



**Governing Council
of the
United Nations
Development Programme**

Distr.
GENERAL

DP/FPA/CP/10
2 March 1987

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Thirty-fourth session
26 May-19 June 1987, New York
Item 6 of the provisional agenda
UNFPA

UNITED NATIONS FUND FOR POPULATION ACTIVITIES

PROPOSED PROJECTS AND PROGRAMMES

Recommendation by the Executive Director

Assistance to the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania

Support for a comprehensive population programme

Proposed UNFPA assistance:	\$7 million, of which \$5.5 million is to be committed from UNFPA's regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$1.5 million will be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not the case, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources
Estimated value of the Government's contribution:	To be determined
Duration:	Five years
Estimated starting date:	January 1987
Executing agencies:	Government of the United Republic of Tanzania United Nations International Labour Organisation (ILO) United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF)
Government co-ordinating agency:	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Affairs

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

Demographic facts

Population by sex		Population density (/sq. km.) ..	24
Total (in 1000)	22,499	Average annual change	
Male (in 1000)	11,097	Population increase (in 1000).	900
Female (in 1000)	11,403	Births (in 1000)	1,244
Sex ratio (/100 females)	97.3	Deaths (in 1000)	345
Population in year 2000 (in 1000)	39,129	Net migration (in 1000)	0
Population by age group		Rate of annual change	
Age 0-14 (in 1000)	10,982	Population change total (%) ..	3.65
Age 15-64 (in 1000)	10,996	Urban (%)	9.2
Age 65 + (in 1000)	521	Rural (%)	1.7
Age 0-14 (percentage)	48.8	Crude birth rate (/1000)	50.3
Age 15-64 (percentage)	48.9	Crude death rate (/1000)	13.9
Age 65 + (percentage)	2.3	Natural increase (/1000)	36.4
Age indicators		Net migration (/1000)	0.0
Median age	15.6	Fertility and mortality	
Dependency: age 0-14	99.9	Total fertility rate	7.10
Dependency: age 65 +	4.7	Completed family size	N/A
Dependency: total	104.6	Gross reproduction rate	3.50
Youth: 15-24 (in 1000)	4,232	Net reproduction rate	2.70
Women: 15-49 (in 1000)	4,900	General fertility rate (/1000)	232
Urban-rural population		Child-woman ratio	N/A
Urban population (in 1000)	5,007	Infant mortality rate (/1000).	106
Rural population (in 1000)	17,493	Life expectancy: male	51.3
Per cent urban (%)	22.3	Life expectancy: female	54.7
Per cent rural (%)	77.7	Life expectancy: total	53.0
Agricultural population density		GNP per capita	
(/hectare of arable land)	3.45	(U.S. dollars, 1984)	210

Sources: Area and population density on arable land: derived from Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, FAO Production Yearbook 1980; gross national product per capita: World Bank, World Development Report 1986; completed family size: Noreen Goldman and John Hobcraft, "Birth Histories", in Comparative Studies, No. 17, (International Statistical Institute: Voorburg), 1982; all other data: Population Division, United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, World Population Prospects, Estimates and Projections as Assessed in 1984 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.86.XIII.3) - "population by sex" through "life expectancy: total" as of 1985-1990.

I. SUMMARY

1. The United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA) proposes to support a comprehensive population programme in the amount of \$7 million over a five-year period, starting January 1987, to assist the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, a priority country for UNFPA assistance, to achieve its population and development objectives. Should resources not become available to UNFPA for the funding of the entire programme, UNFPA proposes to commit \$5.5 million from its regular resources. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$1.5 million will be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not possible, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources. The proposed programme would be the second UNFPA programme in the United Republic of Tanzania.

2. The primary objectives of the second country programme will be to (a) streamline ongoing activities and consolidate the national population programme which had been launched in 1985, (b) integrate population issues in development planning and policies and create the technical and institutional capacity to formulate and implement a co-ordinated national population policy and (c) establish the priorities to be given to the different population activities. UNFPA assistance would support international and national expertise, training abroad and locally and expendable and non-expendable equipment, including contraceptive supplies.

3. All projects under the proposed programme, as in all UNFPA-assisted programmes, will be undertaken in accordance with the principles and objectives of the World Population Plan of Action, that is, population policies should be consistent with internationally and nationally recognized human rights of individual freedom, justice and the survival of national, regional and minority groups (para. 14 (d)), respect for human life is basic to all human societies (para. 14 (e)) and all couples and individuals have the basic right to decide freely and responsibly the number and spacing of their children and to have the information, education and means to do so (para. 14 (f)).

