

# UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME



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## OTHER FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES

### UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

#### PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

#### Recommendation by the Executive Director

#### Assistance to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania

#### Support of a comprehensive population programme

Estimated UNFPA contribution	\$ 6 million
Estimated value of the Government's contribution:	To be determined
Duration:	Four years
Estimated starting date:	January 1980
Executing Agencies:	United Nations International Labour Organisation (ILO) Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) World Health Organization (WHO) United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) UNFPA
Government Co-operating Agency:	Ministry of Finance and Planning

## I. Summary

1. UNFPA proposes to support a programme in the amount of \$6 million over the four-year period 1980-83, to assist the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, a priority country for UNFPA assistance, in achieving its population and development objectives. The programme, which is based on the findings and recommendations of a UNFPA needs assessment mission that visited Tanzania in October 1978, will include projects in the areas of basic data collection and analysis; population dynamics; formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes; family health, including child spacing; and population and family life education and communication. UNFPA's support will provide short- and long-term advisory services, fellowships, local salaries, funds for training activities, and expendable and non-expendable equipment.

## II. Background

2. The United Republic of Tanzania has a total area of 945,000 square kilometres, of which 59,050 square kilometres are inland waters. The United Nations estimates the population at 17.9 million. Population density varies widely, ranging from about 66 people per square kilometre in fertile areas to 10 per square kilometre in dry, infertile areas. Due to a deliberate Government policy that encourages grouping the rural population in villages and discourages migration to towns, the United Republic of Tanzania is one of the least urbanized countries in Africa; only 11.8 per cent of the population are urban dwellers.

3. About 46 per cent of the population are under the age of 15, and 44 per cent of the women are in the childbearing age. According to United Nations estimates, the crude birth and death rates are 46 per thousand and 15 per thousand respectively, implying an annual natural growth rate of 3.1 per cent. The gross reproduction rate is 3.2. Life expectancy at birth is estimated to be 50.5 years. The infant mortality rate is about 160 per thousand live births.

4. The per capita gross national product was estimated at \$230 for 1978. Agriculture is the main source of economic activity, and the Government emphasizes rural development through co-operative endeavour and the decentralization of governmental structures and social services. The rural population has traditionally lived in small, widely scattered settlements, and the Government has devoted large-scale efforts to putting into effect its policy of resettling this rural population into "Ujamaa" (self-reliance) co-operative villages. It is estimated that by 1978 about 2 million people had been regrouped into about 8,000 villages.

5. The Government's development plans set the following main development objectives: the decentralization of social services and their extension to the rural areas, the achievement of universal primary education, training for self-sufficiency in technical manpower, and the development of the productive sectors, namely agriculture, industry, and exploitation of the national resources.

6. The Government has indicated that it finds the population size, the levels and trends of population growth, and present fertility rates acceptable. At the same time,

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the Government stresses the need for child spacing in the context of improving family health and reducing infant and maternal mortality, and is introducing child spacing services through its maternal and child health care programme. About 60 per cent of mothers are now estimated to have access to antenatal and postnatal care, to some advice on child spacing, and to some health education, and the Government intends to increase this coverage and improve its quality.

7. UNFPA assistance to the United Republic of Tanzania between 1972 and 1979 totalled \$905,000. The amount of \$317,000 was allocated for a training and research programme in maternal and child health care and child spacing, which formed an integral part of the national programme. Under this programme, a health status sample survey was carried out, and training workshops were organized at the district level for various categories of primary health care personnel and village leaders.

8. Since 1976, UNFPA has also supported an expert post in obstetrics and gynaecology at the Faculty of Medicine, Muhimbili Medical Centre, Dar-es-Salaam, which has an annual intake of about 100 students. In addition to providing instruction in obstetrics and gynaecology, the Department also assists with training programmes for nurses, midwives, and other members of health teams. The allocation to this project for 1976-79 was \$148,000.

9. UNFPA has allocated a total of \$441,000 for population and family welfare education and communication programmes. These funds have covered the costs of providing an expert assigned to a "Programme for Better Family Living"; a communications consultant; three fellowships, of 12 months each, in population education and communication and the production of population education materials; and training workshops and seminars and the development of training materials under a programme entitled "Population/Family Life Education, Communication and Applied Research in Integrated Rural Development", which will continue through 1982 and is discussed in more detail below.

