

USAID/Tanzania
ANNUAL REPORT FY 2003

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Please Note:

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A. Program Level Narrative

Program Performance Summary:

Background: Following decades of one-party socialism and economic stagnation, Tanzania turned to democracy, holding the nation's first multi-party elections in 1995. The Tanzanian Government has simultaneously pursued an economic reform agenda that is controlling inflation and deficit spending, attracting increased investment, and sustaining annual gross domestic product growth rates among the best in sub-Saharan Africa. Nevertheless, Tanzania's political and economic development is impeded by several harsh realities: institutional and human capacity limitations; corruption; the government's uneasy relationship with NGOs; high population growth; high rates of infectious disease; structural obstacles to higher economic growth; unsustainable natural resource exploitation.

Tanzania ranked 140 out of 162 countries in the 2001 UNDP Human Development Index. According to the GOT's Household Budget Survey 2000/01, poverty is severest in the countryside where about 40% of the population lives below the basic needs poverty line. About 70% of adults are literate. Although primary school is free and mandatory, the enrolment rate is only 59%, and the secondary school enrolment rate just 5%. Life expectancy currently is 52 years for males and 54 for females, and is falling. The infant mortality rate is 99 per 1,000 and rising. Both phenomena are largely attributable to a national HIV/AIDS infection rate of about 12%.

Democracy remains on shaky footing. Tanzania's first multi-party elections were held in 1995. These and subsequent elections in 2000 were judged by observers to have been free and fair on the mainland, but deeply flawed in Zanzibar. Election irregularities there led to violence and bloodshed in 2001. Unless remedied, failure of democratic power sharing in Zanzibar could have broader consequences for democracy and stability in Tanzania. The Parliament shows promise as a check on the executive, but the ruling party holds 87% of the seats, with the remainder divided among five opposition parties. The government has begun to take on corruption, drawing up a National Anti-Corruption Strategy and creating a Prevention of Corruption Board with a mandate for investigation and prosecution of cases, but little real action has been taken to date to actually control corruption.

In 2001, according to the World Bank, Tanzania's gross domestic product (GDP) per capita was \$270. Real GDP growth accelerated to 5.6% in 2001 and is expected to reach 6.0% this year, with inflation down to 4%. Tanzania met the criteria for public sector debt alleviation under the Highly Indebted Poor Country (HIPC) program, and is receiving debt relief. The government is pursuing other avenues, including privatization and investment mobilization, to encourage private sector expansion. Agriculture is the backbone of the economy, contributing 48% to the GDP in 2001 and employing about 80% of the population. Thus, this sector is a principal focus of the government's Poverty Reduction Strategy, which aims to halve absolute poverty by 2010 and eradicate it by 2025. Current growth rates, however, are too low to have real impact on poverty. This is thought to require growth of at least 8%. In its 2002-2003 budget, the government committed itself to doubling its spending for agriculture to \$100 million. However, structural constraints in the agricultural sector are formidable: high transportation costs; weak market infrastructure; uneven production and inconsistent quality; inadequate access to inputs and credit. It is not likely that these additional funds can be effectively absorbed under these circumstances.

U.S. Interests and Goals: Tanzania is a stable country, progressing on a path of democratic governance and market-based economic reform and growth. The government has established a strategic framework aimed at dramatic poverty reduction, and is making positive moves towards starting to combat corruption. In these fundamental respects, Tanzania stands out among the countries in the volatile East and Central Africa region. It also plays a constructive role among its neighbors, serving as host to a multitude of refugees and exerting leadership in efforts to resolve regional conflicts peacefully. It is very much in the U.S. interests for Tanzania to remain politically stable, and for the U.S. to assist and accelerate its development progress and support its positive role in the region.

The USAID Program: USAID's Strategic Objectives (SOs) coincide precisely with Tanzania's goals for good governance and poverty reduction through sustainable income generation and access to improved

basic services, as elaborated in the government's Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan. A major thrust of USAID's health SO is to improve impact in combating HIV/AIDS, and to increase quality and use of services for reproductive and child health. The health program works at the national level, for needed policies and implementation mechanisms, and at the local level to develop capacity for service delivery and to promote increased usage of an expanded set of services. Women and children, who suffer most from HIV/AIDS and other preventable illnesses, are primary beneficiaries.