II. BACKGROUND

4. The United Republic of Tanzania's long-term national goals and development strategy were inspired by the Arusha Declaration of 1967 and successive national development plans. Those goals include equity, self-reliance, decentralization, rural development, popular participation, satisfaction of basic needs and mass literacy. Impressive progress has since been made, especially in the socio-cultural sphere. Health care has been brought within comparatively easy reach (i.e. a 10-kilometre range) of 90 per cent of the population through an extensive network of clinics and dispensaries throughout the country. About 90 per cent of adult men and 80 per cent of adult women are now literate and enrolment in primary schools is virtually universal.

5. The United Republic of Tanzania, however, like most other African nations, has been facing serious economic strains since the beginning of this decade. Current

economic preoccupations have highlighted some of the acute problems implicit in national population trends. Setbacks and stagnation in food production have resulted in significant deterioration of nutritional standards in view of an estimated annual population growth rate of 3.52 per cent for the period 1980-1985. Although 85 per cent of the population is rural, an estimated urban growth rate of 8 per cent per annum is recognized as an additional drain on scarce foreign exchange resources since urban consumption relies mainly on imported products. Health services show a decline in quality and infrastructure is suffering; there is a high rate of school drop-outs with only 6 per cent of primary students going into secondary schools. This has shifted the development focus to immediate and medium-term remedial programmes. The new economic recovery programme (which is likely to remain in force until the end of 1988) accords top priority to increasing agricultural and industrial production, restoring and maintaining the physical infrastructure and balancing the economy through the pursuit of prudent fiscal, monetary and trade policies.

6. The Government has not yet adopted an explicit population policy. However, certain policies and programmes inspired by other perspectives and experience may be regarded as the constituent elements of an embryonic policy. The Government's primary health care strategy, introduced in 1974, recognizes child-spacing as a component of mother and child health care (MCH). Since mid-1985, this philosophy has crystallized into a national child-spacing programme as an integral part of MCH services. There is now increasing appreciation in political and policy circles of the development impact of population trends and problems and the need for a comprehensive population policy as part of national development policies and planning.

III. REVIEW OF UNFPA AND OTHER ASSISTANCE TO DATE

7. UNFPA's support to the United Republic of Tanzania dates back to 1971 with assistance for publication of the census results, teaching of obstetrics and gynaecology and a programme for better family living. With a view to rationalizing its support, the Fund carried out a needs assessment mission in 1978 which identified, *inter alia*, the need for (a) awareness-creation, (b) health personnel development, (c) the integration of child-spacing services into MCH clinics, (d) the promotion of population policy formulation and (e) the development of a national analytical capability and the introduction of demographic variables in the socio-economic planning of the country. Based on the recommendations of the mission, the first country programme, amounting to \$6 million, was approved by the Governing Council in June 1980. Expenditures up to the end of 1981 totalled \$1.3 million. Owing to UNFPA's financial constraints at the time and delays in implementation of the programme, the balance of \$4.7 million was reduced to \$3 million in accordance with the review and reassessment of the UNFPA programme. Eventually, expenditures for 1982-1985 amounted to \$2.9 million and allocations for 1986 amounted to \$1.3 million. Thus, at the end of 1985, the programme had received in full the resources as reduced under the review and reassessment. Financing in 1986 took place under an interim arrangement. High expenditures in the past two years are a significant indicator of the favourable trend the population programme has taken. During the period 1971-1985, cumulative assistance

was distributed as follows: 49 per cent for equipment including various methods of contraception; 28 per cent for technical assistance; 27 per cent for training locally and abroad and 8 per cent for miscellaneous items. The programme was composed as follows.

Maternal and child health and family planning

8. In 1974, the Government directed that child-spacing services be provided as an integral part of MCH services in all facilities. However, it is only in the last two years that the leadership has openly spoken in favour of family planning. UNFPA's contribution during the period 1980-1984 has thus been confined mainly to the supply of contraceptives. Two significant events took place in mid-1985. The first was the introduction of a national child-spacing programme in MCH services in mainland Tanzania as was a similar, but separate, programme on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba which previously had not permitted any organized family planning. The Zanzibar family planning programme is identical in scope, objectives and organization to the project for mainland Tanzania. Exploratory work is under way to test the feasibility of introducing a child-spacing component directly into the primary health care system at the community level based on co-operation with village leaders and village health workers largely outside, but co-ordinated with, the formal government health structure.

