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TANZANIA

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FY 2009 FOREIGN ASSISTANCE GOALS

The Government of Tanzania (GOT) and the United States Government (USG) share the goal of positioning Tanzania to reduce poverty and begin the transition from donor dependence towards middle-income status. USG is an active participant in the Donor Partners Group, and the USG portfolio of assistance fully reflects priorities in Tanzania's National Poverty Reduction and Growth Strategy, coordinated by the GOT in consultation with donors based on the Paris Declaration, Accra Agenda, and Tanzania's Joint Assistance Strategy.

GOT faces significant challenges in social service delivery, and Tanzania remains highly donor-dependent. Development challenges facing Tanzania include widespread poverty, high population growth, capacity gaps in health and education, low productivity in agriculture, widespread corruption, a difficult business-enabling environment, inadequate infrastructure, and unsustainable environmental practices.

Tanzania has a history of demonstrating regional leadership to promote peace, and security cooperation between GOT and USG is strong and growing. Effective governance and corruption remain significant challenges for Tanzania, as recognized by the GOT, and governance is prioritized in all sectors receiving USG development assistance. Tanzania receives significant USG assistance in the health sector to build stronger systems for social service delivery at the local level in partnership with the GOT and other donors focused on HIV/AIDS, malaria, reproductive and child health, tuberculosis (TB), and access to water, sanitation, and hygiene. USG has continued working with the GOT to support national goals for basic education in the belief that an educated populace is key to achieving economic and social development. With 80 percent of Tanzanians engaged in agriculture, USG natural resources management and economic growth assistance is fully integrated to empower rural communities to enhance agricultural productivity and market linkages, increase incomes, and improve landscape conservation.

HIGHLIGHTS BY PROGRAM OBJECTIVE

Peace and Security

Bilateral engagement is expected to grow as the Tanzanian Peoples Defense Forces (TPDF) seeks to modernize over the next 10 years. The long-term goal for USG assistance to the TPDF is building capacity and professionalism in peace support operations, humanitarian assistance and disaster response, maritime security, and counterterrorism. Professional military education provides opportunities for senior officers to develop critical skills necessary for institutional modernization and reform.

- In FY 2009, International Military Education and Training contributed to progress in these areas with 11 of a targeted 12 TPDF officers trained

Governing Justly and Democratically

Weak governance systems and capacity enable corruption, and many Tanzanian civil society organizations (CSOs) lack organizational capacity for effective political participation and advocacy. FY 2009, USG assistance to Tanzania for Democracy and Governance (DG) built on the success of the Millennium Challenge Account Threshold program, which ended in early FY 2009 and paved the way for a \$698 million Millennium Challenge Corporation compact with Tanzania. The goal of USG DG assistance is to promote transparency and accountability, and build civil society capacity to monitor public policy implementation and advocate for reforms. FY 2009 USG assistance in DG:

- Trained 123 state attorneys in tools for preventing and combating corruption, emerging trends in money-laundering and financial crimes, and good practices in prosecution
- Built capacity for Parliament to increase effectiveness in holding the Executive branch accountable with the result that Parliament is increasingly seen to be exercising an effective oversight function
- Supported 10 CSO networks by working with citizen groups established in FY 2008 through the Millennium Challenge Account Threshold program. Capacity development with these groups enabled their enhanced effectiveness in promoting accountability and transparency, and monitoring service delivery at the local level.
- Trained 167 local stakeholders on Public Expenditure Tracking Systems (PETS) to enhance accountability and transparency in local government spending
- Held an advocacy roundtable to share local lessons learned in undertaking PETS and CSO experiences working on DG issues
- Increased numbers of USG-supported CSOs that are now able to attract significant support from non-USG sources as other development partners increasingly show interest in supporting organizations that have graduated from the USG civil society-strengthening program
- Planned a DG assessment for FY 2010 to inform the way forward in USG support for good governance

