

PN-ABD-762

HISTORY OF THE U.S.A.I.D. PROGRAM
IN TANZANIA

Best Available

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SOURCES REFERRED TO:

The 1982 Country Program Book

FY 1968 Country Assistance Program

FY 1973 Presentation to Congress

Introduction

United States assistance to Tanzania began in 1953. In the early years of the program, modest amounts of assistance were utilized primarily for infrastructure activities such as the improvement of the Morogoro-Iringa Road and development of the Tanga Port. After Tanzania's independence in 1961, US assistance levels increased. Ten million dollars were provided to help finance the Three Year Plan (1962-1964) with funds being directed primarily towards the Education and Human Resources (EHR) and basic physical infrastructure through Technical Assistance (TA). The 1962 Country Program Book specifies the priority sectors. "... assistance is designed to help improve basic economic conditions and to help train Africans for the many positions of responsibility they will assume following independence. Given the present leadership and the potentiality for economic growth inherent in the country, the future outlook for Tanganyika is relatively bright. But the picture could be darkened quickly should... there be insufficient or inadequate training of Africans who will now carry the burden of leadership in all aspects of an independent society." (p.1)

Assistance to the manpower sector was diverse although emphasis was given to formalized higher level training in the fields of teacher training, secondary school education, technical education, agricultural education and governmental management. During the 1960's nearly 500 participants received training under the USAID program. The EHR component included such projects as the Teacher Training Project (621-0001), the Training for Public Service Project (621-0002), and the Strengthening the Public Service Project (621-0009). The basic infrastructure projects included such projects as Low Cost Road Construction (621-0017), Southern Link Road Survey (621-0047) and the Dar es Salaam Water Supply System (621-0053).

The USAID emphasis on EHR and infrastructure changed due to the change in TANGOV priorities following the Arusha Declaration in 1967 and the second Five Year Plan (1968-1974). More emphasis was placed on agricultural and rural development. To demonstrate this change in USAID policy it is instructive to look at statements of USAID objectives before and after this transition period.

According to the FY 1968 Country Assistance Program written in August 1966, the primary goal of the USAID program was "to continue support in technical assistance and capital activities in the field of education." (p. 6) The FY 1973 Presentation to Congress states an obvious change in focus. "The AID program is concentrated almost exclusively on the agricultural sector. Both capital and technical assistance are planned to support programs to increase agricultural productivity, increase availability of agricultural inputs, and facilitate distribution of agricultural products... AID projects are supporting Tanzania's priority efforts to increase and diversify crop and livestock production, expand research capacity, develop marketing mechanisms, and strengthen capabilities to manage agricultural programs." (p. 73)

The following graphs (see appendix) illustrate this major change in emphasis of USAID's activity in Tanzania. Graph 1 shows a timeline of the Agriculture, Rural Development and Nutrition (ARDN) projects. It can clearly be seen that the vast majority of these projects took place after the Arusha Declaration. Graph 2 is a timeline for Education and Human Resources (EHR) and shows the concentration of these projects in the pre-transition period. In fact, nine out of the fifteen EHR projects active in 1967 were terminated by the end of 1968. The third graph shows a similar although not as severe decrease in the TA projects.

In line with this trend towards more rural based development and meeting basic human needs, there was an added focus on health projects starting in the early seventies. By the late seventies and eighties some of USAID's larger projects were in the health sector. Graph 4 shows this increase in health projects.

Graph 5 illustrates the changing nature of USAID assistance to Tanzania. On the left side of the graph, the EHR and Technical Assistance projects predominate, while the ARDN projects played a secondary role. The situation is reversed on the right side of the graph. The ARDN projects dwarf the EHR and Technical Assistance projects. Also, the Health projects are quite numerous.

The change in USAID's emphasis towards ARDN further is supported by the financial figures. Of the total allocations for ARDN, EHR, Technical Assistance, Health and Special projects ARDN projects received 46.5%, Technical Assistance projects received 24.7%, Health projects received 14.3%, EHR projects received

13.9% and Special projects received .6%. Taken as a whole, the USAID program in Tanzania has clearly emphasized the ARDN sector.

USAID assistance to Tanzania continued to increase through the seventies and the early eighties. However, on August 9, 1982, the TANGOV entered into default under 620 (q) of the FAA for non-payment of principal and interest due on USAID loans in excess of six months. A waiver initiated by the Department of State based on political considerations permitted obligation of the FY 1982 Development Assistance funds. Currently, the TANGOV is under sanctions imposed by section 517 of the Foreign Assistance and Related Programs Appropriation Act of 1982 (known as the Brooke Amendment) for non-payment of USAID loans in excess of one year. As of September 1985 the TANGOV owes a total of million in arrears on principal and interest payments. Under the current situation, no further US development assistance can be obligated to Tanzania. The mission is therefore a wind-down of completing a windown of the program as rapidly as is consistent with good management while trying to minimize the waste of development assistance funds already invested in ongoing projects.

Despite the realities of the Brooke Amendment, a future resolution of its constraints remains possible. This would probably require that Tanzania enter into an agreement with the IMF and reschedule bilateral debts via the "Paris Club".

The Development Assistance Program

Individual Projects by Project Number

621-0000 Technical Support

Project Duration: 1961-1975

Expended to Date: \$2,499,000

Background: There is almost no information on this project. Funding was provided for technical personnel assistance and commodities.

621-0001 Agricultural Improvement Services

Project Duration: 1955-1968

Expended to Date: \$981,000

Personnel: Stewart Bell, Roy Beck, Henry Wiggin, Donald Chivasa, William Davidson, John Cooper. Total Cost \$270,000.

Project Description:

1. Training Institutes: Through this project and a subsequent Community Development Project fourteen district and regional farmer training institutes were constructed and/or renovated and provided with furnishings, training equipment and materials. In addition to the on-the-job training, 57 participants were sent to the US and 3rd countries for extension training and 4 for agriculture education training. These participants were the basic source of the administrative and teaching staff for the institutes.

2. Agricultural Credit Services: The necessary legislation was passed and the credit institutions established. The operational effectiveness of the institutions, particularly the National Cooperative Bank, has been restricted by the lack of trained personnel to prepare and service loans, particularly in the field/rural areas.

Training for the staff of the Cooperative Development Division and the leaders and officers of the Cooperatives was accomplished to the extent that 30 participants received training in Credit Unions and Cooperatives. However, the amount of training, technical assistance, and the duration and type of support for the activity were inadequate to do more than provide basic training for the participants.

3. Information and Education Unit: Within the Ministry of Agriculture, an Information and Education Unit was established, equipped and a total of 9 participants were trained.

4. Improved Research Program: This activity was phased out after 4 years, partially because the Tanzanian Government failed to provide the research technician with a Tanzanian counterpart. No participants were trained.

612-0001 Teacher Training College

Project Duration: 1962-1965

Expended to Date: \$10,000

Project Description: On July 17, 1962 AID/W entered into a contract with Litchfield, Whiting, Boone, and Associates for preliminary programming and field investigation on Zanzibar Secondary School. The contractor did not prepare a preliminary design plan nor did he perform additional A & E services.

Records do not show why the contractor never performed duties. There is no written evidence of any kind in the records which indicates why AID discontinued the services of this contractor. A local A & E contracting firm (French and Hastings) subsequently performed all A & E services on this project.

621-0002 Road Materials Testing and Use

Project Duration: 1961-1963

Expenditures to Date: \$30,000

Contractor: Lawrence J. Nagel

Project Description: A host country contract between Mr. Nagel and Tanganyika Government was made on March 5, 1961. This contract was then extended for another year on March 5, 1962. United States provided funding for Mr. Nagel's salary and his airfare.

For the first three months, Mr. Nagel visited several areas in Tanganyika to become familiar with the various soils, and road materials available in Tanganyika. Mr. Nagel studied the existing construction and maintenance program of various road projects in Tanganyika, to determine how various roads construction problems facing the Public Works Department are being met to determine what problems are expected to be encountered. Mr. Nagel undertook the work preparation of a map of the soils along some territorial roads in Tanganyika and updating soil records in the Dar es Salaam Laboratory.

Mr. Nagel's accomplishments for the remaining time is summarized below:

1. Recommended construction of all weather roads between Mbeya and Sumbawanga on the basis of vehicular traffic count.
2. Recommended establishment of portable field laboratory for testing road materials in Southern Highlands province either at Mbeya or Iringa. Second laboratory in Southern Province either at Lindi or Mtwara.
3. Recommended continuation of the operation of field testing laboratory in Mwanza built during the construction period of Mwanza-Musoma road.
4. Soil data map for Tanganyika made.
5. C.B.R. method for testing the grade strength in Dar es Salaam laboratory was found faulty and corrected.
6. A technician trained by Mr. Nagel was supplied to a newly established field testing laboratory by East African Railways and Harbors.
7. Field trips were made on construction of (i) Mwanza-Musoma, (ii) Mwanza-Shinyanga (iii) Mikumi-Great Ruaha River roads (iv)

Morogoro-Nvomoro road and (v) DJar es Salaam-Bjagamoyo road; to inspect the prevailing conditions of road construction in Tanzania and to check the methods of soil materials tests.

8. Field Laboratories capable of testing various road materials were established in Morogoro and Tanga. These were staffed by local technicians trained at Dar es Salaam laboratory.

9. Reports on 11 territorial main roads, 23 district roads, and 55 local main roads.

It appears that the contractor performed his duties satisfactorily and did excellent work in establishing new materials testing laboratories, training technicians, and re-arranging the existing laboratory at Dar es Salaam.

621-0002 Training for Public Service

Project Duration: 1962- 1967

Expenditure to Date: \$75,000

Contractor: none

Project Description: The overall purpose of the project was to assist the newly independent government of Zanzibar in the training of qualified indigenous personnel for senior governmental and commercial positions in order to provide the indigenous population of Zanzibar with the self confidence and self respect needed for stable political development.

Eleven participants were trained under this program in the US and Kenya. The quality of the project is supported by the fact that one of the participants was sent to study at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

621-0003 Educational Extension

Project Duration: ____- 1964

Expenditure to Date: \$29,000

Project Description: There is no available information on this project besides its completion date and the total expenditures. It was probably a continuation of another project.

621-0004 Teacher Training and Development

Project Duration: 1961-1966

Expenditure to Date: \$848,000

Contractor: Kent State University

Project Description: A contract was entered into between Kent State University and AID/W on September 10, 1962. The purpose of the contract was to provide technical assistance for the development of the Institute of Education in Tanganyika. A total of 8 US personnel

spent a total of 178 man-months in Tanzania. The participants were trained in art education, general education, health education and library science. The contract staff's accomplishments were as follows.

1. Provide a team of qualified educators.
2. Assist in setting up the Institute to provide services in teacher training processes.
3. Assist in organizing and conducting in-service workshops and short courses for professional improvement of teachers.
4. Assist the Ministry officials in long term planning and program development.
5. Assist other teacher training institutions in Tanganyika.
6. Development of appropriate instructional materials and learning aids in their respective fields by the contract team members and adaptation of the latest techniques to the teacher training curricula.
7. Procurement of equipment including science laboratory equipment, language laboratory equipment, professional libraries consisting of approximately 500 titles each for approximately six teacher training colleges, and one vehicle for each of the teacher training colleges.
8. Arranging for the training in the US for three Tanganyikan participants in the fields of health education, audio visual education and library science.