9. A UNFPA initiated technical review of the national MCH/FP programme was undertaken in February 1986. The review revealed, among other things, that (a) contraceptive prevalence was low, i.e. 10 per cent, (b) senior staff at health facilities as well as most of the 3,000 MCH aids had not yet had training in family planning techniques, (c) service delivery points were inadequate and (d) the programme suffered from incomplete reporting of service statistics and lack of logistic support for the effective distribution of contraceptives. On the positive side, it was noted that, although it was only two years since child-spacing services had been introduced in MCH clinics, 80 per cent of them were now providing integrated MCH/child-spacing services as against only 40 per cent in 1982. About 32 out of 150 public health nurses have now been trained in the provision of family planning services.

Population information, education and communication

10. Following earlier UNFPA-financed population and family life education activities executed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in rural areas and by ILO in the industrial and co-operative sectors, a comprehensive project was designed and executed by these agencies during 1978-1981. It sought to create a technical capacity within relevant ministries and institutions to plan and implement population and family life education programmes at the grass-roots through the appropriate extension networks. The project managed to include family life education in the curriculum and training courses of a number of institutions and helped to design a trainer's guide and a set of teaching aids.

Training for responsible parenthood

11. A second population information, education and communication (IEC) project, implemented by the National Parents' Association, endeavoured to integrate population and family life messages relating to responsible parenthood and child-spacing into the regular activities of the Association's regional and district secretaries, primarily at meetings with parents.
12. Family life education in school. With a view to integrating family life education into the formal school system, UNFPA supported preparatory activities which took the form of study tours by national specialists to Kenya, Seychelles, Somalia and Thailand where useful experience was acquired. A national seminar was held in September 1985 to review the findings of the study tours and to consider this whole matter in the national context. A follow-up pilot project submitted for UNFPA assistance is currently under study (see para. 26).
13. Joint United Nations programme in Shinyanga. This region suffers from high population density, chronic drought and poverty. A joint United Nations project has been supported since 1985 to assist the Government in promoting socio-economic development and providing basic services to the people in selected areas of the region. UNFPA assistance provides for strengthening MCH, especially child-spacing services, as well as for training of women in organization and management of family planning programmes. Other United Nations participating agencies are the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Food Programme (WFP).

Basic data collection and analysis

14. For the 1978 population census, UNFPA financed the processing and analysis of data, publication and the dissemination of results among potential users concerned with decentralized and sectoral planning. Another UNFPA-supported project launched in 1981 was designed to develop the methodology and create the technical and institutional capacity to set up a national system of registration of births and deaths. For this purpose an experimental system was tried out in selected districts. In the light of its evaluation, a new approach and a revised set of forms are now being tested.

Population dynamics

15. With a view to promoting and strengthening national analytical capability, UNFPA supports training in demography at the University of Dar-es-Salaam. A first group of five fellows will have completed an 18-month study programme leading to an M.A. degree in demography in March 1987. The project has also provided for higher-level studies abroad for two professors. The programme is managed by seven national professors and one international staff drawn from the various departments of the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences. Assistance to this project will be provided until the end of 1989. The United Nations is assisting the Government in the execution of this project.

Population policy formulation

16. In order to assist the Government to develop its population policy, UNFPA is lending support to the establishment of a population planning unit in the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Affairs. The Unit is staffed by a team of four nationals. The project aims in the long run to ensure the integration of population factors into the development planning process. In the interim, however, an inter-agency/interministerial consultative body is expected to be formed and replaced in due course by a full-fledged national co-ordinating committee on population. UNFPA is making provision for technical expertise, fellowships abroad and equipment.

17. Furthermore, to promote population policy formulation, UNFPA has supported a series of activities during 1984-1986 designed to sensitize key leadership groups on population issues. Seminars on population and development, family life education and child-spacing have been conducted for members of Parliament. IPPF, the National Family Planning Association and the Pathfinder Fund provided financial and technical contributions. At the request of the national Party, four seminars have been held for Party leaders at national, regional and district levels. These gatherings have urged the Party and the Government to develop national awareness through intensive education, preparing the ground for a comprehensive national population policy.

18. Although programme performance has suffered, among other things, from delays in implementation in the early 1980s as well as from delays in assignment of national project staff and high staff turnover, encouraging steps have been taken. A comprehensive programme is now launched; awareness of population matters is gradually increasing and the way is now clear to formulate a population policy.

