary, however. Our staffing level is based upon two assumptions:

- 1) Continued support from REDSO and the EAAC (which todate has been excellent).
- 2) High quality replacements for the people due to depart in FY 75 - 76.

With the arrival of technicians to implement our new projects, our contract personnel will increase from 22 to 50 by the end of FY 1975, and will stabilize at about that level in future years.

The manpower picture is laid out below:

- 3) No additional reporting or programming requirements placed upon us.

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

(As of June 30)

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
USAID TECHNICAL SPECIALISTS	0	0	0	0	0
USAID GENERALISTS	15	15	15	15	15
LOCAL DH	17	19	19	19	19
LOCAL CONTRACT	3	3	3	3	3
PASA	0	0	0	0	0
US CONTRACT	22	50	50	49	49
TOTAL	57	87	87	86	86

### C. LOGISTICAL PROBLEMS IN OPERATING IN TANZANIA

There are three logistical type problems that have a major affect on our ability to implement programs in Tanzania. They are:

- 1) Technical housing - especially outside Dar es Salaam
- 2) Vehicle maintenance outside of Dar es Salaam
- 3) Production/shipping lead times on U.S. procured project commodities.

#### Housing:

Family housing acceptable to expatriates is not available in sufficient quantity anywhere in Tanzania. As a result whenever we add a new technician position we must first make sure that housing is available. From a practical standpoint this has meant providing grant or loan funds to the TanGov for construction of housing to be reserved for USAID contract personnel. Several projects are now being delayed while such housing is being constructed. In any future expansion we will need to keep in mind that 9-12 months may be required to construct houses in the more remote posts of duty.

#### Vehicles:

U.S. government regulations require us to buy American made automobiles for our projects. Given Tanzanian road conditions we have standardized on the Jeep Wagoneer. However experience shows that adequate spare parts, repair facilities, and mechanics who can repair the wagoneer are not available outside of Dar es Salaam. Thus the Wagoneer presents the TanGov and ourselves with difficult operational problems. The government itself has standardized on the British Land Rover, a vehicle with which there is long and widespread experience, and reasonable outlying repair capabilities. We will be seeking waivers on several projects in order to provide Land Rovers, and avoid the problems of breakdowns of U.S. manufactured equipment which can not be properly and quickly repaired.

#### Production/Shipping Leadtimes:

We currently have three loans which are providing U.S. manufactured agricultural and related equipment. Given recent conditions in the U.S. in the United States manufacturing lead time on equipment are now approaching 18 months or longer. This has seriously delayed

several of our projects, causing Tanzanians to question the efficiency of U.S. private enterprise and our ability to meet commitments. This problem is compounded by the crowded conditions of the Dar es Salaam port. Ship turn around times have increased, and for whatever the reasons few American ships call at Dar. Some of them off load their cargo elsewhere with no pick up here at all. This has resulted in losses and damage to equipment as well as long delays in receipt.

This combined set of conditions will influence implementation of future projects. We may therefore have to press for waivers of U.S.-procurement in critical cases.

FARMER TRAINING AND PRODUCTION (New Project)

This is a new project with the purpose of moving more of AID's resources into direct assistance to small farmers by involving them in specially designed training programs which will help improve their food production. There already exist in Tanzania several farmer training units under the Prime Minister's Office, but these are mainly concerned with literacy training and political education. There is no Farmer Training Center designed for, and with the express purpose of, improving farmers' productive performance in their own villages.

Funds from an Ag Sector loan now being negotiated will be used (among other purposes) to design and build one demonstration Farmer Training Center which will accommodate about 50 farmer trainees at one time. To assist with the training the project will provide for three USAID crop production trainers (agronomists), one of whom could be a woman, to organize and conduct a series of farmer short courses where farmer/leaders (including women who do most of the farm work) from villages can be transported and trained in crop production, rudimentary record keeping and attendant skills. After each short course, farmers will be returned to their villages to put their training into direct use. The TanGov is prepared to assign District Agricultural Officers as counterparts to the U.S. technicians and after each training session both American and Tanzanian technicians will visit villages and work closely with those who have received training and in so doing assist other farmers of the villages.

The project envisages a continual cycle of training and follow-up between the center and villages. If successful this pattern could be duplicated over other parts of the country. This would be one way of spreading the results of our research and seed projects at the farmer level.

U.S. requirements for life-of-project (FY 1976 - FY 1982) include three technicians, three houses and two vehicles, participant training, one mini-bus to provide a means of farmer transport, and project training aids. Following is a tentative life-of-project budget:

- |  |             |
|--|-------------|
| 1. 3 technicians at \$60,000 per year  | \$1,260,000 |
| 2. 4 participants (non-degree) per year<br>(8 man months) at \$1,250 per man month | 70,000      |

3. 2 vehicles for contract technicians (1 in FY 1976 and 1 in FY 1979) at \$7,500 per vehicle	\$ 15,000
4. 1 mini-bus to transport farmer trainees (FY 1976)	10,000
5. Training equipment, materials, supplies	20,000
6. Housing for 3 contract technicians	75,000
7. Miscellaneous other costs	20,000
Total	<u>\$1,470,000</u>

The FY 1976 budget is estimated at \$293,000 and the budgets for FY 1977 and FY 1978 are estimated at \$200,000 each.

Proposed FY 75 Title I Program

The Problem

Grain harvests in Tanzania, now coming in, are judged to be around one-third of normal on a national average. For example, of the 540,000 tons of corn needed to meet off farm marketing requirements between March 1974 and September 1975, only 50,000 tons is likely to come from local purchases. To a large extent this development is directly related to drought conditions which have plagued the agricultural sector the past year and have followed a two-year period of low rainfall. Consequently food grain production has declined over the past two years and has required farmers, who normally grow most of the food they and their families eat, to become increasingly dependent on the market or government relief shipments to cover their food requirements. Unusually heavy rains, which fell at the end of the drought have also severely damaged crops in some areas, particularly in those areas where rice is the primary crop.

Beginning in March the Tanzania Government began making heavy purchases of corn, wheat and rice in foreign markets. The state-owned grain company projects grain imports will reach 543,000 tons for the final nine months of 1974. For the first nine-months of 1975 it is projected that Tanzania will import, on the average, 45,000 tons of food grain a month -- a program that may prove to be too conservative. At this point the Government speaks confidently of being able to terminate extraordinary grain imports after September 1975 -- subject, of course, to the return to normal growing conditions.

Tanzania's foreign exchange earnings in 1974, assuming a five percent rise in the value of exports, would range slightly above \$400 million. With the estimated cost of food grain imports ranging close to \$200 million, it appears that these imports will account for almost 50 percent of earnings. Furthermore, the added cost of energy imports -- which look to run \$60 million during 1974 -- will take another 15 percent of earnings. At the same time, the world-wide "double digit" rate of inflation has dramatically driven up the cost of nearly all of Tanzania's other imports. Taken together, it would appear that Tanzania will have a balance of payments gap in 1974 somewhere in the range of \$175-200 million and even that estimate may prove to be conservative when the end-of-the-year calculations are made.

### The Tanzanian Government's Reaction to the Problem

Although slow at first to recognize and acknowledge the seriousness of the deficit in food grain production, the Tanzanian Government has reacted vigorously in recent months to cover domestic demand with imports. This has required a heavy draw down in foreign reserves to pay for these imports, but Government leaders have not hesitated in giving the basic nourishment needs of the population the highest priority. It is estimated that at least one-third of the imports are being sent inland as relief shipments to those areas of the country hardest hit. Transportation has been diverted for this purpose, but distribution has not always been handled expeditiously in this country where the transportation sector is one of the weakest.

As food grain imports soared, foreign exchange reserves plummeted. Unfortunately Tanzania was forced to enter overseas grain markets during a period of peak prices--which caused a quicker run down of reserves that would have occurred later in the year when world grain prices fell. By now foreign reserves appear to be less than one month's cost of imports. Consequently, to cover expected commitments against previously opened letters of credit, Tanzania drew down all of its SDRs and converted its IMF gold tranche.

Foreign exchange controls, relaxed moderately almost a year ago as foreign reserves began to climb to an all-time peak, have been restored and tightened further. There is a fear that if imports are choked off further this would disrupt the economy. Plans, however, are being drawn up to further restrict government imports on non-essential items while budgetary problems have squeezed the funds available to support development activities, government spending has placed a renewed emphasis on agricultural projects and it is preparing or has launched plans aimed at increasing food production next year.

### Other Donor Response

The Tanzanian Government is also surveying aid donors to assist it during what it sees as an essentially short-run balance of payments problem. Several countries immediately responded with grants totalling \$14 million. Many of these same countries, and others, are expected to provide additional assistance. A \$30 million IBRD loan, negotiated for the express purpose of covering added energy and fuel costs this year, which is in the initial stages of negotiation and will free up Tanzanian foreign exchange for food imports but it is anticipated that the proceeds of this loan will not be available until the turn of the year. Another

effort is expected to be mounted soon to seek financial assistance from Middle Eastern petroleum exporting countries. A major disappointment thus far for Tanzania, in its effort to resolve its balance of payments problem, has been failure of Australia, Tanzania's most important wheat supplier this year, to offer anything beyond short-term commercial terms on future wheat purchases.

#### U.S. Assistance

Commercial grain purchases to date plus donor assistance have assured that the pipeline will be filled through early October. To illustrate with maize, of the 490,000 ton import requirement (March 1974 - September 1975) 240,000 tons have already been secured. We have been asked to supply another 200,000 tons through Title I on the following arrival schedule:

October, 1974	15,000 tons
November	28,000
January, 1975	28,000
February	28,000
March	28,000
April	28,000
May	28,000
June	17,000
Total	<u>200,000</u>

We have also been asked to fill the existing 60,000 ton wheat gap with 4 equal shipments to arrive in November, February, April and June. In addition various milk products were requested.

Since the United States is the world's leading producer of corn we believe we are definitely equipped to provide Tanzania's needs. Thus we are requesting a 200,000 Title I corn program. We have also budgetted for 60,000 tons of wheat as the donor of last resort, especially if the Australians continue to decline to provide concessional sales. We have informally suggested to the Tanzania Government that milk products would not be available under Title I and advised it to turn to the EEC or some other sources for assistance.

We feel strongly that Tanzania is deserving of U.S. assistance for several reasons. First, the problem is a serious one, both in terms of human needs and impact on development and internal stability. Secondly, the TanGov has taken energetic steps, rare for an African country, to alleviate their problem as best as they can - but are running out of resources to continue to do so.

Please see: DAR 2165, DAR 2219, DAR 2239, DAR 2451, DAR A-134 and DAR A-138 as well as the narrative material submitted with the FBS for further detail on the Tanzanian situation.

PL 480 TITLE II PROGRAM

General:

In its effort to monitor the PL 480 Title II Program in Tanzania, the relatively new Mission staff responsible for these activities has determined that there are many unclear program and administrative aspects. In fact certain elements of the program have not been made known to us in the past by CRS, and have not been covered in previous Mission-prepared documents. An example, learned from an on-site visit, is that seminarians are receiving school lunches from Title II cereals and this is not included in the program documentation.

The situation is complicated by the fact that the present CRS Director in Tanzania is new, having arrived in March 1974; and while he is making every effort to educate himself in all aspects of the program, because of the problems mentioned above, he is having some difficulty with this task which will undoubtedly take several months. Given the Title II Program's current situation and the difficulties encountered by both the CRS Director and the USAID in clarifying it, the Mission will be requesting that a FFP special consulting team of one or two persons visit Tanzania in the near future to make a thorough study of the entire Title II Program. The future of this activity will be based on the results of this study.

Proposed Expansions:

Because of the uncertainty existing concerning the present program, no expansion is being recommended at this time. However, projections for the number of increased recipients in the various categories are being submitted as they were planned and submitted in TOAID A-62 (Information to be included in FY 1975 Field Budget Submission on PL 480 Title II) dated July 16, 1973 and revised in the AER and Program Plan for FY 1975. These are:

	<u>Number of Recipients</u>				
	<u>FY 74</u>	<u>FY 75</u>	<u>FY 76</u>	<u>FY 77</u>	<u>FY 78</u>
<u>Child Feeding</u>					
MCH	150.0	160.0	170.0	170.0	180.0
Other Child	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
<u>Food for Work</u>	3.5	5.0	7.5	7.5	7.5

As a result of the study being requested above by FFP consultants, the Mission in coordination with CRS will then be able to make recommendations as to whether or not proposed expansions in any category are appropriate. We may even be able to plan a phase over of MCH to the TanGov, depending upon their still to be developed nutrition plans. We are also hoping that the National Milling Corporation will begin production of a weanling food

that would replace CSB over time.

Maternal and Child Health (MCH) - 160,000 recipients

Stated objectives of this program include:

a) high protein supplements to infants, children under five, pregnant women and nursing mothers who are suffering from symptoms of malnutrition and or anemia; b) education for mothers at the time of food distribution in nutrition, food preparation, and growing of high protein garden crops; and c) encouragement in both production and consumption of foods which will provide the balanced diet required for normal growth and development of the child while in utero and after birth. The substitution of CSB for CSM has raised the question of efficacy of the infant and under-five feeding programs for the treatment of Kwashiorkor and Marasmus particularly among weanlings. The Mission needs guidelines in this matter since the Title II Maternal and Child Health program is to be integrated into the national MCH program for which the Mission is providing major grant assistance.

Although visits to CRS and Ministry of Health Title II MCH programs has been limited to the Dar es Salaam, Bagamoyo, Arusha and Moshi areas, the projects visited show a wide range in the effective use of Title II foods. In the Dar es Salaam area the projects visited were in the middle class working areas (East African Railways, Tanganyika Packers); the projects were well run, but the food was being used as a substitute for home feeding and was not reaching the malnourished or children from the lowest economic levels. Outside Dar es Salaam the areas visited were hospitals or distribution centers. The CRS has effective well-run area distribution centers. However, in the CRS maternal and child health program the actual food distribution is used as an incentive to get mothers or pregnant women to come to nutrition and child care centers. When vegetable oil is being distributed the attendance will be very high as this commodity is in very short supply in the market place. When only CSB or other foods are distributed attendance drops off. How well the instructions given at the clinics are carried out, and actually how much food is used for the child is reflected on the growth charts which must be presented after the mother is once enrolled. Critical selection of recipients is limited; it appears that everyone who attends the clinics gets the food.

The Ministry of Health program has a particularly wide range in its use of Title II food. CRS considers its part completed when the food is turned over to the Ministry of Health. Storage of foods by the Ministry of Health particularly in the regional areas visited, Bagamoyo, Korogwe, Moshi and Morogoro could be greatly improved. Use of the food has varied. In Moshi for instance an outstanding program is being carried out by the Kilimanjaro Christian Medical Center to demonstrate to mothers how infants and children under five with nutritional disorders respond to the high protein food supplements. On the other hand, some of the hospitals visited use the food as nothing more than a supplement for feeding of mothers and children in the maternity and pediatrics wards.

The Institute of Health Nutrition is still in the planning stages. The new Director of CRS has visited the proposed Director for the Institute and it is possible that a working relationship may be established. This was something his predecessor refused to consider. It is conjectural how long before the Institute will be functioning; perhaps within this fiscal year the full Swedish team will arrive and the Tanzanian counterparts will be named. The physical location of the Institute will probably be Dodoma.

The new Director of CRS has not been in Tanzania long enough to visit the field or to report on the wide ranging activities. The staff is small, but impressive. The nutrition specialists are carrying out the directives as established by CRS. The Field Representative has worked extensively in the area around Lake Victoria, is knowledgeable about national programs and is an astute, discerning observer.

The possibility of integrating the Title II MCH program into the Ministry of Health nutrition and maternal and child health program will take time to work out. When the Ministry of Health program is fully organized with trained Maternal and Child Health Aides being posted to the Rural Health Center and Rural Dispensaries, it is hoped that the CRS Director will welcome a working relationship.

#### Food for Work:

In the short time since the departure of the former FFP Officer (February, 1974), the Mission staff has been unable to systematically visit the sites where the food-for-work program is being implemented to determine how these activities relate to government plans and priorities as well as to USAID's program which is focussed in the agricultural and maternal and child health areas. In the few instances where visits have been made over the last three-month period, it has been found that the scattering of small activities in development terms do not support Mission objectives and in any case the administrative costs probably exceed the benefits achieved.

The FFP consulting team referred to above will need to make a serious review of the activities in this category to determine if the program should be terminated or possibly refocussed. The latter might be possible if the Mission program becomes involved in village level activities (in FY 1976) but only in selected deficit areas. The new CRS representative in Tanzania also has been unable to visit and review the FFW activities in the short time he has been in Tanzania.