621-0007 Community Development

Project Duration: 1961-1970

Expenditure to Date: \$1,620,000

Contractor: Phase I- Culham & Hunter
Phase II- Milkha Singh and Jawala Singh

Project Description: The overall objective of this project was to assist the Tanzanian Community Development Program in developing the desire and ability of Tanzanians in rural and urban communities to accept maximum responsibility for making intelligent use of available resources and manpower for their national and local development. 88 participants were trained, primarily in the US mostly in short-term community development programs. In 1970, approximately 90% of the participants were working in some area of community development. This represents an excellent record.

In 1969 an audit was completed which pointed to non-utilization of about \$13,500 worth of commodities. This problem was soon corrected. Information on this project is limited.

621-0008 Trade Training

Project Duration: 1961-1964

Expenditure to Date: \$25,000

Contractor: Mr. Gordon K. Brand- Direct Hire

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to assist the TANBOV in training local manpower in maintenance techniques for the

various forms of machinery being operated by the TANGOV. US assistance towards this project consisted of providing a US direct hire technician to assist the TANGOV in establishing its maintenance training. The technician was to investigate the feasibility of providing further assistance in this field. The TANGOV reported the assistance rendered to be satisfactory.

621-0009 Strengthening Public Service

Project Duration: 1961-1969

Expenditure to Date: \$882,000

Contractor: Dr. Hadley Smith, Dr. Claude Woltz, Mr. J. Molkup and Mr. Ronald Boggs.

Project Description: The over-all objective of this project was to assist the TANGOV upgrade a cadre of qualified civil servants. The assistance included the provision of contract advisory services to the Treasury, the Institute of Public Administration, and what was the Ministry of Development Planning. The Institute of Public Administration was also provided with a variety of instructional materials and a vehicle in support of the US advisors. Substantial participant training was provided to meet the immediate manpower requirements of the several ministries. The project had been scheduled to continue until 1973 but was phased out in 1969. The training function previously accommodated under this project was included in the Public Service Staff Support project beginning in FY 1971.

The advisory services of four technicians totaling approximately eight man-years was provided under this project. Two advisors were assigned to the Institute of Public Administration of the University College of Dar es Salaam.

The two others provided organization and management assistance to the Treasury. The technical assistance to the Institute of Public Administration is considered to have been considerably more effective and to have had more lasting benefits.

When the first advisors arrived in 1964 there was an immediate and urgent need for qualified administrators at all levels to replace expatriates and to assume new tasks of an independent Republic. There was no time to wait for new graduates. The first on-year course was designed for special training of district magistrates whose recruitment had presented a real problem to the Ministry of Justice and the High Court. Another important "crash" program was the short-term training of various secretaries in response to a request from the Vice-President's office. During 1964-1966 the Institute organized three full length courses for local government officers. At local levels the program was devised in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Government and the Local Government Service Commission which was designed to fit the needs of these particular students, and their responsibilities. The main emphasis was on the machinery, problems, and opportunities of local government and development.

The experience of the organization and management advisors with Treasury, however, was not quite so successful. Mr. Molkup's position was not sufficiently well defined to fully utilize his talents. As a result he ably carried out a number of varied and useful assignments, but lacked the vehicle for making a lasting contribution to the

organizational structure of Government or Treasury.

An indicator of the success of the project is that the Exchequer and Audit Department and the Exchequer and Government's Accounts Division of the Ministry of Finance, have acknowledged that US training for their key people is preferable to European or East bloc country training. Five USAID participants who were Assistant Examiners of Accounts when they left for training have now been promoted to auditors, assistant auditor and accountant.

621-0010 Labor Programs

Project Duration: 1961-1962

Expenditure to Date: \$5,000

Contractor: None

Project Description: The purpose of this activity was to provide US observation and study tours for influential Trade Unionists of the Tanzanian Labor movement. Familiarity with the principles of labor organization and administration was considered important. Mr. Joachim Mwingera was sent on a 2 1/2 month observation tour of the US.

621-0011 Second Industries

Project Duration: 1961-1963

Expenditure to Date: \$54,000

Contractor: Arthur D. Little

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to assist the TANGOV in conducting a survey of secondary industries in the country. The survey was to determine the feasibility and scope for enlarging the field of secondary industries, particularly processing industries, as part of the country's development program. The survey was made by a three-man team under a contract with Arthur D. Little, Inc. The TANGOV requested that first priority be given to recommending the secondary industries with the best growth potentials. Second priority was assigned to providing TANGOV with advice on how to best encourage such growth. The survey findings were discussed in detail with the TANGOV before the final report was prepared and submitted in February 1962.

The report identified key secondary industries with food growth potential including cashew nut, coarse count cotton yarn, composition board, paper and paper board, processed wool, sheet glass and tanned leather. The report also recommended organizational changes in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to encourage such growth.

A survey of business education was carried out and a course in Management Training was taught by one of the US consultants. No information is available on the success of these activities.

Mission records do not indicate to what degree the recommendations and findings of the report were used by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry or by private entrepreneurs. Therefore it is difficult to judge the value to Tanzania of the assistance offered under this project.

621-0017 Low Cost Road Construction

Project Duration: 1960

Expenditures to Date: \$2,000

Contractor: None

Project Description: The overall objective of the project was to provide a short-term observation program for a government official. A Mr. H. Land went to the US on a brief observation trip of low cost earth construction of roads.
No further information is available.

621-0044 Agricultural College Tanzania

Project Duration: 1962-1972

Expenditures to Date: \$1,345,000

Project Description: Because of agriculture's dominant position in the economy, the effort to achieve increased agricultural production was given priority in Tanzania's first Five-Year Development Plan. To effect this increase in production, the training of additional agricultural personnel was seen as essential. Upon termination of the region-wide agriculture diploma course at Makerere in 1961, Tanzania decided to establish a national institution for training agricultural personnel. The Rockefeller Foundation initiated assistance in January 1961 by providing a \$300,000 grant to launch the college. AID assistance was formally requested in April 1963 and, based upon a study made by West Virginia University, a development loan was signed in December 1963 to finance the construction of the school. The construction was completed in October 1967. AID signed a contract with WVU to provide advisory instructors and instructional materials and to initiate immediate training on the campus of WVU prior to the completion of the Morogoro facilities. The first class of 14 students began a two-year diploma course on the WVU campus in 1962 and a second class of 14 students began in 1963. WVU's two-year diploma program on campus was completed in July 1965. A third class of 28 students began a three-year diploma course in Uganda in May 1964 and completed training in 1967. Pending completion of the new campus, the college began its diploma course with 60 students in the borrowed facilities of the nearby Land Planning College. WVU provided personnel for the college including two agricultural engineers an agricultural economist, An extension specialist/rural sociologist, an agriculture chemist and a statistician/agriculture mathematician.

In addition to the funding of the physical facilities and the provision of instructional staff, the project had three other functions. 1.) In response to local requests the college attempts to conduct research and provide services in various agricultural problems that occur in the area. 2.) Courses of study in all the subject specialities have been developed through the assistance of US instructors and a continuous process of evaluation and adaptation has been established. The school was attempting to provide a systematic

inflow of information to the department of agriculture relative to the changing needs of agricultural education in Tanzania. 3.) A total of 72 Tanzanians have received AID sponsored training.

621-0045 Independence Day Gifts

Project Duration: 1962-1963

Expenditure to Date: \$59,000

Project Description: In recognition of Tanzania's independence, the US gave a gift of three bookmobiles and three mobile film vans. The bookmobiles, which contained some 500 volumes on a wide range of educational materials were turned over to the Ministry of Education for use in areas of Tanzania where the people had no access to regular library services. The film vans were equipped with movie and slide projectors, electric generating units, sound systems and some 100 films on agriculture, health education, sanitation and social science techniques.

After being in use upcountry for several months, the three bookmobiles were out of service primarily due to inadequate suspension systems of the vehicles for the existing road conditions. A further problem was caused by the fact that the books were carried in cupboards on the outside of the van, attracting a dust and occasional theft. In December 1964, the three bookmobiles were turned over to the Dar es Salaam Water Supply. After being modified at a cost of about \$700, the vehicles were put into use. Within a short time period, two had been damaged beyond repair in an accident and the third experienced irreparable mechanical problems.

The film vans were presented to the Ministry of Co-operatives and Community Development. There are no records on how effectively they were used.

621-0046 Public Works Service

Project Duration: 1962-1970

Expenditure to Date: \$534,000

Consultant: Ralph M. Parsons Company

Project Description: The objectives of this project were to provide three engineers for two years to advise and assist the Ministry of Communication Labor and Works. To this end, a contract was entered between Parsons Company, a US engineering consultant firm and the TANGOV in June 1963. Parsons supplied an architect/engineer to act as Senior Representative, a civil engineer for the water supply projects and four civil engineers for road projects. The accomplishments can be included under four headings.

1. Architect Engineering Services: Work consisted of attending project meetings, site visits, co-ordinating work with consultants, assisting in writing specifications for US procurement, correspondence, preparation of program reports etc. for the following USAID projects:

- a. Phase I of the University College- Dar es Salaam

- b. The Teacher Training College- Changombe
- c. The Community Development Training Center- Tongeru
- d. The African College of Wildlife Management- Mweka

2. Urban Water Supply Engineering Services: The principal activity of the Civil Engineer (water) Consultant consisted of studies relative to the Capital Works programming for the first Five Year Development Plan (FY 1964-1969) including sanitary and storm water drainage project. These studies included Dar es Salaam, ten major townships and ninety minor urban areas.

3. Road and Aerodrome Engineering Services: The Road Engineer was assigned as Project Manager for AID financed Feeder Road Program. The main task consisted of co-ordinating the efforts of approximately 50 Peace Corps Volunteers who were assigned to install the culverts. The Road Engineer also updated and analysed the First Five Year Development Plan Program for the roads and aerodrome division.

4. Quantity Surveying and Contract Administration Services: The Quantity Surveyor assisted in preparing contract documents for the following road projects.

- a. Morogoro-Iringa Road
- b. Chalinse- Segera Road
- c. Mkumbara- Kisingiro Road
- d. Vyole- Itungi Port Road
- e. Kolondeto- Bariati Road
- f. Dar es Salaam- Kibiti Road

In addition to the work performed under the above contract, Parsons Company prepared a feasibility study on the improvement and new construction of roads in the National Parks of Tanzania. They also prepared a feasibility study on a Rwanda- Tanzania road link.

The contractor submitted all reports on time and met virtually all of the project objectives.

621-0047 Southern Link Road Survey

Project Duration: 1963-1971

Expenditure to Date: \$464,000

Contractor: 1. Batelle Memorial Institute
2. David Volkert and Associates

Project Description: In 1963 USAID obligated funds to carry out a two-phase economic and engineering survey of a proposed 413-mile road linking Dar es Salaam/Morogoro with the southeastern portion of Tanzania. This would help open the southern region and provide an all-weather communication link between central Tanzania and the south. A survey was undertaken by Batelle Memorial Institute on the economic feasibility of the project. The Batelle report suggested an alternate route to the one originally proposed, but indicated the road was economically justifiable. A new survey was completed in 1966 by David Volkert and Associates to establish more meaningful cost-benefit analysis. The result was a decision to go ahead with the road construction.