Other external assistance

19. The United Republic of Tanzania has been receiving wide-ranging multilateral, bilateral and private aid in such population-related fields as health, nutrition, statistics and human resources. In the specific area of population, UNFPA and IPPF, the latter through its national affiliate, have been the only two agencies to provide assistance on any significant scale so far. The National Family Planning Association's thrust has been to educate and motivate the public in family planning, train MCH aides in contraceptive technology and the delivery of family planning, procurement and distribution of contraceptives.

IV. PROPOSED PROGRAMME FOR 1987-1991

20. In addition to the technical review of the MCH/FP component of the first country programme mentioned in paragraph 9, UNFPA carried out, in November 1986, a comparative evaluation of MCH/FP training in six sub-Saharan countries, of which the United Republic of Tanzania was one. The evaluation team found, among other things, that (a) the practical integration of family planning into MCH services remains to be realized, (b) family planning promotion is in its infancy, and (c) the National Family Planning Association, which backstops family planning training components of the MCH/FP programme and non-formal population education,

operates under budgetary and staffing constraints. Training materials are said to be inadequate. As the Association has a strong board and network of committees through the country as well as a development infrastructure, the mission recommended that it be used and technical backstopping stepped up simultaneously.

21. An external, in-depth evaluation mission, fielded in January 1987, concluded that by the end of the first country programme a fairly comprehensive population programme had been set in place and that the way has been paved for the establishment of a population policy and a co-ordinating structure for its implementation. The evaluation team recommended (a) reinforcement of current MCH/child-spacing activities with further emphasis on management information systems, operational research, improvement of logistical systems and outreach, (b) consolidation and streamlining of present activities in IEC, including the incorporation of IEC activities into the child-spacing projects, introduction of sex education in schools and use of mass communication in support of the child-spacing programme and (c) undertaking fertility surveys.

22. The second country programme is based on the findings and recommendations of (a) the technical review of the MCH/FP programme carried out in February 1986, (b) the outcome of a comparative evaluation of training programmes in sub-Saharan Africa and most importantly (c) the in-depth country programme evaluation undertaken in January 1987. The long-range objectives of the programme are to develop a fully integrated and coherent multisectoral national population programme supported by an explicit population policy and an adequate operating structure; and achieve self-reliance in the performance of population programmes through planned development of human resources, development of management and administrative capacity and selective institution-building.

23. In the short run, the programme will aim to consolidate the current national population programme by adopting the following strategies: (a) forging linkages between population-related activities; (b) concentrating support on selected areas, taking into consideration priorities within those areas based on feasibility and absorptive capacity; and (c) sustaining and increasing the favourable trend towards population policy formulation through continuous institutional strengthening and promotion of related activities. The programme would focus in particular on improving, expanding and strengthening the MCH/FP programme at the national level; promoting the formulation of a population policy as well as improving, within the Planning Ministry, the capacity and the ability to integrate population variables into development planning; promoting self-reliance by phasing out assistance by the end of the proposed programme from reasonably well established projects; launching a population IEC campaign; and ensuring the participation of women in the various activities of the programme.

Maternal and child health and family planning (MCH/FP)

24. National maternal and child health care and child-spacing programme. In line with the findings and recommendations of the various assessments made regarding the MCH/child-spacing project, the project's positive aspects will be built upon and the less positive ones will be addressed. For the proposed five-year period, the project's objectives will include (a) qualitative improvement of the project's human and physical infrastructure, through training MCH/FP service providers,

upgrading and equipping health facilities; (b) increasing contraceptive prevalence to at least 20 per cent through information, education and a multiple-choice approach of methods; (c) establishment of a MCH/FP service statistics system and devising a formula for a viable system for contraceptive distribution; and (d) embarking on a concerted IEC campaign in support of the programme. An amount of \$3,400,000 is proposed for a national MCH/child-spacing programme to be used to equip MCH/child-spacing units, train health personnel at different levels both locally and abroad, supply various types of contraceptives, and provide for technical assistance.

Population information, education and communication

25. Population information, education and communication. Although awareness of population issues has increased, family planning is still a relatively new concept in the United Republic of Tanzania and there is an immediate need to inform as many people as possible of the availability and range of family planning services. It will take some time yet before IEC causes changes in attitudes and ultimately results in action. Therefore, in order to deliver effective population assistance, UNFPA proposes to increase and intensify its support to this area. The main focus of IEC activities will be disseminating information on the correlation of MCH and child-spacing and available services and institutionalizing family life education in formal and non-formal education programmes. Principal objectives include developing local expertise through continuous training, as well as maximizing the use of international technical assistance, establishing linkages between IEC activities and other components of the population programme particularly MCH/FP, and conducting a short-term mass IEC campaign. A total of \$1.4 million is proposed for four projects in this subject area which are in various stages of formulation.