#### School Lunch:

The phase-down of this part of the program actually began with a reduction of 20,000 recipients in the FY 1974 program and another 20,000 in the FY 1975 program to the present proposed level of 100,000 recipients for FY 1975. At its present rate of reduction the program would terminate at

the end of fiscal year 1979. The Mission firmly believes that a way of terminating the program must be fully coordinated with the Government of Tanzania and CRS/Tanzania in order that the benefits gained so far will not be lost. Discussions regarding the phase-out of this part of the program have been of a very preliminary nature but are continuing. Although the CRS Director and USAID staff have visited some project sites both in and out of the Dar es Salaam area, we are of the opinion that neither has a complete picture of how the program is being administered. Before a definitive phase-out plan can be proposed much more information is needed than is presently available to us. Reliable information on the various school hours, school days and lunch programs is difficult to obtain. Some schools have garden plots for the purpose of supplementary feedings but how well organized the programs are in the rural areas is an unknown. Primary school fees have recently been eliminated in Tanzania. It is possible that the costs of school lunches might be borne by the parents of those children who are no longer burdened with school fees. One of the most difficult areas will be in finding a way to provide food for the malnourished children while eliminating food supplements to other children in a given school.

The Mission believes substantial progress in negotiating a phase-out plan can be achieved when the results of the study, proposed above, of the entire Title II program are available.

TABLE I

Tanzania

Summary of Commitments by Appropriation Category  
(\$ thousands)

	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Projection</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Projection</u>
<b>I. <u>Functional Development</u></b>					
<u>Appropriations</u>	<u>6,171</u>	<u>10,263</u>	<u>5,694</u>	<u>14,239</u>	<u>4,192</u>
Grants	6,171	3,263	5,694		
New	(3,650)	( - )	( 293)		
Ongoing	(2,521)	(3,263)	(5,401)		
Loans	-	7,000	-		
<b>A. <u>Food Production and</u></b>					
<u>Nutrition</u>	<u>4,982</u>	<u>10,263</u>	<u>4,736</u>	<u>13,490</u>	<u>3,552</u>
Grants	4,982	3,263	4,736		
New	(3,650)	( - )	( 293)		
Ongoing	(1,332)	(3,263)	(4,443)		
Loans	-	7,000	-		
<b>B. <u>Population Planning</u></b>					
<u>and Health</u>	<u>1,165</u>	<u>515</u>	<u>958</u>	<u>749</u>	<u>640</u>
Grants (Title X)	(1,165)	(515)	(958)		
Grants (non-Title X)	( - )	( - )	( - )		
New	( - )	( - )	( - )		
Ongoing	( - )	( - )	( - )		
Loans	-	-	-		
<b>C. <u>Education and Human</u></b>					
<u>Resources</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Grants	24	-	-		
New	( - )	( - )	( - )		
Ongoing	( 24)	( - )	( - )		
<b>D. <u>Selected Development</u></b>					
<u>Problems</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>E. <u>Selected Countries and</u></b>					
<u>Organizations</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>II. <u>Other Appropriations</u></b>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

TABLE I (Continued)

<u>Tanzania</u>	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Projection</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Projection</u>
III. <u>Other Commitments</u>	<u>1,277</u>	<u>27,347</u>	<u>1,527</u>	<u>1,430</u>	<u>1,397</u>
HIG's	-	-	-	-	-
PL 480 Title I shipments	-	25,873	-	-	-
PL 480 Title II shipments	1,277	1,474	1,527	1,430	1,397
<u>TOTAL COMMITMENTS</u>	<u>7,448</u>	<u>37,610</u>	<u>7,221</u>	<u>15,669</u>	<u>5,589</u>

Tanzania

TABLE II

Summary of Commitments by Area of Concentration  
(\$ thousands)

Area of Concentration:	<u>Food Crops Production</u>				
Appropriation Category:	<u>Food and Nutrition</u> 1/				
	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Projection</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Projection</u>
<u>Development Loans</u>					
1. Agriculture Sector Loan	-	7,000 2/	-	10,000	-
<u>Development Grants</u>					
1. Agriculture Research (621-11-110-107)	109	263	348	282	320
2. Seed Multiplication (621-11-130-092)	382	585	538	570	500
3. Agriculture Marketing (621-11-150-099)	179	554	372	302	309
4. Agriculture Credit (621-11-140-117)	2,206	57	1,151	152	212
5. Agriculture Manpower 2/ (621-11-190-119)	414	521	856	833	835
6. Tech. Support (Agr.) (621-11-199-000)	10	-	-	-	-
7. Farmer Training Project (Proposed for FY 1976)	-	-	293	200	200
<u>Other Dollar Appropriation</u>					
<u>Grants</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>PL 480 Title I Shipments</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>PL 480 Title II Shipments</u>	39	73	78	78	78
1. Maternal/Child Feeding	-	-	-	-	-
2. School Feeding	-	-	-	-	-
3. Food for Work	(39)	(73)	(78)	(78)	(78)
4. Other	-	-	-	-	-
<u>HIGs</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL COMMITMENTS</b>	<b>3,339</b>	<b>9,053</b>	<b>3,636</b>	<b>12,417</b>	<b>2,454</b>

1/ Entire area of concentration falls within Food and Nutrition appropriation category.

2/ Portion of loan/grant falls within Livestock Production area of concentration but as major portion falls in Food Crops Production and as it is difficult to break out each area of concentration, the Mission included entire loan/grant in Food Crops.

Tanzania

TABLE II

Summary of Commitments by Area of Concentration  
(\$ thousands)

Area of Concentration: Livestock Production

Appropriation Category: Food and Nutrition 1/

	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Projection</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Projection</u>
<u>Developments Loans</u>	-	2/	-	-	-
<u>Development Grants</u>					
1. Masai Livestock (621-11-130-093)	652	602	606	588	611
2. Livestock Marketing (621-11-130-122)	1,030	166	572	563	565
<u>Other Dollar Appropriation Grants</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>PL 480 Title I Shipments</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>PL 480 Title II Shipments</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>HIGs</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL COMMITMENTS</b>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>1,178</b>	<b>1,151</b>	<b>1,176</b>

1/ Entire area of concentration falls within Food and Nutrition appropriation category

2/ See Table II Food Crops Production Area of Concentration

Tanzania

TABLE II

Summary of Commitments by Area of Concentration  
(\$ thousands)

Area of Concentration: Maternal and Child Health

Appropriation Category: Population and Health

	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Projection</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Projection</u>
<u>Development Loans:</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Development Grants:</u>					
1. <u>Maternal Child Health</u> Manpower Training Program (621-11-580-121)	<u>1,165</u>	<u>515</u>	<u>958</u>	<u>749</u>	<u>640</u>
<u>Other Dollar Appropriation</u> <u>Grants</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>PL 480 Title I Shipments</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>PL 480 Title II Shipments</u>	<u>1,238</u>	<u>1,401</u>	<u>1,449</u>	<u>1,352</u>	<u>1,319</u>
1. <u>Maternal/Child feeding</u>	(795)	(952)	(1058)	(1058)	(1123)
2. <u>School Feeding</u>	(443)	(449)	(391)	(294)	(196)
3. <u>Food for Work</u>	-	-	-	-	-
4. <u>Other</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>HIGs</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL COMMITMENTS:</u>	<u>2,403</u>	<u>1,916</u>	<u>2,407</u>	<u>2,101</u>	<u>1,959</u>

Tanzania

TABLE IIA

Summary of Commitments for Activities Outside  
Areas of Concentration  
( \$ thousands)

	<u>FY 1974</u> <u>Actual</u>	<u>FY 1975</u> <u>Estimate</u>	<u>FY 1976</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>FY 1977</u> <u>Projection</u>	<u>FY 1978</u> <u>Projection</u>
<u>Development Loans</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Development Grants</u>					
1. <u>Technical Support</u> <u>(Education)</u>	24	-	-	-	-
<u>Other Dollar Appropriation</u> <u>Grants</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>PL 480 Title I Shipments</u>	-	25,873 <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	-
<u>PL 480 Title II Shipments</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>HICs</u>	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL COMMITMENTS:</u>	24	25,873 <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	-

1/ While this activity is primarily assistance to Tanzania's balance of payments problem, failure to provide this support would adversely affect the country's development program including agriculture and health, the two areas of concentration for USAID.

TABLE III

Tanzania

PL 480 Title I Agreements and Shipments

Commodity	FY 1974 Estimate		FY 1975 Request <sup>1/</sup>		FY 1976 Request		Carryover To FY'77 ( \$ ) ( MT )
	Agreements (MT)	Shipments (MT)	Agreements ( \$ ) (MT)	Shipments ( \$ ) (MT)	Agreements ( \$ ) (MT)	Shipments ( \$ ) (MT)	
Corn	-	-	17,716 200	17,716 200	-	-	-
Wheat	-	-	8,157 60	8,157 60	-	-	-

<sup>1/</sup> Dollars and metric tons shown in thousands

Tanzania

TABLE IV

PL 480 Title II Activities  
(thousands)

	<u>FY 1974 Actual</u>		<u>FY 1975 Estimate</u>		<u>FY 1976 Request</u>	
	<u>\$</u>	<u>No. of Recip.</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>No. of Recip.</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>No. of Recip.</u>
<u>I. Child Feeding</u>	<u>1,238</u>	<u>14,760</u>	<u>1,401</u>	<u>14,056</u>	<u>1,449</u>	<u>14,700</u>
<u>A. Maternal &amp; Child Feeding</u>	<u>737</u>	<u>7,680</u>	<u>871</u>	<u>8,316</u>	<u>975</u>	<u>9,480</u>
<u>1. CRS<sup>1/</sup></u>	<u>(737)</u>	<u>(7,680)</u>	<u>(871)</u>	<u>(8,316)</u>	<u>(975)</u>	<u>(9,480)</u>
<u>B. School feeding</u>	<u>443</u>	<u>6,480</u>	<u>449</u>	<u>4,873</u>	<u>391</u>	<u>4,320</u>
<u>1. CRS</u>	<u>(443)</u>	<u>(6,480)</u>	<u>(449)</u>	<u>(4,873)</u>	<u>(391)</u>	<u>(4,320)</u>
<u>C. Other child feeding</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>600</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>867</u>	<u>83</u>	<u>900</u>
<u>1. CRS</u>	<u>(58)</u>	<u>(600)</u>	<u>(81)</u>	<u>(867)</u>	<u>(83)</u>	<u>(900)</u>
<u>II. Food for Work</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>680</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>897</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>972</u>
<u>1. CRS</u>	<u>(39)</u>	<u>(680)</u>	<u>(73)</u>	<u>(897)</u>	<u>(78)</u>	<u>(972)</u>
<u>III. Other</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<u>Total<sup>2/</sup></u>	<u>1,277</u>	<u>15,440</u>	<u>1,474</u>	<u>14,953</u>	<u>1,527</u>	<u>15,672</u>
<u>1. CRS</u>	<u>(1,277)</u>	<u>(15,440)</u>	<u>(1,474)</u>	<u>(14,953)</u>	<u>(1,527)</u>	<u>(15,672)</u>

<sup>1/</sup> Catholic Relief Services

<sup>2/</sup> No Govt-to-govt program

T A N Z A N I A

F I S C A L Y E A R 1 9 7 6

F I E L D B U D G E T S U B M I S S I O N

P A R T I I

FY 1976 FBS PART II

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
<u>I. Areas of concentration</u>	
<u>A. Food Crops Production</u>	
1. Agriculture Research .....	1
2. Seed Multiplication .....	10
3. Agriculture Marketing .....	19
4. Agriculture Credit .....	29
5. Agriculture Manpower Development .....	36
6. Technical Support (Agriculture) .....	46
7. Agriculture Sector Loan .....	47
8. Agriculture Materials and Services .....	49
<u>B. Livestock Production</u>	
1. Masai Livestock and Range Management .....	55
2. Livestock Marketing and Development .....	71
<u>C. Population and Health</u>	
1. Manpower Training Program for MCH Aides .....	80
<u>II. Activities Outside Areas of Concentration</u>	
A. Technical Support (Education) .....	94
B. Management and Engineering Services .....	95
C. Education Materials and Advisory Services .....	101

AGRICULTURE RESEARCH

Project Number: 621-11-110-107

- A. Project Authorized: June 4, 1971
- B. Physical Completion: FY 1980
- C. PAR Due: December 1974 (In future, Mission plans to prepare PARS in December and January)
- D. Project Purpose: To increase Government of Tanzania's Agricultural Research capability
- E. Project Outputs:
  - 1. Research priorities determined and periodically updated as required.
  - 2. Research integrated and coordinated.
  - 3. Research manpower coordinated.
  - 4. Improved research techniques being developed and used.
  - 5. Improved crop varieties being developed and/or identified on a continuing basis.
  - 6. Cultural practices based on research results developed and recommended.
- F. Statement of Progress/Status:
  - 1. Even though this project was authorized in late FY 1971, a contract was not signed with the research institution (International Institute of Tropical Agriculture, Ibadan, Nigeria) until December 1973. There are still only two of five contract team members on board (one funded by Ford Foundation) with the others not expected until mid-FY 1975. As a result of this "delayed" start, the project's implementation plan requires updating. A PROP/PIP revision is scheduled for early FY 1975.
  - 2. The first PAR is scheduled for December 1974, about a year after the arrival of the first contract team members. The new PROP logical framework will be used for evaluating progress.

**PROJECT BUDGET TABLE**  
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title AGRICULTURE RESEARCH

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number 621-11-110-107  
Appropriation Food and Nutrition

Obligations  
Expenditures

Begin	End
1971	1981
1972	1982

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ 2,608 B. Per Current Estimate \$ 2,608

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				1/ Participants		Commodities <sup>1/</sup>	Other Costs	Total
	U.S. \$	MM	Local/TCN \$	MM	\$	MM			
<b>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</b>	-	-			65	88	42	2	109
Direct	-	-			20	28		2	22
PASA									
Contract	-	-			45	60	42		87
<b>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</b>	31	10			56	74	24		111
Direct	3	1			56	74	24		83
PASA									
Contract	28	9							28
<b>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</b>	226	39			86	112	109	103	524
Direct					13	16		94	107
PASA									
Contract	226	39			73	96	109	9	417
<b>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</b>	163	32	13	24	21	24	21	45	263
Direct					21	24		10	31
PASA									
Contract	163	32	13	24	-	-	21	35	232
<b>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</b>	193	35	13	24	62	84	112	129	509
Direct					20	30		101	121
PASA									
Contract	193	35	13	24	42	54	112	28	388
<b>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</b>	196	36	-	-	45	52	18	19	278
Direct					14	10		3	17
PASA									
Contract	196	36	-	-	31	42	18	16	261
<b>FY 1976 Oblig.-Total</b>	246	53	17	24	47	66	12	26	348
Direct					-	-		10	10
PASA									
Contract	246	53	17	24	47	66	12	16	338
<b>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</b>	232	50	17	24	77	82	18	24	368
Direct					14	10		9	23
PASA									
Contract	232	50	17	24	63	72	18	15	345

<sup>1/</sup> U-203 is inaccurate in both participant and commodity categories. However, Mission is using the U-203 figures in the FBS and will clarify with the East African Accounting Center in Nairobi when the FBS is completed.

TABLE VI

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 621-11-110-107

PASA/Contract Name AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH

Funding Periods

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
		REDSO/WA-C-74-7	
	11/73	6/75	4/76
	5/75	3/76	3/77

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations	-	-	-	-	45	60	42	-	87
FY 1974 Expenditures	28	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
6/30/74 Unliquidated	226	39	-	-	73	96	109	9	417
FY 1975 Obligations	163	32	13 <sup>1/</sup>	24	-	-	21	35	232
FY 1975 Expenditures	193	35	13	24	42	54	112	28	388
6/30/75 Unliquidated	196	36	-	-	31	42	18	16	261
FY 1976 Obligations	246	53	17 <sup>1/</sup>	24	47	66	12	16	338
FY 1976 Expenditures	232	50	17	24	63	72	18	15	345

<sup>1/</sup> Provided for in IITA contract

TABLE VII

Project Number 621-11-110-107

PROJECT COST CONTRACT/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

	FY 1975 Obligations			FY 1976 Obligations		
	No.	MMs	\$000	No.	MMs	\$000
U.S. Contract Technicians	4	28	141	4	51	235
Long-term	8	4	22	8	2	11
Short-term						

Personnel (BASE CONTRACT/GRANT implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On-board 6/30/74	MMs	Expenditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/75	MMs	Expenditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/76	MMs	Expenditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/77	MMs	Expenditures (\$000)
Maize Breeder	1	8	20	1	12	40	1	12	41	1	12	42
Legume Breeder	-	-	-	1	6	20	1	12	41	1	12	42
Legume Agronomist	-	-	-	1	6	20	1	12	41	1	12	42
Team Leader	-	-	-	1	9	30	1	12	41	1	12	42
Travel, Transportation	-	-	2	-	-	41	-	-	23	-	-	23
Overhead <sup>1/</sup>	-	-	4	-	-	31	-	-	34	-	-	34
Consultants (short-term)	-	1	2	-	2	11	-	2	11	-	2	11
TOTAL:	1	9	28	4	35	193	4	50	232	4	50	236

<sup>1/</sup> Overhead of 18% based on salaries, travel and transportation. See Contract REDSO/WA-C-74-7, Budget No. 1 Participant and commodity overhead shown in other costs.