621-0049 Public Administration (Public Safety Training)

Project Duration: 1964-1967

Expenditure to Date: \$156,000

Project Description: The objectives and course of action of the project underwent drastic change. Lack of any decision by the TANGOV on implementation of the total program meant that the project concentrated on the continuation of the relatively small participant training program for police officials. The purpose of this effort was to assist in developing the Tanzanian police force in order to better maintain internal security. Participant trainees consisted of senior and middle grade police officials. They were familiarized with US police methods as taught at the International Police Academy where they were sent. Training included Questioned Documents Examination, Fingerprint Identification, Police Communications, Penology, Motor Vehicle Maintenance and Small Arms Identification and Repair. In all cases, the participants reported the training to have been beneficial. Because of the sensitivity of the TANGOV to USAID participation in this field, USAID has not pressed for details on the specific assignments of the returnees. However, we do know that two of the more senior officers were serving as Regional Police Commanders, two others were serving as Police Communications Experts and one was in charge of the Firearms Identification and Repair section of the Police Laboratory. Four participants who focused on Penology in their training, were each put in charge of a prison. This seems to indicate the high value the TANGOV placed on the training.

621-0050 Technical Education

Project Duration: 1964-1975

Expenditure to Date: \$1,989,000

Contractor: California State Polytechnic College

Project Description: the long-term goal of the project was to help meet Tanzania's demands for an increased supply of indigenous middle level technical manpower. To this end, technical assistance was provided to the Dar es Salaam Technical College (DTC) for the establishment of a middle level engineering technicians training program. The project contracted for up to seven engineering specialists per year from CSPC. The activities of the project staff included:

1. Provided qualitative instruction in civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering.
2. Helped select and train future staff using facilities at the DTC and in the US.
3. Strengthened management capabilities of the college by developing management and planning aids such as handbooks, card inventory systems and a developmental master plan.
4. Provided departmental chairman for mechanical, civil and electrical engineering departments and, through their leadership, fully develop the organization and capacity of each department.
5. Developed comprehensive curricula for these three departments that improve upon the previous London City and Guilds Standards.

The project also funded participant training at CPTC for a total of 14 Tanzanians who returned to replace expatriate staff and faculty members.

Other project inputs include:

1. An AID supplied liaison officer who coordinated project activities, evaluated progress of the project, established a staff training program within the college and provided advisory services to the college principal.

2. Equipment, books and materials for upgrading the instructional program.

621-0093 Masai Livestock and Range Management

Project Duration: 1970-1981

LOP Funding: \$4,768,000

Contractor:

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to achieve and sustain a high level of livestock production and marketing in Masailand consistent with proper resource management and Tanzanian development goals. USAID's contribution included range management plans, and the construction of water points, dips, and veterinary facilities for two ranching associations in the Masai area. Livestock development centers were also established. Rural Training Center was opened in 1977 to provide an educational outreach program for the Masai. The curriculum includes

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an audio-visual presentation. Construction of 145 miles of access roads and two holding grounds was financed with drought funds. A survey assessing range damage resulting from the drought revealed that though it had been over-grazed the range had the potential for recovery. A second study, on project impact concluded that the Masai are responding positively to technical innovations and to the demands of new organization. Formation of ranching associations, improved range management, animal health practices, livestock, water availability, marketing, extension services and training of 21 Tanzanians in herding techniques and range management have all been outputs of the project. It was estimated that approximately 150,000 Masai directly benefited from the project and that all Tanzanians benefited from an improved protein content in their diet. This second point was not substantiated.

The cost of the project was about \$32 per Masai and \$0.25 per Tanzanian. AID financed personnel included 10 US long-term (84 pm), 2 short-term (6 pm), and 2 local long-term (24 pm) employees.

621-0096 Agricultural Investment Program

Project Duration: 1967-1970

LDF Funding: \$63,000

Contractor: 1. Ward Foods, INC.

2. Allied Properties

Project Description: There is no further information in the records.

621-0097 Agricultural Production Survey

Project Duration: 1968-1970

LDF Funding: \$67,000

Contractor: No Information

Project Description: There is no further information in the records.

621-0098 Management and Engineering Services

Project Duration: 1969-1975

LOP Funding: \$911,000

Contractor: No Information

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to assist the GOT to create an indigenous engineering and management manpower resource commensurate with national development needs. The project provided OPEX managerial and engineering personnel to staff senior level positions in Tanzanian development-related organizations until Tanzanians could complete training programs and assume these positions. This project derived from an earlier, broader-based Public Staff Support Project and was essentially an interim measure to sustain development efforts. The project had three components:

1.) **Advisory Services:** A manpower advisor was contracted to work with the Central Establishments Division, Office of the President, in planning, coordinating and implementing project activities.

2.) **Management and Engineering Staffing:** Upon identification of relevant managerial and engineering positions for which no qualified Tanzanian was immediately available, the project provided for the recruitment of approximately 30 OPEX personnel to fill these positions for 2-4 years.

3.) **Counterpart Training:** Tanzanian candidates received participant training either in the US, locally, or on the job.

The project also provided limited funding for the acquisition of commodities and reference materials.

Project assistance was targeted at Ministries of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Communications, Transport, Labour, Water Development, and Power, and the Central Establishments Division Office of the President.

621-0099 Agricultural Marketing Development

Project Duration: 1971-1980

LDP Funding: \$1,653,000

Contractor: No Information

Project Description: The goal of this project was to assist the GOT to achieve its objective of increased self-sufficiency and to expand exports as appropriate in the food crop and livestock sub-sectors. To accomplish this, the project aimed at establishing marketing and processing institutions which would ensure the capability to process and distribute an adequate supply of foodstuffs to consumers and provide reliable markets for grain producers.

The project assisted the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives in developing institutions needed for efficient agricultural marketing USAID financed four technicians who filled positions in the National Agricultural Products Board (NAPB) for the life of the project. The key areas in which technicians worked were accounting, marketing, storage and marketing research. Their duties included training of personnel, assisting in the institution of new accounting practices, revising and improving marketing programs of the NAPB, developing improved methods of storage to reduce grain loss as well as advising the General Manager on market analysis, prices and price structure and marketing programs.

The major drought during 1973-1975 seriously affected the magnitude of project inputs. Programmed assistance by project advisors in the areas of finance, record-keeping, accounting, storage, and pest control were delayed as these advisors assisted the National Milling Corporation (formerly the NAPB) to set up and implement emergency procedures to procure sufficient grain to feed a starving population. In 1976, an evaluation was completed which did not note the inability of the contract team to complete the financial and administrative groundwork. Instead, they recommended the creation of a planning unit. Without the former systems functioning, systematic rational planning could not occur.

It is difficult to precisely trace the effects of this project. It can be reasonably surmised that the overall sum of the project efforts during the drought emergency contributed in to NMC's development in transportation and storage. But, both before and after the drought, financial, accounting and marketing efforts by USAID contract staff portray a history of uncoordinated and haphazard implementation. The team's efforts had little or no effect on easing the marketing and distribution problems and out-of-date costing procedures. An example of poor costing procedures occurred when NMC sought to export approximately 40,000 tons of maize, but priced themselves out of the market by demanding double the world price.

621-0101 Agricultural Materials and Services

Project Duration: 1969-1978

LDP Funding: \$1,366,000

Contractor: No Information

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to assist the Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Cooperatives in meeting its high level manpower requirements for planning, implementing and administering development efforts. The project was to provide up to 10 technicians concurrently to serve in operational positions in the Ministry during the second 5-year plan. Tanzanian personnel needed to replace AID technicians and other officials were brought to the US for training. The AID agricultural staff was available for advisory services and management activities related to AID assisted agricultural projects. Short term consultants performed special tasks such as a study to provide an

analytical base for formulation of a food crop investment plan.

621-0103 Agricultural Project Support

Project Duration: 1971-1977

LDP Funding: \$974,000

Contractor: None

Project Description: This project sought to provide a loan to finance investment in support of the Masai Livestock Development and the Seed Multiplication and Distribution Projects. The project provided equipment to implement bush eradication and water, and stock route development for the MLD project. It also included production, harvest, processing, and cleaning equipment for two seed farms; as well as seed lab, plot testing, research, and office equipment.

621-0107 Agricultural Research

Project Duration: 1970-1982

LDP Funding: \$8,496,000

Contractor: 1.) International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
2.) International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center

Project Description: This project constitutes USAID's major effort in the field of agricultural research in Tanzania. The purpose of this project was to develop Tanzanian capacity to plan, organize, and administer an agricultural research system for food crops. A major reason for low agricultural production has been a lack of knowledge and plant materials needed to increase yields for Tanzania's small farmers. This project supported in-country research to fill this gap. Project activities centered on genetic varietal improvement, testing and release of improved varieties, development of agronomic packages for small farmers, and training. The project provided assistance to the Ministry of Agriculture in plant breeding and agronomic research for maize, sorghum, millet and grain legumes. A research system facility, the National Center for Food Crops Research, was developed at Ilonga. A total of 39 long-term and 82 short-term participants were trained in the US and returned to carry on the work begun by expatriate technicians. A new variety of maize was developed, tested, released, and widely accepted by the farmers. A high-altitude hybrid maize was tested and released; indications are that it will yield up to 20% more than presently used hybrid varieties. Superior strains of cowpeas, soybeans, and common beans are being tested and produced. In FY 1978, the project was expanded to include research on sorghum and millet and substantial testing of germ plasm introduction was accomplished. Project advisors have also assisted in designing a nationwide Tanzanian agricultural research system, including financial, manpower, administrative, and facility requirements.

Follow-on activities to this project have been taken over by the Farming Systems Research Project (621-0156).

621-0083 Tan-Zam Highway Supplemental Services

Project Duration: 1966-1979

LDP Funding: \$30,000

Contractor: Stanford Research Institute (SRI)

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to carry out a study, supplementary to Stanford Research Institute "Tanzania-Zambia Highway Study" with specific recommendations on:

1. Action necessary to enable the existing transportation facilities to move import and export cargo between the Zambian copper belt and Tanzanian ports at a rate of 300,000 tons per year.
2. The cost-benefit impact of obtaining such increased volume from existing beneficiaries.
3. Method of allocating costs of accelerated maintenance and improvements among beneficiaries.
4. Recommended phasing of the proposed improvement program.

Due to administrative complications, the contract between S.R.I. and the GOT was not executed until March 1967. Further administrative complications resulted in a failure to pay the contractor for his services. The matter was referred to USAID by letter. USAID asked GOT to submit a request that USAID open a letter of commitment for \$39,600. Finally in 1968 the contractor

was paid for the full amount for the services performed. However, the delay in payments, caused the contractor to stop work from August 4, 1967 to January 18, 1968. Because of staff reassignments during that period, the contractor could not re-assign his men to this job until March 1968. Meanwhile, several key personnel, including the Project Leader, resigned from SRI. The contractor advised the GOT in July 1968 that submission of the draft final report would be delayed for the above reasons.

On October 4, 1968, the GOT asked the contractor the status of the Final Report. In reply, S.R.I. recommended that the contract be terminated since, in their opinion, the data they accumulated in 1966 under the contract was no longer valid. The GOT Treasury transmitted this reply to USAID for comments. USAID replied that the data had been prepared for the Ministry of Communication, Labour and Works and that SRI'S letter should be referred to that Ministry. Up to the time of the last available records on this project, (1970) USAID had received no further correspondence from treasury or COMWORKS as to whether or not they wanted to terminate this project. Neither had SRI submitted a Final Draft Report.

The project produced no useful results.

621-0084 Agriculture Production Surveys

Project Duration: 1967-1971

LDP Funding: \$330,000

Contractor:

Project Description: After a request from the GOT for assistance from USAID to undertake feasibility studies of agriculture projects in the five-year plan, a field review and analysis was made in June 1966. It was determined that there was a greater need for formulation of self-contained action programs with clear and specific development objectives than for feasibility studies of individual projects. A program was developed consisting of

two phases which AID agreed to assist: Phase I, agricultural enterprise identification; Phase II, project formulation; and a follow through physical project implementation.

