

**NATIONAL PROGRAMME FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION
OF
THE NATIONAL POPULATION POLICY**

FEBRUARY 1995

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1.0 PROGRAMME OVERALL OBJECTIVE

The purpose of the national population programme is to implement the national population policy adopted by Government in January 1992. The principal objective of the population policy is to reinforce national development through harmonizing population trends with development of other national resources, in order to improve the quality of life of Tanzanians. This will be done through making population issues the basis of national development planning. The long term objectives of the national population programme are as follows:-

- i) put in place the process of integrating population variables in the preparation and implementation of socio-economic development plans, by the year 2000;
- ii) increase life expectancy of Tanzanians to over 60 years by the year 2010;
- iii) reduce Tanzania's natural rate of population growth to 2 percent per year by 2010; and
- iv) put in place policies to influence population distribution in Tanzania towards sustainable utilization of the nation's resources for rapid socio-economic development, by the year 2000.

The detailed objectives and targets of the national population programme are outlined in the sectoral programmes.

2.0 *INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING*

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The main objective of the programme in this area is to develop an institutional structure with the capacity to make population a key element in socio-economic development planning in Tanzania through integration of population variables into development plans. Integration here means including in development plans "measures to achieve development objectives through programmes and actions that will influence demographic variables within a given period". The envisaged institutional structure will also have the capacity to co-ordinate and evaluate the national population policy programme of implementation.

2.1.1 *Institutional Framework (CAPS)*

At macro-level, the Government will take immediate measures to create and consolidate the following population policy implementation organs:- Tanzania Council for Population and Development; National Population Committee and Population and Development Planning and Policy Department; the latter within the Planning Commission. At sectoral and district levels, integration of population in development planning will be strengthened by creation of population desks in sectoral ministries and population planning and policy sections (units) in the district development planning offices.

a) *Tanzania Council for Population and Development*

The Tanzania Council for Population and Development (TCPD) will decide on all policy matters pertaining to population and development, including that of giving overall guidance with regard to the implementation of the national population policy.

The council will be constituted by ministers of appropriate ministries. The details of the ministries to be represented in the council will be determined during the establishment of the council. Minister of State and Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission will be the chairperson of the council. The council will meet at least once every year.

Under the Tanzania Council for Population and Development a steering committee constituted by principal secretaries of appropriate ministries, heads of appropriate public institutions, and heads of appropriate non-government organizations (NGOs) will be established to oversee the implementation of the population policy. The steering committee will have the following functions:

- i) give overall co-ordination, monitoring and evaluation with regard to the implementation of the national population policy;
- ii) advise the council on the desired direction and strategy in the implementation of the policy;

- iii) approve long-term population and development programmes; and
 - iv) approve bi-annual policy implementation reports. The steering committee will also meet at least once every year and the Principal Secretary and Secretary to the Planning Commission will be the chairperson of the steering committee.
- b) *National Population Committee*

The National Population Committee (NPC) is a multi-sectoral and inter-disciplinary technical committee which has been in existence since 1983 when it was established to help the planning ministry to prepare the country to participate in the 2nd African Population Conference in Arusha, and the World Population Conference in Mexico City both of which were held in 1984. Thereafter, the committee has advised the planning ministry on all issues pertaining to population and development, and it has been instrumental in the formulation of the national population policy and the national programme of implementation. This committee will be incorporated in the institutional structure for the implementation of the national population policy and strengthened by giving it a statutory status.

The National Population Committee (NPC) will have the following functions:-

- i) to give technical advice to the planning Commission as needed by the organ in its population policy formulation and implementation functions; and

ii) to advise the Planning Commission on all issues pertaining to population and development. Among other things, the committee will give advice in the following areas:-

- compilation of all research work on population and development done in Tanzania, analysis of this research as to its usefulness, and its dissemination to planning offices in various sectors and districts;
- initiate a system of determining, preparing and undertaking research for development planning purposes;
- establishment of a population and development data bank to facilitate the integration of population in development plans;
- preparation of inter-sectoral population and development planning models;
- preparation of training programmes including workshops, on the integration of population in development plans; and
- co-ordination of the implementation of population and development programmes.

c) *Population Planning and Policy Department*

As part of the implementation of the national population policy, the current Population Planning

Unit of the Human Resources Planning Department in the Planning Commission will be up-graded into a department within the Planning Commission. The functions of the Department will be as follows:-

- i) it will be the secretariat of TCPD, the Steering Committee and NPC, providing professional and administrative services in connection with preparation of papers and meetings of these organs. Its professional staff will be responsible for advance preparation which will enable the council and the committee to carry out their responsibilities as outlined above;
- ii) prepare plan guidelines for population and development as part of the Planning Commission's normal task of coordinating the preparation of development plans;
- iii) analyse, in collaboration with all departments of the Planning Commission including the Central Bureau of Statistics, population and development information for purposes of better understanding of the relationship between population dynamics and development dynamics; and of preparing strategies to be used as guidelines in the preparation of macro and sectoral development plans;
- iv) coordinate, and where possible undertake operations research aimed at consolidating the implementation of population and development programmes;

- v) foster collaboration between population and development programmes through enhanced communication between sectors;
- vi) coordinate, and where possible, undertake research on population and development aimed at expanding the horizon of integrating population in development planning;
- vii) coordinate population and development information, education and communication (IEC) activities in Tanzania, including dissemination of population and development information through the establishment of regular publications, utilization of mass media, and the establishment of population and development information retrieval facilities within the Planning Commission;
- viii) establish and manage a population-development data bank within the Planning Commission;
- ix) coordinate training in population and development. This includes finding ways of instituting population studies in the institutions of higher learning within Tanzania in order to facilitate the recognition of demographers as an independent cadre; and
- x) institutionalize the integration of population in sectoral and district plans through coordinating institutional building at those levels.