TABLE VIII

Project No. 621-11-110-107

1/ 2/ 3/

**PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE**  
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			No.	MMs	\$
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$			
<b>FY 1974 Obligations</b>		20	17					8	3		60	45
Long-term - new	-	-	-				-	-	-	2	24	21
Long-term - continuing	2	20	17				-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-				5	8	3	6	36	24
<b>FY 1974 Expenditures</b>		44	35					30	21		-	-
Long-term - new	-	-	-				-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	6	44	35				-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-				5	30	21	-	-	-
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</b>		16	13								96	73
Long-term - new	-	-	-				-	-	-	3	36	32
Long-term - continuing	3	16	13				-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-				-	-	-	10	60	41
<b>FY 1975 Obligations</b>		24	21									
Long-term - new	-	-	-							-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	2	24	21							-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-							-	-	-
<b>FY 1975 Expenditures</b>		30	20								54	42
Long-term - new	-	-	-							3	18	17
Long-term - continuing	3	30	20							-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-							6	36	25
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</b>		10	14								42	31
Long-term - new	-	-	-							3	18	15
Long-term - continuing	2	10	14							-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-							6	24	16
<b>FY 1976 Obligations</b>											66	47
Long-term - new	-	-	-							1	6	6
Long-term - continuing	-	-	-							3	36	32
Short-term	-	-	-							6	12	9
<b>FY 1976 Expenditures</b>		10	14								72	63
Long-term - new	-	-	-							3	18	14
Long-term - continuing	2	10	14							3	18	14
Short-term	-	-	-							6	36	25

See footnotes next page

Footnotes for TABLE VIII

- 1/ See footnote one on Table V
- 2/ Contract overhead included in Other Costs.
- 3/ In June 1969 agreement with TanGov, USAID agreed to fund entire travel for each participant and then request reimbursement from TanGov for Dar es Salaam/London round-trip portion. As a result, the Mission must budget for entire travel costs (figured at \$900 one way fare Dar/Washington, D.C.)

Project Number: 621-11-110-107

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE<sup>1/</sup>  
(\$ thousands)

<u>Commodity Budget</u> <sup>2/</sup>	
<u>6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)</u>	<u>109</u> <sup>3/</sup>
1. Farm machinery, specialized maize and legume equipment, and office, lab and field equipment (In process of being ordered by contractor)	109
 FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)	 <u>21</u> <sup>3/</sup>
1. Funds for additional equipment as provided for in contract with IITA plus \$3,000 to cover projected funds shortfall in prior years	21
 FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)	 <u>12</u> <sup>3/</sup>
1. Funds for additional equipment as provided for in contract with IITA	12
 <u>Other Costs Budget</u>	
<u>6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)</u>	<u>9</u>
1. Operational, consultation and invitational travel: In-country (Tanzania) and international travel as required	9
 FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)	 <u>35</u>
1. Overseas contract operating expenses:	
a. Overhead (18%) for participants based on FY 1975 expenditures (\$62,000)	11
b. Overhead (18%) for commodities (\$109,000) obligated in prior years	20
c. Overhead (18%) for commodities (\$21,000) obligated in FY 1975	4

<sup>1/</sup> Contract commodities and Other Costs  
<sup>2/</sup> See footnote one on Table V  
<sup>3/</sup> Contract overhead included in Other Costs

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount) 16

- 1. Overseas contract operating expenses:
  - a. Overhead for participants based on FY 1976 expenditures (\$77,000) 14
  - b. Overhead for commodities (\$12,000 obligated in FY 1976) 2

Project Number: 621-11-110-107

1/

COMMODITY AND OTHER COSTS BUDGET TABLE  
( \$ thousands)

Commodity Budget

6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount) None

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount) None

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount) None

Other Costs Budget

6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount) 94

Additional types of Other Costs such as:

1. **Contract team vehicle operation and maintenance for one vehicle for one year at \$2,000 per vehicle (May 1974 through April 1975)** 2

2. **Construction of four houses at Ilonga for contract team (construction underway and hope for completion by December 1974)** 92

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount) 10

Additional types of Other Costs such as:

1. **Contract team vehicle operation and maintenance for four vehicles for one year at \$2,500 per vehicle (May 1975 through April 1976 for one vehicle and January 1975 through December 1975 for three)** 10

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount) 10

Additional types of Other Costs such as:

1. **Contract team vehicle operation and maintenance for four vehicles for one year at \$2,500 per vehicle (May 1976 through April 1977 for one vehicle and January 1976 through December 1976 for three)** 10

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1/ Direct AID

Seed Multiplication  
621-11-130-092

- A. Project Authorized: January 27, 1970.
- B. Physical Completion: FY 1980.
- C. PAR Due: January 1975. (In the future, Mission plans to prepare all PARs in December and January).
- D. Project Purpose: To assist Tanzania to become self-sufficient in the multiplication of improved/high quality food crops seeds to satisfy national demand.
- E. Project Outputs:
  - 1. Four foundation seed farms in operation.
  - 2. Tanzania Seed Company operating nationally with appropriate facilities and personnel.
  - 3. Seeds law and regulations being competently enforced.
  - 4. Seed testing/certification laboratory established and operating effectively.
  - 5. Seed certification program competently implemented.
  - 6. Foundation and certified seed production adequate for national demands.
  - 7. Eighteen participants trained in the U.S. and assigned to appropriate positions in the program.
- F. Statement of Progress/Status:
  - 1. See PAR 74-2 dated June 1974, for progress in relation to the outputs listed above.
  - 2. Project implementation has been somewhat slow, particularly at Msimba Farm, due to the late arrival of land clearing and farm equipment provided under USAID loan. However, most of this equipment has now arrived in country and will soon be put into use.

A second problem concerns ineffective contract personnel under the project and the past difficulty of establishing a fully coordinated team approach. While in the main, the team approach has been resolved, the staffing situation remains unsettled with the two team members at Msimba farm not returning for second tours

and with the Production Agronomist departing nine to ten months prior to the end of his tour. In the latter case, the TanGov has decided to fill this position (at the national level) with a returned participant and to assign Tanzanians (hopefully returned participants) to each seed farm in the Production Agronomist positions. If this decision is carried through for each of the four farms planned for in the PROP (Revision 2 dated April 1973), the total project man-months will be reduced by about 234. The effect of this decision on the project has yet to be determined but the Mission does not believe that it will have any adverse effect.

The remaining project contract personnel will not be changed; the Mission is hopeful that the new project personnel to arrive during the first half of FY 1975, coupled with the arrival of the loan equipment, will have a very positive effect on project operations and on meeting program objectives.

**PROJECT BUDGET TABLE**  
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Seed Multiplication

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number	<u>621-11-130-092</u>	Obligations	<u>1970</u>	<u>1979</u>
Appropriation	<u>Food and Nutrition</u>	Expenditures	<u>1971</u>	<u>1980</u>
Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ <u>3,520</u> B. Per Current Estimate \$ <u>3,200</u> (approx) <sup>2/</sup>				

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	Local/TCN							
	\$	MM	\$				MM	\$	MM
<b>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</b>	263	66			92	90	14	13	382
Direct					92	90	14	11	117
PASA									
Contract	263	66						2	265
<b>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</b>	224 <sup>1/</sup>	63	-1		36	51	42		301
Direct			-1		36	51	42		77
PASA									
Contract	224	63							224
<b>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</b>	231	55			105	106	14	37	387
Direct					105	106	14	35	154
PASA									
Contract	231	55						2	233
<b>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</b>	364	91			74	84	48	99	585
Direct					74	84	48	93	215
PASA									
Contract	364	91						6	370
<b>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</b>	311	78			59	66	14	102	486
Direct					59	66	14	97	170
PASA									
Contract	311	78						5	316
<b>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</b>	284	68			120	124	48	34	486
Direct					120	124	48	31	199
PASA									
Contract	284	68						3	287
<b>FY 1976 Oblig.-Total</b>	383	85			22	36	85	48	538
Direct					22	36	85	42	149
PASA									
Contract	383	85						6	389
<b>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</b>	378	87			87	96	48	39	552
Direct					87	96	48	34	169
PASA									
Contract	378	87						5	383

1/ Accruals estimated by the East African Accounting Center as did not receive contractor estimates until early FY 1975.

2/ Delete Production Agronomists and add Njombe Farm equipment and Team benefits.



TABLE VII

Project Number 621-11-130-092

PROJECT PASA / CONTRACT / ~~GRANT~~ PERSONNEL TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

	FY 1975 Obligations			FY 1976 Obligations		
	No.	MMs	\$000	No.	MMs	\$000
U.S. Contract Technicians	8	91	364	8	85	383
Long-term	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-

Personnel (PASA/Contract/Grant implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
Procurement/Inventory Specialist	1	3	6	1	12	28	1	9	23	-	-	-
Project Coordinator	1	12	26	1	12	28	1	12	30	1	12	32
Farm Manager, Arusha	1	12	26	1	12	28	1	12	30	1	12	32
Farm Manager, Msimba	1	12	26	1	12	28	1	12	30	1	12	32
Agro-Mechanic, Arusha	-	-	-	1	10	23	1	12	30	1	12	32
Agro-Mechanic, Msimba	1	12	26	1	11	26	1	12	30	1	12	32
Extension Specialist (Production Agron.)	1	12	26	1	6	14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Farm Manager, Njombe	-	-	-	1	3	7	1	12	30	1	12	32
Farm Manager, Tanga	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	15	1	12	32
Overseas Overhead (60%)	-	-	62	-	-	109	-	-	131	-	-	134
Home Office Salaries and Benefits	-	-	9	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	4
Home Office Overhead (100%)	-	-	9	-	-	4	-	-	4	-	-	4
Travel, transport and other direct costs	-	-	8	-	-	12	-	-	21	-	-	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>385</b>

TABLE VIII

Project No. 621-11-130-092

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE 1/  
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID											
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			CONTRACT		
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$
<b>FY 1974 Obligations</b>		90	92									
Long-term - new	4	48	45									
Long-term - continuing	4	42	47									
Short-term	-	-	-									
<b>FY 1974 Expenditures</b>		51	36									
Long-term - new	4	30	24									
Long-term - continuing	4	21	12									
Short-term	-	-	-									
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</b>		106	105									
Long-term - new	4	48	45									
Long-term - continuing	4	58	60									
Short-term	-	-	-									
<b>FY 1975 Obligations</b>		84	74									
Long-term - new	3	36	32									
Long-term - continuing	4	48	42									
Short-term	-	-	-									
<b>FY 1975 Expenditures</b>		66	59									
Long-term - new	4	24	23									
Long-term - continuing	4	42	36									
Short-term	-	-	-									
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</b>		124	120									
Long-term - new	7	60	54									
Long-term - continuing	7	64	66									
Short-term	-	-	-									
<b>FY 1976 Obligations</b>		36	22									
Long-term - new	-	-	-									
Long-term - continuing	3	36	22									
Short-term	-	-	-									
<b>FY 1976 Expenditures</b>		96	87									
Long-term - new	7	60	54									
Long-term - continuing	7	36	33									
Short-term	-	-	-									

1/ In June 1969 agreement with TanGov, USAID agreed to fund entire travel for each participant and then request reimbursement from TanGov for Dar es Salaam/London round-trip portion. As a result, the Mission must budget for entire travel costs (figured at \$900 one way fare Dar/Washington, D.C.

Project Number 621-11-130-092

TABLE IX

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ Thousands)

<u>Commodity Budget (Direct AID)</u>	
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)	<u>14</u>
1. One vehicle for Arusha Farm Agro-Mechanic (PIO/C 621-092-0-40019 dated April 5, 1974)	7
2. One vehicle for Procurement Specialist (PIO/C 621-092-0-40005, dated November 12, 1973)	7
 FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)	 <u>48</u>
1. One vehicle for Njombe Farm Manager	7.5
2. Farm machinery for Njombe Farm <u>1/</u> (two tractors, one crop dryer, two plows, two cultivators, two barrows)	40
 FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)	 <u>85</u>
1. Six vehicles - replacements for vehicles put in use in 1974 <u>2/</u>	45
2. Farm machinery for Njombe Farm <u>1/</u> (one truck, two corn pickers, two fertilizer spreaders, two trailers, one mower)	40
 <u>Other Cost Budget</u>	
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)	<u>37</u>
 Additional types of Other Costs such as:	
A. Direct AID -	
1. Two prefab houses, Arusha (construction to be completed by September 1, 1974)	20

1/ See PAR 74-2 dated June 28, 1974.

2/ PROP (Amendment 2, dated April 9, 1973) shows eight vehicles but as Production Agronomists no longer required, number of vehicles is reduced.

Other Cost Budget - continued

2. Contract team vehicle operation and maintenance for five vehicles for one year at \$1,200 per vehicle (April 1974 through March 1975).	6
3. Extension, demonstration, training equipment such as visual aids, books, publications and other small items.	9
B. Contract -	
1. Miscellaneous small items required for local project support such as postage stamps, stationery, vehicle spare parts, farm machinery spare parts, hand tools, emergency supplies.	2
FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)	<u>99</u>
Additional types of Other Costs such as:	
A. Direct AID -	
1. AID evaluation team per PROP (Amendment 2 dated April 9, 1973) - funds increased from PROP estimate due increased costs.	9.5
2. Complete prefab houses in Arusha - required due increase labor/materials costs and inflation.	5
3. Contract team vehicle operations and maintenance for six vehicles for one year 1975 - 1976 at \$1,500 per vehicle (April 1975 through March 1976).	9
4. Mississippi State University Training team to assist in training field and seed inspectors for seed certification - estimated three men for a total of four man-months.	20

FY 1975 Obligations - continued

5. Benefits for contract team members which are not included in OPEX Compensation Guidelines <u>1/</u> .	49.4
B. Contract -	
1. Miscellaneous small items required for local project support (See 6/30/74 Unliquidated Other Costs above).	6

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount) 48

Additional types and Other Costs such as:

A. Direct AID -	
1. Contract team vehicle operation and maintenance for seven vehicles for one year at \$1,500 per vehicle (April 1976 through March 1977).	10.5
2. Benefits for contract team members which are not included in OPEX Compensation Guidelines <u>2/</u> .	31.6
B. Contract -	
1. Miscellaneous small items required for local project support (See 6/30/74 Unliquidated Other Costs above).	6

---

1/ Detailed as follows:

a. Post differential for 109 man-months (FY 1975 and FY 1976) at varying percentages of average \$18,000 per year salary.	35.5
b. Rest and Recuperation travel - \$950 per person for family of three for four technicians.	11.4
c. Sea freight at 1250 lbs. (\$500) per technician (5) for shipment of an air conditioner, refrigerator, washing machine and other household items (approximately \$225 for ocean freight and \$275 for inland freight (US) and packing).	2.5

2/ Detailed as follows:

a. Post differential for 84 man-months (FY 1977) at varying percentages of average \$18,000 per year salary.	21.6
b. Rest and Recuperation travel - \$1,000 per person for family of three for three technicians.	9
c. Sea freight at 1250 lbs. (\$500) per technician (2) for shipment as indicated under Other Costs FY 1975 obligations.	1

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT  
Project Number: 621-11-150-099

- A. Project Authorized: April 16, 1971
- B. Physical Completion: FY 1980
- C. Par Due: September 1974 (subsequent PAR due December 1975 as the Mission plans to prepare all PAR's in December and January in the future.)
- D. Project Purpose:
  - 1. To assist the Tanzanian Government establish marketing and processing institutions which will:
    - a. insure an adequate supply of basic foodstuffs for consumers at reasonable prices, and
    - b. provide reliable markets (domestic and export) for food grains produced by Tanzanians farmers.
  - 2. To assist the Ministry of Agriculture strengthen and improve the National Milling Corporation, particularly in the areas of:
    - a. Planning and economic analysis.
    - b. Financial analysis and accounting.
    - c. Storage.
    - d. Marketing (sales and distribution).
    - e. Supply (procurement).
    - f. Transportation.
- E. Planned Outputs:
  - 1. Planning and economic analysis:
    - a. Annual and longer-run food plans.
    - b. Feasibility studies on new NMC ventures.
    - c. Annual and longer-run analyses and recommendations on prices to be paid to farmers and charged to consumers.
    - d. Trained participants.