Phase I was carried out by a ten man USAID in-house team which assisted the GOT to evaluate the relative feasibility and priority of potential agricultural development enterprises and programs. The team traveled throughout Tanzania for comprehensive on the spot assessment of the production/development potential of various sub-sectors of the agriculture sector. Some thirty possible programs were assessed and basic data gathered and analyzed. From these thirty programs, five were identified as highest priorities. These five programs were then defined and formulated, the geographic areas delimited and data gathered in depth as a basis upon which to develop appropriate scopes of work for the planning and feasibility studies to be carried out under Phase II. The five target projects were agricultural marketing, seed multiplication and distribution, livestock and range management development, land consolidation and diversified farming, and small-holder tea development.

In 1968, a second phase of the surveys under project number 621-0097 was undertaken. Except for the financial data, there is very little information on record of the implementation of this part of the project.

Three of the five survey areas were eventually developed into independent projects. These three are Agricultural Marketing (621-0099), Seed Multiplication and Distribution (621-0092), and Masai Livestock and Range Development (621-0093).

621-0085 Rural Credit Union Development

Project Duration: 1968-1974

LDP Funding: \$225,000

Contractor: CUNA International, Inc.

Project Description: Credit union development began in East Africa in 1963 with a Tanganyika project sponsored by the Saskatchewan and Michigan Credit Union Leagues, through the Credit Union National Association Inc. (renamed CUNA) The progress under this project appeared to indicate sufficient receptivity throughout East Africa to warrant USAID assistance. An East Africa regional project was initiated in July 1965 through a contract with CUNA to provide technical assistance which would support credit union development in Tanzania, Kenya and Uganda. A credit union advisor arrived in August 1965 and set up headquarters at the Cooperative College in Moshi, Tanzania. The country advisor for Tanzania arrived in Dar es Salaam in May 1966 and was assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. Although country advisors were also scheduled for Kenya and Uganda, their assignment never actually occurred.

This project was well received by the GOT and its activities were considered successful. The East African regional activity was phased out in June 1968 and a bilateral project was designed to ease the burden of transition between the abrupt phase-out of the regional project and the realization of some degree of self-sufficiency in Tanzania's credit union program.

The overall objective of USAID assistance to credit union development was to help the GOT and the Savings and Credit Union League of Tanzania, Ltd. establishing an effective system for credit unions to generate and mobilize rural savings throughout the country. These savings were then to be utilized for development and to provide the population with low cost credit facilities.

Since the inception of the East Africa regional project a number of achievements in Tanzania's credit union development were made. The number of credit unions increased from 59 to 400 and the membership from 6,686 to 75,000. The total savings has increased from about \$71,000 to \$1,000,000. The US provided participant training in supervision and inspection of credit unions throughout 17 regions of Tanzania. A viable credit union federation was established capable of providing member societies services such as education programs, stabilization services,

insurances, surety bond services, interlending programs, pooling of reserves, organization of new credit unions and contact with the International Credit Union Movement.

621-0091 National Parks Equipment

Project Duration: 1968-1974

LDP Funding: \$900,000 (Loan)

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to provide the financing required to procure various US road equipment for improving the national park's roads. The equipment included loaders, dozers, water-tank trucks, rollers, motor graders, trailers, dump trucks, stake trucks, culverts, testing equipment etc. The BOT provided a corresponding amount of money to construct and maintain all-weather roads in the five national parks.

A feasibility study undertaken by Ralph M. Parsons Co. under an AID financed contract indicated that improvement of the roads in Tanzania's five national parks which are generally recognized as the finest wildlife sanctuaries in the world would boost the tourist trade in Tanzania and thereby contribute substantially to the Tanzanian economy. The BOT subsequently requested AID assistance in financing the procurement of road building and maintenance equipment necessary to undertake the project. A loan agreement for \$900,000 was signed between AID and BOT on February 8, 1968.

621-0092 Seed Multiplication and Distribution

Project Duration: 1970-1982

LOP Funding: \$6,854,000

Contractor: Experience Inc. (EI)

Project Description: This project was designed to assist Tanzania in the development of a system to produce the quantities of improved and high quality food crop seeds necessary to satisfy national demand. Effective systems of seed production and control were to be achieved through: (1.) the fostering technical and managerial skills in prospective growers (2) providing budgetary support sufficient to produce foundation and certified seeds while encouraging seed distribution; (3) the development of large foodcrop acreages planted with certified seeds. (This mainly by small farmers) (4) the effective use of all foundation seeds produced for multiplication; 5) the encouragement of farmers to request increasing volumes of certified seeds.

The US contribution consisted of technical assistance (TA), commodities, training of Tanzanians, and construction of office buildings and seed production centers.

1.) Technical Assistance: The TA included of a project coordinator/chief of party, an agronomist with hybrid maize production experience, two farm managers, three agricultural mechanics, a seed analyst and an inventory specialist. A total of 16 short-term consultants were employed by EI to assist in the implementation of the project. They accomplished on-the-job training of staff, the establishment of a functioning seed laboratory, the introduction of improved farming techniques to users of seeds and the preparation of regulations and standards for the National Seed Act.

2.) Training: A total of \$530,000 was allocated to training in the areas of seed analysis, agronomy, agricultural engineering, entomology, crop research extension, agro-mechanization, plant

science, legume production and seed improvement. Of the 50 Tanzanians trained in the US, 22 were at the Bachelor of Science level and 28 were in short non-degree programs. 3.) Commodities and Services: A total of \$2,107,000 was provided to procure project commodities, and secure needed services. Commodities and services procured included 26 vehicles and spare parts, seed processing equipment, and field equipment.

The project was managed by the Seed Multiplication Unit (SMU) under the Crop Development Division of the Ministry of Agriculture. Guidance for the day to day operations and control of the project was provided by the Seed Production Committee which was chaired by the Deputy Director of the CDD.

Four farms were developed by the project for foundation seed production of food crops. Three were established as successful seed producers but the Kibaha Farm was only partially established. This farm proved to be insufficiently productive. Consequently, USAID discontinued its support of further development at this farm.

621-0117 Agricultural Credit

Project Duration: 1974-1981

LOP Funding: \$3,747,000

Contractor: Agriculture Cooperative Development International

Project Description: The purpose of USAID's assistance under this project was to strengthen and improve the Tanzanian Rural Development Bank (TRDB) as a rural credit institution, develop and implement a small farmer food crop loan program in selected regions of Tanzania, and improve small farmer productivity. The technical assistance team provided by the project has helped TRDB in a number of areas: it reorganized the operations department to provide better services in the extension of credit, and supervision and recovery of loans; it improved qualifications of professional mid-level staff; completed plans for and initiated the decentralization of credit operations to regions and established a computerized accounting system. Finally, it improved loan appraisal by project officers. The project also provided a capital grant to TRDB of approximately \$3.0 million in commodities which were used for in-kind lending under the Small Farmer Food Crop Loan program. The project succeeded in enlarging the qualified staff of TRDB, increasing the decentralization of its operations, improving financial management, decreasing loan delinquencies, increasing the total amount of loans and augmenting the amount of food crop production loans for small farmers. While this project terminated in September 1981, AID is continuing to provide assistance to TRDB under the Resources for Village Production and Income Project (621-0155).

621-0118 Tsetse Fly Eradication

Project Duration: 1971-1977

LDP Funding: \$778,000

Contractor: No Information

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to eradicate Tsetse Flies from the West Lake Region of Tanzania. The presence of these disease-carrying flies constrained livestock development. The project took the form of a loan to finance required equipment and supplies to support one complete team for bush clearing and windrowing in connection with construction of Tsetse Fly control barriers. Also, one aircraft equipped for aerial spraying was supplied. The team performed other important functions on development projects within controlled areas such as construction of small water impoundment works (valley tanks) and feeder roads. The barriers between the infested and sprayed areas were cleared, 5 areas sprayed to eradicate flies and lands opened for grazing and farming.

621-0119 Agricultural Manpower Development

Project Duration: 1973-1982

LDP Funding: \$4,555,000

Contractor: West Virginia University

Project Description: The purposes of this project were to develop professional and subprofessional agricultural training programs, to strengthen two existing training institutions and to establish training for farmers that would bring their problems and attitudes to the knowledge of the extension service. US and-grant college concepts, which combine education, research, and extension work, were used in training extension agents and farmers. US contract personnel provided assistance in teaching and curriculum development. In-service and career development training was started at several training institutes and four of

these established Farmer Training Wings. Two existing diploma/certificate training institutions in Mwapwa and Ukiriguru were strengthened through the provision of long-term participant training in selected agricultural disciplines.

621-0119.1 Farmer Training and Production

Project Duration: 1973-1984

LOP Funding: \$2,528,000

Contractor: West Virginia University

Project Description: This project was developed in 1976 by the USAID Mission to Tanzania in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture. The project's purpose was to strengthen research and extension farmer linkages by establishing, on a pilot basis, Farmer Training Wings in four topographically and climatically diverse Ministry of Agriculture Training Institutes (MATIs). During the first phase of the project one US technician was located at each of the four sites (Nytegezi, Mlingano, Mbeya and Mtwara). During the second phase new sites were opened at Ukiriguru and Ilonga utilizing MATI staff trained under the project. The outputs of the project were the following:

1. All participating MATI's provided needed assistance to the Wings and, as resources allowed, at the village level. Enough cross-teaching has taken place between the regular MATI staff and the FTW's to cover any shortages in Wing staffing numbers.
2. The method of conducting surveys and the analytical skills necessary to interpret them have been taught to staff and students at each of the participating MATIs.
3. Simple information gathering surveys were run at each location, in addition to the 5-6 normal FTW instruments, for use in research training and extension.

621-0121 Manpower Training Program for Maternal and Child Health

Aids

Project Duration: 1973-1982

LDP Funding: \$10,430,000

Contractor: Loma Linda University

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to improve the capability of Tanzania institutions to provide comprehensive, nation-wide maternal and child health and child spacing services to the rural population. The services were to be provided as an integrated part of the Ministry of Health rural health program. Since 1973, USAID has assisted Tanzania in its development of nation-wide maternal and child health delivery programs. The emphasis has been on preventive health services. Under the project, 18 Maternal/Child Aids training centers and 64 outstations were founded. By the end of the USAID participation in the project in 1982, over 2300 MCH Aides had been trained for work in rural health centers and dispensaries. Additionally, the project has sent large numbers of physicians and nurses to the US for post-graduate training in public health and the Ministry of Health has reorganized and up-graded its MCH unit. Other assistance included donations clinical equipment, and supplies, classroom equipment and vehicles as well as the construction of training centers and "outstations".

621-0122 Livestock Marketing Development

Project Duration: 1973-1981

LDP Funding: \$4,427,000

Contractor: Texas A&M University

Project Description: The purposes of this project were to establish an effective and efficient livestock marketing system, implement range management and water development aspects of the

IDA Livestock Development Project, improve financial and management operations of the Tanzania Livestock Marketing Company and provide a comprehensive sub-sector analysis. This project represents the major USAID effort in the livestock sub-sector. With US assistance, TLMC has established a headquarters and five zonal offices, with primary and secondary markets in operation at some 271 villages and 16 towns. Marketing facilities, holding grounds and stock routes have been renovated with IDA credit and with a percentage of the fees collected from patrons of the markets. A statistical marketing, reporting and accounting system was introduced. Forage utilization and water plans were prepared for 11 government ranches, 6 village ranches and 17 holding rounds. AID provided 7 long-term and 2 short-term contractors.