Investing in People

Health

With life expectancy estimated at 48 years, high population growth, and maternal mortality at 578 per 100,000, significant challenges confront the health sector in Tanzania: the need for stronger leadership in line ministries, poor health infrastructure, a shortage of health care workers (two-thirds of positions are unfilled), weak government procurement systems, and corruption. The USG works closely with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (MOHSW) and the Prime Minister's office (overseeing local government administration of health services), and coordinates with GOT and donors through the Development Partners Group for health to avoid duplication and identify opportunities for synergy. During FY 2009, Tanzania developed the Health Sector Strategic Plan III 2009–15 through a participatory process with substantial USG involvement, providing a platform for coordination of USG support for better health. In FY 2009, USG assistance in health included:

- Support for comprehensive measures to address the generalized HIV/AIDS epidemic in Tanzania (reported separately in the 2009 President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief Annual Program Review). Linkages between HIV/AIDS activities and other USG development assistance create synergy and enhance program impacts, particularly in the areas of health systems strengthening; human resources for health, procurement, and supply chain logistics; maternal health, TB, and TB/HIV; nutrition and food security; social marketing; policy and advocacy; health communications; positive gender norms; and scholarships for vulnerable children.
- Work with the National Tuberculosis and Leprosy Program in both Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar to improve TB microscopy, strengthen management of drug-resistant cases, and scale up TB Directly Observed Treatment Short courses (DOTS), the internationally recognized strategy to control TB. USG supported 31 districts and 457 facilities to provide TB and TB/HIV services. In addition, 17,420 of 18,682 (93.2 percent) registered TB patients in USG-supported districts were tested for HIV. USG supported upgrades at the central TB reference laboratory and trained 201 technicians to manage drug-resistant TB. USG also provided 40 microscopes and other laboratory equipment to MOHSW to be distributed to district hospitals with a high TB burden, and strengthened national systems in detecting drug-resistant strains of TB. USG assessed 191 private health facilities, of which 45 started DOTS implementation. USG also trained 30 traditional healers and 30 pharmacists to recognize suspected TB cases among their client base and refer them for TB testing and treatment. To build TB awareness, USG started a school-based TB education program and piloted a “train-the-trainer” package. Trainers from this pilot trained 152 teachers to inform their students about TB, with students required to spread these messages within their families and communities.
- Work with the National and Zanzibar Malaria Control Programs and donors to reduce malaria prevalence to less than one percent in Zanzibar, and halve the malaria mortality rate on the mainland. Malaria control improved through indoor residual spraying of households in Kagera Region (352,931 houses, protecting 1,714,578 people) and in Zanzibar (204,319 houses, protecting 1,085,912 people). Supplied 1.8 million long-lasting insecticide-treated bed-nets (LLINs) for the Under 5 Catch-up Campaign and 30,000 LLINs to Zanzibar, as well as contributing to the distribution of 5,015,937 LLINs in 10 regions and supporting the “Hang Up Campaign” in 2 regions to promote bed-net use. The USG supported the Tanzania National Voucher Scheme, a program providing pregnant women and infant

caregivers with insecticide-treated bed-net vouchers that can be redeemed at private sector bed-net retail outlets nationwide. The USG completed the rollout of a malaria commodities logistics management system to 20 of the 21 mainland regions, which helped to ensure adequate availability of anti-malarial drugs at health facilities. USG also supported the National Malaria Control Program and the Tanzania Food and Drug Authority to improve access to affordable, quality anti-malarial drugs and services. The USG procured 282,240 treatment regimens for the private sector and 236,280 for use in UNHCR refugee camps. Among accredited, private-sector drug distributors, use of mono-drug-therapies (which are not recommended for malaria treatment) was reduced from 10 percent in 2007 to 4 percent in 2009. The USG strengthened 4 sentinel surveillance sites on the mainland, and 52 health-facility sites in Zanzibar, enabling the two health systems rapidly to identify and respond to sudden increases in malaria transmission. The USG provided malaria training to at least 5 trainers in each of 133 districts, and to 1,918 health care providers from 1,628 mainland facilities.