2. Financial analysis and accounting:

- a. Preparation of and analysis of annual balance sheets and income and expenditure statements.
- b. Establishment of a cost control system.
- c. Preparation of annual operating and capital budgets for NMC and for each department of NMC.
- d. Preparation of cost analyses of various NMC operations, actual and proposed.
- e. Preparation of annual cash flow analyses.
- f. Trained participants.

3. Storage:

- a. Field survey of storage.
- b. Preparation of comprehensive storage plan to provide sufficient storage capacity for reserve stocks and annual crop storage requirements.
- c. Establishment of fumigation teams.
- d. Establishment of grain drying facilities.
- e. Trained participants.

4. Marketing (sales and distribution):

- a. Survey of present distribution system to include transportation, stocks, consumer demand, retail outlets, storage and costs of distribution.
- b. Preparation of a comprehensive marketing and distribution plan.
- c. Development of new products, including nutritionally improved foods.
- d. Trained participants.

5. Supply (procurement):

- a. Preparation of annual and longer-run supply plans for procurement of Tanzanian grain and of imported grain.
- b. Preparation of annual and longer-run purchasing programs for Tanzanian grain and for imported grain.
- c. Trained participants.

6. Transportation:

- a. Comprehensive transportation plan for movement of grain from producing areas to mills and of processed products from mills to consumers.
- b. Establishment of transportation wing for NMC.
- c. Trained participants.

F. Statement of Progress/Status:

1. All four technicians authorized by the original PROP approved April 16, 1971 are on board. The financial analysis and accounting technician arrived in September 1972, the marketing technician in May 1973, the economic analysis technician in June 1973, and the storage technician in October 1973.
2. Two participants have completed training in the United States, four are now in training, and one more has been PIO/P'd for U.S. training. Four participants are enrolled for training in Kenya.

Due to the emergency food situation in Tanzania over the past several months, National Milling Corporation has placed a moratorium on the participants who were to depart for training. Because of this, the large pipeline as of June 30, 1974 has not been PIO/P'd. Mission anticipates the moratorium will be lifted within the next few months and the participants will be processed and will begin their training during FY 1975. The participants have already been selected and accepted by the Ministry of Agriculture and USAID/T. The large obligation in FY 1975 is to continue these participants in FY 1976, cover those already in training and fund several new trainees.

3. Four vehicles, various office equipment, and books and training aids have been received.
4. The four technicians now on board were originally assigned to the National Agricultural Products Board (NAPB). In 1973 the National Agricultural Products Board was dissolved and its functions divided between the National Milling Corporation (NMC), the General Agricultural Products Export Corporation (GAPEX), and the Cashewnut Authority of Tanzania (CATA). By Agreement with the Ministry of Agriculture the four technicians were transferred to NMC, but limited training assistance is given to GAPEX and CATA.
5. At both NAPB and NMC balance sheets, income and expenditure statements, operating and capital budgets, and cash flow analyses have been prepared and Tanzanians trained in their preparation.
6. Price analyses of various grains produced in Tanzania were prepared and recommendations made for producer prices for the 1974 and 1975 crops. The new prices announced by TanGov followed the recommendations.
7. During the food emergency in the first half of 1974 the storage technician had charge of unloading grain ships and the team assisted in the distribution of grain and grain products.
8. During food emergency worked out plans for the food grain import program.
9. NMC is now being reorganized and the reorganization should be completed by mid-August 1974. Following the reorganization a joint USAID/TanGov project review meeting will be held and on the basis of the review a new PROP and a PIP will be prepared.

**PROJECT BUDGET TABLE**  
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title AGRICULTURAL MARKETING DEVELOPMENT

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number <u>621-11-150-099</u>	Obligations	Begin	End
Appropriation <u>Food and Nutrition</u>	Expenditures	1971	1979
Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP <u>\$1,867,000</u> B. Per Current Estimate <u>\$2,306,300</u>		1972	1989

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	MM	Local/TCN	MM	\$	MM			
	\$		\$		\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</b>	29	7	-	-	135	227	3	12	179
Direct	-	-	-	-	135	227	3	12	150
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	29	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
<b>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</b>	175	44	-	-	43	81	6	13	237
Direct	-	-	-	-	43	81	6	13	62
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	175	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	175
<b>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</b>	136	34	-	-	130	198	5	20	291
Direct	-	-	-	-	130	198	5	20	155
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	136	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	136
<b>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</b>	274	56	-	-	218	280	11	51	554
Direct	-	-	-	-	218	280	11	51	280
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	274	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	274
<b>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</b>	227	51	-	-	156	207	11	31	425
Direct	-	-	-	-	156	207	11	31	198
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	227	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	227
<b>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</b>	183	39	-	-	192	271	5	40	420
Direct	-	-	-	-	192	271	5	40	237
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	183	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	183
<b>FY 1976 Oblig.-Total</b>	248	51	-	-	96	128	4	24	372
Direct	-	-	-	-	96	128	4	24	124
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	248	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	248
<b>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</b>	239	51	-	-	163	227	4	37	443
Direct	-	-	-	-	163	227	4	37	204
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	239	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	239

1/ Due in large part to increased third-country and U.S. short-term training to be covered in revised PROP now in preparation.

PROJECT ~~PLSA~~/CONTRACT/~~GRANT~~ BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 621-11-150-099

~~PLSA~~/Contract Name AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE DEVELOPMENT INTERNATIONAL

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
	AFR-832	AFR-832	AFR-832
	4/10/72	4/1/75	4/1/76
	3/31/75	3/31/77	

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN						
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations	29	7							29
FY 1974 Expenditures	175	44							175
6/30/74 Unliquidated	136	34							136
FY 1975 Obligations	274	56							274
FY 1975 Expenditures	227	51							227
6/30/75 Unliquidated	183	39							183
FY 1976 Obligations	248	51							248
FY 1976 Expenditures	239	51							239

TABLE VII

Project Number 621-11-150-099

PROJECT ~~DATA~~/CONTRACT/~~DATA~~ PERSONNEL TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
No.	MMs	No.	MMs
4	50	4	48
2	6	1	3
			15

U.S. Contract Technicians  
Long-term  
Short-term

Personnel ( <del>PASA</del> /Contract/ <del>Contract</del> implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
Deputy Chief Accountant	1	12	38	1	12	42	1	12	45	1	12	47
Deputy Marketing Manager	1	12	38	1	12	42	1	12	45	1	12	47
Deputy Development Director	1	12	38	1	12	42	1	12	45	1	12	47
Deputy Storage Manager	1	9	28	1	12	42	1	12	45	1	12	47
TDY	-	-	-	-	3	15	-	3	15	-	3	15
Travel, transportation and other direct costs	-	-	33	-	-	44	-	-	44	-	-	48
Total:	4	45	175	4	51	227	4	51	239	4	51	251

1/ No overhead reimbursable under this contract.

TABLE VIII

Project No. 621-11-150-099

1/

**PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE**  
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			No.	MMs	\$
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$			
<b>FY 1974 Obligations</b>	-	104	88	8	12	31	9	111	16	-	-	-
Long-term - new	7	48	43	-	-	-	5	60	10	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	5	54	40	-	-	-	4	51	6	-	-	-
Short-term	1	2	5	8	12	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FY 1974 Expenditures</b>	-	57	41	-	-	-	2	24	2	-	-	-
Long-term - new	2	24	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	3	33	26	-	-	-	2	24	2	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</b>	-	99	85	8	12	31	9	87	14	-	-	-
Long-term - new	7	48	43	-	-	-	5	60	10	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	5	49	37	-	-	-	4	27	4	-	-	-
Short-term	1	2	5	8	12	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FY 1975 Obligations</b>	20	186	184	4	10	20	7	84	14	-	-	-
Long-term - new	5	60	52	-	-	-	2	24	4	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	8	96	83	-	-	-	5	60	10	-	-	-
Short-term	7	30	49	4	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FY 1975 Expenditures</b>	-	103	112	8	12	31	11	92	13	-	-	-
Long-term - new	7	48	45	-	-	-	5	30	5	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	4	37	28	-	-	-	6	62	8	-	-	-
Short-term	5	18	39	8	12	31	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</b>	-	182	157	4	10	20	9	79	15	-	-	-
Long-term - new	5	60	50	-	-	-	5	54	9	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	8	108	92	-	-	-	4	25	6	-	-	-
Short-term	5	14	15	4	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FY 1976 Obligations</b>	-	70	68	4	10	20	4	48	8	-	-	-
Long-term - new	3	36	31	-	-	-	2	24	4	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	2	24	21	-	-	-	2	24	4	-	-	-
Short-term	2	10	16	4	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FY 1976 Expenditures</b>	-	144	129	4	10	20	7	73	14	-	-	-
Long-term - new	2	24	21	-	-	-	2	24	4	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	8	96	77	-	-	-	5	49	10	-	-	-
Short-term	7	24	31	4	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ In June 1969 agreement with TanGov, USAID agreed to fund entire travel for each participant and then request reimbursement from TanGov for Dar es Salaam/London round-trip portion. As a result, the Mission must budget for entire travel costs (figured at \$900 one-way fare Dar/Washington, D.C.)

TABLE IX

Project Number: 621-11-150-099

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE  
( \$ thousands)

Commodity Budget

6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)	<u>5</u>
1. Balance remaining in PIO/C 30042 to be used for purchase of spareparts	2
2. Obligated under ProAg 74-4 dated May 16, 1974 for purchase of miscellaneous project commodities such as office equipment and vehicle spareparts	3
FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)	<u>11</u>
1. One vehicle to replace a new vehicle provided from another USAID project for the fourth contract team member's field trips. He arrived Tanzania October 1973	7.5
2. Office equipment, books, publications, spareparts	3.5
FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)	<u>4</u>
Office equipment, training aids, books, spareparts	4
<u>Other Cost Budget</u>	
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)	<u>20</u>
1. Operational, consultation, invitational travel. Includes consultant services and emergency medical travel	5
2. Additional types of Other Costs:	
a. Funds provided in ProAg 73-5 dated June 1973 to assure completion of housing units for U.S. technicians. Will be liquidated in FY 1975	10
b. Funds provided in ProAg 74-4 dated January 1974 to procure miscellaneous supplies, equipment and materials	5

FY 1975 Obligations	<u>51</u>
1. Operational, consultant and invitational travel	3
2. Additional types of other costs:	
a. Miscellaneous supplies such as books, publications, materials and equipment	3
b. Benefits for contract team members which are not included in OPEX Compensation Guidelines:	
(1) R&R travel - \$950 per person for family of three (\$2,850 x 4)	11.4
(2) Post differential - 15% of average salary of \$30,000 for four technicians	21
(3) Sea freight for shipment of air conditioner, refrigerator, washing machine/other household items at 1,250 lbs (\$500 per technician (4) (\$225 ocean freight and \$275 U.S. inland freight and packing	2
(4) Settling-in allowance for technician with family in Dar (difference between the original allowance and present of \$3,500)	11
FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)	<u>24</u>
1. Operational, consultant, and invitational travel	3
2. Additional types of other costs:	
a. Post differential - 15% of average salary of \$30,000 for 4 technicians	18
b. Miscellaneous supplies such as books, publications, materials and equipment	3

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT  
Project Number: 621-11-140-117

- A. Project Authorized: June 25, 1974
- B. Physical Completion: FY 1981
- C. PAR Due: January 1976 (In future, Mission plans to prepare PARS in December and January)
- D. Project Purpose:
1. To assist the Tanzanian Government strengthen and improve the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) as a rural credit institution.
  2. An associated purpose is to increase food crops productivity, overall food crop production levels, and net farmer income among target groups due to efficient utilization of TRDB credit.
- E. Planned Outputs:
1. An increase in agricultural lending, particularly for food crop production.
  2. Improvements in TRDB operations including an increase in qualified staff, training in project development and analysis, improved financial analyses, and increased decentralization of operations.
- F. Statement of Progress/Status:
1. The initial Pro-Ag for this project was signed on June 28, 1974. The initial PIO/T is to follow in August, 1974. It is hoped by the Mission that contractor selection/negotiation can proceed rapidly to allow the two contract technicians authorized in the PROP approved June 25, 1974 to arrive in Tanzania by January 1975.
  2. It is planned that the initial disbursement of the capital grant for loan funds can be made by USAID in December 1974 or January 1975 following satisfaction of the conditions precedent. The PROP provides for a \$3,000,000 capital grant to TRDB over the life of the project of which \$2,000,000 was obligated in FY 1974.

**PROJECT BUDGET TABLE**  
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number 621-11-140-117

Obligations

Begin

End

Appropriation Food and Nutrition

Expenditures

FY 1974

FY 1980

FY 1975

FY 1981

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ 3,750 B. Per Current Estimate \$ 3,750

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commod- ities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	Local/TCN							
	\$	MM	\$						
<b>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</b>	180	36					25	2001	2206
Direct							25	2001	2026
PASA									
Contract	180	36							180
<b>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</b>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<b>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</b>	180	36					25	2001	2206
Direct							25	2001	2026
PASA									
Contract	180	36							180
<b>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</b>					21	24	5	31	57
Direct					21	24	5	31	57
PASA									
Contract									
<b>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</b>	60	12					25	1019	1104
Direct							25	1019	1044
PASA									
Contract	60	12							60
<b>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</b>	120	24			21	24	5	1013	1159
Direct					21	24	5	1013	1039
PASA									
Contract	120	24							120
<b>FY 1976 Oblig.-Total</b>	90	18			42	48	5	1014	1151
Direct					42	48	5	1014	1061
PASA									
Contract	90	18							90
<b>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</b>	120	24			21	24	5	1015	1161
Direct					21	24	5	1015	1041
PASA									
Contract	120	24							120

PROJECT ~~PASA~~/CONTRACT/~~GRANT~~ BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 621-11-140-117

PASA/Contract Name Contractor not yet selected

	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
Contract No.	-	-	-
From (mo/yr)	1/75	-	7/76
To (mo/yr)	7/76	-	3/77

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN						
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations	180	36							180
FY 1974 Expenditures	-	-							-
6/30/74 Unliquidated	180	36							180
FY 1975 Obligations	-	-							-
FY 1975 Expenditures	60	12							60
6/30/75 Unliquidated	120	24							120
FY 1976 Obligations	90	18							90
FY 1976 Expenditures	120	24							120



Project No. 621-11-140-117

1/

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID											
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			CONTRACT		
	No.	Mms	\$	No.	Mms	\$	No.	Mms	\$	No.	Mms	\$
<b>FY 1974 Obligations</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>FY 1974 Expenditures</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>FY 1975 Obligations</b>	2	24	21									
Long-term - new	2	24	21									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>FY 1975 Expenditures</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</b>	2	24	21									
Long-term - new	2	24	21									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>FY 1976 Obligations</b>	4	48	42									
Long-term - new	2	24	21									
Long-term - continuing	2	24	21									
Short-term												
<b>FY 1976 Expenditures</b>	2	24	21									
Long-term - new	2	24	21									
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												

1/ In June 1969 agreement with TanGov, USAID agreed to fund entire travel for each participant and then request reimbursement from TanGov for Dar es Salaam/London round-trip portion. As a result, the Mission must budget for entire travel costs (figured at \$900 one-way fare Dar/Washington, D.C.)

Project Number 621-11-140-117

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE  
( \$ thousands)

<u>Commodity Budget</u>	
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)	<u>25</u>
2 vehicles @ \$7,500 (one for each of two U.S. technicians)	15
Office and training equipment	10
FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)	<u>5</u>
Office and training equipment	5
FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)	<u>5</u>
Office and training equipment	5
<u>Other Cost Budget</u>	
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)	<u>2,001</u>
Grant funds for TRDB's use in establishing a Small Farmer Food Crop Production Loan Fund	2,000
Additional types of other costs such as miscellaneous supplies, books, commodities and travel	1
FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)	<u>31</u>
Additional types of other costs:	8
Project Appraisal	6
Miscellaneous supplies, books, commodities and travel	2

---

1/ Obligated June 28, 1974

FY 1975 Obligations (cont'd)

Benefits for contract team members <sup>2/</sup>	<u>23</u>
Post differential - 15% of average salary estimated \$20,000 each for two technicians for FY 1975 - FY 1976 (36 mm @ \$250)	9
R&R travel in FY 76 (\$950 per person for family of 3 = \$2,850 x 2)	5.7
Sea freight for shipment of airconditioner, refrigerator, washing machine/other household items: 1,250 lbs. each for two technicians (\$225 ocean freight and \$275 U.S. inland freight/packing)	1
Settling-in Allowance for each of two technicians with family in Dar \$3,500	7

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount) 1,014

Grant funds for TRDB's Small Farmer Food Crop Production Loan Fund	1,000
Additional types of other costs:	14
Project Appraisal	6
Miscellaneous supplies, books, commodities, and travel	2
Benefits for contract team members	6
Post differential - 15% of average salary estimated \$20,000 each for two technicians for FY 77 (24 mm @ 250)	

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<sup>2/</sup> This item included in case OPEX contract is selected.  
If other type contract is selected, these costs will  
be included in personnel costs under institutional  
contract.

