

PDBAJ391

698-0407.32

REGIONAL
TANZANIA

RUVUMA Fish Farming

Activity Paper

Fy 81-82

IRT - RUVUMA FISH FARMING PROJECT

(698-0407.32)

Activity Paper

Date: March 4, 1982

PROJECT DATA SHEET

1. TRANSACTION CODE

A

A = Add
C = Change
D = Delete

Amendment Number

DOCUMENT CODE

3

2. COUNTRY/ENTITY
AFRICA Regional

3. PROJECT NUMBER

698-0407.32

4. BUREAU/OFFICE

AFR

06

5. PROJECT TITLE (maximum 40 characters)

Ruvuma Fish Farming

6. PROJECT ASSISTANCE COMPLETION DATE (PACD)

MM DD YY
09 30 83

7. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION
(Under "B" below, enter 1, 2, 3, or 4).

A. Initial FY 82

B. Quarter

C. Final FY 82

B. COSTS (\$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 =)

A. FUNDING SOURCE	FIRST FY 82			LIFE OF PROJECT		
	B. FX	C. L/C	D. Total	E. FX	F. L/C	G. Total
AID Appropriated Total	20,000	37,000	57,000	20,000	37,000	57,000
(Grant)	20,000	37,000	57,000	20,000	37,000	57,000
(Loan)	()	()	()	()	()	()
Other U.S.						
1. Host Country		55,000	55,000		55,000	55,000
2. Other Donor(s)						
TOTALS	20,000	92,000	112,000	20,000	92,000	112,000

9. SCHEDULE OF AID FUNDING (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	C. PRIMARY TECH. CODE		D. OBLIGATIONS TO DATE		E. AMOUNT APPROVED THIS ACTION		F. LIFE OF PROJECT	
		1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan	1. Grant	2. Loan
(1) ARDN	752	112				57,000		57,000	
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS						57,000		57,000	

10. SECONDARY TECHNICAL CODES (maximum 6 codes of 3 positions each)

11. SECONDARY PURPOSE CODE

12. SPECIAL CONCERNS CODES (maximum 7 codes of 4 positions each)

A. Code TECH
B. Amount 57,000

13. PROJECT PURPOSE (maximum 480 characters)

To establish fish culture projects in twelve Rural Communities of Ruvuma Region, Tanzania to increase indigenous fish production by the transfer of basic technology at the village level.

14. SCHEDULED EVALUATIONS

Interim MM YY MM YY Final MM YY
08 83

15. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES

000 941 Local Other (Specify)

16. AMENDMENTS/NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED (This is page 1 of a page PP Amendment.)

17. APPROVED BY

Signature
Arthur M. Handberg
Title
Director, USAID/Tanzania

Date Signed
MM DD YY
03 04 82

18. DATE DOCUMENT RECEIVED IN AID/W, OR FOR AID/W DOCUMENTS, DATE OF DISTRIBUTION

MM DD YY

INSTRUCTIONS

The approved Project Data Sheet summarizes basic data on the project and must provide reliable data for entry into the Country Program Data Bank (CPDB). As a general rule blocks 1 thru 16 are to be completed by the originating office or bureau. It is the responsibility of the reviewing bureau to assume that whenever the original Project Data Sheet is revised, the Project Data Sheet conforms to the revision.

Block 1 - Enter the appropriate letter code in the box, if a change, indicate the Amendment Number.

Block 2 - Enter the name of the Country, Regional or other Entity.

Block 3 - Enter the Project Number assigned by the field mission or an AID/W bureau.

Block 4 - Enter the sponsoring Bureau/Office Symbol and Code. (See Handbook 3, Appendix 5A, Table 1, Page 1 for guidance.)

Block 5 - Enter the Project Title (stay within brackets; limit to 40 characters).

Block 6 - Enter the Estimated Project Assistance Completion Date. (See AIDTO Circular A-24 dated 1/26/78, paragraph C, Page 2.)

Block 7A. - Enter the FY for the first obligation of AID funds for the project.

Block 7B. - Enter the quarter of FY for the first AID funds obligation.

Block 7C. - Enter the FY for the last AID funds obligations.

Block 8 - Enter the amounts from the 'Summary Cost Estimates' and 'Financial Table' of the Project Data Sheet.

NOTE: The L/C column must show the estimated U.S. dollars to be used for the financing of local costs by AID on the lines corresponding to AID.

Block 9 - Enter the amounts and details from the Project Data Sheet section reflecting the estimated rate of use of AID funds.

Block 9A. - Use the Alpha Code. (See Handbook 3, Appendix 5A, Table 2, Page 2 for guidance.)