USAID's economic growth SO promotes participation of micro and small enterprises in the economy as producers of needed goods and services, and generators of jobs, income and opportunities for the poor. The focus is on improving policies that affect micro and small enterprises, broadening their access to markets, and strengthening them through skills training and access to credit. Tanzania is blessed with a unique and globally important wildlife endowment. Wildlife-driven tourism currently contributes 10 to 15% of GDP. USAID's natural resources SO is building the capacity of local communities to participate in sustainable management of wildlife and protected areas and to share in resulting income from increased tourism in their local areas.

USAID's strengthening civil society SO develops capacity for advocacy in civil society, and helps forge partnerships between NGOs and government in pursuing development objectives. The NGOs help provide a needed check on government and corruption in a context where other checks and balances are weak. Through a Special Program Objective, USAID has rehabilitated infrastructure damaged in the 1998 U.S. Embassy bombing, provides educational assistance to the children of victims, and is improving the government's disaster preparedness and response capability.

The Department of Health and Human Services/ Centers for Disease Control, the Department of Interior, the Peace Corps, and the Internal Revenue Service collaborate directly with USAID in delivering assistance to meet these U.S. objectives.

Donor Relations: The Development Assistance Committee (DAC) donors have developed a mutual strategy for delivering development assistance. At the sector level, donor coordination occurs through DAC working groups. The DAC has created an Independent Monitoring Group to periodically assess coordination and the donor relationship with government, and to recommend improvements. Major players addressing HIV/AIDS, reproductive and maternal/child health are Germany, the United Kingdom, the World Bank, UNDP and other UN agencies. USAID is the lead donor in HIV/AIDS. Focusing on the private sector are the Netherlands and Sweden (regulatory framework), the United Kingdom (public finance, markets), Denmark (standards) and the World Bank (small enterprise). Major actors in governance and civil society include Sweden, Denmark, Finland and the United Kingdom (strengthening Parliament), the World Bank and European Union (structural reforms, capacity building). Principal donors in environment and natural resources include Germany, Denmark, the United Kingdom and European Union (conservation), and Irish Aid, Sweden, Norway, the Netherlands and the Global Environment Facility (coastal resources management).

Challenges: Late in 2002, Parliament passed a bill which revised the existing legal and regulatory framework for NGO operations, without heeding most NGO and donor concerns. The Act has the potential to adversely effect the voluntary, non-governmental nature of NGOs, as it allows for overly restrictive registration, oversight, coordination and control by government. USAID has strongly supported the NGO sector in determining how the government might be persuaded to modify the NGO Act and/or its implementation. A second institutional challenge is that the multitude of reforms and program demands overwhelms local capacity to manage and implement them. All four USAID SOs, as well as the Special Objective, are attempting to build capacity of local government and civil society organizations.

Nationally, a decline in tourism revenues due to the global downturn in travel presents another challenge, diminishing resources accruing to the national park system, to surrounding communities and to the national economy. Reduced revenue could lead to a loss of momentum and credibility for affected communities, just as government launches implementation of its progressive wildlife policy. Drugs for prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS are slowly becoming more affordable, but this positive development itself presents a challenge. Tanzania's government is under pressure to develop an AIDS

treatment initiative. This could easily divert resources from more cost effective, priority interventions in HIV/AIDS and other health programs. USAID will maintain its high level policy engagement to try and ensure this does not happen.

Key Achievements: USAID has made very good overall progress in FY 2002. In light of program-wide accomplishments on the Mission's policy agenda, documented in the FY 2002 Annual Report, and GOT progress on decentralization, attention in the overall program has shifted to performance in implementation and implementation capacity building. The health and environment and natural resources programs have done particularly well this year. Launched relatively recently, the democracy and governance SO has also recorded several notable achievements, as did the private sector program.