621-0069 Radio Correspondence Teacher Training

Project Duration: 1965-1967

Expenditure to Date: \$16,000

Contractor: University of Wisconsin

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to provide a contract with an American University to carry out a comprehensive survey into all aspects of correspondence/Radio Teacher Training in Tanzania special emphasis was on providing up-grading opportunities for primary school teachers.

In June 1964, a UNEBCO sponsored team studied mass communications for training and educational purposes in Tanzania. From the result of the team report, considerable impetus was given to the Ministry of Education's proposal to combine the use of radio with correspondence training for upgrading primary school teachers. On August 10, 1965, USAID entered into a contract with the University of Wisconsin to perform a survey to determine the nature and extent of radio coverage presently available. The survey identified the subjects presently being taught by correspondence and determined the possibility of enhancing these and other subjects by radio study, and determined the numbers and levels of teachers prepared to participate in the program.

The survey team's final report was submitted in October 1965. Their proposals were found satisfactory and were accepted by GOT and USAID. It was, however, agreed to start with 500 participants rather than the 1000 proposed. Also, the Ministry of Education agreed to provide two counterparts to work with US technicians instead of the ten proposed.

No positive decision was made by the GOT on the implementation on the project despite frequent approaches by USAID.

621-0073 Special Self Help Development

Project Duration: 1965-1971

Expenditure to Date: \$104,000

Contractor: None

Project Description: This project supplemented the basic USAID effort in Tanzania by creating a highly visible US presence in grass roots areas which were in need of popularly supported, spontaneous community activities. Five criteria were applied in selecting from among the large number of proposals for assistance.

1. AID support was to help mobilize significant self-help, focusing on communal social and economic improvements.
2. Beneficiaries, to the extent possible, would contribute labor, land, materials and/or funds, as appropriate.
3. The activity would attract maximum community effort for the benefit of the greatest number of people.
4. An individual or organization had to be available to assume local responsibility for the activity and provide assurance that it would be completed within a reasonable time.
5. AID assistance was to be clearly identifiable. Projects were selected from among applications submitted by The GOI, Peace Corps Volunteers, USAID and Embassy personnel. Prior to AID approval, each activity was cleared with the appropriate Ministry on the national and local level assuring that the project directly met a local need or solved an important problem within a community. USIS arranged for publicity.

There is no information in the records on specific projects implemented under this umbrella project.

621-0074 Secondary Vocational Agricultural Project

Project Duration: 1966-1968

Expenditure to Date: \$55,000

Contractor: No Information

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to provide the Ministry of Education with advice, and technical and material assistance in introducing vocational agriculture into the curricula of selected Tanzanian secondary schools. Under a \$35,000 Project Agreement signed on June 24, 1966, and increased by \$15,000 in August 1966, AID supplied the Ministry of Education with an expert in vocational agriculture to help with setting syllabi and examinations and to plan and administer implementation of a Secondary School Vocational Agricultural program. Because the information is scanty, it is difficult to tell whether the training of six participants planned to commence in late 1967 was carried out. It appears that it was not. It is clear, however, that the second phase of the proposed project, a \$170,000 loan towards the construction of six vocational agricultural workshops and the provision of equipment was not carried out.

621-0078 Zanzibar Technical College

Project Duration: 1962-1970

Expenditure to Date: \$1,047,000

Contractor: California State Polytechnic College

Project Description: In January 1965, Vice-President Karume and Minister of Education Ali Sultan Issa requested that USAID change the approved Zanzibar Secondary School Project to a Technical College Project. USAID and an architect from AID/W determined that an adaptation of existing plans was feasible and obtained AID/W authorization to proceed with the change. The AID/W architect assisted the local architect in the necessary revision

of A&E plans for Phase II. Plans for Phase I required only minor alterations.

The project agreement amendment signed in June, 1967 provided \$240,000 for the purchase of shop equipment, hand tools and books. The final input of \$90,000 covered the construction of six houses and miscellaneous supplies and equipment for the cafeteria, kitchen, dormitories, library, administrative block and classrooms. In January 1965, USAID also procured the consultancy service of the California State Polytechnic College team assigned to the Dar es Salaam Technical College to analyze of the curricula and staff requirements for the newly agreed upon technical program. CSPC also provided a special short-term consultant during July-August 1966 to specify equipment appropriate for the technical courses outlined in the Phase II Agreement. The records of this project contain no information about the period after 1967.

621-0079 Dependent Education

Project Duration: 1963-1970

Expenditure to Date: \$121,000

Contractor: None

Project Description: This project was to support the International School of Tanganyika by providing satisfactory educational facilities (grades 1-9) for the approximately 120 American children residing in Dar es Salaam in lieu of providing Educational Allowances to send them abroad for schooling. Project objectives were met and the American community in general is well satisfied with the education provided to their dependent children. US grants were provided to the school from 1963-1968. In 1969 a grant was provided by AID/W to the office of Overseas Schools, Department of State, which in turn authorizes the Embassy to administer US support to the school. The grants primarily covered salaries of American teachers, equipment, and minor construction costs.

621-0080 Community Development Training Center: Tengeru-Phase II

Project Duration: 1966-1968

Expenditure to Date: \$112,000

Contractor: Milkha Singh and Jawala Singh

Project Description: This project was part of a package of assistance including Community Development (621-0007) and Community Development Center: Phase I (621-0057). The project provided funding for the construction of the training center at Tengeru.

An audit was completed in 1969 which reported that the Tengeru training center as well as seven others were not being used as planned. The Tengeru center was given by GOT to the East African Community which had its headquarters in nearby Arusha. The GOT then provided alternative facilities for training at the Mzumbe Local Government Training Center near Morogoro.

621-0081 Transportation Support for Zambian Emergency

Project Duration: 1966-1967

Expenditure to Date: \$154,000

Contractor: Messrs. Maula Dad & Rose (T) Ltd.

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to provide emergency maintenance to two sections of the Great North Road. These sections were miles 1-70 of the Mbeya-Tunduma Road and mile 38-122 of the Morogoro-Iringa Road. The necessary maintenance consisted of regravelling the above sections 3 inches deep over a 20 foot width. Spreading of the gravel was undertaken by the Public Works Department work force. This emergency maintenance was required because of the serious deterioration of the road.

The deterioration was due to increased traffic along the road between Tunduma and Dar es salaam.

Due to the emergency nature of this project, work on both sections was to be completed by July 1966. The work was not infact completed on the Mbeya-Tanduma section until November 1966 and on the Morogoro-Iringa section until February 1967. The delay was due to lack of Public Works Department staff to spread the gravel as it was being dumped.

621-0081 Tanzania-Zambia Highway

Project Duration: 1970-1977

Expenditure to Date: \$13,081,000

Contractor: None

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to provide a reliable road link between Zambia, the southern highlands of Tanzania, and the seaport of Dar es Salaam. This road was needed because Zambia was almost completely dependent on Rhodesia for access to the sea and for many vital supplies. Transport through Rhodesia and Mozambique was unreliable due to political problems. Also, high transport costs caused by poor roads acted as a barrier to development of the southern highlands of Tanzania. Under this project, the Tan Zam Highway (Formerly the Great North Road) was improved in some sections and constructed in others to complete the route from the copper belt in Zambia to the port of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania. Construction difficulties resulted in cost overruns. USAID support consisted of two loans totalling \$34.5 million. The loans were signed in 1967 and 1970 for the construction of two sections of the highway. The first section (146 miles from the Zambia border to Iyayi) was completed in December 1972. The second US-financed section (122 miles from Morogoro to Dar es Salaam) was completed in October 1974. The two other sections of the Tan-Zam Highway were financed by the World Bank and Sweden.

621-0082 Rufiji Basin Development Study

Project Duration: 1966-1967

Expenditure to Date: \$24,000

Contractor: US Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation

Project Description: The objectives of this study were to assist the GOT in reviewing existing studies of the Rufiji Basin area, in carrying out new pre-development studies, and in providing guidelines related to the formulation of the Rufiji Basin Development Authority. A three man team from the Bureau of Reclamation made the reconnaissance study in Tanzania during the period from September 10 to December 3, 1966. The team leader returned to Dar es Salaam on March 5, 1967 to present in person a preliminary draft of this report and the team's recommendations to the Ministry for Economic Affairs and Development Planning. The study revealed that a properly planned resource development program could enable the existing subsistence-level economy of the Rufiji Basin to become a major contributor to the economy of Tanzania.

621-0129 Heifer International

Project Duration: 1975-1978

Expenditure to Date: \$1,136,000

Contractor: Heifer Project International

Project Description: The project's purposes were to build a genetic base for the expansion of the Tanzanian dairy industry and to increase small holder dairy production. In June, 1975, AID signed a contract with Heifer Project International (HPI), an American non-profit organization which provides dairy cattle and technical assistance to the developing world. The cattle are donated to HPI by US farmers. Most of the technical assistance provided is on a voluntary basis. Under this project, USAID provided the shipping costs for 1,200 dairy cattle, as well as some administrative assistance. The GOT provided counterparts for replacement of HPI technicians, equipment and general improvement to the dairy industries infrastructure.

Progress toward achieving the goal of building a genetic base for the Tanzanian livestock industry was quite substantial despite severe setbacks in the initial phase of the project. Facilities were not well prepared for the cattle when they arrived. This caused in problems in care of the cattle. Nevertheless, the infrastructure was developed resulting in successful transfer and establishment of 1,200 head of cattle to 3 government farms in Tanzania, Zanzibar, and Mafia island. Dairy production units were established at 50 Ujamaa villages.

Progress toward increasing small farm production was much less substantial. Inadequate facilities, drugs, veterinary services, fencing, pastureland, and skilled farm personnel resulted in high cattle mortality rates and decreased milk production. The GOT objective of expanding national dairy farm production to eliminate the need for milk importation has emphasized large rather than small farms.

621-0133 Agriculture Sector Loan

Project Duration: 1975-1976

LDP Funding: \$12,000,000

Contractor: None

Project Description: The continuing need for large food grain imports into Tanzania as a result of the 1973-1975 drought coupled with inflated prices for oil and other imports put a severe strain on both Tanzania's foreign exchange holdings and budgetary resources. The loan was designed to help the GOT meet its domestic resource gap and to increase the level of investment in areas that a constrain increased agricultural production. The loan made available local currency resources for the GOT FY 1975 and FY 1976 Agricultural Development Budgets. A secondary purpose was to provide immediate balance of payments support. Although Tanzania's balance of payments difficulties were a secondary concern, the GOT's ability to carry out an expanded development program is adversely affected by the extreme foreign exchange pressures under which it must operate.

The loan funds were used to purchase Tanzanian Shillings to support agricultural investments in research, manpower, seed multiplication and the National Maize Production Program.