Blocks 9B., C1. & C2. - See Handbook 3, Appendix 5B for guidance. The total of columns 1 and 2 of F must equal the AID appropriated funds total of 8G.

Blocks 10 and 11 - See Handbook 3, Appendix 5B for guidance.

Block 12 - Enter the codes and amounts attributable to each concern for Life of Project. (See Handbook 3, Appendix 5B, Attachment C for coding.)

Block 13 - Enter the Project Purpose as it appears in the approved PID Factsheet, or as modified during the project development and reflected in the Project Data Sheet.

Block 14 - Enter the evaluation(s) scheduled in this section.

Block 15 - Enter the information related to the procurement taken from the appropriate section of the Project Data Sheet.

Block 16 - This block is to be used with requests for the amendment of a project.

Block 17 - This block is to be signed and dated by the Authorizing Official of the originating office. The Project Data Sheet will not be reviewed if this Data Sheet is not signed and dated. Do not initial.

Block 18 - This date is to be provided by the office or bureau responsible for the processing of the document covered by this Data Sheet.

IMPROVED RURAL TECHNOLOGY

698-0407.32

Proposed Activity Title:

FISH FARMING,

RUVUMA REGION, TANZANIA

Proposer: Peace Corps
Grantee: Ministry of Natural Resources

Over the course of 18 months, this activity operating under Peace Corps aegis proposes to establish fish culture projects in twelve rural communities of Ruvuma Region. The program will increase indigenous fish production by the transfer of basic technology at the village level. Approximately 420 people of twelve community projects will be trained in methods of pond construction, management, breeding, stocking and marketing. Each sub-project will consist of four ponds totaling approximately one acre in surface area. Tilapia Nilotica will be cultured due to local acceptance, disease resistance, high nutritional food value and favorable growth rates utilizing locally available feeds. Each sub-project will produce 800 kilograms of fish and \$2,000 of revenue annually. The total project cost will be \$112,000. AID contribution is \$57,000 or 51%, TanGov contribution is \$5,800 or 5%, and local villages' contribution is \$49,200 or 44%.

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITY

1. General Background of Proposer/Proposing Organization

In-land fisheries is one of Peace Corps' most successful programs. Its basis is community level extension programs which work on self-help strategies. Projects are implemented by providing inputs such as materials, equipment and basic technology. There are currently 250 aquaculture volunteers in 30 countries which, according to Development Issues, provide the largest single force working in fresh water fish culture in the world. One of the largest country programs is Zaire where USAID provides Peace Corps with transport, fuel and equipment for implementing their extension program.

The Tanzania Peace Corps Fisheries program through the Ministry of Natural Resources originated in August of 1979 with 8 volunteers of which two were stationed in Ruvuma Region. They were trained in warm water fish culture techniques at the University of Oklahoma Peace Corps Training Program of Dr. Howard Clemens which 90% of all Peace Corps fish culture volunteers attend.

The developer of this project is H.F. Upton who has worked two years in Ruvuma Region as a Peace Corps Fisheries Extension Officer. During this period Peace Corps Volunteers in cooperation with the Ministry of Natural Resources renovated and constructed Tilapia breeding and demonstration stations in both Tunduru and Songea Districts. Extension work was also carried out to supply individuals, community groups, schools and villages with fingerlings and instruction.

One of the main objectives of Ruvuma Fisheries Division is the development of inexpensive protein sources at the village level through the use of aquacultural techniques. This is illustrated by a recent directive to villages advocating fish culture in all suitable areas. S.S. Mkwawa, the Regional Natural Resources Officer of Ruvuma Region, supported this initiative and fisheries funding in the current five year plan.

The need for basic inputs for effective implementation of community level fish culture projects has led to the present proposal.

2. Problems Identified:

This activity proposes to address the problems of low nutritional standard due to the lack of animal protein in rural communities of Ruvuma Region. Traditional protein sources from animal husbandry are scarce. This is because disease is common and feed is insufficient during the dry season. Culture fisheries supply dried and smoked fish but they are limited in supply and prohibitively expensive due to transport and marketing costs.

Poor nutrition is directly related to increased disease incidence, poor child development and difficulties for pregnant and lactating mothers.

In most rural communities incomes are low resulting in a low standard of living. Farmers practise subsistence agriculture with few income generating schemes.

Existing fish ponds are unproductive due to poor pond design and management. Extension officers are unable to give regular advice and material inputs because of transport and funding constraints.

The nutritional, income and infrastructural problems are those which will most directly be affected by this activity.