AGRICULTURE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

Project Number: 621-11-190-119

- A. Project Authorized: December 5, 1973
- B. Physical Completion: FY 1980
- C. PAR Due: January 1975 (if the initial group of the contract field team arrives by September 1974. In future, the Mission plans to prepare all PARs in December and January)
- D. Project Purpose:
  - 1. To improve the Ministry of Agriculture manpower development and staff training program and the quality of instruction and administration of the MATI system.
  - 2. To assist in the planning for a Ag Ed program at the Faculty of Agriculture of the University of Dar es Salaam. The project will also help meet critical MATI staff needs and the general urgent manpower training needs in the Ministry of Agriculture and agricultural parastatals (wholly government-owned Corporations which buy and sell crops and livestock) while qualified Tanzanians are being trained.
- E. Project Outputs:
  - 1. Increased number of students trained in the MATI system.
  - 2. Increased number of degree holding teaching staff at the various MATIs, particularly at the Mpwapwa and Ukiriguru MATIs.
  - 3. Increased MinAg and parastatal staff with US agriculture training.
  - 4. Revised curricula lesson plans, training materials, and in-service training at Mpwapwa and Ukiriguru MATIs.
  - 5. Requirements analysis of establishing Ag Ed program at the Faculty of Agriculture, University of Dar es Salaam.
  - 6. Permanent career service for teaching and administrative staff of MATIs.
  - 7. Manpower development and training programs for MinAg staff.
  - 8. Classroom instruction carried out by contract staff.

F. Statement of Progress/Status:

The initial ProAg and PIO/T were signed in February 1974. A contractor (West Virginia University and North Carolina A & T State University Consortium) has been selected and contract negotiations will begin in July 1974. During the same month, the contractor will make a pre-contract field visit for orientation and project familiarization purposes. It is hoped that the first three contract team members can arrive in Tanzania by September 1974 with the remaining six team members arriving by July 1975.

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title AGRICULTURE MANPOWER<sup>1/</sup>  
DEVELOPMENT

Project Number 621-11-190-119

Appropriation Food and Nutrition

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ 3,358 B. Per Current Estimate \$ 3,400 approx<sup>2/</sup>

Financing Dates (FY)	
Begin	End
1974	1979
1974	1980

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S. \$	MM	Local/TCN \$	MM	\$	MM			
<b>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</b>	290	58	-	-	70	83	27	27	414
Direct	-	-	-	-	70	83	27	12	109
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	290	58	-	-	-	-	-	15	305
<b>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</b>	-	-	-	-	26	28	-	-	26
Direct	-	-	-	-	26	28	-	-	26
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</b>	290	58	-	-	44	55	27	27	388
Direct	-	-	-	-	44	55	27	12	83
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	290	58	-	-	-	-	-	15	305
<b>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</b>	325	65	8	20	147	180	1	40	521
Direct	-	-	-	-	42	60	-	30	72
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	325	65	8	20	105	120	1	10	449
<b>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</b>	200	40	8	20	53	71	27	27	315
Direct	-	-	-	-	53	71	27	12	92
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	200	40	8	20	-	-	-	15	223
<b>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</b>	415	83	-	-	138	164	1	40	594
Direct	-	-	-	-	33	44	-	30	63
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	415	83	-	-	105	120	1	10	531
<b>FY 1976 Oblig.-Total</b>	550	110	9	24	272	312	2	23	856
Direct	-	-	-	-	10	12	-	18	28
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	550	110	9	24	262	300	2	5	828
<b>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</b>	550	110	9	24	143	170	1	40	743
Direct	-	-	-	-	38	50	-	30	68
PASA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Contract	550	110	9	24	105	120	1	10	675

1/ Project spans both Food Crops and Livestock areas of concentration but as greater portion of inputs on Food Crops side, the Mission has included it in that section of the FBS.

2/ The increase is for an Administrative Assistant and secretary hired locally to accommodate the contractor under this project (\$9,000 x 5 years).

PROJECT ~~PASA~~/CONTRACT/~~GRANT~~ BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 621-11-190-119

~~PASA~~/Contract Name West Virginia University and North Carolina A & T  
State University Consortium

		Funding Periods		
		Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
Contract No.		2/		
From (mo/yr)		-	8/74	2/76
To (mo/yr)		-	1/76	3/77

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN						
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations	250	50						15	265
FY 1974 Expenditures	-	-						-	-
6/30/74 Unliquidated	250	50						15	265
FY 1975 Obligations	325	65	8 <sup>1/</sup>	20	105	120	1	10	449
FY 1975 Expenditures	160	32	8	20	-	-	-	15	183
6/30/75 Unliquidated	415	83	-	-	105	120	1	10	531
FY 1976 Obligations	550	110	9	24	262	300	2	5	828
FY 1976 Expenditures	550	110	9	24	105	120	1	10	675

<sup>1/</sup> \$7,500 rounded

<sup>2/</sup> Contract not yet finalized - currently being negotiated

PROJECT ~~PASA~~/CONTRACT/~~GRANT~~ BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 621-11-190-119

~~PASA~~/Contract Name Study Team for University of Dar es Salaam <sup>1/</sup>

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
	-	Jan/Feb	-
	-	-	-

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations	40	8							40
FY 1974 Expenditures	-	-							-
6/30/74 Unliquidated	40	8							40
FY 1975 Obligations	-	-							-
FY 1975 Expenditures	40	8							40
6/30/75 Unliquidated	-	-							-
FY 1976 Obligations	-	-							-
FY 1976 Expenditures	-	-							-

<sup>1/</sup> It is anticipated that this study will be done by the Prime Contractor (West Virginia University and North Carolina A & T State University Consortium) but for clarity it is being shown separately.

Project Number 621-11-190-119

PROJECT ~~DATA~~/CONTRACT/~~PERSONNEL~~ PERSONNEL TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

	FY 1975 Obligations			FY 1976 Obligations		
	No.	MMS	\$000	No.	MMS	\$000
U.S. Contract Technicians	9	63	315	9	106	540
Long-term	2	2	10	2	2	10
Short-term						

Personnel ( <del>DATA</del> /Contract/ <del>PERSONNEL</del> implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
Special Assistant to Director - Manpower Dev. Div	-	-	-	1	10	50	1	12	60	1	12	60
Special Asstr. + teacher - Mwapwa	-	-	-	1	10	50	1	12	60	1	12	60
Teachers - Mwapwa	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	120	2	24	120
Special Asst. + teacher - Ukiriguru	-	-	-	1	10	50	1	12	60	1	12	60
Teachers - Ukiriguru	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	48	240	4	48	240
Short-term Consultants	-	-	-	-	2	10	-	2	10	-	2	10
U.S. Study Team U/Dsm	-	-	-	-	8	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:				3	40	200	9	110	550	9	110	550
Local Hire:												
Secretary	-	-	-	1	10	3.5	1	12	4	1	12	4
Admin. Assistant	-	-	-	1	10	4.0	1	12	5	1	12	5
Local Staff Total:				2	20	7.5	2	24	9	2	24	9

Project No. 621-11-190-119

3/

**PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE**  
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country					
	No.	MMS	\$	No.	MMS	\$	No.	MMS	\$	No.	MMS	\$
<b>FY 1974 Obligations</b>	6	66	60	1	5	7	1	12	3	-	-	-
Long-term - new <u>1/</u>	6	66	60	-	-	-	1	12	3	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	1	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FY 1974 Expenditures</b>	5	28	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - new	5	28	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</b>	5	38	34	1	5	7	1	12	3	-	-	-
Long-term - new	5	38	34	-	-	-	1	12	3	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	1	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FY 1975 Obligations</b>	4	48	39	-	-	-	1	12	3	10	120	105
Long-term - new	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	120	105
Long-term - continuing	4	48	39	-	-	-	1	12	3	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FY 1975 Expenditures</b>	-	54	43	1	5	7	1	12	3	-	-	-
Long-term - new <u>2/</u>	5	30	24	-	-	-	1	12	3	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	4	24	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	1	5	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</b>	-	32	30	-	-	-	1	12	3	10	120	105
Long-term - new	3	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	120	105
Long-term - continuing	4	24	20	-	-	-	1	12	3	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FY 1976 Obligations</b>	1	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	300	262
Long-term - new	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	180	157
Long-term - continuing	1	12	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	120	105
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FY 1976 Expenditures</b>	-	38	35	-	-	-	1	12	3	10	120	105
Long-term - new	3	8	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	120	105
Long-term - continuing	5	30	25	-	-	-	1	12	3	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See Footnotes on next page.

Footnotes for Table VIII

- 1/ One "new" participant picked up in U.S. while in training with only 6 months funding needed to complete his program.
- 2/ One participant obligated FY 74 started training FY 75.
- 3/ In June 1969 agreement with TanGov, USAID agreed to fund entire travel for each participant and then request reimbursement from TanGov for Dar es Salaam/London round-trip portion. As a result, the Mission must budget for entire costs (figured at \$900 one-way fare Dar/Washington, D.C.)

Project Number: 621-11-190-119

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

Commodity Budget

6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)	<u>27</u>
1. Three Jeep Wagoneers including spareparts for three U.S. technicians (PIO/C 621-119-0-40021 dated March 22, 1974)	23 (Direct Aid)
2. Increased costs of household equipment ordered under PIO/C 40021 A for three U.S. technicians (PIO/C 621-119-0-40061 for \$3,586, June 27, 1974) <sup>1/</sup>	4 (Direct Aid)
FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)	<u>1</u>
1. Typewriters (1 electric, 1 standard and shipping costs) for Admin. Assistant and secretary	1 (Direct Aid)
FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)	<u>2</u>
1. Spare parts for vehicles	2 (Contract)

<sup>2/</sup>

Other Cost Budget  
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

Additional types of Other Costs:	<u>27</u>
1. Household equipment for three U.S. technicians ordered under PIO/C 621-119-0-40021 A March 22, 1974 for \$6,965 and 621-119-0-40021 A (Rev. 1) June 26, 1974 for \$3,035	10 (DirectAid)
2. Invitational travel for Henry Kasiga from Tanzania to U.S. and return	2 (Direct Aid)

---

1/ Contract Technician Support items are usually charged to Other Costs as shown in 6/30/74 Unliquidated. However, the East African Accounting Center in Nairobi charged this PIO/C to the Commodity element of the U-203.

2/ In addition, a total of \$5,000 (approximately Tan. Shs. 35,000) is being budgeted for each of the Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976 from the USAID Trust Account to cover local costs.

Other Cost Budget (Cont'd)

- 3. Office and teaching equipment, materials, etc.,  
to be ordered by contractor upon arrival  
Tanzania 15 (Contract)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)

Additional types of Other Costs: 40

- 1. Household equipment for remaining six U.S.  
technicians estimated at \$5,000 each 30 (Direct Aid)
- 2. Office and teaching equipment, materials, etc., 10 (Contract)

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)

Additional types of Other Costs: 23

- 1. Office and teaching equipment, materials and  
supplies 5 (Contract)
- 2. Project Evaluation proposed for third quarter  
FY 76 includes travel and per diem (and salary  
if appropriate) for up to three U.S. Agricultural  
Education specialists plus expenses (if  
appropriate) of three Tanzanian Counterparts 18 (Direct Aid)

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Technical Support (Agriculture)<sup>1/</sup>

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number 621-11-199-000

Obligations

Begin End

Appropriation Food and Nutrition

Expenditures

1974 -

1975 -

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ NA B. Per Current Estimate \$ NA

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM			
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
<u>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</u>	-	-	-	-	10	12	-	-	10
Direct	-	-	-	-	10	12	-	-	10
PASA									
Contract									
<u>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</u>	-	-	-	-	10	12	-	-	10
Direct	-	-	-	-	10	12	-	-	10
PASA									
Contract									
<u>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</u>	-	-	-	-	10	12	-	-	10
Direct	-	-	-	-	10	12	-	-	10
PASA									
Contract									
<u>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>FY 1976 Oblig.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</u>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									

<sup>1/</sup> Required for one participant under a phased out project (621-11-190-101)

### AGRICULTURE SECTOR LOAN

The recent and continuing need for large food grain imports as a result of the 1973-74 drought plus inflated prices for oil and other imports have put a severe strain on both Tanzanian foreign exchange availabilities and budgetary resources.

Since the TanGov has given first priority to meeting food requirements, foreign exchange and local currency have had to be rebudgeted for this purpose. Thus development budgets have, of necessity, been cut as well as already restricted consumer imports. As a result, there are a number of development projects that had been approved, but for which no funding is available. This is true in the Tanzanian budget year which began on July 1, and will be true the next fiscal year as well.

We propose a \$7 million agriculture sector loan to be used to partially fill the development gap caused by the diversion of funds to food imports. This loan will provide both budget support and foreign exchange so that approved programs may be fully implemented. The activities we will fund will be in keeping with the USAID's focus upon food and livestock production. They will expand or complement our Agriculture and Nutrition Sector programs.

While the specific programs to be supported have yet to be agreed upon, discussions to date with the TanGov have resulted in tentative selection of the following areas:

#### 1. Upgrading Food Crop and Livestock Research Centers and Sub-Stations

In general research stations are poorly equipped with additional laboratories, housing, machinery, and farming areas a necessity.

For example, the Ministry wishes to establish a pasture research program at Mpwapwa. The approved plan for the Central Veterinary Laboratory cannot be implemented as funds are lacking for a viral vaccine laboratory and an isolation building. The Ilonga Research Station needs additional housing units and laboratory equipment. The Ministry wishes to upgrade library facilities at all its research stations and institutes as well as its manpower training institutes, but does not have the resources.

#### 2. Upgrading of Ministry's Farmer Training Centers and Manpower Training Institutes

Most of the centers and institutes are short of facilities, classrooms, laboratories, housing, library materials, training farms and equipment.

Our loan funds would be used to cover the costs of approved construction and equipping plans.

3. Water Development Surveys and Investigations

We all recognize that water development and management is a critical factor in increased production and new lands development. The Ministry wishes support for its programs of surveys of areas that are selected as having irrigation potential. There is also the wish to irrigate the AID-supported seed multiplication farms at Kilosa and Arusha.

Given the vital role of water development and management in future expansion of agriculture we see this portion of the loan as leading to a possible technical assistance project by FY 1977. This is certainly a field where the U. S. has outstanding competence and wide experience overseas.

Other requirements that might be included to promote rural development are:

- a. Assistance to the National Agricultural and Food Corporation which has responsibility as seed multiplication centers and production of soya, maize, and wheat for human consumption.
- b. Access and farm to market roads.
- c. Grain processing.
- d. Agro-mechanic training centers.

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Agriculture Materials & Services

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number 621-11-190-101

Obligations

Begin

End

Appropriation

Expenditures

1969

1974

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ 1/

B. Per Current Estimate \$ not able to determine

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	MM	Local/TCN	MM	\$	MM			
	\$		\$		\$		\$	\$	\$
<b>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</b>	-		-		-		-	-	-
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<b>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</b>	135	54	-		66	82	-	9	210
Direct					66	82		7	73
PASA									
Contract	135	54					2		137
<b>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</b>	98	38			52	65		16	166
Direct					52	65		1	53
PASA									
Contract	98	38					15		113
<b>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</b>	-		-		-		-	-	-
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<b>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</b>	80	35			52	65		16	148
Direct					52	65		1	53
PASA									
Contract	80	35					15		95
<b>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</b>	18	3							18
Direct									
PASA									
Contract	18	3							18
<b>FY 1976 Oblig.-Total</b>	-		-		-		-	-	-
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<b>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</b>	18	3							18
Direct									
PASA									
Contract	18	3							18

1/ Cannot determine from PROP.

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 621-11-190-101

~~PASA~~/Contract Name Near East Foundation

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974 AID/afr-193, T.O. No. 21	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
	1/		

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN						
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations	-	-							-
FY 1974 Expenditures	114	54							114
6/30/74 Unliquidated	98	38							98
FY 1975 Obligations	-	-							-
FY 1975 Expenditures	80	35							80
6/30/75 Unliquidated	18	3							18
FY 1976 Obligations									-
FY 1976 Expenditures	18	3							18

1/ Final funded in FY 1973 through end of project in early FY 1976.