621-0135 Agriculture Education and Extension

Project Duration: 1978-1983

LDP Funding: \$2,356,000

Contractor: Utah State University

Project Description: The project purpose was to strengthen the links between the Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science (FAFV) at Morogoro and area villages by developing the capacity of FAFV to train middle and upper level agricultural administrators in agriculture teaching, extension, management and technical skills. A Department of Agricultural Education and Extension (DAEE) was established. Within this department, required courses were developed for all faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science undergraduates. A curriculum was also developed for undergraduate majors in DAEE. Students participated in relevant research aimed at adapting agricultural technology for communication and dissemination to farmers. A center for continuing education in Agriculture (CCEA) was also established. Within this department, lesson plans were developed for various short courses in agriculture; short courses were presented to the Kilimo staff and parastatal managers; and self-sustaining teaching materials and audio-visual capability were developed. In support of the project, USAID provided for 16 agricultural specialists to receive graduate degree training in the US in agricultural education and technology. Also, AID provided audio visual and office equipment a bus, and four 4-wheel drive vehicles for field research.

Considering that the GOT repeatedly voiced its commitment to the project asserting that it was crucial to national development efforts, delays in meeting the project precedent conditions were surprising. Although the conditions precedent to the disbursement of funds were to be realized within 90 days of the signing of the project agreement, they were not fulfilled until one year later. The GOT provided participants for training, but virtually failed to provide local staff counterparts for the project. This void forced the contract technicians to perform an operational role in addition to teaching a full load and other functions, leaving limited time for the planning and development aspects of the project.

621-013B Hanang District Village Health

Project Duration: 1977-1982

LDP Funding: \$524,000

Contractor: Coordination in Development, Inc. (CODEL)

Project Description: This project's purpose was threefold: to serve as a model for the training of village health workers; to improve the health of a significant number of rural people in Hanang District; and to test the feasibility of the proposed Health Delivery System. Project activities included initiation of villages into the project, training of a cadre of village health workers, establishment of a health delivery monitoring and evaluation system and initiation of health activities. The project has improved the health status of a significant number of rural people in Hanang district by training village health workers in 80 villages and strengthening the capacity of its health delivery system. A baseline data collection and analysis system has been created.

621-0139 Vocationalization of Primary Schools

Project Duration: 1976-1980

LDP Funding: \$286,000

Contractor: Operation Bootstrap Tanzania

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to develop a replicable method of training rural Tanzanians in vocational skills. Farmers, tradesmen, and other rural inhabitants lack the vocational skills to ensure future employment and improve their productive capacity. Rural primary schools do not provide training in trade skills. The operational program grant was provided to the PVD Operation Bootstrap-Tanzania for a 1-year pilot program to determine the feasibility of vocational training at the primary school level in rural Tanzania. Previous to implementation, the contractor determined the training costs, the number of qualified trainees, the possibility of acceptance by villagers, the adequacy of training methods and the replicability of the program. The regular primary school program was then supplemented with formal vocational training in carpentry, masonry, and metalworking for all students in grades 5, 6, and 7 in five selected schools located in three regions. The students were able to then perfect their skills in community development projects. Three teachers per school were selected by the Project Director and approved by the Ministry of National Education to take charge of the three areas of vocational training. These

teachers worked with the Project Director and the skilled craftsmen of the local community to devise a program of instruction applicable to the village needs and resources. During the final month, the Project Director and the teachers prepared a teaching handbook containing instruction on making and using handtools for carpentry, masonry and metalworking. They also developed syllabi which included the basic content and methodology for an expanded program.

The AID grant funded technical assistance, tools, equipment, and costs of local craftsmen. The GOT provided teacher salaries and some construction costs. Operation Bootstrap Tanzania provided staff and some funds for construction while local communities supplied building materials and supplies.

621-0143 Arusha Regional Planning and Village Development

Project Duration: 1978-1984

LOP Funding: \$14,591,000

Contractor: Development Alternatives, Inc.

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to strengthen the capabilities of 120 villages in three districts of the Arusha region to identify, implement, and evaluate development activities. Under Tanzania's policy of governmental decentralization, the 20 regions of Tanzania have become the primary agencies for implementing development programs benefiting the rural poor. To obtain a widespread participation in the development process, a system of bottom-up planning from the village to the regional level is being established. The GOT requested USAID assistance to improve its regional planning and implementation capability. The project concentrated on improving planning, increasing agricultural output, providing access roads and village water systems, and developing appropriate technology for local conditions. Implementation concentrated on the localities of greatest need, while planning was region-wide in scope. The Arusha Regional Rural Development Plan was established to cover needed development activities in all six districts and to identify requirements in the areas of health, education, agriculture, and rural industry.

621-0144 Tsetse Fly Rearing and Control

Project Duration: 1979-1981

Expenditure to Date: \$2,150,000.

Contractor: No Information

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to develop and determine the operational feasibility of the Sterile Insect Release Method (SIRM) as a cost-effective, environmentally safe technology. The project had two phases. Phase I: was to determine the components, scale, time frame and costs of a tsetse control program on Zanzibar. Phase II: was to establish SIRM as a viable complement to the existing package of tsetse control techniques.

The three year project grant consists of technical assistance, undergraduate and on-the job training, consultants, commodities, and construction to train Tanzanians in tsetse fly control. The Departments of Veterinary Services of mainland Tanzania's and Zanzibar's Ministries of Agriculture implemented the project with assistance from the US Department of Agriculture. The project succeeded in training personal at Tanga and Zanzibar, founding a laboratory facility for livestock and tsetse research, establishing a colony of tsetse flies for Phase II and making technical developments to lower rearing costs. Also completed were surveys on livestock disease and tsetse distribution, an environmental assessment, recommendations for serial release, and an insecticide application.

The GOT increased its support for the Tanga laboratory facility and the Ministry of Agriculture has established a 2-year diploma course at the Training Institute on tsetses for livestock field officers. Mass rearing facilities were constructed at Tanga and techniques for mass-colonization of this species developed. Studies on sterilization, packaging, and release of the sterile species, as well as ecological studies were completed. Sterile males were being released bi-weekly into the field to achieve a ratio of up to five times the estimated normal male population. The *B. m. morsitans* level decreased by 90%. Total eradication did not take place due to wild host animals and flies breaking through the barrier constructed around the Tanga field.

221-0147 Cancer Control for Tanzania

Project Duration: 1978-1983

LDP Funding: \$550,000

Contractor: Coordination in Development Inc. (CODEL)

Project Description: Cancer is as significant a problem in Tanzania as elsewhere with an estimated 6000 new cases arising each year out of a population of about 15 million. Many of these cases involve cancers which are easily preventable or readily curable. USAID provided a grant to allow CODOL to carry out a cancer control program through the oncology service of the Muhimbili Medical Center in Dar es Salaam. A house-to-house survey in the Hanang district conducted under another AID/CODOL project was evaluated. The project's training component consisted of a number of undertakings including the training three physicians in chemotherapy and radiotherapy at Howard University and the University of Dar es Salaam, the organization, in conjunction with the Tanzanian ministry of Health, of a Cancer continuing education program for physicians, the training of five allied scientists to maintain all the oncology equipment in Tanzania, and finally, the development and distribution of pamphlets and audio-visual materials on cancer detection and prevention to other Tanzanian health workers. A preventive health education program was established for Tanzanian albinos. An in-and out-patient treatment facility was supported which served about 650 patients per year. The project is now directed by a Tanzanian physician whose training it provided. project.

621-0149 Training for Rural Development I

Project Duration: 1979-1986

LDP Funding: \$5,521,000

Contractor: USDA

Project Description: The purpose of the TRD I project is to strengthen, through training activities, the GOT's capability to implement its decentralized rural development policy. The project approaches the human resource needs problem from two directions: (1) it strives to increase villager's leadership and

management skills and their ability to plan and implement local development projects and (2) it helps key government institutions work more effectively in the village development process by providing both technical and managerial skills training in support of village development. Activities under this first phase of a two phase project include 1) long-term US training of approximately 70 participants from the Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock Development and the Prime Minister's Office for B.Sc M.Sc and PhD. degrees, (2) short course US and in country training of approximately 40 rural development training specialists (3) in-country training for approximately 200 regional and district officials and 500 village leaders, and (4) US short-term training for project implementation officers. The project has also established an interministerial project coordinating committee in addition to creating for a system collecting base-line data and assessing training needs at the village level. Needs assessment and village level training are taking place in 16 villages in the four regions of Rukwa, Ruvuma, Iringa and Mbeya as well as at the residential training center at Iringa.

621-0150 Tanzania School Health Project

Project Duration: 1979-1985

LOP Funding: \$5,244,000

Contractor: John Snow Public Health Group

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to initiate a comprehensive school health program in Tanzania to develop health instruction, health services, and improvements within the primary schools. It was to be integrated into the National Health Services System and the National Development Plan. The project selected eighty pilot schools and completed environmental surveys on them. A baseline medical survey of children in 16 schools was undertaken. An initial draft of a teachers' health handbook was prepared, and a total of 160 teachers from the 80 pilot schools in Dodoma and Singida were identified and trained for initial implementation of the project. Latrine and health room construction and improvement of water supplies was carried out at 80. Constraints on project implementation included a delay in signing the contract because the technicians arrived late, nearly one year lost in renegotiating the contract to include construction activities, difficulties with financing, local shortages of construction materials and petrol, and time lost during review and investigation of the project. A modified scope

of work was developed for the final nine months of project implementation which focussed on completion of shallow wells, borehole repairs, latrine works, health room works and visual health education material development.

621-0154 Continuing Education for Health Workers

Project Duration: 1980-1985

LDP Funding: \$2,206,000

Contractor: African Medical and Research Foundation (AMREF)

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to assist in the development of a program of regular in-service training in order to maintain Tanzania's rural para-medical workers' knowledge and skills at appropriate levels. Beginning with a study area in Arusha, the project worked with the Continuing Education Section of the Ministry of Health to mount a comprehensive in-service training program for all rural health workers of that region. Existing regional and district personnel were being utilized in planning and implementation. The Continuing Education Unit has been established in the MOH. In the Arusha Region, a baseline survey was conducted with visits to four district hospitals, two voluntary hospitals, four health centers and three dispensaries. Four follow-up surveys were carried out in the districts of Hanang, Mbulu, Arumeru, and Kiteto to assess the immediate effect of the courses and to update and revise the teaching materials. Extension courses were conducted for regional and district health teams from Singida, Kilimanjaro, and Arusha. Regional and district health management teams have been trained in teaching concepts and methodology and have participated in the planning and implementation of refresher courses. Refresher courses were held throughout the region for rural medical aids, health assistants, rural dispensary assistants, and nurses. Two medical officers and a health officer attended a three month course in the U.K. on medical education and teaching module development. A nurse tutor attended a three month course in teaching. A health officer attended a six month course in the UK on tropical community medicine and teaching in primary health care while a public health nurse attended a three month course at Liverpool on tropical community medicine and health. A health officer and PHN also attended observational training and study tours in Sudan. A medical officer went to the US for a master's degree program in Health Professions Education. Also, teaching aids and equipment, office equipment and materials, and two vehicles were procured. There were some initial delays due to late signing of the MOH/AMREF agreement, construction holdups, lack of academic

credentials of identified candidates, and a delay in hiring the Project Manager. Initial problems were overcome, allowing the broad objectives of the project to be achieved. The five regions covered by the project were Arusha, Tanga, Morogoro, Singida and Pwani. A no-cost 6 month extension was granted to AMREF to conclude project activities.