- Improved maternal and child health (MCH) by developing the antenatal care skills of 4,536 health providers in 2,633 facilities nationwide, and strengthened supervision and service quality for MCH. The USG also rolled out a new program focusing on emergency obstetric and neonatal care in 2 regions, and supported vitamin A supplementation and de-worming (VAS/D) for 6.26 million children under 5 years of age. At the national level, the USG worked in concert with MOHSW to improve the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Center's capacity to conduct and monitor the VAS/D program, and at the regional and district levels to build capacity for budgeting, planning, and program implementation. As a result, donors will be transferring responsibility for the VAS/D program to GOT. The USG serves as the secretariat of the National Zinc Task Force, providing product information to the public and private sectors by partnering with local zinc and oral-rehydration salts producers, and trained 11,998 health providers and dispensers in their use. USG efforts, together with other donors, have resulted in sales of over 1.4 million doses of zinc in FY 2009 (256,000 in the private sector and 1.2 million in the public sector). The USG also continues to support local zinc manufacturers to achieve World Health Organization-recommended "Good Management Practices" prequalification. The USG trained 2,182 people in strategic information management and worked closely with the GOT to implement a new maternal and newborn mortality reduction program to provide basic emergency obstetric care and essential newborn care.
- Promoted family planning and reproductive health (FP/RH) by providing 202,345 clients with long-acting and permanent contraceptive methods, resulting in 29 percent increase in the use of long-acting and permanent methods between FY 2009 and FY 2008. To increase the quality of care, USG assistance trained 25,951 health providers to deliver FP/RH services. USG increased access to and use of FP/RH services nationwide via outreach and by increasing sales of socially marketed contraceptives in local drug stores. The program also increased use of more cost-effective, long-acting methods with 100,167 new clients in USG-supported areas choosing to use intrauterine contraceptive devices, a 40 percent increase over FY 2008. USG also continues to advocate for changes in national policy to allow clinical officials to provide safe, surgical contraception. Leveraging both health and HIV/AIDS funds, USG partnered with the Government of Denmark to train 1,709 health information management personnel at the national, regional, and district levels to operate an integrated pharmaceutical logistics system, which will help in avoiding stock-outs and

preventing drugs from expiring on shelves. USG also provided assistance in developing the “National FP Costed Implementation Plan” to reposition FP/RH in the national agenda.

- Improved drinking water for over 10,000 people, improved sanitation facilities for approximately 5,700 people, and conducted a “Water Supply, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WSH) Sector Rapid Assessment” to inform future WSH activities. Based on results of the WSH assessment, a redesigned program in FY 2010 will reflect an integrated “landscape” focus targeting threatened watersheds and will be linked with programs in natural resources management and rural development.
- Supported GOT to organize the 2010 Demographic and Health Survey, which will include micronutrient and gender-based violence surveys

Education

Tanzania is faced with challenges of capacity and educational quality. While Tanzania seemed to be successfully on track to achieve the Millennium Development Goal of universal primary education, a drop in primary enrollment from 97.2 percent in 2008 to 95.9 percent in 2009 is of concern. In addition, repetition and dropout rates remain high, completion rates remain low, and large disparities in education provision and student performance persist. Schools lack sufficient teaching and learning materials at all levels. Classrooms are overcrowded despite double or triple shifts. Forty percent of new primary pupils are over-age in mainland Tanzania (66 percent in Zanzibar). Increased numbers and multiple age group classes require a creative and effective teaching force. Yet, the majority of teachers lack adequate qualifications or training. Existing human resources for education management are strained as decentralization has shifted responsibilities from the central to the district level. USG basic education programs in Tanzania seek to strengthen educational institutions and outcomes and involve promoting policy reform, building institutional capacity, improving educational practices at the classroom level, and promoting community participation. FY 2009, USG assistance in education included some of the following results:

- Enhanced and improved service delivery for pre-primary, primary, secondary, and adult literacy education. A total of 194,321 learners (101,345 girls and 92,976 boys) in underserved, primarily Muslim communities in Zanzibar and mainland Tanzania benefitted from USG support with girls accounting for more than half of the total (52 percent).
- Benefitted 27,832 students (14,773 girls and 13,059 boys) in pre-primary education through USG-supported interactive radio instruction (IRI) and environmental education activities. Results from an impact study indicated that pre-primary student beneficiaries of IRI improved test scores by 7.5 percent compared with students who had not received radio instruction.
- Benefitted a total of 146,113 students (73,552 girls and 72,561 boys) in primary education who were enrolled in USG-supported primary schools benefiting from IRI and environmental education activities, as well as a public-private partnership with a wide range of public and private sector actors that provided video content for science education involving innovative use of cell phone and digital technology to enhance math, science, and life skills instruction.
- Improved teaching skills at primary level through mentoring and coaching, allowing teachers to apply new knowledge and skills in the classroom. A total of 3,465 teachers and educators

were trained with USG support. Science camps improved classroom performance in target areas according to pre- and post-test of 517 students (257 girls and 260 boys) who participated in camps, clubs, and science leadership activities.