3. Brief Description of Activity:

This activity proposes to raise nutritional standards in rural communities through the use of basic principles of warm water fish culture. This program will transfer basic technology and material inputs to community groups on a self-help basis. Methods of pond construction, management, breeding, stocking and marketing will be introduced. Extension techniques such as regular site visits and publications will be utilized to produce fish farmers capable of understanding underlying concepts in these areas. Tilapia Nilotica will be cultured by feeding agricultural by-products and fertilization to boost primary productivity. Harvested fish will provide a locally produced inexpensive alternative protein source and income to the community groups involved.

4. Identification of Beneficiaries:

The beneficiaries of this activity are as follows:

a) Primary beneficiaries will be community groups, villages, and schools in Tunduru, Songea and Mbinga Districts of Ruvuma Region. They will receive equipment, materials and fingerlings from the project and in turn carry out pond construction, management and marketing.

b) Area fish farmers and surrounding communities will benefit from the local supply of fingerlings.

c) Fisheries Division will benefit from on the job training in aquaculture techniques.

<u>Beneficiaries</u>	<u>No. of People Involved</u>
1. Community groups (12 groups of approx. 35 per group)	420
2. Surrounding communities (approx. 850-900 people/community)	10,500
3. Area Fish Farmers	20
4. Fisheries Division Personnel	20
	<u>10,960</u>
	<u>10,960</u>

5. Analysis of Benefits:

This activity will produce the following foreseeable benefits:

1. Fish of high nutritional food value to the surrounding area.
2. Generate income for groups responsible for management of fish ponds.
3. Provide a source of fingerlings to supply other area ponds.
4. Serve as a model promoting replication in the surrounding area and other regions.
5. Provide on the job training of Fisheries Division personnel.

Tilapia culture has been shown to be economically feasible in Zaire where profits have created incentives for expansion and replication.

Each community project initiated by this activity will produce 800 kg of fish which will generate approximately \$2,000 in revenues annually.*

Initial costs of equipment and materials will be \$1,800 per sub-project.

*This is based on a price of 20 TSh/kg as compared to beef 25 TSh/kg; Dagaa (dried fish) 30 TSh/kg; chicken 40 TSh/kg; and dried Tilapia sold individually in excess of 50 TSh/kg in Songea.

This project will provide basic technical and management skills which can contribute to community level problem solving and develop human resources. In this manner community health and living standards can be raised by action at the village level.

6. Other Groups Attempting to Solve the Same Problem:

FAO has a national fish culture program which will extend into 1983. Most work is now centered around establishment of a pilot fish farm in Morogoro and seminars for local farmers throughout Tanzania. A seminar is slated for Songea which will be open to prospective fish farmers identified in this project.

The Ruvuma fisheries division has also encouraged fisheries development through the establishment of breeding and demonstration stations in Songea and Tunduru districts. Initial stocking of fingerlings for this activity will be provided by these facilities. The Ministry of Natural Resources will also initiate four Ujamaa village projects in Ruvuma during the next two years as part of the current 5 year plan.

The proposer of this project has also proposed a fish culture component in a UNICEF food project which could be initiated in late 1983. Both projects are very similar in terms of target groups and fish culture techniques which will be used in the IRT activity.

7. Replicability:

Ruvuma and several other regions in Tanzania has suitable areas for further fish culture development. Replication by other interested parties will be feasible since all activity equipment and materials except the vehicle will be procured in country. If this project is successful Peace Corps fisheries volunteers presently stationed in Kigoma, Lindi and Tanga Regions may adapt similar fish culture schemes to their areas. This activity may also generate interest in Ruvuma communities where projects can be self-initiated.

8. Evaluation Indicators:

1. Four ponds constructed in each of 12 communities
2. The production of 800 kg of fish in each community annually
3. Generation of \$2,000 annually by each participating group
4. Publication of (200) fish culture manuals to increase community awareness of fish culture techniques and benefits
5. Health standards raised due to an increase in available protein
6. Improved production and replication in surrounding communities.

B. TECHNICAL ANALYSIS

1. Specifications for Devices/Techniques:

The proposed activity will involve the construction and subsequent management of artificial ponds.

Each pond will range from 300 to 1,000 square meters of surface area depending on topography.

In-lets will be constructed to control water usage and siltation. They will also be screened to prevent wild species from entering ponds.

Outlets or "munks" (figure 1 & 2) will be constructed to facilitate complete draining for harvesting and water level control. They will be constructed with concrete, iron reinforcement bars and PVC drainage pipes.

Earthen dikes will be 1.2 meters in height with a 2:1 inside slope and 1:1 outside slope to prevent erosion, water level will range from 6 to 1 meter in depth. Dikes will be built by hand with wheelbarrows and hand tools.