1. Partnerships for Family Planning, Child Health and HIV/AIDS. USAID funds leadership development in the Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS) and the Reproductive and Child Health Section (RCHS), Ministry of Health. Other activities include immunization, vitamin A supplementation, management of malaria and syphilis in pregnancy, voluntary HIV/AIDS counseling and testing services, contraceptive social marketing and behavior change communications for HIV/AIDS prevention for youth. In 2002, the multi-media youth HIV/AIDS prevention campaign reached millions and, data show, resulted in high awareness of personal risk and prevention options. TACAIDS produced the first National Multisectoral Framework for government response to HIV/AIDS. Seven voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) sites served over 15,000 clients this year, three times the target. The VCT "Angaza" (Shed Light) social marketing campaign, launched in July, more than doubled VCT client visits to all centers. Sales of socially-marketed condoms reached 23 million, nearly 2.6 million above the program target. The USAID social marketing program was also used as the conduit for the sale of over 480,000 impregnated bednets throughout the country. The Long-Term and Permanent Method (LTPM) family planning program this year achieved 217,362 couple years of protection (CYP). Total CYP achieved to date under the current strategy is 1,308,564, exceeding the target of 1,159,790. Through the USAID-supported Expanded Program of Immunization (EPI) campaign, over 5 million children received vitamin A supplements, and according to preliminary results coverage for polio and measles exceeded 80%.

2. Civil Society and Public-Private Partnerships. USAID supports public sector partnerships with civil society in order to facilitate reforms in HIV/AIDS, natural resources management and the private sector. Two partnerships have been particularly impressive this year. The Tanzania Parliamentary AIDS Coalition (TAPAC) is unique in that its membership consists exclusively of Members of Parliament. TAPAC has matured from a loose, like-minded group to a solid organization with a constitution, elected leadership and a clear mandate for contributing to reducing the impact of HIV/AIDS at the national and local level. Second, the government and an influential local environmental NGO have been jointly drafting an environmental protection law bringing Tanzania into compliance with international conventions and rationalizing Tanzania's environmental laws. USAID also directly supported a spirited NGO advocacy campaign seeking changes to a government bill intended to regulate non-governmental organizations. Although many NGOs are dissatisfied with aspects of the Act that Parliament passed, some key modifications were made. From USAID's perspective, never has such a robust, coordinated advocacy campaign been conducted in Tanzania, demonstrating a greatly enhanced advocacy capacity among NGOs.

3. Coastal and Wildlife Resource Conservation. USAID's objective is to stem the loss of biodiversity and promote natural resource-based economic opportunities through sustainable, community-based wildlife and coastal resources management. Two significant pieces of legislation were passed in 2002 - the National Coastal Strategy and the Wildlife Management Area (WMA) Regulations - which help chart Tanzania's path towards decentralized natural resource management. Overall, the national parks recovered much better than predicted from the global decline in travel. Outside the targeted parks, USAID promotion of economic opportunities met with continued success. Investment guidelines targeting emerging coastal economic opportunities in mariculture and coastal tourism have been developed and are generating interest and investments. "Conservation Business Venture" partnerships between private tour operations and communities are providing benefit flows at the local level. USAID's efforts to build a constituency for sound natural resource management reached all-time highs, with over 250,000 Tanzanians participating in the Mission's environmental education programs.

4. Micro and Small Enterprise Promotion. Expanding income and productive opportunities through micro and small enterprise, particularly in the agricultural sector, is USAID's principal private sector objective. With technical assistance from Technoserve, farmers were able to get premium prices for high value crops like coffee, onions and rice. Participating farmers' coffee, at auction, fetched a price 50% higher than that received by competing non-participating farmers. Activities to promote local vegetable oil production are encouraging. A preliminary study showed increases averaging 260% in income and 66% in acreage cultivated among participating small farmers. An external evaluation of USAID's rural roads program, conducted in October 2002, documented success in broadening access to markets. In the project areas, transport costs dropped by 34% and travel time by 71%, while traffic volume increased by 59%. This SO also addresses weaknesses in revenue collection and tax policy, and has developed the Tanzanian Revenue Authority capacity to identify and prosecute tax evaders. Tax policy related to mining has established security and documentation procedures to help prevent terrorist involvement in the illicit Tanzanite trade.