- Strengthened secondary education with 476,202 science and mathematics textbooks. The books were distributed to 1,259 new community secondary schools, none of which had previously had a single textbook. The pupil-textbook ratio in these schools is now estimated at 1 to 10. Secondary school scholarships were provided for 265 pastoralist girls from underserved communities in northern Tanzania during FY 2009, while assistance to the Wanawake na Maendeleo Foundation (WAMA), headed by Tanzania's First Lady, Salma Kikwete, provided scholarships to 45 secondary school girls affected by HIV/AIDS in the south of the country.
- Supported an inventory of early years learning materials to assist with the implementation of a new Ministry of Education and Vocational Training (MOEVT) early childhood development policy. The inventory has been handed over to MOEVT. A draft Inclusive Education Policy is being revised to reflect comments that have been received from USG-supported focus group discussions conducted in Zanzibar. Institutionalization of science camps into existing MOEVT structures in Zanzibar is ongoing. USG also supported a baseline study that will serve as a benchmark for MOEVT to track student performance in science subjects for students selected for science camp, science clubs, and science leadership activities.
- Finalized an education strategy that reflects GOT priorities and USG comparative advantage, while complementing other financing modalities in the education sector. This process resulted in an Assistance Objective, "Improved lower primary education for higher achievement in reading, mathematics, and science," addressing educational quality and focusing limited resources on the knowledge and skills foundations for life-long learning by targeting lower primary education and reading, mathematics, and science. Attention is centered on low performing regions and builds on prior USG education support in these regions. The Assistance Objective was developed in consultation with the GOT and other donors to complement ongoing MOEVT and donor activities in the education sector.

Economic Growth

Eighty percent of Tanzanians are engaged in agriculture. The 2007 Household Budget Survey shows the proportion of people living in poverty at 33.3 percent, only a 2.4 percent increase since 2001. Taking into consideration population growth, the number of people living in poverty increased by one million from 2001-07. Tanzania's economic growth relies heavily on the sustainable use of its natural resources. USG activities in economic growth are closely aligned with the GOT's development strategy and priorities, which recognize the central role of agriculture in reducing poverty in Tanzania. In FY 2009, the GOT launched an "Agriculture First" initiative that prioritizes private sector linkages to transform the agriculture sector over the next five years. In FY 2009, USG assistance for economic growth focused on poverty reduction and improved rural incomes by increasing the productivity of agricultural value chains with high-growth potential, building an enabling environment for agribusiness, improving access to credit, expanding opportunities for trade and investment, and supporting conservation and biodiversity through a livelihood driven approach. The long-term USG goal is to promote export diversification in agricultural sub-sectors with high-growth potential to achieve poverty reduction at the smallholder level, increase food access and availability, and promote sustainable conservation that benefits local people. The USG is active in

the Agriculture Donor Partners Group that coordinates activities with GOT and other donors in the sector. The GOT identified horticulture as a priority for trade in a recent review of the 2001 Agricultural Sector Development Strategy and USG activities target the sector to align with the GOT development strategy. In FY 2009, USG assistance in Economic Growth achieved the following results:

- Supported horticulture and livestock value chains benefiting over 11,000 rural households. USG support provided training for 13,694 farmers (of which 6,232 are women) on improved agricultural techniques. Local and national associations, such as smallholder women's groups and the Tanzania Horticultural Association (TAHA), were strengthened in governance, advocacy, business development, marketing, and compliance with international standards such as GlobalGap. As a result, TAHA membership grew from 13 to 81 horticulture stakeholders, and 1,689 microenterprises received capacity support to engage in horticultural export. Through the Small Holder Outgrower Program, 500 farmers were linked with East African exporters and are now exporting four tons of horticulture products per day.
- Helped establish the first dedicated air cargo service for horticulture products out of Kilimanjaro Airport. The USG and TAHA worked together on a feasibility study of local airfreight options to boost farmers' incomes by lowering transport costs, and facilitated stakeholder meetings with the GOT and the aviation industry resulting directly in regulation reform, which enabled Tanzania to compete regionally as a horticulture exporter. Lower transport costs allowed TAHA to negotiate successfully for a regular charter to provide weekly direct cargo freight service. There were over 50 flights in FY 2009, with 1,104 tons of produce exported to Europe. Since launching the service, freight rates have declined by 31 percent, while planted area under greenhouse has expanded by 30 percent from 149 hectares in 2007 to 198 hectares in 2009. To sustain the service, TAHA Fresh Handling Ltd., a logistics company, was created with USG technical assistance. The GOT actively collaborates in export promotion, offering investment incentives and committing to construct a cold storage facility at Kilimanjaro airport for horticulture exports.
- Developed the first U.S. Agency for International Development-African Development Bank loan guarantee (\$20 million) to target investment in the sector, which has placed \$1.6 million worth of disbursed loans under coverage and another \$2.4 million in loans approved and pending disbursement. The number of firms receiving capacity building assistance to export was 203, well above a target of 25.
- Entered into a Global Development Alliance with General Mills to support grain millers and food processors in product diversification and compliance with food safety and quality standards, which is part of a broader agriculture and nutrition strategy promoting food security
- Supported small-scale entrepreneurship within the Greater Ugalla Landscape Conservation Program, enabling beekeepers in three districts to earn an average income of \$2,694, in part through a public private partnership with Honey Care Tanzania. Gains were also made in small-scale fisheries and other non-timber forest products. Through promotion of locally led land-use planning and tenure processes, these economic opportunity activities are targeted to specific geographic zones to improve conservation of marginal lands, promote

sustainable income-generating activities, and reduce incidence of illegal logging and wildlife poaching.

- Conducted two gender assessments of USG-supported horticulture programs to reflect on performance and inform future programming with the goal of improving economic and social outcomes resulting from women's participation in these programs. Rural women play a crucial role in reducing poverty in Tanzania. USG assistance focuses on agricultural value chains with high female participation, such as smallholder horticulture, to ensure sustainable livelihoods for rural women and their families. 45.5 percent of beneficiaries in USG-supported agriculture programs are women.
- Extended land area under improved conservation to a cumulative total of 6.2 million hectares since 2000. This land area encompasses five critical ecosystems including threatened coastal areas, savannah steppe, wetlands, and chimpanzee habitat. The increase is attributable to the Wildlife Management Areas (WMAs) gazetted in FY 2009 through USG assistance for wildlife sector reform. WMAs allow local communities to generate income by contracting with private sector tourism enterprises and engaging in sustainable agricultural activities such as small-scale fisheries and beekeeping.
- Trained 42,000 people (of which 23,000 are women) in community-based natural resource management. Additionally, women are required to serve on the board of directors of WMAs, play a significant role in conservation business enterprises, and work as village game scouts, which was not the case prior to USG programs.
- Supported the GOT to enact three key regulations under the Environmental Management Act addressing air, water, and climate change and improved anti-poaching networks, land-use planning and land tenure, and increased the institutional capacity of the Tanzania National Parks, the Wildlife Division of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Tourism, and the Ministry of Water.
- By the end of FY 2009, 816,027 people (54 percent women) had received increased economic benefits from USG-supported conservation enterprises, conducting a diverse range of activities including eco-tourism, seaweed farming, beekeeping, horticulture, and specialty coffee cultivation and marketing
- Provided communities in the Greater Gombe Ecosystem with integrated USG assistance to plan and manage land use for sustainable livelihoods and conservation, strengthen local governance, improve environmental education, support maternal health and access to family planning, promote gender equity and positive gender norms, and reduce the impact of HIV/AIDS through prevention activities. This activity is a value-added model for creating program linkages that leverage USG expertise and resources in multiple sectors.
- Channeled HIV/AIDS prevention messages and services through established rural networks that lie at the heart of five community-based USG economic growth activities