Tilapia Nilotica will be cultured due to local acceptance, disease resistance, favorable growth rates, and high nutritional food value. They will be fed with agricultural wastes such as corn and rice hulls and vegetable leaves. Ponds will also be fertilized with animal and green manures to boost primary productivity. The resulting algae blooms can be directly utilized by Tilapia as food.

Tilapia fingerlings (figure 3) will be stocked at a rate of 2/square meter. They will reach acceptable size of 100 grams or more (figure 4) after six months when all fish are harvested. The prolific breeding of Tilapia can result in over population and stunting. Therefore ponds must be harvested and restocked at the correct rate bi-annually to maximize production.

Seine nets will be purchased for harvesting and fingerling removal.

All equipment and materials will be purchased in country except a four-wheel vehicle. A four-wheel drive pickup will be needed for site selection, extension work, equipment and fingerling transport.

2. Alternative Techniques:

The use of concrete instead of PVC pipe for the outlet tunnels was considered (figure 2). PVC was chosen because it will require less labor for installation, it is easier to transport and it will reduce cement use by three-quarters.

The culture of carp is being investigated by FAO who are planning their introduction to Tanzania. Carp will not be considered in Ruvuma due to less disease resistance than Tilapia, the special techniques and equipment used for fingerling production, and carp are unknown locally and unproven in Tanzania.

3. Project Management:

Harold Upton - Third Year Peace Corps Fisheries Volunteer in Ruvuma Region and principal developer of this project. He is the holder of a B.Sc. degree in Biology from the University of Connecticut. He is currently stationed in Mbinga District.

Lori Reich - Third Year Peace Corps Volunteer transferred from Zaire who is the Peace Corps Fisheries Volunteer Leader in Tanzania. She is the holder of a B.Sc. degree in Environmental Science from the University of Minnesota. She is currently stationed in Songea.

Dan Ehrenberg - First Year Peace Corps Fisheries Volunteer stationed in Tunduru. He holds a B.A. degree in Economics and Environmental Studies from Earlham College.

All three Volunteers attended a ten week course in fish culture at the University of Oklahoma, Peace Corps Training program of Dr. Howard Clemens. They have also attended intensive Kiswahili courses and speak with an FSI rating of 3 or better.

S.S. Mkwawa - Regional Natural Resources Officer. He has over 25 years experience in the Ministry and had given support to earlier fish culture projects.

Mr. Mkwawa and Mr. Upton will administer basic project planning and funding. Mr. Upton will also relate activity progress to USAID/Tanzania. All three Peace Corps Volunteers and Fisheries Division personnel will implement the activity in the field.

4. Environmental Considerations:

Due to the relatively limited size and scope of this project its effects on land or water resource usage will be negligible.

Diverted water from perennial streams and springs will not be flowed through the ponds. This will retain nutrients used to boost primary productivity. Therefore water resource use and nutrient leakage to the outside environment will be minimal.

Fish ponds can provide a breeding ground for mosquitoes, vectors of malaria and a suitable environment for snails which are the intermediate host of bilharzia. Tilapia eat mosquito larva which limits their population.

In intensively managed ponds grasses and aquatic weeds to which snails attach are cut and removed. Fish farmer contact with pond water can also be minimized by proper pond design which facilitates drainage and subsequent fish removal. Therefore potential health problems can be minimized through proper management and recognition of potential health problems.

C. SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

Most pond construction and management is traditionally undertaken by men. In this activity women will be encouraged to take an active role when possible. This is consistent with the Government's policy which advocates equality, participation and accessibility to agricultural by-products by women.

All community projects will be carried out initially through regional and district personnel. Before implementation village chairmen, managers, CCM Chairmen and cell leaders will be consulted. This is necessary to integrate village and group development goals to the activity.

Technologically this project will introduce pond design and management which is compatible with current agricultural practices. Tilapia are also considered a desirable food by most people of Ruvuma Region.

D. GRANTEE AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS

Ministry of Natural Resources support: Salaries of Ministry personnel will include the following in accordance to the amount of time they will donate to project implementation.

Regional Natural Resources Officer	\$400
District Fisheries Officers (3)	\$1,200
Extension Officers (12)	\$4,200

Beneficiary Contribution:

Community groups will donate labor for pond construction. This will consist of \$4,100 for each of 12 groups	\$49,200
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Total Host Country Contribution	<u>\$55,000</u>
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The total project cost will be \$112,000 of which AID will provide \$57,000 or 51%. The Tanzania Government contribution will be \$5,800 or 5% and the local villages' contributions will be \$49,200 or 44% of the total project cost.