621-0155 Resources for Village Production and Income

Project Duration: 1980-1985

LDP Funding: \$10,175,000

Contractor: Agriculture Cooperative Development International
(ACDI)

Project Description: The purpose of this project has been to increase village incomes, and productivity by providing credit for technologies and related services. The Cooperative and financing the transfer of the resources needed by villages for these purposes. Institutional assistance to CRDB attempts to strengthen its ability to plan, administer and evaluate the National Food Crop Production (NAFCREP) and other lending programs by upgrading headquarters and field staff capability. The project aims to accomplish this by (1) improving management and operating procedures within CRDB, (2.) improving the financial viability and growth of CRDB, (3.) improving planning and decision making at all levels within CRDB, and (4.) decentralizing and streamlining the structure for loan approval, administration, and supervision. Institutional assistance also provides the project with in-service and long-term participant training. The emphasis of training activities has been shifted to in-service and short courses. Also, the grant is used to import materials and resources for NAFCREP lending with emphasis on private sector entities.

621-0156 Farming Systems Research

Project Duration: 1982-1986

LDP Funding: \$3,000,000

Contractor: Oregon State University

Project Description: This project seeks to improve agricultural research institutions in Tanzania. The GOT has assigned leadership for its part of the project to the Tanzanian Agricultural Research Organization (TARO). The project focuses on two major obstacles to increased food production in Tanzania. The first is the lack of appropriate scientific information, while the second is the failure to disseminate this information to farmers. In the process of overcoming these obstacles, closer relationships between extension services and food crop researchers are to be developed.

The project is pilot-scale with concentration in the geographical zones served by the Ilonga and Lyamungu Agricultural Research Institutes. A total of six districts are to be involved: Kilosa, Dodoma, Mpwapwa and Morogoro in the Ilonga zone, and Moshi and Arumeru in the Lyamungu zone.

The FSR approach involves linking on-going agricultural research and extension activities, redirecting agricultural technology development, and testing and disseminating new processes and materials under on-farm conditions. It views the farm and farm family as a total entity, seeks to understand the more important interactions of the operations of the farm as a system, and includes the farmer directly in the agricultural technology development process. Social and agricultural scientists work as a team in setting research priorities was cut back from five to three years, and the amount of project funding reduced from \$8.3 million to \$3.0 million due to the Brooke Amendment. Both of these factors contributed to limiting the achievement of the project objectives.

621-0160 Village Environmental Improvement

Project Duration: 1980-1985

LDF Funding: \$399,000

Contractor: Lutheran World Relief

Project Description: The purpose of this project is to assist farmers in six villages of the Singida Region to increase agricultural production and to raise their standard of living by providing wells, grain storage facilities, irrigation systems.

inputs, training, and assistance in reforestation. Forty villages have been surveyed and a total of 36 wells completed. Almost 5,000 agricultural implements have been sold and approximately 15,000 seed packages. Six extension agents have been assigned and six GOT technicians trained. Seventeen Gardening Seminars have been held and villagers have been trained in vegetable gardening. New vegetable varieties have been introduced and sixteen school gardens completed. Neem tree seedlings were brought from Dodoma and planted in villages but no further progress was been made in this area. Also, a forestry syllabus has been introduced into the school curriculum and 109,000 tree seedlings have been planted, exceeding the goal of 100,000.

621-0161 Training for Rural Development

Project Duration: 1981-1985

LOP Funding: \$5,455,000

Contractor: USDA

Project Description: The purpose of this project is to develop a rural development training system focused on increasing agricultural production and income levels for villages in four high potential regions of Tanzania. It represents an expansion of the training efforts begun under Phase I of the Training for Rural Development Project (621-0149). Under the expansion, in-country training of villagers, their leaders, and rural change and service agents in skills related to the identification and management of developmental problems is continuing and is being systematized in the four regions of Ruvuma, Iringa, and Mbeya and Arusha. In addition, in-country and off-shore training of selected individuals in GOT ministries, regional and district development offices and parastatals takes place where the need for training can be directly related to increasing agricultural production and village productivity. Training has been progressing at or above anticipated rates. Training of Trainers (TOT) workshops are conducted periodically addressed to various needs annual trainers' workshops are conducted for all village level staff at TRDC Ruaha. Three District Management Training Workshops were conducted in Arusha. Considerable progress was made in commodity procurement and construction. A new computer specialist was recruited from returning TRD long-term participants to replace the former specialist who has become project coordinator. Under NCC guidance policy and implementation, papers were prepared which propose making TRD a National Program which would be expanded over time and financed by the GOT and a newly-established multi-donor fund. If accepted, all TRD project goals will be met and will be exceeded and a self-sustaining rural development training network will be institutionalized.

The close and supporting relationships established between project personnel, regional and central government officials, and the effectiveness of the experiential learning methodology are credited as prime reasons for the success of the project.

621-0162 Women's Participation in Development

Project Duration: 1979-1984

LDP Funding: \$400,000 ?

Grantee: Institute of Adult Education, Arusha

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to encourage functioning women's groups to participate in planning, implementing and evaluating self-help development projects, such encouragement was to be effected to increase the Institute of Adult Education's ability to render its services in the rural areas. It was theorized that rural women often implement local development projects but rarely participate in the selection and planning of these projects. It was felt that host government organizations, such as the IAE, lack the institutional capacity to assist women in organizing themselves into effective planners of home-area development projects. As a result, the valuable development potential of these women has often been neglected. The project was viewed as highly successful by the GOT which began similar projects in three other regions.

The AWPID assisted rural women who had not previously participated in development programs to organize and undertake self-help activities. Based on a participatory approach to rural development, the project gave women the opportunity not only to implement, but also to plan and evaluate their self-help efforts.

621-0163 Zanzibar Malaria Control

Project Duration: 1981-1987

LDP Funding: \$7,460,000

Loan Grantee: Ministry of Health, Zanzibar

Project Description: The purpose of this project is to reduce the prevalence of malaria on Zanzibar to a level which it no longer constitutes a major public health problem. This is to be

accomplished through the adaptation of control methods to local conditions in such a way that the Government of Zanzibar will be able to maintain effective control with its own resources. Generally, the experience and knowledge gained during the first three years of the project support the hypothesis that the Malaria Control project can substantially reduce the incidence of malaria and achieve the project purpose. nevertheless, the general program as described in the PP was overly ambitious in the level and type of activity expected to be sustained by the GOZ. To effect a reduction in malaria prevalence, the project is implementing a five point control program as follows:

1.) Reduction of mortality through prompt treatment with chloroquine of suspected cases.

2.) Reduction of morbidity through prophylactic use of chloroquine in high risk population groups.

3.) Reduction of vector populations through residual spraying of all houses in rural and peri-urban areas and through the elimination of breeding sites by anti-larval activities or treatment in areas.

4.) Increasing community participation in the malaria control program by developing an effective health education campaign.

5.) Operational research or adaptation of the above mentioned control methods to Zanzibar's conditions through continuous monitoring of all Project activities.

The institutional development aspects of the project are designed to improve the administration and management of anti-malarial programs, upgrade personnel skills, especially those related to application of control techniques, improve information distribution systems and integrate the Malaria Control Program into the islands' primary health care system.

There was considerable delay in implementation during the first years of the project. In fact, there was not a dead mosquito to show until 1984. The major problems of the first two years were the lack of agreement between the GOZ and AID on implementation of the technical assistance aspect of the project, and instability in the Zanzibar leadership of the project. This led to delays in decisions regarding orders for equipment and supplies.

On 10 June 1985, the initial Project Loan Agreement was amended to decrease the loan from \$11,771,000 to \$7,460,000. The complexity of the project was reduced. However, the purpose of the project remains unchanged.

621-0167 Mbugwe Water Supply

Project Duration: 1981-1984

LOP Funding: \$150,000

Contractor: None

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to extend a gravity water supply system in the Mbugwe Division of the Hanang District in Tanzania's Arusha Region to the three drought-stricken villages of Mwada, Kisangaji, and Vilima Vitatu. The project, which was identified during the Arusha Planning and Development Project (621-0143), was implemented by the Regional Development Directorate, Arusha Region, in cooperation with district and local officials.

AID provided funding to purchase pipes and fittings from the United States so that the gravity water supply system currently being constructed to serve the Magugu area could be extended to the three villages. The water, which comes from a plentiful source on the Rift Valley Wall, is brought from Magugu to Mwada, followed by a 2-inch PVC piping to Kisangaji and Vilima Vitatu.

The project provided safe drinking water for the approximately 6,000 people living in the villages and their livestock, and enabled residents to increase crop and livestock production.

There is no information on record as to the termination of the project or its success or failure.

621-0168 Kisongo Water Catchment Development

Project Duration: 1981-1983

LOP Funding: \$80,000

Contractor: None

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to establish a system of 15 water catchment systems over a 70 square kilometer area in Arumeru District where 566 families (about 4,000 people) live under drought conditions. This is a livestock and maize production area where the inhabitants have been reduced to living on a less than subsistence basis partially due to the silting of Kisongo Dam in the mid-19 80's. The project constructed several low-cost catchment systems and provided funds for an intensive land use planning and soil conservation training and development program. AID provided the grant to the Regional Development Directorate, Arusha Region. The GOT and concerned villages provided the heavy equipment for construction of the catchments.

There is no information on record of project activities past 1982.

621-0170 Masai Districts Village Water and Transport Development

Project Duration: 1981-1984

LOP Funding: \$590,000

Contractor: None

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to solve the critical water supply and transport problems in the drought prone Masai districts of Monduli, Kiteto, and Ngorongoro. The project was planned under AID's Arusha Planning and Regional Development Project (621-0143). The implementing agents were the Regional and District MAJI (Water Development) Offices, the Village Councils, and the District Ujamaa and Cooperative Development Division.

The highest priority was to upgrade the maintenance of the 40% of existing water systems which were not providing adequate water for livestock and humans. Land Rovers were provided as well as spare parts for boreholes in 22 villages and heavy equipment used in the construction of small water catchments. The project funded 10 Australian Southern Cross Windmills with component storage tanks and a training program for village technicians to maintain the windmills.

As with the previous two projects, there is no information on these projects in the records past 1982.

698-0410 Rift Valley Pilot Rice Project

Project Duration: 1980-1983

LOP Funding: 10,175,000

Contractor: Utah State University

Project Description: This was a two-year accelerated impact program to test the feasibility and suitability of alternative assistance interventions to increase rice production in a four-village area of the Rift Valley in CENTRAL Tanzania. It was also to facilitate the design of a larger scale rice production project with cost effective and manageable interventions. A final project purpose was to introduce improved rice production technologies as a cash crop and enhance the food production of the area previously based on semi-arid crops of sorghum and millet, and the less drought tolerant crops of maize and groundnuts. The project rehabilitated and/or constructed new paddies along with water diversion bunds from seasonal rivers. On one perimeter the main waterway was provided with a control gate to reduce the danger of damaging the inlet canal and paddies during periods of excessive runoff.

PL 480 Program: Title I and II

US food assistance programs have been an important component of the USAID program. The Public Law 480 (PL-480) program has both concessional loan (Title I) and grant (Title II) components.

Title I is a food sales program designed to meet deficits in commercial food markets and to generate counterpart funds to be used to assist the Agricultural Sector. The funds are generated by in-country sales of PL-480 food commodities. Previous to 1981, these funds were expended and monitored by the Treasury for activities in support of the agriculture sector. In 1981, a Joint Proceeds Committee was established to administer the funds. It is controlled by the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Finance, and USAID. Since that time, most of the T.Sh. 249,000,000 supervised by this committee has been obligated. Below is a list of activities supported by PL-480 Title I Counterpart funds.

