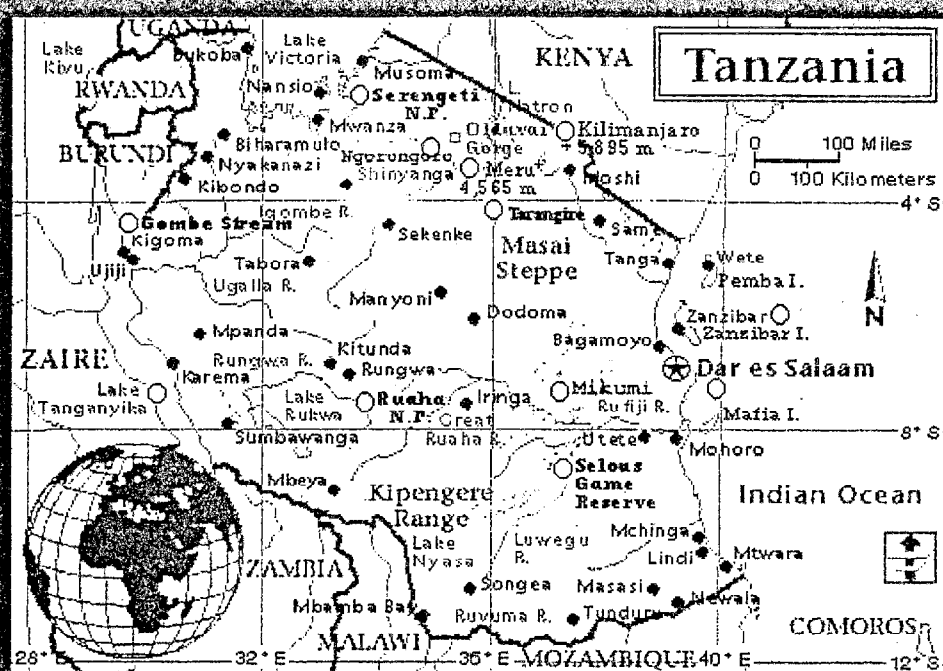


US-Japan Project Formulation Mission to Tanzania

Population and Health Initiative of the U.S. - Japan Common Agenda for Cooperation in Global Perspective





LIST OF DELEGATES



U.S. Delegation

Ms. Lucretia Taylor
USAID/Tanzania Mission Director
[Leader]

Mr. Timothy Meinke
USAID/Washington - Office of Field and
Program Support

Mr. Ken Fujie
USAID/Washington - Office of Field and
Program Support

Mr. Robert Cunnane
USAID/Tanzania
Chief, Health and Population Office

Ms. Janis Timberlake
USAID/Tanzania
Health and Population Officer

Mr. Michael Mushi
USAID/Tanzania
Health and Population Officer

Japanese Delegation

Mr. Shigeyuki HIROKI, Director,
Technical Cooperation Division
Economic Cooperation Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
[Leader]

Mr. Hiroyuki NAGASAWA, Assistant Director,
Research and Programming Division
Economic Cooperation Bureau,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
[Policy Planning]

Mr. Norio TAMURA, First Secretary,
Embassy of Japan in U.S.
[Japan-US Collaboration]

Mr. Nobuhiro KADOI, Programme Officer,
International Programme Division, JOICFP
(Japanese Organization
for International Cooperation in Family Planning)
[NGO Collaboration]

Mr. Mitsush EDAGAWA, Africa Division,
Regional Department IV, JICA
[Cooperation Planning]

Ms. Christine Pilcavage, Population Fellow,
Planning and Evaluation, JICA
[Donor Coordination]

Mr. Akihiro YOMO, Consultant
[Health]



Memorandum for the Record
on the Joint Japan-US Project Formulation Mission
to the United Republic of Tanzania
under the Population and Health Initiative of the US-Japan Common Agenda

February 2, 2001

Since 1993, Japan and the United States have been fostering a growing partnership under the global framework of the US-Japan Common Agenda for Cooperation in Global Perspective. The goal of this partnership has been to build bridges and synergies between our respective programs by tapping into each other's strengths as well as those of the host countries.

Over the past seven years, both countries have been working together to improve the lives of the people in developing countries. Collaboration in the population and health sectors has covered areas that range from maternal and child health, polio, HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, malaria, tuberculosis, micronutrition and other important fields. With infectious diseases such as HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria being raised as a critical threat to development during the July 2000 G-8 Summit and subsequent Okinawa Conference on Infectious Diseases, the US and Japan have been looking for ways to respond to this growing global crisis. Clearly much remains to be done and continued cooperation and support from the international community is needed.