E. WORK PLAN:

<u>Months</u>	<u>Task</u>	<u>Performed By</u>
1	Ordering equipment and materials	Mkwawa/Upton
1 - 2	Field survey and site selection	Fisheries Division Personnel & 3 PCVs
3 - 6	Publications and Publicity printed and distributed	(3) PCVs
3 - 4	Construction tools procured and distributed to sites	Fisheries Division & PCVs
3	Pond sites surveyed and staked off	Fisheries Division & PCVs
4 - 10	Half of ponds constructed and put into production	Villagers, PCVs and Fisheries Division
9	Progress report	Upton
10 - 16	All ponds completed and put into production	Villagers, PCVs and Fisheries Division
10	All equipment procurement finished	Upton/Mkwawa
16 - 18	Extension visits to direct management	Fisheries Division and PCVs
18	Project Evaluation and final report	PCVs/USAID

F. BUDGET

1. IRT Funds Requested:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Unit Price</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Price</u>
Cement	Bag	190	\$ 12.00	Local	\$ 2,280
Lumber	-	-	-	Local	\$ 650
PVC Pipe	Length	100	\$ 54.00	Local	\$ 5,400
Wire mesh	Roll	3	\$250.00	Local	\$ 750
Support rods	Length	40	\$ 60.00	Local	\$ 2,400
Head pans	Each	120	\$ 6.00	Local	\$ 720
Hand Tools	Each	200	\$ 6.00	Local	\$ 1,200
Wheelbarrows	Each	24	\$120.00	Local	\$ 2,880
Transport Vessels	Set	3	\$180.00	Local	\$ 540
Miscellaneous Items		-	-	Local	\$ 580
Nets	Set	12	\$450.00	Local	\$ 5,400
Local Publications		-	-	Local	\$ 1,000
4-wheel drive vehicle	Each	1	\$20,000.00	Import	\$20,000
Operating Expenses	-	-	-	Local	\$ 8,000
Contigency	10%	-	-		\$ 5,200
SUBTOTAL					\$57,000 =====
2. Government Contribution					\$ 5,800
Beneficiary Contribution					\$49,200
PROJECT TOTAL					\$112,000 =====

The following photos were taken at the Masonya Tunduru breeding and production station in Tunduru:

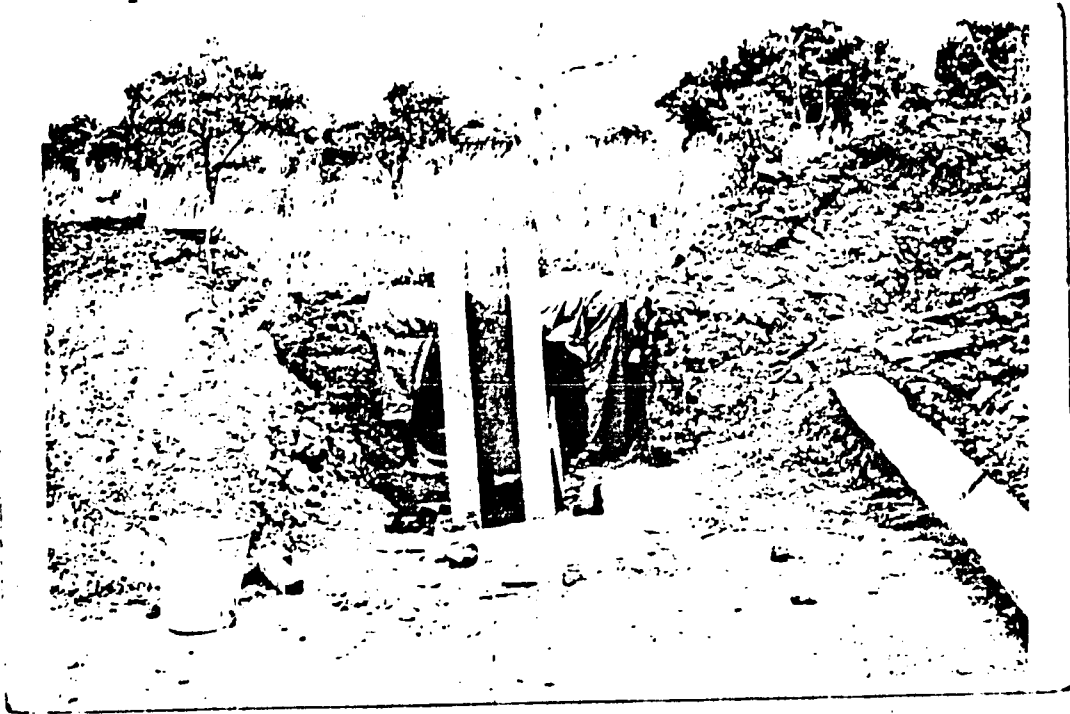


Figure 1: Front View of outlet structure. Boards are placed along slots in front to dam water and removed at harvest.