Project Number 621-11-190-101

PROJECT ~~ERBA~~/CONTRACT/~~ERBA~~ PERSONNEL, TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
No.	MMs	No.	MMs
	\$000		\$000
	-	-	-
	-	-	-

U.S. Contract Technicians  
Long-term  
Short-term

Personnel ( <del>ERBA</del> /Contract/ <del>ERBA</del> implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
1. Animal Husbandry Instructor	1	12	22	1	12	24		1	2			
2. Agr. Economist	1	12	22		11	22						
3. Livestock Advisor	1	12	22	1	12	24		2	4			
4. Vet. Officer		10	20									
5. Livestock Marketing		8	15									
Travel/Transport- Other Direct Costs		54	114		35	80		3	18			
1/ Overhead and home office salaries and benefits centrally funded.												

(for contract personnel only)

PROJECT ~~RASA~~/CONTRACT/~~GRANT~~ BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 621-11-190-101

~~RASA~~/Contract Name University of Missouri

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
Afr-C-73-1			
1/			

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM			
	\$	MM	\$	MM			\$	\$	
FY 1974 Obligations	-	-							-
FY 1974 Expenditures	21	<u>2/</u>							21
6/30/74 Unliquidated	-	-							-
FY 1975 Obligations									
FY 1975 Expenditures									
6/30/75 Unliquidated									
FY 1976 Obligations									
FY 1976 Expenditures									

1/ One-time funding in FY 1973 (\$152,000) to finance a Food Crops Subsector Analysis. Final report due early FY 1975.

2/ Unable determine as much of work accomplished on the home campus.

Project Number 621-11-190-101

PROJECT BASED/CONTRACT/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

	FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
	No.	MMS \$000	No.	MMS \$000
U.S. Contract Technicians	-	-	-	-
Long-term	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-

Personnel (PASA/Contract/Grant implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974		Estimated FY 1975		Projected FY 1976		Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMS (\$000)	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMS (\$000)	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMS (\$000)	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
Food Crops Subsector Analysis - University of Missouri	1/	21					77	(for contract personnel only)	

1/ See Table VI page 52

Project No. 621-11-190-101

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			No.	MMs	\$
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$			
<u>FY 1974 Obligations</u>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1974 Expenditures</u>												
Long-term - new		-	-									
Long-term - continuing		82	66									
Short-term												
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</u>												
Long-term - new		-	-									
Long-term - continuing		65	52									
Short-term												
<u>FY 1975 Obligations</u>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1975 Expenditures</u>												
Long-term - new		-	-									
Long-term - continuing		65	52 <sup>1/</sup>									
Short-term												
<u>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1976 Obligations</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<u>FY 1976 Expenditures</u>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												

<sup>1/</sup> This figure appears to be more than enough to cover remaining project participant costs. Have shown entire amount as being expended in FY 1975 but all of it will probably not be required.

MASAI LIVESTOCK AND RANGE MANAGEMENT  
Project Number: 621-11-130-093

- A. Project Authorized: February 2, 1970
- B. Physical Completion: FY 1981
- C. PAR Due: January 1975 (In future Mission plans to prepare PARS during December and January)
- D. Project Purpose: To achieve a sustained high level of livestock offtake in the Masai District consistent with proper resource management and Tanzanian development goals.
- E. Project Outputs:
  - 1. Security of land tenure
    - a. 21 Ranching Associations formed with rights of occupancy.
  - 2. Range Management
    - a. By 1980, eight Ranching Associations will be subdivided into an appropriate number of management units and each management unit will have a management plan.
    - b. Thirteen other Ranching Associations will be in various stages of development toward this objective.
    - c. The management units of the eight Ranching Associations will be complying with annual range condition studies, including stocking quotas and rotational grazing. Thirteen other R.A.s will be in various stages of development toward this objective.
    - d. The Land Use Study will provide a set of recommendations designed to increase the capability of each Ranching Association to establish more effective grazing plans, and to organize appropriate and reasonable management units.
  - 3. Disease Control
    - a. Eight Ranching Associations will dip all animals and follow other disease control practices (e.g. vaccination) on a regular schedule, with thirteen other Ranching Associations in various stages of development toward this objective.

4. Water Development and Distribution

- a. Eight Ranching Associations have 40% of a management unit covered with permanent water for dry season use and 70% covered with temporary water for wet season use.
- b. Thirteen other Ranching Associations will be in various stages of development toward this objective.

5. Livestock Improvement

- a. Broad acceptance of breeding and management practices (i.e., improved bulls, castration, selection, disease treatment and control).

6. Marketing

- a. Masai sell marketable surpluses.
- b. Efficient marketing organization established.

7. Extension Service

- a. Preparation of livestock extension materials.
- b. Extension service established and accepted by the Masai.
- c. Eight Ranching Associations will have a resident field officer with transport.

8. Trained Tanzanians

- a. Thirty Tanzanians will have successfully completed US-financed courses and will be assigned to the Masai project.
- b. Twenty diploma Range Officers will have received training in East Africa and will be assigned to the project and a further ten will receive in-country or third country training in various fields of specialization related to water development, agricultural mechanics, and cooperative marketing.
- c. An in-country field training program will be organized to support the project's activities.

F. Statement of Progress Status:

1. See PAR 74-1 dated January 18, 1974, for progress in relation to the outputs listed above.
2. Implementation of this project is progressing according to plan as detailed in PROP revision number 3 dated in February 1974. Various pieces of earth moving and well drilling equipment, purchased by the TanGov under a USAID loan, have arrived in country. This equipment, while not financed under the project itself, is vital to its overall success. With its arrival, project personnel can move more rapidly toward meeting project objectives.

PROP revision number 2 dated April 1973 authorized a total of nine contract technicians. By the end of FY 1974 all nine will be on board. In addition, during FY 1975 a Land Use Capability Study will be undertaken as authorized in PROP revision number 3.

In view of these project developments, FY 1975 and 1976 should prove to be highly productive and the Mission anticipates major progress toward accomplishing the project purpose.

**PROJECT BUDGET TABLE**  
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title MASAI LIVESTOCK AND RANGE MANAGEMENT

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number 621-11-130-093

Obligations

Begin

End

Appropriation Food and Nutrition

Expenditures

1970

1980

1970

1981

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ 3,612 B. Per Current Estimate \$ 3,722 (Approx) <sup>2/</sup>

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM			
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
<b>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</b>	415	150	6 <sup>1/</sup>	18	105	117	62	64	652
Direct					105	117	62	64	231
PASA									
Contract	415	150	6	18					421
<b>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</b>	159	77	-	-	27	36	32	94	312
Direct	4	1			27	36	32	94	157
PASA									
Contract	155	76	-	-					155
<b>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</b>	398	129	6	18	108	117	156	118	786
Direct					108	117	156	118	382
PASA									
Contract	398	129	6	18					404
<b>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</b>	258	96	4	10	157	180	59	124	602
Direct					157	180	59	124	340
PASA	11	3							11
Contract	247	93	4	10					251
<b>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</b>	376	132	6	16	93	105	215	191	881
Direct					93	105	215	191	499
PASA	11	3							11
Contract	365	129	6	16					371
<b>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</b>	280	93	4	12	172	192	-	51	507
Direct					172	192	-	51	223
PASA									
Contract	280	93	4	12					284
<b>FY 1976 Oblig.-Total</b>	318	106	4	12	159	180	34	91	606
Direct					159	180	34	91	284
PASA									
Contract	318	106	4	12					322
<b>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</b>	355	123	4	12	157	180	34	105	655
Direct					157	180	34	105	296
PASA									
Contract	355	123	4	12					359

1/ U-203 shows these funds under US contract personnel.

2/ Increase due to additional contract team benefits.

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 621-11-130-093

~~PASA~~/Contract Name NEAR EAST FOUNDATION

Funding Periods

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
		AID/afr-193, T.O. No.20	and AID/afr-C-73-15, D.O. No.6
	4/74	4/75	4/76
	3/75	3/76	3/77

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN						
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations	267	114							
FY 1974 Expenditures	155	76							
6/30/74 Unliquidated	250	93							
FY 1975 Obligations	247	93							
FY 1975 Expenditures	270	108							
6/30/75 Unliquidated	227	78							
FY 1976 Obligations	318	106							
FY 1976 Expenditures	302	108							

TABLE VII

Project Number 621-11-130-093

PROJECT ~~BASA~~ / CONTRACT / ~~CRANK~~ PERSONNEL TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

U.S. Contract Technicians	FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
	No.	MMS	No.	MMS
Long-term	9	93	9	106
Short-term	-	-	-	-
		\$000		\$000
		247		318

Personnel <sup>1/</sup> ( <del>BASA</del> / Contract / <del>CRANK</del> implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On-board 6/30/74	MMS	Expenditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/75	MMS	Expenditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/76	MMS	Expenditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/77	MMS	Expenditures (\$000)
1. Project Coordinator	1	12	20	1	12	25	1	12	28	1	12	30
2. Water Engineer	1	12	20	1	12	25	1	12	28	1	12	30
3. Range Mgt. Specialist	1	12	20	1	12	25	1	12	28	1	12	30
4. Animal Prod. Specialist	1	12	20	1	12	25	1	12	28	1	12	30
5. Marketing Advisor	1	12	20	1	12	25	1	12	28	1	12	30
6. Sociologist	1	10	18	1	12	25	1	12	28	1	12	30
7. Veterinarian	1	1	2	1	12	25	1	12	28	1	12	30
8. Hydrogeologist												
9. Heavy Equipment Specialist	1	5	8	1	12	25	1	12	28	1	12	30
Travel, transport and other Direct Costs <sup>2/</sup>			27			45			50			54
<b>TOTAL:</b>		76	155		108	270		108	302		108	324

<sup>1/</sup> All overhead and home office expenses are included in centrally-funded contract.  
<sup>2/</sup> Figured at 20% of total personnel costs.

PROJECT ~~PASA~~/CONTRACT/~~GRANT~~ BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 621-11-130-093

~~PASA~~/Contract Name LAND USE STUDY <sup>1/</sup>

		Funding Periods		
		Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
Contract No.	1/			
From (mo/yr)	9/74		-	-
To (mo/yr)	6/76		-	-

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN						
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations	148	36	6	18					154
FY 1974 Expenditures	-	-	-	-					-
6/30/74 Unliquidated	148	36	6	18					154
FY 1975 Obligations	-	-	-	-					-
FY 1975 Expenditures	95	21	2	6					97
6/30/75 Unliquidated	53	15	4	12					57
FY 1976 Obligations	-	-	-	-					-
FY 1976 Expenditures	53	14	4	12					57

<sup>1/</sup> Earth Satellite Corporation to be contracted with for initial work with further study to be undertaken by a contract soil scientist and a pasture agronomist.

TABLE VII

Project Number 621-11-130-093

PROJECT ~~DATA~~/CONTRACT/~~PERSONNEL~~ PERSONNEL TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

	FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
	No.	MMS	No.	MMS
U.S. Contract Technicians		\$000		\$000
Long-term	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-

8

Personnel ( <del>DATA</del> /Contract/ <del>Grant</del> implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974		Estimated FY 1975		Projected FY 1976		Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
Land Use Study:									
1. Earth Satellite Corp	-	-	-	-	15	75	-	-	-
2. Soil Scientist	-	-	-	1	6	20	-	12	40
3. Pasture Agronomist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	13
TOTAL:					21	95		15	53

(for contract  
personnel only)

TABLE VI

PROJECT PASA/CONTRACT/GRANT BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 621-11-130-093

PASA/~~CONTRACT NAME~~ STATISTICIAN

Funding Periods

	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
Contract No.	1/		
From (mo/yr)	-	3/75	-
To (mo/yr)	-	5/75	-

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations									
FY 1974 Expenditures									
6/30/74 Unliquidated									
FY 1975 Obligations	11	3							11
FY 1975 Expenditures	11	3							11
6/30/75 Unliquidated									
FY 1976 Obligations									
FY 1976 Expenditures									

1/ Probably USDA PASA which will be negotiated in FY 1975

TABLE VII

Project Number 621-11-130-093

PROJECT PASA/ ~~CONTRACT~~ GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

U.S. Contract Technicians	FY 1975 Obligations			FY 1976 Obligations		
	No.	MMs	\$000	No.	MMs	\$000
Long-term	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	1	3	11	-	-	-

Φ

Personnel (PASA/Contract/Grant implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
1 Statistician	-	-	-	-	3	11	-	-	11	-	-	-
												(for contract personnel only)

1/ Probably USDA PASA for the purpose of compiling, organizing, and systemitizing data collected by the contract team.

Project No. 621-11-130-093

1/

**PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE**  
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			No.	MMs	\$
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$
<b>FY 1974 Obligations</b>		117	105									
Long-term - new	8	96	86									
Long-term - continuing	3	21	19									
Short-term	-	-	-									
<b>FY 1974 Expenditures</b>		36	27									
Long-term - new	-	-	-									
Long-term - continuing	3	36	27									
Short-term	-	-	-									
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</b>		117	108									
Long-term - new	8	96	89									
Long-term - continuing	3	21	19									
Short-term	-	-	-									
<b>FY 1975 Obligations</b>		180	157									
Long-term - new	7	84	74	-	-	-						
Long-term - continuing	8	96	83	-	-	-						
Short-term	-	-	-	2	12	19						
<b>FY 1975 Expenditures</b>		105	93									
Long-term - new	8	84	74	-	-	-						
Long-term - continuing	3	21	19	-	-	-						
Short-term	-	-	-	2	12	19						
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</b>		192	172									
Long-term - new	7	96	89									
Long-term - continuing	8	96	83									
Short-term	-	-	-									
<b>FY 1976 Obligations</b>		180	159									
Long-term - new	7	84	74									
Long-term - continuing	9	96	85									
Short-term	-	-	-									
<b>FY 1976 Expenditures</b>		180	157									
Long-term - new	7	84	74									
Long-term - continuing	8	96	83									
Short-term	-	-	-									

1/ In June 1969 agreement with TanGov, USAID agreed to fund entire travel for each participant and then request reimbursement from TanGov for Dar es Salaam/London round-trip portion. As a result, the Mission must budget for entire travel costs (figured at \$900 one-way fare Dar/Washington, D.C.)

Project Number: 621-11-130-093

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE<sup>1/</sup>  
(\$ thousands)

Commodity Budget

6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)	<u>125</u>
1. Water development equipment (PIO/C 621-093-0-30055, May 20, 1974)	90
2. Balance remaining in PIO/C 621-093-0-30003 (for three vehicles) to be used for spare parts	4
3. Four vehicles (PIO/C 621-093-0-40008, Dec.11, 1973)	28
4. Range plans, aerial photos, maps (PIO/C 621-093-0-40049, May 21, 1974)	3
 FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)	 <u>59</u>
1. Five replacement vehicles for five members of contract team	38
2. Extension material/equipment (books, audio visual equipment, publications)	4
3. Veterinarian and Livestock supplies (microscopes, medicines, portable scales and cattle chute)	15
4. Office supplies	2
 FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)	 <u>34</u>
1. Four replacement vehicles for four members of contract team	30
2. Extension material/equipment (books, audio visual equipment, publications)	2
3. Office supplies	2

---

1/ All Direct AID

Other Cost Budget <sup>1/</sup>  
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)

Additional types of other costs:	<u>92</u>
a. Funds to construct two houses for contract technicians in Arusha (to be completed in FY 75)	45
b. Supplemental funds to cover additional cost for six houses constructed in Arusha for contract technicians (houses completed in late FY 74)	2
c. Miscellaneous/emergency supplies and equipment such as welding equipment, map reproducer and related supplies	11
d. Funds to construct one house for contract technician in Arusha (to be completed in FY 75)	24
e. Funds remaining for Audio Visual Technician (cattle dips) for 3-month period (May - July 1974)	2
f. Balance remaining for contract team vehicle operation and maintenance for five vehicles for one year at \$2,000 per vehicle (April 1974 through March 1975)	8
FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)	<u>124</u>
1. Operational, consultation, invitational travel: Includes consultant, medical emergency and invitational travel (contract team members to Dar for consultation and project review meetings)	12
2. Additional types of other costs:	
a. Contract team vehicle operation and maintenance for nine vehicles for one year at \$2,500 per vehicle (April 1975 - March 1976)	22
b. Small value equipment required to accomplish project objectives such as overlay paper, maps, books, aerial photos, etc.	10

---

<sup>1/</sup> All Direct AID

FY 1975 Obligations (Cont'd)

c. Benefits for contract team members which are not included in OPEX Compensation Guidelines 80 2/

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount) 91

1. Operational, consultation, invitational travel: See FY 1975 obligations above 12

2. Additional types of other costs:

a. Contract team vehicle operation and maintenance for nine vehicles for one year at \$2,500 per vehicle (April 1976 - March 1977) 22

b. Small value equipment required to accomplish project objectives such as overlay paper, maps, books, aerial photos, etc. 10