10. Other multilateral population assistance to the United Republic of Tanzania includes technical and financial support from UNDP, WHO and UNICEF for primary health care services, including maternal and child health care, and for health manpower development. Bilaterally, Denmark, Finland, Norway, Sweden, and the United States have given assistance to new health centres and dispensaries in the rural areas and to construction of schools to train health personnel, as well as for advisory services, medical equipment, local training and evaluation of health services and facilities.

11. Non-governmental organizations providing population assistance include the Population Council of New York, which has given a grant to the University of Dar-es-Salaam for a demographic training and research programme; the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF), through its affiliated national association, which has supplied contraceptives and supported information, education, and training programmes in child spacing services; and OXFAM and World Neighbours, which have assisted rural health and maternal and child health care programmes.

### III. The programme

12. The population programme that UNFPA is proposing for the years 1980-1983 is based on the findings and recommendations of a needs assessment mission. At the time of writing, about half of the project activities had been formulated, with the rest to follow before the end of 1980. The recommended activities will be in the following areas:

#### Basic data collection and analysis

13. UNFPA expects to allocate a total of \$1,075,000 to two projects in this category.

14. Processing and analysis of the 1978 population census data: UNFPA has approved a grant of \$184,000 to help with the processing and analysis of data from the 1978 census so as to supply the Government with information on demographic, social and economic characteristics of the country's population, and to ensure the early publication of census results. UNFPA support will provide a computer programmer and an expert in demographic analysis; both experts will assist in tabulating and analyzing census data and train local staff in processing and analysis techniques.

15. Reorganization and expansion of the civil registration system: The Government is preparing a proposal for a project to set up an efficient system for registering births and deaths throughout the country and for using these data to estimate rates in vital statistics and other related demographic information. Funds will be requested to cover the services of one adviser in civil registration to help establish a Vital Statistics Unit at the Central Bureau of Statistics; part of the salaries of district registrars and their assistants; the cost of training workshops, fellowships and study tours; and the supply of equipment.

#### Population dynamics

16. UNFPA proposes to allocate \$1,015,000 for projects in the area of population dynamics, all still in the project-formulation stage.

17. National fertility survey: It is proposed that funds be reserved for a national fertility survey. This project, which will be part of the World Fertility Survey programme, will be designed to provide data needed to describe and interpret fertility trends.

18. Population studies and research: UNFPA proposes to provide support for studies and research to be undertaken by the Demographic Unit of the University of Dar-es-Salaam, by the Bureau of Resource Assessment and Land Use Planning, and by other appropriate institutions. Among the research subjects proposed are: the implications of villagization, including the impact population concentration has had on the use of resources and on economic structures and processes; the determinants of fertility, including socio-epidemiological studies on infertility, and migration. UNFPA's support would strengthen research capabilities by providing research advisers, fellowships, and funds for local research programmes.

19. Support for the University of Dar-es-Salaam and other training institutions: UNFPA proposes to support the establishment of a Master of Arts programme in demography at the University of Dar-es-Salaam, and to assist the University's Institute of Development Studies in designing and conducting a general population course. UNFPA funds for the projects would mainly cover the costs of providing internationally recruited population experts and fellowships abroad.

Formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes

20. In total, UNFPA expects to allocate \$600,000 to projects in this area.

21. National seminar on population and development: With the assistance of the Economic Commission for Africa and ILO, and with a UNFPA grant of \$34,270, the Government will organize, in early 1980, a seminar on population and development for policymakers and planners at all levels. The seminar will provide a forum for highlighting the interaction between population change and social and economic factors and for exchanging knowledge and experience in the field of population and development. It is also expected that, through the seminar, participants will be able to discover data gaps and deficiencies in the population information base and recommend areas for population research and studies.

22. Establishment of a Population Planning Unit: UNFPA will provide funds to help establish a Population Planning Unit, to be located in an appropriate Government department. The Unit's mandate would be to encourage and facilitate the use of population data in the planning process and to strengthen the research capabilities of the Government. UNFPA would cover the costs of assigning international population experts to the Unit and of training Tanzanians through fellowships.

23. Population studies on the Dodoma region: The Government is considering a request for funds to cover further studies and analysis of the demographic variables in the Dodoma region, in order to establish a demographic data base which can be used in preparing an integrated rural development plan for this region.