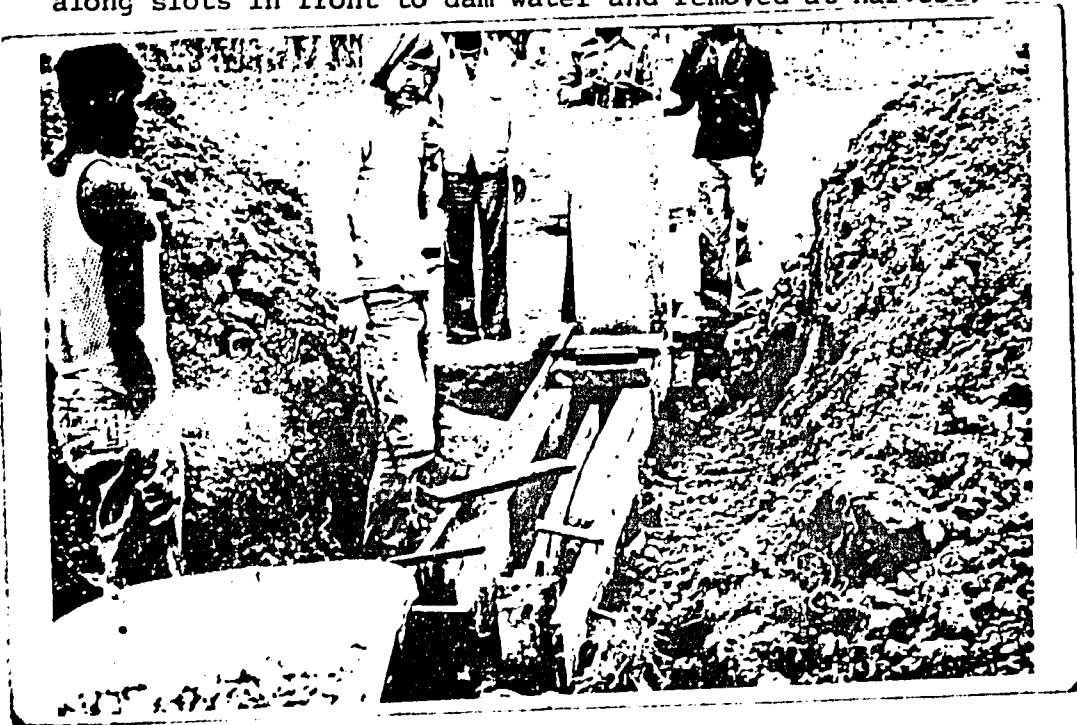


Figure 2: Rear View of outlet and concrete drainage tunnel. In this activity PVC will be substituted.



Figure 3: Fingerlings of appropriate stocking size.

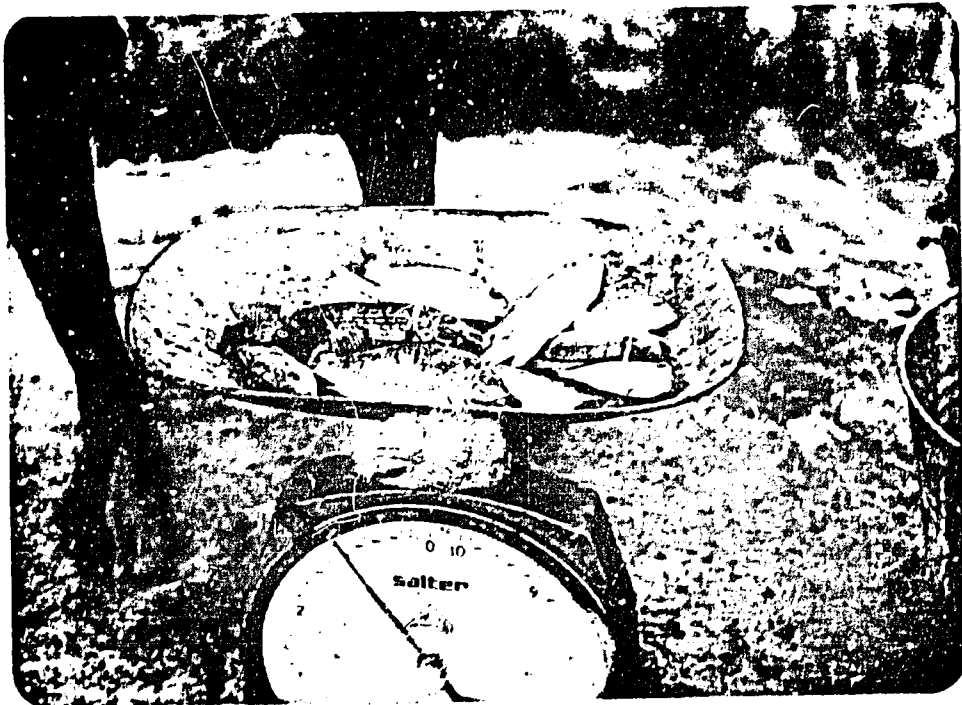


Figure 4: Harvested fish which average 100 grams each after 5 months growth.

