



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



TANZANIA

COUNTRY PROFILE

Tanzania has one of Africa's fastest-growing economies with nearly seven percent annual GDP growth. While Tanzania was recently declared a lower-middle income country, widespread poverty persists with about 70 percent of the population living on less than \$2.00 a day. USAID programs advance the United States' strategic interests while improving the lives of Tanzanians and building a nation capable of progressing beyond its need for assistance. USAID addresses national security priorities in the region, including global health security concerns, improving the business environment to create opportunities for U.S. firms, combating wildlife trafficking and other forms of illicit trade, preventing violent extremism, and advancing regional and domestic stability. Our work, focused on children and youth, builds a solid foundation for developing skills that are fundamental for economic competitiveness, helping to prevent young people from becoming a destabilizing force within Tanzania or the region. By enabling private sector growth, we will help young Tanzanians increase productivity and consumption, creating opportunities for U.S. business, manufactured products, and services and increasing two-way trade.

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OUR WORK

Health: U.S. Government health programs in Tanzania focus on HIV/AIDS, malaria, tuberculosis, family planning, reproductive health, nutrition, global health security, and maternal, newborn, and child health. These programs are implemented with the understanding that Tanzania's growing, youthful population presents many opportunities, as well as potential challenges to advancing the nation's health. USAID's aim is to improve the foundational health and well-being of children below age 15; and increase the empowerment, productivity, and engagement of Tanzanians from 15 to 35, including in their decisions on how to manage their bodies. To improve the quality, availability, and use of preventive and curative health services, these programs focus on three interconnected areas: quality integrated services, health systems strengthening, and healthy behaviors. These efforts support the Government of Tanzania's commitment to improving health and health care services, focusing on increased efficiency, effectiveness, and accountability.

Food Security and Nutrition: Feed the Future is the U.S. Government's global hunger and food security initiative. In partnership with the Government of Tanzania, donor partners, civil society, and the private sector, Feed the Future aims to improve smallholder farmer income and nutritional status. In Tanzania, investments are focused within the Southern Agricultural Growth Corridor and on engaging youth in specific value chains such as horticulture, rice, and maize through interventions focused on improving farmer productivity, and product processing, storage, and marketing. The high levels of stunting in Tanzania, affecting over 34 percent of children under five, constitute a silent emergency. To address malnutrition in children and young mothers, activities focus on strengthening government institutions, expanding social and behavior change messaging, and increasing access to nutritious foods. Policy initiatives improve the business-enabling environment to promote agricultural growth and ensure nutrition is adequately represented across multiple sectors.

Natural Resource Management: Tanzania's natural resource heritage is at risk from the pressure of population growth, expanding agriculture, demand for charcoal, growing confrontations between communities and wildlife, and the fracturing of wildlife corridors due to the expansion of roads and settlements. The U.S. Government, through USAID and interagency partners, prioritizes protecting critical wildlife habitats, reversing land and watershed degradation, and improving community livelihoods through conservation enterprises. USAID's activities also support the adoption of sustainable agriculture and agroforestry to empower youth to develop businesses based on sustainable value chains and Tanzania's growing nature-based tourism industry. USAID addresses these challenges by providing technical assistance to government institutions responsible for conservation policy development and sustainable natural resource management. Our work also fosters greater collaboration amongst ministries, the private sector, and civil society. USAID works with civil society organizations and local communities to build their own capacity to protect biodiversity, oversee natural resources, and hold local, regional, and national governments accountable for meeting their responsibilities in the sector. Our emphasis on the preservation of natural resources demonstrably advances the interests of Tanzanians (particularly young people), and future generations.

Democracy, Rights, and Governance: While Tanzania still ranks above neighboring countries in terms of transparency and accountability, a rapid decline in civil rights and a waning commitment to democratic governance in recent years pose an ongoing concern. USAID programs work to counter closing civic and political space, bolster professional media and freedom of expression, improve the advocacy and communication capabilities of local organizations, promote transparent and accountable systems free from corruption, and strengthen human rights among vulnerable populations. Together, these efforts encourage youth and citizen engagement while increasing public awareness of the roles, responsibilities, and actions of government. Furthermore, these activities advance partnerships with USAID efforts across sectors based on complementary skills and resources, common objectives, and geographic focus to maximize impact. This integrated approach is further strengthened by new efforts to improve gender equality and empower youth to engage substantively in service delivery planning, implementation, and budgeting processes.

Education: USAID's education activities in Tanzania aim to improve early grade learning for 1.4 million primary school children by increasing the availability and use of quality learning materials, improving the professional development of teachers, and enhancing parental and community support in over 3,000 primary schools. Parental participation is crucial, as the extent to which families encourage learning at home and engage with the school is the most accurate predictor of academic achievement. USAID also partners with local government authorities, school and community leaders, teachers, and parents to provide interventions that increase adolescent girls' enrollment and retention in secondary school. Our work in education engages the private sector to make co-investments in education through purchasing school supplies and curriculum materials, school infrastructure rehabilitation and construction, scholarships for school fees, teacher training, and technology and leverage market-based solutions to improve educational quality.

Private Sector Engagement: Businesses in Tanzania are at the forefront of growth through job creation, innovation, generating tax revenue, and fair competition. Currently an important source of formal employment for youth in Tanzania and contributing revenue to the public sector, the private sector provides a critical pathway to self-reliance. By enabling private sector growth, USAID helps young Tanzanians increase productivity and consumption, creating opportunities. USAID seeks to partner with the private sector to leverage market-based solutions for more sustainable and enterprise-driven outcomes, to encourage opportunities for young people to gain experience in the workforce and to address policy impediments and market gaps that constrain business development and employment generation. Our work focuses on increasing productivity, trade, and value addition in rural-based, job-creating sectors (e.g., agriculture and food production and processing and natural resource-based tourism) while reducing constraints to private sector investment and increasing access to finance in these areas.