26. Population and family life education programme. This project would complete the development of a co-ordinated intersectoral programme of population and family life education begun in 1978. The project would train instructors of key national training institutions and regional development programmes and provide teacher's guides and teaching aids for them to carry out family life education activities at the grass-roots level. The content of the teaching will focus on child-spacing and reproductive health including referral to service delivery outlets. The project would be Government-executed with close technical backstopping from the inter-agency IEC team based at Nairobi, Kenya, and would make use of a resident expert or a United Nations Volunteer and short-term consultants. An amount of \$320,000 is being proposed for UNFPA's funding to strengthen IEC activities in 5 regions, and an additional \$300,000 would be required for multi-bilateral or other sources in order to extend project activities to some of the remaining 17 regions.

27. Training for responsible parenthood and family welfare. This project, a continuation of the project that began in 1984, aims to (a) institutionalize family life education within the Tanzanian Parents Association, (b) orient regional and district chairmen, (c) train and retrain regional and district secretaries and (d) decentralize activities to the regions. A pilot study in one region would examine the feasibility and the impact of reaching parents through local opinion leaders. The project will complement the child-spacing projects by focusing on the promotion of male responsibility in family planning and the family life education

in schools project by sensitizing Tanzanian parents to the importance of family life education for youth. The project is executed by the Government and technical backstopping will be provided by the inter-agency IEC team. UNFPA proposes \$250,000 in assistance.

28. Mass IEC campaign on child-spacing. As quality family planning services and trained personnel to provide them become more available in the national child-spacing programme, there is urgent need to make the population aware of the services and create a demand for them. The current 10 per cent rate of contraceptive prevalence will be increased by both service provision and promotion of acceptance and adoption of family planning. While long-term attitude and behaviour changes are expected to occur through educational programmes in and out of schools, an intensive short-term promotional effort is required. The IEC campaign will attempt to popularize family planning, demistify contraception and create demand for services. Mass media combined with interpersonal communication will be utilized and all mass mobilization organizations would be asked to participate. An amount of \$100,000 is proposed for this project and ILO would assist the Government in its execution.

29. Integration of population education in school systems. This project responds to a long felt need for educating the new generations of Tanzanians on population and fertility awareness. Heretofore, population programmes have been geared exclusively to the adult population already engaged in a high fertility pattern of behaviour. With a view to promoting the integration of population education in schools in order to reach the youth during their formative years, a total of \$430,000 is proposed for the pilot phase of this project. The proposed project is based upon pre-project activities, elaborated on paragraph 12 and would test the feasibility of introducing family life education in primary and secondary schools, and teachers' training colleges. UNFPA provision will cover the costs of international experts, national consultants, printing of materials, training and equipment. The project would be executed by UNESCO.

Basic data collection and analysis

30. Support for the 1988 population census. In order to have available updated baseline data necessary for socio-economic planning, the third post-independence census will be held in 1988. UNFPA has already approved \$360,000 mainly for technical expertise, training in cartography, demography and data-processing equipment. The analysis of census data will be a collaborative effort between various national departments including the Bureau of Statistics, the University, the Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development and the Ministry of Education, all of which participated in the analysis of the 1978 population census. An additional amount of \$200,000 is proposed for local enumeration and post-enumeration activities. The project would be executed by the United Nations.

31. Fertility survey. In view of the absence of baseline data on the determinants of fertility and related subjects, a fertility survey will be undertaken to provide information on fertility characteristics, contraceptive knowledge, attitudes and practices. An amount of \$100,000 is proposed from UNFPA's regular resources for this purpose.

Population dynamics

32. Support to demographic training at Dar-es-Salaam. The main purpose of assistance in this area will be the strengthening of the country's analytical ability and capacity to carry out studies needed for relevant and effective population and development planning. While at the university level there is a nucleus of highly qualified personnel with particular interest in population studies, no such personnel exists in ministries at the sectoral level. In order to help to meet the need for population studies in sectoral ministries, six students will continue to be selected each year from various government departments where they are expected to return upon completion of their training. The Demographic Unit will collaborate closely with other UNFPA-funded projects to provide technical backstopping in operational research particularly in the area of MCH/FP and family life education. UNFPA has allocated approximately \$340,000 to this project. An additional \$100,000 would be required for Ph.D level training in demography and development planning. The United Nations would continue to assist in the execution of the project.