Justification for Procurement Waiver for four
Wheel Drive utility vehicle

Problem: A procurement source-origin waiver from Geographic Code 000 to Geographic Code 935 to permit the purchase of a Four-wheel drive, right hand drive utility vehicle is requested and a waiver to provide transportation services from Code 899.

Cooperating Country : United Republic of Tanzania

Authorizing Documents : AIC approval cable (State 329314)
Activity Paper and approval

Project : IRT Fish Farming, Ruvuma Region

Project Number : 698-0407.32

Nature of Funding : Grant

Description of Goods : 1 4-wheel drive utility vehicle
4 cylinder engine, right hand drive.

Approximate Value : \$19,500 CIF Dar es Salaam including
spare parts and \$500 for shipping
costs.

Procurement Origin : United Kingdom or other Code 935
country

Procurement Source : Tanzania, U.K., or another Code 935
country

Shipping Source : Code 899 countries

Discussion: Section 636 (i) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, provides that none of the funds made available to carry out the Act shall be used to purchase motor vehicles unless such motor vehicles are manufactured in the United States. Section 636(i) provides further that when special circumstances exist, the President is authorized to waive the provisions of this section in order to carry out the provisions of the Act. In the conference report on the Foreign Assistance Act of 1967 (which added Section 636(i) to the Act), it was reported that the Committee of Conference was in agreement that motor vehicles manufactured in the United States should be procured except when there are emergency or special situations, such as the need for right hand drive or other types of vehicles not produced in the United States (House Report No. 892, dated November 7, 1967). More recently Handbook 1 was revised to grant Authority to waive the requirement that motor vehicles be manufactured in the United States. Circumstances which merit waiving of the requirement in this case

(1) The inability of U.S. manufacturers to provide the particular vehicle needed, (in this case a right hand drive utility vehicle) and

(2) Lack of adequate services facilities and supply of spare parts for U.S. manufactured vehicles. The waiver authority provided in African Delegation of Authority No. 140, Section 3. D.V. for procurement of vehicles up to \$25,000 has been delegated to the Mission Director. Also, the waiver authority provided in redelegation of Authority No. 40.13 permitting the Mission Director to waive the flag registry requirements for ocean transportation services to permit financing of transportation on ocean vessels operating under the flag registry of any country included in Code 899 provided however that such authority may be exercised only for shipment of goods for which the official has approved a commodity source waiver and for which the cost of shipment does not exceed 25% of the official's authority to waive commodity source requirements. Finally, AID Handbook 1, Supplement B, Section 5.B.4. b states that procurement source-origin waivers may be based on the unavailability of a commodity from countries included in the authorized geographic codes and on such other circumstances as are determined to be critical to the success of the Project objectives.

Justification: The vehicle provided through this Project will be used by the Peace Corp Volunteers for extensive travel in Tanzania's Ruvuma region. Vehicles in Tanzania are driven on the left hand side of the road, causing left hand drive vehicles to be unsafe and a contributing factor to serious accidents. Road conditions in Tanzania are exceptionally bad and heavy rains and black cotton soils continue to cause roads to be unpassable for as long as six months each year except for four-wheel drive vehicles. The Mission and Tanzania government make use of 4-wheel drive vehicles, as the most appropriate transport for Tanzania. Vehicle maintenance and repair will be provided by the Ruvuma Region ComWorks which has qualified mechanics, and who are familiar with 4-wheel drive vehicles.

AID/W (COM/ALI) investigated the road conditions, spare parts availability and repair facilities for all kinds of vehicles during an extensive field visit in Tanzania during April and May 1978. The trip report of this visit emphasizes the necessity of right-hand drive vehicles in Tanzania and states that "the only two U.S. manufactured right hand drive vehicles are not acceptably represented in Tanzania - in effect; there is no U.S. vehicle representative in Tanzania at all."

Further, the ComWorks workshop mechanics has no knowledge at all about U.S. manufactured four wheel drive vehicles.

Primary Justification: (1) U.S. manufactured vehicles are not suitable for the purposes of the project. (2) There is inadequate representation of U.S. firms in Tanzania and thus spare parts and repair facilities are inadequate to ensure maintenance of a U.S. manufactured vehicles. (3) The 4 wheel drive utility vehicle is presently the most appropriate four-wheel drive vehicle in Tanzania, considering both performance and economics.