1. National Milling Corporation: Godown construction in Tabora, Moshi, Bukoba, Kipawa, and Morogoro.
2. Tanzania Cotton Authority: Purchase of cotton ginning and oil seed processing equipment.
3. Tanzania Agricultural Research Organization (TARO): Construction at Ilonga Research Station, support of Farming Systems Research Project, and resource efficient farming methods development.
4. MALD/DETS: Building of grain stores and purchase of grain storage chemicals to reduce post-harvest losses. Purchase of agricultural machinery for seed multiplication.
5. Ministry of Manpower Development: MATI expansions and construction of Centers for Continuing Education.
6. Catholic Relief Services: Development activities associated with food distribution.
7. Appropriate Technology International and Lutheran World Relief: Oil seed production and rehabilitation.

8. Regional Development Authorities- Kilimanjaro, Ruvuma, Arusha, and Singida: Access roads construction, dam repair, maize production, Farm Service Centers and grain storage construction.

9. MALD Crop Monitoring and Early Warning System: Training for field officers in data collection.

10. FAO Fertilizer Program: Demonstration, seminars and development of educational materials on fertilizer use.

11. NCDP: Coconut rehabilitation and development, construction of facilities.

12. MALD & Ministry of Planning, Bureau of Statistics: Statistical and data collection training.

13. University of Dar es Salaam: Oil Seed processing development and traditional farming methods research.

14. American College of Nurses and Midwives: MCH center development

15. Ministry of Manpower/Training for Rural Development Project: Training of Rural Development officers at village and regional levels.

16. Heifer Project International: Livestock improvement.

17. TALIRO: Conference support.

Title II is a grant program administered locally by the TANGOV or by voluntary agencies and is designed primarily to meet food deficits of an emergency nature. This program started in 1962. The funds have been used in Tanzania to provide for famine relief, mother/child feeding and food for work programs. It is presently being administered by the Catholic Relief Services.

Due to management problems in the late 1970's, CRS cut back its regular program from 18 regions to nine. The regular program now consists of approximately 4500 metric tons annually for 75,000 recipients valued at over US \$1.3 million.

In response to the 1983-84 drought, USAID programmed 20,385 metric tons of emergency food assistance to 100,000 recipient families in eight of the drought affected regions. To supplement the emergency effort, CRS received a \$1,000,000 transport grant from OFDA. USAID also sold 3,2000 metric tons of vegetable oil valued at over \$3.2 million this generated almost T Sh. 180 million to cover inland transport costs of the drought relief effort.

In addition, there are small Section 416 dairy products programs in tanga and the southern regions sponsored by the Salvation Mission Warehouse. In 1985, the program amounted 888 metric tons. For FY 1986, it will be increased to 1520 and will include 600 tons of bulgar wheat.

621-0051 Public Service Staff Support

Project Duration: 1964-1974

LOF Funding: \$1,423,000

Contractor: None

Project Description: The broad objective of this project was to promote national development through training government personnel. AID provided financing for OPEX personnel to train civil servants and improve public services. The OPEX personnel were placed in key positions in development centered ministries and agencies. The ministries of Agriculture and Cooperatives, Communications, Transport and Labor, and Water Development and Power received support. The project was administered by the Central Establishments division of the President's Office responsible for supplying trained manpower to public and parastatal sectors.

The project had a slow start. The decision to participate was made in 1962 but the Pro Ag was not signed until 1964. Major problems resulted from the new government's inability to effectively determine its priority needs and administer recruitment. Also the continual shifting of personnel within the central establishments created confusion. By June 1968, only 26 of 30 scheduled positions were filled. In late 1968, the project was restructured into separate projects according to its field activity to facilitate AID supervision of recruitment. After the reorganization things went more smoothly. The GOT fulfilled its commitment to provide housing and logiatic support for the OPEX officers. Good use was made of these officers' skills. Counterparts received on the job or US training to replace all US technicians. From 1969-1971, 12 technicians were provided. August 1971, 23 Tanzanians had received training by Also, a Tanzanian was trained to serve as the Director of the Treasury Computer Project.

621-0053 Dar es Salaam Water Supply System

Project Duration: 1963-1968

LOF Funding: \$2,149,000

Contractor: None

Expenditure to Date: In 1953 the Ruvu River was chosen as the primary source of water for the city of Dar es Salaam. Completion of stage one work in 1959 provided the city with 3.6 million gallons of potable water daily which soon became inadequate as a result of industrial expansion. A second expansion program was undertaken in 1964 at a total cost of \$2.8 million. US assistance was requested and a loan agreement for \$2.2 million was signed on May 20, 1963 to finance the US equipment and the local construction costs of the project. The outputs from the project are as follows.

1. A significant increase in the capacity of the Ruvu River intake plant.
2. A Significant increase in the capacity of the treatment plant.
3. Construction of two storage tanks and booster stations.
4. Construction of a 4 million gallon underground reservoir.
5. Laying of a 10 mile section of 30 inch water main.
6. Laying of several short sections of 6 inch water main in the outlying areas of Dar es Salaam.

Final disbursement of the loan took place in FY 1969 and the balance was deobligated. The loan has a life of 40 years of which the first 10 years were a grace period during which the BOT paid only a 3/4% per annum credit fee. The principal was repayable in U.S. dollars in 61 equal semi-annual installments thereafter.

621-0054 Urban Water Supply Systems

Project Duration: 1963-1969

LDP Funding \$841,000

Contractor: None

Project Description: In 1961, there were only 95 public potable water supply systems in Tanzania of which the majority had a capacity of less than 0.1 million gallons per day. Upon independence in 1961, the TANGOV requested USAID assistance in improving and increasing the capacity of various potable water supplies throughout Tanzania. A loan agreement was signed on December 4, 1963, for \$1.3 million to finance the costs of US equipment, materials and local construction. The loan agreement was amended on September 4, 1964, to divide the assistance among 10 major and 40 minor towns.

Procurement and construction commenced in June 1965. The project succeeded in significantly increasing the capacity of potable water supply systems in the following major towns: Arusha, Bukobe, Dodoma, Lindi, Mbeya, Morogoro, Moshi, Mwanza, Tanga and Tabora. For the local towns, all the local costs were met by the GOT. The terms of the loan are the same as for the previously mentioned Dar es Salaam Water Supply System.

621-0055 University College

Project Duration: 1963-1967

LDP Funding: \$789,000

Contractor: None

Project Description: There is very little information on this project. What we do know is that despite difficulties in procurement and delivery of the US materials required for this project, completion of the various elements was achieved by 1965.

These include the classroom blocks, a student union and a library. The cost of the US equipment and materials was financed by by a US loan.

621-0056 Teacher Training College

Project Duration: 1963-1967

LDP Funding: \$795,000

Contractor: No Information

Project Description: There is no further information in the records.

621-0057 Community Development Training Center:Phase I-Loan

Project Duration: 1963-1967

LDP Funding: \$238,000

Contractor: None

Project Description: This project was part of the package program of assistance which included projects 621-0007, Community Development, and 621-0080, Community Development Training Center: Tenguru-Phase I. This project provided a loan to finance the construction of community development centers in several communities. The loan is for 40 years with a 9 1/2 year grace period. Principal and interest payments have been due in 61 equal semi-annual payments.

621-0058 Agricultural College Morogoro Loan

Project Duration: 1963-1968

LOF Funding: \$1,071,000

Contractor: West Virginia University

Project Description: This project was a loan which provided financing for the physical complex of the Agricultural College at Morogoro which is under project 621-0044.

621-0061 Equipment Loan Culvert

Project Duration: 1964-1966

LOF Funding: \$905,000

Contractor: None

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to install culverts for upgrading approximately 2,500 miles of road. The project was implemented by means of self-help labor under the supervision of 47 Peace Corps Volunteers. Initial delays occurred due to the late arrival of the culverting, the poor quality of some of the tools which accompanied the culverts and difficulties in certain of the regions engaging enough villagers in the self-help activities.

621-0062 Bunda-Nansio Road

Project Duration: 1964-1968

LDP Funding: \$1,455,000

Contractor: Louis Berger Company

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to construct a road between Bunda and Nansio. The project had a slow securing approval for final plans and specifications.

621-0064 Economic and Engineering Survey

Project Duration: 1965-1975

LDP Funding: \$581,000

Contractor: United Research Incorporated

Project Description: The purpose of this project was to assist the Ministry of Communications and Works in carrying out economic feasibility studies in support of capital projects in the Five Year Plan specifically for roads, sewerage and drainage schemes.

For each project the economic analysis emphasized the evaluation of conditions and the potential of the area to be served by the proposed capital projects. The evaluations further assessed the proposed capital projects in terms of national development plans and took account of facilities either planned, under construction or in existence. The engineering analysis provided a preliminary cost estimate sufficient to enable evaluators to estimate cost-benefit ratios or an internal rate of return for each project. There were three main areas of focus.

Roads: A four man team comprised of one transportation engineer, one transportation specialist, and two general economists were provided for a period of two years.

Urban Water and Sewerage: A three man team comprised of two engineers having skills in the areas of urban water and sewerage, and one general economist was provided for a period of one year.

Short-term Consulting Services: In addition to the above personnel, up to eight man months of short-term consulting was available to assist in specialized fields.

There is almost no information in the records on this project after 1967.

621-0065 Educational Materials and Advisory Services

Project Duration: 1965-1974

LDP Funding: \$885,000

Contractor: None

Project Description: This was a long-term project designed to provide a flexible means for USAID to respond to requests from Tanzania's Ministry of National Education (MOE) in its program of "Education for Self-Reliance". Activities were programmed annually as the needs were identified. Major activities included provision of advisory services, instructors, participant training, teacher education, and educational materials. The advisory services segment provided two direct-hire educational advisers to MOE to plan, coordinate, and implement AID/T assistance. Advisors assisted in developing a program for agricultural education in secondary schools. In a past project, USAID/T had assisted in establishing the 3-year Morogoro Agricultural College. Under this project, the college was upgraded to a 4-year degree institution. USAID/T provided the college with two instructors in agricultural engineering and one in animal husbandry.

The project also provided participant training to train teachers to replace AID supported instructors. Four Tanzanians were sent to the US to study agriculture (3 in MA programs, 1 in a BA program). They returned to staff Morogoro Agricultural College. Seven students were sent to California Polytechnic College in a 4-year degree program in engineering and teaching. These seven returned to teach at the Dar es Salaam Technical College. In addition, three Tanzanians were sent to the US for a 1-year program in school administration and returned to the staff of the Dar es Salaam Technical College. Four observation tours provided for small groups of Tanzanian educators to visit US educational institutions. There was also an in-service training program for primary teachers. Three annual 6-week workshops were held and annually raised approximately 350 grade "C" teachers to grade "B".

Books and equipment were donated to the Institute of Adult Education, to the University College Library and to 9 grade "A" primary teacher training college libraries. Books, materials, and equipment were distributed to the secondary schools to improve school libraries and to help introduce commercial courses. Peace Corps Volunteers supervised this operation. The Peace Corps also cooperated with AID to provide agricultural equipment for demonstration in 30 upper primary schools. The demonstrations showed the efficiency of small farm equipment and improved poultry varieties.

621-0066 Public Administration Planning

Project Duration: 1965-1967

LOF Funding: \$15,000

Contractor: None

Project Description: The overall purpose of this project was to assist the newly independent government of Tanzania in the training of qualified personnel for senior governmental and commercial positions. The project provided funding for 5 women leaders from the United Women of Tanzania to observe Republican and Democratic Ladies' auxiliary activities in the US for twelve weeks. One woman was also allowed to observe the national Red Cross Society activities in the US for six weeks and those in Nigeria and Ethiopia for one week each.