5. Disaster Responsiveness. This Special Objective furnishes humanitarian assistance to families of the victims of the 1998 Embassy bombing, and strengthens Tanzania's disaster response capacity. In 2002, reconstruction was completed and arrangements involving minimal USAID oversight were made for educational support through secondary school for 16 children of bomb victims. A national disaster management policy and operational guidelines are ready for ratification. Related equipment and supply procurement and training are under way, and a plan for sustaining a national disaster preparedness capacity has been developed.

Environmental Compliance: All USAID/Tanzania activities are in compliance with their corresponding approved Initial Environmental Examinations (IEEs), Environmental Assessments, and Categorical Exclusions and all required mitigations and conditions are being followed.

The Mission will conduct a comprehensive environmental compliance review of its entire portfolio during FY 2003 to ensure that all activities remain in compliance. This annual review will require assistance from the REDSO Regional Environment Officer. In addition, the Mission plans to carry out an Environmental Threats and Opportunities Assessment (ETOA) during the year, as part of the recently launched strategic planning process. The ETOA will include mandatory environmental analysis (i.e., tropical forestry and biodiversity assessments), as well as a review of environmental issues and opportunities connected to the development of the Mission's new strategy. REDSO assistance on the conduct of the ETOA will also be required.

Country Closeout & Graduation:

D. Results Framework

621-001 Increased use of family planning/maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS preventive measures

SO Level Indicator: Children under 5 years vaccinated against polio

SO Level Indicator: Condom use at last higher risk sex

SO Level Indicator: Contraceptive prevalence rate (CPR)

SO Level Indicator: Couple-years of protection (CYP)

SO Level Indicator: Higher risk sex in the last year

SO Level Indicator: Median age at first sex among young men and women

SO Level Indicator: Percent of pregnant women who were given 2 doses of presumptive malarial medication (SP) during antenatal visits

SO Level Indicator: Vitamin A supplementation among children aged 6-59 months

SO Level Indicator: Young people having multiple partners

IR1.1 Policy and legal environment improved

- IR1.2 Availability of quality services increased
- IR1.3 Demand for specific quality services increased

Discussion:

621-002 Foundation Established for Adoption of Environmentally Sustainable NRM Practices in Tanzania

Discussion:

621-003 Civil society and government are more effective partners in governance

SO Level Indicator: Partnerships functioning effectively in all targeted sectors

IR3.1 Targeted CSOs' capacity to represent public interests to government on selected issues strengthened

IR3.2 Targeted government institutions are more responsive to public concerns on selected issues

IR3.3 The enabling environment supports CSO-government partnerships in governance

Discussion:

621-004 Increased micro and small enterprise participation in the economy

Discussion:

621-005 Rural roads improved in a sustainable manner

Discussion:

621-006 Suffering of Tanzania bomb victims reduced and local disaster responsiveness capacity enhanced

SO Level Indicator: Number of disaster management courses available from Tanzanian organizations

IR6.1 Psycho-social, economic and health impact of bomb blast reduced

IR6.2 Preparedness for future disasters increased

Discussion:

621-008 Improved Conservation of Coastal Resources and Wildlife in Targeted Areas

SO Level Indicator: Area under conservation management

IR8.1 Key natural resources policies applied

IR8.2 Increased effectiveness of institutions that support natural resources conservation

IR8.3 Improved management of targeted protected areas

IR8.4 Community-based conservation regimes functioning in target areas

Discussion:

621-009 Increased micro and small enterprise participation in the economy II

SO Level Indicator: Trend rating for MSE's participation in the economy in the selected regions (new indicator)

IR9.1 Improved micro and small enterprise policy environment

IR9.2 Broadened micro and small enterprise access to markets

IR9.3 Strengthened capacity of micro and small businesses

Discussion:

Selected Performance Measures - Tanzania

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Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 02)	OU Response	Significant Result: Description of the significant result for a strategic objective	Data Quality Factors: Information relevant to the collection of this indicator data, e.g. "this data was not collected last year because it is only collected every five years."
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance			
Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the private sector or NGOs?			
a. How many alliances did you implement in 2002? (list partners)			
b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2003?			
What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?			
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade			
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
621-009 Increased micro and small enterprise participation in the economy II	No	Although there have been significant accomplishments, no results are reported this year, in part because of data constraints noted under "Data Quality Factors"	Absence of sound data to substantiate achievement of targets and results was an impediment to reporting on performance during the past year. In response, the Mission has developed a new PMP for SO 9, and has established procedures with our implementing partners to gather data that meet DQA standards and PMP requirements.
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
621-009 Increased micro and small enterprise participation in the economy II	No		
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
621-009 Increased micro and small enterprise participation in the economy II	No	See statement for Pillar II, Objective 1.	
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded			
Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?			
621-001 Increased use of family planning/maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS preventive measures			
a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total

b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total	
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USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected by emphasizing policies and practices ensuring environmentally sound and efficient energy use, sustainable urbanization,

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

621-008 Improved Conservation of Costal Resources and Wildlife in Targeted Areas	Yes			Additional land was brought under strict conservation management.	Data reported is the "strict conservation management" subset of the SO's "Area Under Conservation Management" indicator.
a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 actual)	575326				This year, a data quality assessment was conducted on data reported for the Tarangire Ecosystem.
b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2003 target)	405000				During 2003, a data quality assessment will be conducted on data reported for the Ugalla Ecosystem.

Pillar III: Global Health

USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

621-001 Increased use of family planning/maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS preventive measures	Yes			Total CYP achieved was 1,308,654, exceeding the target of 1,159,790	CPR not reported this year, as DHS surveys conducted every 5 years. Next DHS is scheduled for 2004. CYP used as a proxy. Rely on public sector data collection systems for this indicator.
Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	26.1%				Data based on 1999 Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey and is for married women only. For all women the figure is 15.6%. Next DHS scheduled for 2004

USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

621-001 Increased use of family planning/maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS preventive measures	Yes			Total number of 5.3 million children were supplemented with vitamin A, and over 80% of children vaccinated against polio and measles	These data are collected through annual national and sub-national campaigns. Figures on polio and measles based on preliminary results of recently completed campaigns in target areas.
Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	83.1 Male	78.2 Female	Total		Data based on 1999 on Tanzania Reproductive Health Survey. Next DHS scheduled for 2004
Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male	Female	Total		
Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	12.2 Male	15.5 Female	Total		Data based on 1999 Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey. Next DHS scheduled for 2004.
Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	No				But a strain identified at a local laboratory was later confirmed negative in a regional WHO accredited laboratory.

USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	%			
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USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

621-001 Increased use of family planning/maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS preventive measures	Yes			Sales of socially marketed condoms reached 23 million, exceeding annual target of 20.5 million	These are projected actual sales up to December 02. Actual condom sales up to September 02 were 17,794,944
a. Total condom sales (2002 actual)	23000000				
b. Total condom sales (2003 target)	25500000				
National HIV Seroprevalence Rates reported annually (Source: National Sentinel Surveillance System)	%				
Number of sex partners in past year (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)					7% of married women had 2 or more partners; 11% of unmarried women had 2 or more partners; 29% of married men had 2 or more partners; 25% of unmarried men had 2 or more partnersData based on 1999 Tanzania Reproductive & Child Health Survey
Median age at first sex among young men and women (age of sexual debut) ages 15-24 (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years) per DHS or other survey)	16 Male	17 Female	33 Total		The data are of 1999 Tanzania Reproductive and Child Health Survey - Next survey is 2003 Tanzania HIV/AIDS indicator survey. Note Anomaly: The figures are adding in this application.
Condom use with last non-regular partner (Source: national survey/conducted every 3-5 years)per DHS or other survey)	28.4%				This represents an average of male and female percentages. Actual figures: Male: 34.0; Female:22.8
Number of Clients provided services at STI clinics					
Number of STI clinics with USAID assistance	0				
Number of orphans and other vulnerable children receiving care/support	1448				
Number of Orphans and Vulnerable Children programs with USAID assistance	2				Care VSHP and Africare
Number of community initiatives or community organizations receiving support to care for orphans and other vulnerable children	15				10 with Care VSHP and 5 with Africare
Number of USAID-supported health facilities offering PMTCT services					
Number of women who attended PMTCT sites for a new pregnancy in the past 12 months					
Number of women with known HIV infection among those seen at PMTCT sites within the past year.					