Recommendation: Based upon the justification as set forth herein, it is requested that you approve a waiver of the requirement, under Handbook 1, Supplement B, that commodities procured pursuant to a USAID grant shall have their source and origin in the United States (Geographic Code 000). This waiver will permit procurement at an approximate cost of \$19,500, of one 4-wheel drive utility vehicle as set forth above, which has as source and origin countries included in A.I.D. Geographic Code 935. It is also requested that you conclude: (1) that exclusion of procurement of the project vehicle from countries included in A.I.D. Geographic Code 935 would seriously impede attainment of U.S. foreign policy objectives and the objectives of the Foreign Assistance Program; (2) that special circumstances exist which justify waiver of requirements of Section 636 (i) of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 as amended.

Additionally since there is no Code 941 shipping service provided between Tanzania and the Code 935 countries which are likely sources for the commodities it is recommended that you determine that the interests of the U.S. are best served by permitting financing of transportation services on ocean vessels under flag registry of free world countries other than the co-operating country and countries included in Code 941.

Approved: _____

Disapproved: _____

Date: _____

3/4/82

407.32

AGREEMENT

BETWEEN

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

YOUTH COOPERATIVE OF HANGA, UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF THE AFRICAN
BENEDICTINE MONASTERY OF HANGA

Individual Activity Agreement No. 81-11

Title: Combined Fish Pond and Oxen Power Development, Youth
Cooperative Project Hanga, Songea District, Ruvuma

Project Description: This project is designed to expand the efforts of
the Hanga Youth Cooperative toward self-sufficiency and increased produc-
tivity of agricultural goods. This will help to alleviate constant protein
and food shortages in the village and provide a model for oxen power and
fish culture on the village level.

U.S. Government Contribution: The American Embassy will provide a sub-
stantial portion of the budget for the project in the amount of \$2,589.60.
The funds will be used to buy oxen and implements, and equipment and
building materials for the fish ponds.

Community Contribution: The Youth Cooperative under the guidance of the
African Benedictine Monastery of Hanga will provide the labor for building
and managing fish ponds and for oxen management and tending. The Monastery
will also assist in procurement of materials and for their transport. A U.S.
Peace Corps Volunteer in fish-culture will assist with technical advice and
with coordination of the project.

For Youth Cooperative of Hanga

F. Gregory Mwageni Signature

FATHER GREGORY MWAGENI
PRIOR AFRICAN BENEDICTINE
MONASTERY HANGA, SONGEA

August 3, 1981

Date

For the Government of the
United States of America

David J. Fischer

DAVID J. FISCHER
CHARGE' D'AFFAIRES AI

July 28, 1981

Attachment: Standard Provisions for Special Development Assistance.
App. 72-1111021.6 Allot: 146-59-621.00-11 Proj: 621-9901

STANDARD PROVISIONS FOR
SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

- A. The Embassy shall expend funds and carry on operations pursuant to this Agreement only in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of the United States Government.
- B. The parties shall have the right at any time to observe operations carried out under this agreement. Either party during the term of an activity under this Agreement and until three years after the completion of the activity, shall further have the right (1) to examine any property procured through financing by that party under this agreement, wherever such property is located, and (2) to inspect and audit any records and accounts with respect to funds provided by, or any properties and contract services procured through financing by, that party under this agreement, wherever such records may be located and maintained. Each party, in arranging for any disposition of any property procured through financing by the other party under this agreement, shall assure that the rights of examination, inspection, and audit described in the preceding sentence are reserved to the party which did the financing.
- C. Any property furnished through financing pursuant to this agreement shall, unless otherwise agreed by the United States Government, be devoted to the project until completion of the project, and thereafter shall be used so as to further the objectives sought in carrying out the project. Unless otherwise agreed by the United States Government, the grantee shall offer to return to the United States Government, or to reimburse the United States for, any property which it obtains through financing by the United States Government pursuant to this Agreement which is not used in accordance with the preceding sentence.
- D. The Individual Activity Agreement shall enter into force when signed. All or any part of the assistance provided herein may be terminated by either party by giving the other party 30 days written notice of intention to terminate the agreement. Termination of the agreement shall terminate any obligations of the two parties, except for payment, which they are committed to make pursuant to noncancellable commitments entered into with third parties prior to termination of the IAA. It is expressly understood that all implementing documents, such as purchase orders, requisitions, procurement actions, etc., must be initiated under this obligating Individual Activity Agreement by the agreed upon terminal date, but not later than six months from the effective date of the agreement, otherwise the cancellation provision stated in the preceding sentence will automatically become effective without the necessity of a written advance notice of intent to cancel.