Population policy formulation

33. Population and development planning and policy. This project, which started in mid-1986, is designed to create the technical and institutional base for integrating population issues in development planning and population policy formulation. A number of studies with policy focus on the linkage between population and selected aspects of socio-economic development would be undertaken in collaboration with national scholars. Formal and informal seminars would be held to motivate policy-makers and to impart skills to planners at different levels through the use of demographic projections, research results and computer-based demonstrations. These activities are expected to lead to the creation of a national population commission which would formulate, guide, monitor and evaluate population policies and programmes. UNFPA has already allocated approximately \$430,000 to cover mainly the costs of international and national technical expertise, training and equipment. An additional \$270,000 would be required to assist the Government to establish a population planning unit and train development planners abroad. The project is being executed by ILO.

Women, population and development

34. In conformity with UNFPA's overall strategy for the integration of women in population programmes and in line with the forthcoming national policy for women, concerted efforts will be deployed to include women systematically in the various activities of the country programme. Close attention will be paid during designing, appraisal and approval of population projects to ensure the participation of women in all UNFPA undertakings. Support will be given to the Association of Tanzanian Women in order to involve it in family planning trainings and non-formal IEC activities.

35. Training of women in management and communication. In addition to ensuring women's participation in the various project components, UNFPA proposes training members of Tanzanian Women's Association in organizational management, evaluation,

communication skills, family planning and family welfare. As the Association is the sole national organization, representing the interests of women in the country, it has the potential for mobilizing women at all levels but needs strengthening in the fields of management and communication. An amount of \$400,000 is being proposed for a two-phase project beginning in 1988. The executing agency is to be determined.

Monitoring and evaluation

36. During the implementation of the previous country programme, few progress reports were submitted on a regular basis. This was due, in part, to the unfamiliarity of the national staff with UNFPA reporting procedures, part-time involvement of project leadership with programme activities, high rate of personnel turnover and personnel constraints on the part of the UNFPA office. For the 1987-1991 country programme, a plan for monitoring and evaluation will be established for each project in accordance with the recently approved UNFPA guidelines on monitoring and evaluation of UNFPA supported projects and programmes. Moreover, efforts will be directed to briefing government implementing agencies on UNFPA procedures before the start of new projects and the Government will be requested to appoint full-time project managers and counterparts to expatriate experts. Periodic country reviews will be organized with the participation of the Government and UNFPA. Special attention will be paid to monitoring and evaluating in relation to population policy and formulation increased government technical and managerial capacity for project execution, particularly in the health sector.

Financial summary

37. As indicated in paragraph 1, a programme of \$7 million is proposed, of which \$5.5 million will be committed from UNFPA's regular resources. This commitment of \$5.5 million would cover all projects but at a lower level, as indicated on the table below. If UNFPA's funding situation permits, the balance of up to \$1.5 million will be provided by UNFPA. If and to the extent this is not possible, UNFPA will seek to cover the shortfall from other sources including multi-bilateral sources. The following table shows how the programme areas will accommodate these two levels of funding.

	<u>UNFPA regular resources</u> \$	<u>Other resources including multi- bilateral sources</u> \$	<u>Total</u> \$
Maternal and child health and family planning	3 000 000	400 000	3 400 000
Population information education and communication	1 100 000	300 000	1 400 000
Basic data collection and analysis	460 000	200 000	660 000
Population dynamics	340 000	100 000	440 000
Population policy formulation	430 000	270 000	700 000
Women, population and development	<u>170 000</u>	<u>230 000</u>	<u>400 000</u>
Total	<u>5 500 000</u>	<u>1 500 000</u>	<u>7 000 000</u>

V. RECOMMENDATION

38. The Executive Director recommends that the Governing Council:

(a) Approve the programme for the United Republic of Tanzania in the amount of \$7 million for five years;

(b) Authorize the Executive Director to commit an amount of \$5.5 million from UNFPA's regular resources;

(c) Further authorize the Executive Director to provide the balance of up to \$1.5 million from UNFPA's regular resources, if such resources are available. If and to the extent they are not, further authorize the Executive Director to seek to cover the shortfall from other sources, including multi-bilateral sources;

(d) Authorize the Executive Director to allocate the funds and make the appropriate arrangements with the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania and with the executing agencies.