Number of HIV-positive women attending antenatal clinics receiving a complete course of ARV therapy to prevent MTCT (UNGASS National Programme & Behavior Indicator #4)					
Number of individuals reached by community and home-based care programs in the past 12 months	132				This represents the actual number of people living with AIDS
Number of USAID-assisted community and home-based care programs	2				
Number of clients seen at Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) centers	15987				
Number of VCT centers with USAID assistance	7				
Number of HIV-infected persons receiving Anti-Retroviral (ARV) treatment					
Number of USAID-assisted ARV treatment program					
a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 actual)	0 Male	0 Female	0 Total		
b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total		
a. Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?	No				
b. Will your operating unit start an MTCT program in 2003?	Yes				As Tanzania is a country under the Presidential PMTCT Initiative, USAID in collaboration with CDC, MOH and local partners will carry a baseline survey in January 2003 that will lead to a PMTCT strategy and subsequent implementation.
a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 actual)	65 Male	67 Female	132 Total		
b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2003 target)	267 Male	267 Female	534 Total		
a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 actual)	729 Male	719 Female	1,448 Total		Program started late this year and data covers the period of four months only
b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2003 target)	4,913 Male	4,913 Female	9,826 Total		The number of NGOs receiving USAID assistance for orphans and vulnerable children will increase in the next 12 months.
a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 actual)	Male	Female	Total		
b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2003 target)	Male	Female	Total		

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

621-001 Increased use of family planning/maternal and child health and HIV/AIDS preventive measures	Yes			800,000 treatment/re-treatment kits sold this year for insecticide treated bed nets, exceeding the target of 750,000.	Private sector has taken up sales of nets. USAID now supports only social marketing of treatment/re-treatment kits.
a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 actual)					
b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2003 target)					
a. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2002 actual)	100%				
b. Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy (2003 target)	100%				

Pillar III: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance

USAID Objective 1: Strengthen the rule of law and respect for human rights

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 2: Encourage credible and competitive political processes

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 3: Promote the development of politically active civil society

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

621-003 Civil society and government are more effective partners in governance	Yes			USAID technical assistance resulted in an unprecedented advocacy campaign by a coalition of NGOs to seek changes to a draconian bill to regulate NGOs. The assistance has contributed to a fundamental change in the way NGOs view their role in political advocacy. The government and legislature were unsure how to respond to the well-coordinated campaign, and the final bill remains problematic, but several key amendments were made directly due to USAID assistance. In a recent post-campaign retreat, the NGO community referred to the USAID supported campaign as a model for future advocacy.	The data to measure this indicator are qualitative. The data are collected, analyzed and reported by experts in the field of international non-governmental law. USAID acknowledges that qualitative data is rarely 100% reliable, but SO3 has a high degree of confidence that the data collected are accurate and directly attributable to USAID's efforts.
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USAID Objective 4: Encourage more transparent and accountable government institutions

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

USAID Objective 5: Mitigate conflict

Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total	
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USAID Objective 6: Provide humanitarian relief

Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?

621-006 Suffering of Tanzania bomb victims reduced and local disaster responsiveness capacity enhanced

Yes			The program continued to provide educational support to bomb victims' children, infrastructure rehabilitation has been completed, and the public sector disaster response capacity building component of the activity is on track. Sixteen children have received education support; two completed advanced secondary education. One private house and three other buildings have been rehabilitated. Disaster management policy and guidelines are being developed, and a plan for sustainability has been completed. Seven community first aid courses were conducted (one in each project site), and a public awareness campaign has been initiated.
Number of beneficiaries			
Crude mortality rates	%		
Child malnutrition rates	%		
Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?			
Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total
Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total