---

2/ Detailed as follows:

a. Supplemental per diem for average ten days a month - 9 specialists x 10 days x 12 months x \$6.00 per day (supplements TanGov per diem) \$ 6,500

b. Post Differential for 192 man-months (FY 1975 and FY 1976) at 15% of average \$16,000 per year salary \$38,400

c. Rest and Recuperation travel - \$950 per person for family of three for nine contract technicians \$25,650

d. Sea freight at 1250 lbs (\$500) per technician (5) for shipment of an air conditioner, refrigerator, washing machine and other household items (approximately \$225 for freight and \$275 for inland freight (US) and packing) \$ 2,500

e. Pay W. Peek and D. Moris the difference between furniture allowance received and the total now allowable under OPEX Compensation Guidelines (difference is \$3,250 for Peek and \$3,350 for Moris) \$ 6,600

FY 1976 Obligations (Cont'd)

e. Benefits for contract team members which are not included in OPEX Compensation Guidelines	32 <sup>3/</sup>
d. Project evaluation team of three people for 2 to 4 weeks	15

---

3/ Detailed as follows:

a. Supplemental per diem - same as FY 1975 obligations	\$ 6,500
b. Post Differential for 108 man-months (FY 1977) at 15% of average \$17,000 per year salary	\$23,000
c. Sea freight under same terms as stated in FY 1975 obligations for four technicians	\$ 2,000

Project Number 621-11-130-093

1/  
COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

Commodity Budget

6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)	<u>31</u>
1. Two vehicles (PIO/C 621-093-0-40040, April 30, 1974)	14
2. Soil testing and cartographic equipment, hand tools (to be procured early in FY 1975) - a late FY 1974 obligation	17
 FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)	 None
 FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)	 None

Other Cost Budget

6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)	
Additional type of other costs such as funds for soil testing and rainfall analysis, wildlife surveys, local computer time, per diem for contract personnel, and emergency supplies/equipment such as maps, photos, spare parts	<u>26</u>
 FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)	 None
 FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)	 None

---

1/ All contract funding for Land Use Study Team

Livestock Marketing and Development  
621-11-130-121

A. Project Authorized: May 22, 1974. B. Physical Completion: FY 1980.

C. PAR Due: January 1976.

D. Project Purpose:

1. To establish an effective and efficient livestock marketing system in Tanzania.
2. To implement the Range Management and Water Development aspects of the IDA Livestock Development Project Phase II.
3. To improve the financial/accounting/management operations of the Tanzania Livestock Development Authority (LIDA).
4. To provide a comprehensive livestock subsector analysis.

E. Project Outputs:

1. Increased trained staff for the Tanzania Livestock Marketing Company and LIDA.
2. A national livestock marketing policy and implementable systems.
3. Livestock marketing news service.
4. Range management and water development plans for 37 ranches and 27 holding grounds.
5. Financial and management procedures for LIDA.
6. Financial and management analyses/recommendations for LIDA subsidiary companies.
7. Completed livestock subsector analysis.

F. Statement of Progress/Status:

The initial Pro Ag and PIO/T for this project were signed May 30, 1974, and AID/W is currently in the process of contractor selection. The Mission would hope that the majority of the contract team could arrive in Tanzania by January 1975 but hopefully with the Team Leader arriving first and as early as possible.

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title LIVESTOCK MARKETING AND DEVELOPMENT

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number 621-11-130-122

Obligations  
Expenditures

Appropriation Food and Nutrition

Begin 1974	End 1979 1980
---------------	---------------------

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ 4,400 B. Per Current Estimate \$ 4,400

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commod- ities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S. \$	MM	Local/TCN \$	MM	\$	MM			
<u>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</u>	833	165	4	12	96	99	45	52	1,030
Direct					63	63	35	47	145
PASA									
Contract	833	165	4	12	33	36	10	5	885
<u>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</u>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<u>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</u>	833	165	4	12	96	99	45	52	1,030
Direct					63	63	35	47	145
PASA									
Contract	833	165	4	12	33	36	10	5	885
<u>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</u>	10	2	4	12	137	136	10	5	166
Direct					86	76	-	-	86
PASA									
Contract	10	2	4	12	51	60	10	5	80
<u>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</u>	415	83	4	12	94	99	45	52	610
Direct					62	63	35	47	144
PASA									
Contract	415	83	4	12	32	36	10	5	466
<u>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</u>	428	84	4	12	139	136	10	5	586
Direct					87	76	-	-	87
PASA									
Contract	428	84	4	12	52	60	10	5	499
<u>FY 1976 Oblig.-Total</u>	532	108	4	12	21	24	10	5	572
Direct									
PASA									
Contract	532	108	4	12	21	24	10	5	572
<u>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</u>	545	109	4	12	139	136	10	5	703
Direct					87	76	-	-	87
PASA									
Contract	545	109	4	12	52	60	10	5	616

PROJECT ~~RASA~~/CONTRACT/~~GRANT~~ BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 621-11-130-122

~~RASA~~/Contract Name CONTRACTOR NOT YET SELECTED

	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
Contract No.	1/		
From (mo/yr)	-	October 1974	April 1976
To (mo/yr)	-	March 1976	March 1977

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM			
	\$	MM	\$	MM			\$	\$	\$
FY 1974 Obligations	683	135	4	12	96	99	45	52	880
FY 1974 Expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6/30/74 Unliquidated	683	135	4	12	96	99	45	52	880
FY 1975 Obligations	10	2	4	12	137	136	10	5	166
FY 1975 Expenditures	265	53	4	12	94	99	45	52	460
6/30/75 Unliquidated	428	84	4	12	139	136	10	5	586
FY 1976 Obligations	532	108	4	12	21	24	10	5	572
FY 1976 Expenditures	545	109	4	12	139	136	10	5	703

1/ Contractor not yet selected.

TABLE VII

Project Number 621-11-130-122

PROJECT ~~FWSA~~ CONTRACT/~~GRANT~~ PERSONNEL TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

U.S. Contract Technicians	FY 1975 Obligations			FY 1976 Obligations		
	No.	MMs	\$000	No.	MMs	\$000
Long-term	-	-	-	9	106	522
Short-term	2	2	10	2	2	10

Personnel ( <del>FWSA</del> Contract/ <del>GRANT</del> implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On-board 6/30/74	MMs	Ex-penditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/75	MMs	Ex-penditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/76	MMs	Ex-penditures (\$000)	On-board 6/30/77	MMs	Ex-penditures (\$000)
1. Financial Mgt. Advisor												
2. Range Mgt. Specialist												
3. Water Dev. Specialist												
4. Field Mktg. Trng. Adv. 1/												
5. Lvst. Mktng. Adv. (Dodoma)												
6. Lvst. Mktng. Adv. (Shinyanga)												
7. Lvst. Mktng. Adv. (Arusha)												
8. Range Dev. Officer												
9. Economist												
Consultants												
TOTAL:	8	53	265 <sup>2/</sup>	9	109	545 <sup>2/</sup>	9	110	550 <sup>2/</sup>			

1/ Position funded under project 621-11-190-101 until mid-August 1975

2/ Not possible to specify overhead and travel as contractor not yet selected.

PROJECT ~~PASA~~/CONTRACT/~~GRANT~~ BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 621-11-130-122 (Subsector Analysis Study)<sup>1/</sup>

~~PASA~~/Contract Name Contractor not yet selected

Contract No.	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
From (mo/yr)	2/	October 1974	-
To (mo/yr)	-	February 1975	-

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations	150	30							150
FY 1974 Expenditures	-	-							-
6/30/74 Unliquidated	150	30							150
FY 1975 Obligations	-	-							-
FY 1975 Expenditures	150	30							150
6/30/75 Unliquidated	-	-							-
FY 1976 Obligations									
FY 1976 Expenditures									

1/ Although this study will probably be undertaken by the Livestock Marketing Project prime contractor, Mission has shown it as a separate contract for convenience.

2/ Contractor not yet selected.

TABLE VII

Project Number 621-11-130-122

PROJECT ~~BASE~~/CONTRACT/~~FRAME~~ PERSONNEL TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

	FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
	No.	\$000	No.	\$000
U.S. Contract Technicians				
Long-term				
Short-term				

Personnel ( <del>Task</del> /Contract/ <del>Grant</del> implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	Mms	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	Mms	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	Mms	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	Mms	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
Livestock Subsector Analysis Study <u>1</u>	-	-	-	-	30	150	-	-	-	-	-	-
												(for contract personnel only)

1 Numbers and types of specialists needed to be determined by the project prime contractor who is not yet selected.

TABLE VIII

Project No. 621-11-130-122

1/

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			No.	MMs	\$
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$			
<b>FY 1974 Obligations</b>	5	60	55	3	3	8	-	-	-	3	36	33
Long-term - new	5	60	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	36	33
Long-term - continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	3	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FY 1974 Expenditures</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - new	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</b>	5	60	55	3	3	8	-	-	-	3	36	33
Long-term - new	5	60	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	36	33
Long-term - continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	3	3	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FY 1975 Obligations</b>	5	60	51	8	16	35	-	-	-	-5	60	51
Long-term - new	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	20
Long-term - continuing	5	60	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	36	31
Short-term	-	-	-	8	16	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FY 1975 Expenditures</b>	5	60	53	3	3	9	-	-	-	3	36	32
Long-term - new	5	60	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	36	32
Long-term - continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	3	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</b>	10	60	53	8	16	34	-	-	-	5	60	52
Long-term - new	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	21
Long-term - continuing	5	57	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	36	31
Short-term	-	-	-	8	16	34	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FY 1976 Obligations</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	21
Long-term - new	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Long-term - continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	21
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>FY 1976 Expenditures</b>	10	60	53	8	16	34	-	-	-	5	60	52
Long-term - new	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	24	21
Long-term - continuing	5	57	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	36	31
Short-term	-	-	-	8	16	34	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnote on next page.

FOOTNOTE FOR TABLE VIII

1/ Per approved PROP dated May 22, 1974 except for participant travel which figured at \$900 one-way DAR/Washington. In June 1969 agreement with TanGov, USAID agreed to fund entire travel for each participant and then request reimbursement from TanGov for Dar es Salaam/London round-trip portion. As a result, the Mission must budget for entire travel costs.

Project Number: 621-11-130-122

COMMODITY AND OTHER COST BUDGET TABLE  
( \$ thousands)

Commodity Budget

6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)	<u>45</u>
1. Five vehicles at \$7,000 each (PIO/C 621-122-0-40052, May 30, 1974)	35 (Direct Aid)
2. Training materials, equipment and supplies	10 (Contract)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)	<u>10</u>
1. Training materials, equipment and supplies	10 (Contract)

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)	<u>10</u>
1. Training materials, equipment and supplies	10 (Contract)

1/

<u>Other Cost Budget</u>	
6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)	<u>52</u>
1. Additional types of Other Costs such as:	
a. Miscellaneous items, emergency supplies/travel, books, and small commodities needed to accomplish the project purpose	5(Contract)
b. Supplemental furniture/appliances for 9-member contract team - includes transport and packing	47 (Direct Aid)

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)	<u>5</u>
1. Same as listed under 6/30/74 Unliquidated	5 (Contract)

FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)	<u>5</u>
1. Same as listed under 6/30/74 Unliquidated	5 (Contract)

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1/ In addition, a total of Tanzania Shs. 35,000 (Approximately \$5,000) is being budgeted for each of the Fiscal Years 1975 and 1976 from the USAID Trust Account to cover local costs.

Maternal and Child Health Project

621-11-580-121

- A. Project Authorized: June 20, 1973 B. Physical Completion: F1981
- C. PAR Due: January 1975 (In future, Mission plans to prepare PARs in December and January).
- D. Project Purpose: To assist the Tanzania Government in achieving institutional capability to provide comprehensive MCH services to the rural population as an integrated part of the MCH rural health program.
- E. Project Outputs:
1. 2160 trained Maternal Child Health Aides (MCHA).
  2. 440 village midwives retrained as MCHAs.
  3. 18 MCHA Training Centers constructed and equipped.
  4. 64 hostels constructed and equipped.
  5. 500 rural dispensaries equipped.
  6. Participant training - dimensions to be determined during FY 1975 and FY 1976.
- F. Statement of Progress/Status:
1. A PAR has not been completed previously for this project as there has not been sufficient activity to warrant an evaluation. MCH Training Center construction has just recently begun on three units and the first contract team member (Chief of Party) arrives in August, 1974.
  2. The major activity in this project to this point has been initiating the construction phase of the project. In this regard, both the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Communication and Works have cooperated fully in resolving problems which have arisen: obtaining satisfactory contractors to construct the centers; giving the program high priority in order to obtain scarce building materials; providing funds to cover construction cost increases due to the wage and construction material increases after the bids for construction were awarded; and giving their professional time whenever questions were raised to assist in satisfactory solutions. Barring any unforeseen problems at least three of the Training Centers will be completed in time for classes to commence by April 1, 1975. Three more should be ready by July 1, 1975, and the final eight of the original fourteen for which contracts were awarded prior to May 1974 should be ready for classes by October 1, 1975. The last four of the originally planned eighteen should be ready for classes by April 1, 1976.

3. The Ministry of Health has a policy of starting all training classes in April of each year. This simplifies budgeting and staffing. However because the MCHA training program has been planned for 18 months it is anticipated that the Ministry will be prepared to follow the phasing in as noted on Table XI. It may also be planned for the classes to be started in "temporary quarters" until the training centers are completed. This does not appear to be a satisfactory solution because most centers are located in small rural towns where neither living nor classroom facilities are available.
  
4. In regard to staffing, in addition to the MCH physician it is planned that two additional staff will be needed by FY 76. A Nurse/Educator is planned for FY 75. She should be in country during the third quarter. A nurse/midwife is planned for FY 76 with her arrival during the first quarter. Both nurses, although stationed in Dar es Salaam, will spend more than 50% of their time visiting the training centers to assist in: curriculum refinement; developing classroom aids; supervising and training of teaching staff; and provide technical assistance in their special areas of competence.

PROJECT BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Manpower Training Program  
for MCHAs

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number 621-11-580-121 Obligations  
Appropriation Population Planning and Health Expenditures  
Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ 5,199 B. Per Current Estimate \$ 6,364<sup>1/</sup>

Begin	End
1973	1979
1974	1981

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	(Approx.) Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM			
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
<b>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</b>	-		-		-		100	1,065	1,165
Direct	-		-		-		100	1,065	1,165
PASA									
Contract									
<b>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</b>	-		-		-		-	1	1
Direct	-		-		-		-	1	1
PASA									
Contract	-		-		-		-	-	-
<b>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</b>	120	28	-		-		657	3,451	4,228
Direct							657	3,451	4,108
PASA									
Contract	120	28	-		-		-	-	120
<b>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</b>	122	35	-		104	42	15	274	515
Direct					104	42	15	274	393
PASA									
Contract	122	35	-		-		-	-	122
<b>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</b>	82	21	-		93	30	437	2,668	3,280
Direct					93	30	437	2,668	3,198
PASA									
Contract	82	21	-		-		-	-	82
<b>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</b>	160	42	-		11	12	235	1,057	1,463
Direct					11	12	235	1,057	1,303
PASA									
Contract	160	42	-		-		-	-	160
<b>FY 1976 Oblig.-Total</b>	160	42	-		49	26	40	709	958
Direct					49	26	40	709	798
PASA									
Contract	160	42	-		-		-	-	160
<b>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</b>	160	42	-		49	26	240	1,350	1,799
Direct					49	26	240	1,350	1,639
PASA									
Contract	160	42	-		-		-	-	160

<sup>1/</sup> Increase required due escalation of labor and construction materials costs.

PROJECT ~~PASA~~/CONTRACT/~~GRANT~~\*BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 621-11-580-121

~~PASA~~/Contract Name Negotiations underway w/Loma Linda University

	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
Contract No.	1/		
From (mo/yr)	-	7/75	7/76
To (mo/yr)	-	6/76	6/77

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN						
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations									
FY 1974 Expenditures									
6/30/74 Unliquidated	120	28							120
FY 1975 Obligations	122	35							122
FY 1975 Expenditures	82	21							82
6/30/75 Unliquidated	160	42							160
FY 1976 Obligations	160	42							160
FY 1976 Expenditures	160	42							160

1/ Contract not yet negotiated with Loma Linda University

TABLE VII

Project Number 621-11-580-121

PROJECT ~~DATA~~ / CONTRACT / ~~PERSONNEL~~ PERSONNEL TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

	FY 1975 Obligations			FY 1976 Obligations		
	No.	MMS	\$000	No.	MMS	\$000
U.S. Contract Technicians	2	29 <sup>1/2</sup>	92	3	36	130
Long-term						
Short-term	6	6	30	6	6	30

Personnel ( <del>SPMSA</del> Contract/ <del>Contract</del> implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
MCH Physician	-	-	-	1	11	42	1	12	50	1	12	50
Nurse/Educator	-	-	-	1	6	20	1	12	40	1	12	40
Nurse/Midwife	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	40	1	12	40
Consultants	-	-	-	-	4	29	-	6	30	-	6	30
Totals				2	21	82 <sup>1/2</sup>	3	42	160 <sup>1/2</sup>	3	42	160 <sup>1/2</sup>

1/ Not possible to specify overhead and travel as contract not yet negotiated.