On World AIDS Day 2000, the President of Tanzania announced the establishment of the Tanzania National AIDS Commission (TANAIDS). As highlighted in his remarks, HIV/AIDS is not only a health problem, but also a socio-economic challenge that hinders development in Tanzania. Following a meeting between USAID's Administrator and Japan's Director-General for Economic Cooperation, and responding to the Government of Tanzania's increasing commitment and the President's call for strong action on HIV/AIDS, Japan and the US decided to dispatch a Joint Project Formulation Mission (PFM) in recognition of these important steps.

The Joint Japan-US PFM on Population and Health visited Tanzania from January 21st through February 2nd, 2001. The US-Japan Team (herein after referred to as the Mission) consulted with the Government of Tanzania, international organizations and NGOs. The Mission gathered information and visited several project sites during their stay. The Mission drew upon close working relationships between the US and Japan in Tanzania.

Working hand-in-hand with all levels of Government, including the Prime Minister, Minister of Health, and senior government officials, the Mission explored possible ways to collaborate with Tanzania in the field of health. It was evident following an extremely valuable meeting with His Excellency, President Mkapa, that the interventions proposed by the Mission clearly support and complement both policies and programs of the Government of Tanzania.

After intensive discussions, the Mission identified the following areas as priorities for future cooperation: infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS and other STIs, TB, Malaria and other parasitic diseases; maternal and child health as well as reproductive health; and quality improvement of the health system.

The Mission recognizes that ownership by the Government of Tanzania is key to achieving common goals. Further, it is important to have continuous and close communication among stakeholders; to promote program collaboration with local organizations and to strengthen NGO linkages. Both country's field missions will work together and with the Government of Tanzania to develop a framework for dialogue and a plan of action.

The following areas are considered to be the most appropriate for joint, parallel or complementary implementation over the next several years. Both Japan and the US, subject to the availability of funds and to legislative and administrative regulations, will actively seek ways to implement as many of these activities as appropriate and in a feasible time frame:

I. Infectious Diseases

a. HIV/AIDS and other STIs

Anticipating continued strong leadership from the Government of Tanzania, the US and Japan will look into ways to address and strengthen prevention and control, including voluntary counseling and testing (VCT) centers, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) & Behavior Change Communication (BCC) activities, blood safety, and community-based care/support of people living with HIV/AIDS. Emphasis will be placed on building public-private partnerships in implementing these activities. While Tanzania boasts several isolated best practices in STI delivery, the national STI program is far from fully operational. Recognizing not only the health importance of combating STIs but also their impact on reproductive health and HIV/AIDS transmission, the Mission shares the view on the need to support provision of STI drugs, training and technical assistance including syndromic management of STIs.

b. HIV/AIDS-TB co-infection

The Government of Tanzania has also placed great emphasis on the fight against TB. However, mortality from TB is increasing in health facilities across the country with the spread of HIV/AIDS. Enhanced treatment of co-infection in HIV/AIDS patients is becoming an important area that needs to be explored. While recognizing a strong TB program in Tanzania, Japan and the US will consider opportunities to support the national TB program in the area of co-infection.

c. Malaria and other parasitic diseases

Malaria is the leading cause of mortality for children under 5 years and the primary cause of morbidity in the adult population. Considering the heavy

burden of malaria to both the people and health facilities of Tanzania, the US and Japan will explore measures to reduce the burden through continuous support to the Tanzania National Malaria Program, especially through IEC and BCC activities and the capacity building of health personnel.

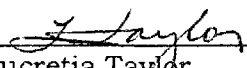
II. Maternal and Child Health/Reproductive Health

Japan and the US have been strong supporters of immunization and family planning services worldwide and will continue support for these services in Tanzania. Taking advantage of the fact that 90 percent of pregnant women come into contact with the health care services at least once during pregnancy, there is a great opportunity to improve maternal and child health through strengthening antenatal care. The US and Japan will explore support for universal syphilis screening for pregnant women. In addition, support for micronutrients such as Vitamin A supplementation through MCH services and related health education activities will be considered.

III. Quality Improvement of the Health System

Better quality preventive, curative and promotive health service delivery by government health facilities, NGOs, and the private sector is a national goal. To achieve this, the Government of Tanzania is implementing health sector reform with a major emphasis on decentralizing planning and management to the districts. In order to support these efforts, Japan and the US will collaborate on capacity and institution building through support for the National Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), strengthening regional and district health management systems, laboratory diagnostic services and integrated disease surveillance.

The above activities are aimed at increasing the synergies in our cooperation by systematically supporting Tanzania's efforts to achieve the goals set out for the health sector. This coordinated approach is expected to maximize the impact of our cooperation. Both sides will, therefore, endeavor to build upon this momentum and ensure concrete and timely results. In partnership with the Government of Tanzania, both sides will maintain close communication and coordination at the local and headquarter levels to bring these activities into fruition.


Lucretia Taylor
Mission Director
USAID/Tanzania


Shigeyuki Hiroki
Japanese Mission Team Leader
Ministry of Foreign Affairs-Tokyo, Japan