24. District and regional seminars on population and development: The Government is expected to request support for a project to develop courses and materials for regional and district level training in the use of population data in development planning. The courses and materials would be aimed specifically at planners at regional and district levels, trainers of village managers and village management technicians.

Family health

25. UNFPA proposes allocating a total of \$2,145,000 to projects in family health; one project has been approved, and proposals are still being formulated for the others.

26. Further training of primary health care workers in providing maternal and child health and child spacing services: During the first half of 1980, the Ministry of Health will conduct workshops for primary health care workers, designed to improve

maternal and child health and child spacing services in the country's 102 districts. UNFPA has already approved an amount of \$128,160 to cover the costs of this training.

27. Teaching of fertility regulation and population dynamics to gynaecologists and obstetricians: This project would be an extension of the UNFPA assistance to the Faculty of Medicine at Dar-es-Salaam, described above, and the aim would be to enable the Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology to operate its training programme without help from outside experts by 1982.

28. Strengthening the training of maternal and child health trainers in child spacing: The Ministry of Health is considering a request for assistance for additional training through courses and seminars and for developing new training materials and manuals, to benefit those who train and supervise maternal and child health and child spacing workers. The UNFPA contribution would provide a project adviser, consultancies, fellowships, and funds for local training and equipment.

29. Contraceptive supplies: UNFPA has already approved assistance in the amount of \$197,921 for the supply of contraceptives during 1980. It is now proposed to allocate funds to ensure supplies of contraceptives through 1983.

30. Strengthening the maternal and child health and child spacing information system: UNFPA is considering a project to help redesign and simplify the present health information system and to train statistical clerks and maternal and child health aides in gathering and processing relevant data. Funds allocated to this project would be used for advisory services, fellowships, study tours, equipment, and local training.

#### Population and family life education and communication

31. The proposed total expenditure for this programme area is \$1,165,000. One project has been approved, one is pending, and one is foreseen.

32. Population/family life education, communication and applied research in integrated rural development: This project, which became operational in 1978, has two main objectives: to create the technical capability within national ministries and institutions to design and direct family life education activities; and to develop information on the inter-relationships between demographic factors and the living patterns of the rural population, while taking into account the social and cultural characteristics of their living conditions. The project is being executed by FAO, in collaboration with ILO. UNFPA's total budget for the project is \$850,000, with an allocation of \$325,042 for 1980-1981 to cover the costs of a project adviser, local salaries, training, workshops, training materials and equipment.

33. Readers on population family life education for industrial workers: UNFPA proposes to contribute \$105,000 to the Tanzanian Institute of Adult Education for the preparations of reading materials on population and family welfare education for workers. The allocation will cover field work, workshops and reporting expenses.

34. Out-of-school family life education and communication programmes: To complement and expand the activities organized by the FAO/ILO project described above, UNFPA proposes reserving funds for various population and family life education and communication programmes, especially in support of associations and groups of women, youth and parents.

35. The total UNFPA contribution, by category and year, will be as follows:

	<u>1980</u> \$	<u>1981</u> \$	<u>1982</u> \$	<u>1983</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
Basic data collection and analysis	258 000	364 000	253 000	200 000	1 075 000
Population dynamics	200 000	300 000	265 000	250 000	1 015 000
Formulation and evaluation of population policies and programmes	100 000	180 000	170 000	150 000	600 000
Family health	545 000	400 000	600 000	600 000	2 145 000
Population and family life education and communication	<u>293 558</u>	<u>371 442</u>	<u>250 000</u>	<u>250 000</u>	<u>1 165 000</u>
	1 396 558	1 615 442	1 538 000	1 450 000	6 000 000

36. The status of programme development at the time of writing was as follows:

	<u>1980</u> \$	<u>1981</u> \$	<u>1982</u> \$	<u>1983</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
Formulated projects	721 951	135 442	12 000	-	869 393
Pending	35 000	70 000	-	-	105 000
Foreseen	<u>639 607</u>	<u>1 410 000</u>	<u>1 526 000</u>	<u>1 450 000</u>	<u>5 025 607</u>
	1 396 558	1 615 442	1 538 000	1 450 000	6 000 000

#### IV. Recommendation

37. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:

(a) Approve the programme in the United Republic of Tanzania in the amount of \$6 million for a four-year period (1980-1983); and

(b) Authorize the Executive Director to allocate the funds and to make the appropriate arrangements with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and the Executing Agencies.

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