2/ Forward funded 12 months beyond current fiscal year

(for contract personnel only)

Project No. 621-11-580-121

PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE 1/ 4/  
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			No.	MMs	\$
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$			
FY 1974 Obligations												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
FY 1974 Expenditures												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
FY 1975 Obligations	1	12	11	3	3	12 <sup>2A</sup>	18	27	81 <sup>3/</sup>			
Long-term - new	1	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Long-term - continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Short-term	-	-	-	3	3	12	18	27	81			
FY 1975 Expenditures				3	3	12	18	27	81			
Long-term - new				-	-	-	-	-	-			
Long-term - continuing				-	-	-	-	-	-			
Short-term				3	3	12	18	27	81			
Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75	1	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Long-term - new	1	12	11									
Long-term - continuing	-	-	-									
Short-term	-	-	-									
FY 1976 Obligations	1	12	11	5	5	15	6	9	23			
Long-term - new	1	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Long-term - continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Short-term	-	-	-	5	5	15	6	9	23			
FY 1976 Expenditures	1	12	11	5	5	15	6	9	23			
Long-term - new	1	12	11	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Long-term - continuing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Short-term	-	-	-	5	5	15	6	9	23			

See footnotes next page

TABLE VIII

Project Number 621-11-580-121

- 1/ Increased participant training over that envisaged in the PROP and in FY 74 FBS -- Increase is largely in providing Principals with 6 weeks training in 3rd countries.
- 2/ Includes \$3,000 for US escort
- 3/ Includes \$40,500 for per diem, \$27,000 for transport and \$13,500 for two escorts (per diem and transport).
- 4/ In June 1969 agreement with TanGov, USAID agreed to fund entire travel for each participant and then request reimbursement from TanGov for Dar es Salaam/London round-trip portion. As a result, the Mission must budget for entire travel costs (figured at \$900 one-way fare Dar/Washington, D.C.).

TABLE IX

Project Number 621-11-580-121

Commodity and Other Costs Budget Table<sup>1/</sup>  
 (\$ Thousands)

Commodity Budget

6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)	<u>657</u>
1. Classroom equipment for 18 MCHA Training Centers to arrive in Tanzania by July 1975.	<u>117</u>
2. Two vehicles for Project Manager and contract Chief of Party (arrive in August 1974) - PIO/C 621-121-0-30051, dated October 11, 1973.	14
3. Eighteen vehicles and spare parts, one each for 18 MCHA Training Centers (PIO/C 621-121-0-30054, dated March 26, 1974).	126
4. Equipment and supplies for the Rural Health Centers and Dispensaries for upgrading these units - to be ordered in FY 1975.	300
5. Contingency to ensure funds for rapidly escalating costs within commodity sector.	100
FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)	<u>15</u>
1. Two vehicles at \$7,500 each for contract technicians who arrive mid-FY 1975 and early FY 1976.	<u>15</u>
FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)	<u>40</u>
1. Classroom equipment and visual aids to MCHA Training Centers (supplemental to that purchased in prior years).	

Other Cost Budget

6/30/74 Unliquidated (type and amount)	<u>3,451</u>
1. Grant to the Tanzania Government for:	
a. Capital construction costs for 18 MCHA Training Centers - to be completed by end of CY 1976.	2,421
b. Construction materials for these 18 centers.	902
c. Furniture for these center - constructed in Tanzania.	<u>128</u>

1/ Direct AID

FY 1975 Obligations (type and amount)	<u>274</u>
Additional types of other cost:	
1. Recurrent costs/operating expenses	274
for 14 completed MCHA Centers	
(see attached backup sheets which show how total figure	
was obtained)	
FY 1976 Obligations (type and amount)	<u>709</u>
Additional types of other costs:	
1. Recurrent costs/operating expenses for	709
18 MCHA Centers (see attached backup	
sheets which show how total figure was obtained)	

Project Number 621-11-580-121

Contraceptives Provided by Other Donors,  
Organizations, and Host Country Government

	FY 1974 Obligations		FY 1975 Planned Obligations		FY 1976 Proposed Obligations	
	Quantity (MC/Grs)	Costs (\$000)	Quantity (MC/Grs)	Costs (\$000)	Quantity (MC/Grs)	Costs (\$000)
1. Orals-TOTAL						
a. <u>Other Bilateral Donors (specify)</u>						
b. <u>Private Organizations</u>						
IPPF	*500,000	<u>1/</u>	660,000	<u>1/</u>	No information <sup>2/</sup>	
Pathfinder Fund						
PPFA/FPIA						
Other (specify)						
c. <u>UN</u>						
d. <u>Host Country Government</u>						
II. Condoms-Total						
a. <u>Other Bilateral Donors (specify)</u>						
b. <u>Private Organizations</u>						
IPPF	*200	<u>1/</u>	1,900	<u>1/</u>	No information <sup>2/</sup>	
Pathfinder Fund						
PPFA/FPIA						
Other (specify)						
c. <u>UN</u>						
d. <u>Host Country Government</u>						

\* IPPF/London information per State 134570 dtd 22 June 74. Since only small portion is from U.S., costs are unknown.

<sup>1/</sup> No information

<sup>2/</sup> Projection to 1976 not yet available per State 134570

<sup>3/</sup> No Table IX A included in FBS as all contraceptives planned in MCHA Project to be provided by IPPF.

TABLE X

Project Number 621-11-580-121

MCHA Training Center Operating Costs  
(36 Students)

The operating expenses (recurrent costs) for one month for each 36 students center is figured as follows (TanGov Estimates) in TSh:

2/ Staff

Principal		1635	
Instructor		1115	
Warden (Responsible for all household management)		800	
Secretary/Librarian		700	
Cook		400	(300) <sup>1/</sup>
2 Helper/Cleaner		800	(600) <sup>1/</sup>
Driver		400	(300) <sup>1/</sup>

Students

Allowance	60 x 36	2160	(7200) <sup>1/</sup>
Subsistence	180 x 40	7200	

Maintenance

Utilities, water, elect, tele, post	8000
Vehicle gasoline/maintenance	1000
Misc (Travel-Student, Teachers etc.)	2000

3/ Supplies

Classroom	800
Office	400
Clinical (non-medical)	700

Total	28,110	(36510) <sup>1/</sup>
	\$ 3,940	(5118) <sup>1/</sup>

Round to \$4,000 for planning purposes

- 1/ Amounts in parenthesis note clothing allowances figured in rounding the amount.
- 2/ This staff includes one additional person from approved PROP, the Warden who provides for all housekeeping services.
- 3/ Local purchase only

TABLE X (Continued)

Project Number: 621-11-580-121

The operating expenses (recurrent costs) for one month for each 24 students center is figured as follows (TanGov Estimates) in TSh:

2/ Staff

Principal		1635	
Instructor		1115	
Warden (Responsible for all household management)		800	
Secry/Librarian		700	
Cook		400 <sup>1/</sup>	(300) <sup>1/</sup>
2 Helper/Cleaner at 400 each		800	(600) <sup>1/</sup>
Driver		400	(300) <sup>1/</sup>

Students

Allowance	60 x 24	1440	(4200) <sup>1/</sup>
Subsistance	180 x 36	6480	

Maintenance

Utilities	8000
Vehicle Gasoline/Maintenance	1000
Misc.	2000

3/ Supplies

Classroom	800	
Office	400	
Clinical (non-medical)	700	
	<u>26,670</u>	(32,070) <sup>1/</sup>
	\$ 3,738	( 4,495) <sup>1/</sup>
		Round to \$3,800 for planning purposes

1/ Amounts in parenthesis note clothing allowances figure in.

2/ Staff is increased by one from approved PROP, the Warden who provides for all housekeeping functions.

3/ Local purchase only.

TABLE XI

Project Number: 621-11-580-121

Cost Estimates for the 18 MCHATCs for Period FY 75 through FY 81 are shown below for clearer picture of requirements - All MCHATCs are 36 students except as noted. (\$000)

	Funding Period in Months	U.S. Input		TanGov Input	
		% of Total	Cost Est.	% of Total	Cost Est.
3 MCHATCs Est. Start 4/1	9 to 1/76	100	108	-	-
3 MCHATCs Est. start 7/1	6 to 1/76	100	72	-	-
<u>1/8</u> MCHATCs Est. start 10/1	3 to 1/76	100	<u>94</u>	-	-
			274		
<u>FY 1976</u>					
6 MCHATCs	6 to 6/76	100	144	-	-
	6 to 1/77	80	115	20	29
<u>1/8</u> MCHATCs	9 to 10/76	100	281	-	-
	3 to 1/77	80	75	20	19
<u>3/4</u> MCHATCs Est. start 4/1	6 to 10/76	100	<u>94</u>	-	-
			709		48
<u>FY 1977</u>					
6 MCHATCs	6 to 6/77	80	115	20	29
	6 to 1/78	60	86	40	58
<u>1/8</u> MCHATCs	9 to 10/77	80	223	20	56
	3 to 1/78	60	56	40	37
<u>3/4</u> MCHATCs	6 to 4/77	100	94	-	-
	6 to 10/77	80	<u>75</u>	20	<u>19</u>
			649		199
<u>FY 1978</u>					
6 MCHATCs	6	60		40	
	6	40		60	
<u>1/8</u> MCHATCs	9	60		40	
	3	40		60	
<u>2/4</u> MCHATCs	6	80		20	
	6	60		40	

TABLE XI (Continued)

Project Number: 621-11-580-121

	Funding Period in Months	U.S. Input		TanGov Input	
		% of Total	Cost Est.	% of Total	Cost Est.
<u>FY 1979</u>					
6 MCHATCs	6	40		60	
	6	20		80	
8 MCHATCs	9	40		60	
	3	20		80	
4 MCHATCs	6	60		40	
	6	40		60	
<u>FY 1980</u>					
6 MCHATCs	6	20		80	
	6	-		100	
<u>1/8</u> MCHATCs	9	20		80	
	3	-		100	
<u>2/4</u> MCHATCs	6	40		60	
	6	20		80	
<u>FY 1981</u>					
<u>1/14</u> MCHATCs	12	-	-	100	
<u>2/4</u> MCHATCs	6	20		80	
<u>C</u>	6	-		100	
<u>FY 1982</u>					
<u>3/18</u> MCHATCs	12	-	-	100	

- 1/ 4-24 student MCHATCs
- 2/ 2-24 student MCHATCs
- 3/ 6-24 student MCHATCs

**PROJECT BUDGET TABLE**  
(\$ thousands)

TABLE V

Project Title Technical Support (Education)<sup>1/</sup>

Financing Dates (FY)

Project Number 621-11-699-000

Obligations

Begin

1974

End

-

Appropriation Education/Human Resources

Expenditures

1975

-

Estimated Total Costs: A. Per Latest PROP \$ NA B. Per Current Estimate \$ NA

Project Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.	Local/TCN							
	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
<b>FY 1974 Oblig.-Total</b>	-	-	-	-	24	26	-	-	24
Direct	-	-	-	-	24	26	-	-	24
PASA									
Contract									
<b>FY 1974 Expend.-Total</b>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<b>6/30/74 Unliq.-Total</b>	-	-	-	-	24	26	-	-	24
Direct	-	-	-	-	24	26	-	-	24
PASA									
Contract									
<b>FY 1975 Oblig.-Total</b>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<b>FY 1975 Expend.-Total</b>	-	-	-	-	24	26	-	-	24
Direct	-	-	-	-	24	26	-	-	24
PASA									
Contract									
<b>6/30/75 Unliq.-Total</b>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<b>FY 1976 Oblig.-Total</b>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									
<b>FY 1976 Expend.-Total</b>									
Direct									
PASA									
Contract									

<sup>1/</sup> Required for four participants under two phased out projects (621-11-690-065 and 621-11-790-098)



PROJECT ~~PASA~~/CONTRACT/~~GRANT~~ BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 621-11-790-098

~~PASA~~/Contract Name Agricultural Cooperative Development International

Contract No.	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
From (mo/yr)	AID/csd-2219, T.O.14		
To (mo/yr)	1/		

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN						
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations									
FY 1974 Expenditures	29	12							29
6/30/74 Unliquidated	23	11							23
FY 1975 Obligations	-	-							-
FY 1975 Expenditures	23 <sup>2/</sup>	11							23
6/30/75 Unliquidated									
FY 1976 Obligations									
FY 1976 Expenditures									

1/ Final funded in FY 1972 through August 1974.

2/ Technician's contract expires mid-August 1974. Appears to be excess funds in project to cover FY 1975 expenditures; however technician is to be extended through November 1974. After this extension any excess funds will be deobligated.

Project Number 621-11-790-098

PROJECT ~~DATA~~/CONTRACT/~~ORDER~~ PERSONNEL TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

U.S. Contract Technicians	FY 1975 Obligations			FY 1976 Obligations		
	No.	MMS	\$000	No.	MMS	\$000
Long-term	-	-	-	-	-	-
Short-term	-	-	-	-	-	-

Personnel ( <del>DATA</del> /Contract/ <del>Order</del> implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974			Estimated FY 1975			Projected FY 1976			Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 77	MMS	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
1. Financial Management (NAFCO)	1	12	25									
Travel/transport-Other		4	4									
Direct Costs		12	29									
Total <sup>1/</sup>												
1/ No overhead for ACDI Contract AID/csd-2219, Task Order No.14.												

(for contract personnel only)

PROJECT ~~PASA~~/CONTRACT/~~GRANT~~ BACK-UP BUDGET TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

Project Number 621-11-790-098

~~PASA~~/Contract Name Council for International Progress in Management

Contract No. From (mo/yr) To (mo/yr)	Funding Periods		
	Current-FY 1974	Proposed-FY 1975	Projected-FY 1976
	AID/afr 781, T.O.1-A2		
	1/		

Budget & Expenditures	Personnel				Participants		Commodities	Other Costs	Total
	U.S.		Local/TCN		\$	MM	\$	\$	\$
	\$	MM	\$	MM					
FY 1974 Obligations									
FY 1974 Expenditures	27	13							27
6/30/74 Unliquidated	-	-							-
FY 1975 Obligations									
FY 1975 Expenditures									
6/30/75 Unliquidated									
FY 1976 Obligations									
FY 1976 Expenditures									

1/ Final funded in FY 1972 through March 1974.

Project Number 621-11-790-098

PROJECT PERSONNEL/CONTRACT/GRANT PERSONNEL TABLE  
(\$ thousands)

FY 1975 Obligations		FY 1976 Obligations	
No.	MMs	No.	MMs
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-

U.S. Contract Technicians  
Long-term  
Short-term

Personnel ( <del>FASS</del> /Contract/Grant implementing agent, and position title)	Actual FY 1974		Estimated FY 1975		Projected FY 1976		Projected FY 1977		
	On- board 6/30/ 74	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 75	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)	On- board 6/30/ 76	MMs	Ex- pendi- tures (\$000)
1. Management Services Officer		9	15						
2. Executive Engineer- Design		1	2						
3. Travel/Transport- Other Direct Costs			3						
4. Overhead (35% of total contract)		13	7						
Total			27						

(for contract  
personnel only)



Project No. 621-11-690-065

**PROJECT PARTICIPANT TRAINING TABLE**  
(\$ thousands)

	DIRECT AID									CONTRACT		
	U.S. Academic			U.S. Non-Academic			3rd Country			No.	MMs	\$
	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$	No.	MMs	\$			
<b>FY 1974 Obligations</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>FY 1974 Expenditures</b>												
Long-term - new	-	-	-									
Long-term - continuing	7	81	44									
Short-term	-	-	-									
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/74</b>												
Long-term - new	-	-	-									
Long-term - continuing	6	29	9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>									
Short-term	-	-	-									
<b>FY 1975 Obligations</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>FY 1975 Expenditures</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>Unliquidated Oblig. - 6/30/75</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>FY 1976 Obligations</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												
<b>FY 1976 Expenditures</b>												
Long-term - new												
Long-term - continuing												
Short-term												

<sup>1</sup>/ These funds not sufficient to cover remaining man months of training. See Tech Support table where funds shown to complete Project 065 training.