In order to function effectively the PPPD will consist of a staff of inter-disciplinary professionals in relevant social sciences.

2.2 INSTITUTIONAL BUILDING PROGRAMME

2.2.1 Programme Objective

The objectives of the institutional building programme are as follows:-

- i) establish an institutional structure for the integration of population in development plans before end of 1994;
- ii) create the Population Planning and Policy Department (PPPD) in the Planning Commission and establish its capacity to analyse population and development data and to forge mechanism to integrate population in development plans, by end of 1994;
- iii) establish capacity in the PPPD, to mobilize and to disseminate population and development information, by end of 1994;
- iv) establish in the PPPD co-ordination mechanism for the national IEC Programme; by end of 1994;
- v) to establish capacity in sectoral and district planning departments to analyse population and development data and to integrate population in development plans by end of 1996;

- vi) to establish capacity in sectoral and district planning departments to mobilize and to disseminate population and development information, by end of 1996.

2.2.2 *Programme Strategy*

As is the case with the whole national population programme successful implementation of the component programmes will hinge on enhanced commitment on the part of the Government to undertake reform in the socio-economic development planning system towards a system which will make population issues the basis of development planning. Other strategies will include:-

- i) provision of adequate office space for population and development activities;
- ii) provision of adequate number of appropriate professional personnel to man the national population programme; and
- iii) foster sectoral and district collaboration in the implementation of the national population policy.

The following projects will be initiated in order to implement the institutional building programme:-

- i) establishment of the institutional structure:

This involves the creation of the Tanzania

Council for Population and Development, up-grading the Population Planning Unit, and the creation of population units in sectoral and district planning departments. It also involves the **provision of adequate space, necessary professional staff and essential equipment**. Responsible agency: The Planning Commission, sectoral ministries, and regional authority;

- ii) training of PPU, sectoral and district professional staff:

This involves training which fosters the diversification of PPU staff into inter-disciplinary professionals, and training professionals to man sectoral and district planning offices. Responsible agencies are the Planning Commission; sectoral ministries and Local Governments;

- iii) strengthening research capacity:

PPU's capacity to undertake and co-ordinate population and development research relevant for planning and implementation purposes will be strengthened. This includes enhancing research management capacity and provision of adequate resources to undertake research. The responsible agency here is the Planning Commission, and sectoral ministries;

- iv) strengthening sources of population and development information:

This involves the establishment of a population and development centre which will include the creation of a data bank, a small library and information retrieval facilities, and strengthening desk-top publishing capacity. It will also involve expanding the capacity of the Census Section of the Central Bureau of Statistics to process and publish the results of population censuses. Responsible agencies are the Planning Commission; and Bureau of Statistics;

- v) strengthening of analysis of population and development issues:

This involves providing PPU, sectoral and district planning department staff with analytical skills and equipment - particularly computer facilities. Responsible agencies are the planning Commission; Sectoral Ministries; and local governments;

- vi) planning models formulation:

This involves the following:-

- fostering co-operation among Planning Commission's departments and between the Planning Commission and institutions of higher learning in the task of formulating planning models which integrate population needs in socio-economic development planning, and

3.4 *PROPOSED PROJECTS*

Some of the IEC institutional development activities are taken care of in the overall institution building programme above. Other projects proposed under this programme are as follows:-

- i) establishment of IEC institutional structure, viz:
 - integrating Family Planning IEC programmes
 - creation of population development audio-visual production centre
 - reviewing the current out of school IEC programmes; and
 - creation of IEC sub-section of district PPU's.

Responsible institutions for these measures include the Planning Commission; Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Regional Administration and Local Government;

- ii) establishment of serialized population education programmes in mass communication media to propagate the contents of the population policy. Responsible agency is the Planning Commission;
- iii) seminars/ workshops for policy makers and planners at national, regional and sectoral levels on the national population policy and methodologies of integrating population in development planning. Responsible agency is the Planning Commission;

and decision makers of all policy goals and objectives and their implementation.

This role of IEC calls for a coordinated programme, implemented by a well established and integrated institutional structure constituted of components with well defined areas of responsibilities, aimed at reaching specific audiences in the population targeted to change their attitudes towards population and development issues.

3.1 PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE

The objectives of the IEC programme are as follows:-

- i) establish an IEC integrated institutional structure capable of reaching all target groups in the population with relevant messages/education on population and development;
- ii) mobilise support of the public, communities and families in the implementation of the national population policy;
- iii) educate the public and communities on the interaction between population growth, natural resources utilization and development;
- iv) remind the public, communities and families on the importance of family planning in their development, and mobilise their understanding of the critical role played by use of methods of contraception in achieving family planning goals;

- v) introduce family life education in formal education system by 1997 in order to prepare the youth for responsible parenthood and citizenship;
- vi) integrate family life and population education in general in the adult education programmes;
- vii) integrate population education in all extension and community services;
- viii) provide population and development information to policy makers and planners for decision making and planning purposes; and
- ix) sensitize policy makers and planners on the critical role of population in socio-economic development of Tanzania.

3.2 *PROGRAMME STRATEGY*

The IEC programme strategy will consist of the following main components:-

- a) establishment of an efficient IEC institutional structure;
- b) mobilizing the support and use of communication mass media;
- c) strengthening the population and development information communication system;
- d) revitalizing formal and adult education programmes;

- e) fostering community participation in the population and development education programme;
- f) development of required skilled personnel to man the IEC programme; and
- g) provision of necessary working tools, including desk-top publishing facilities and creation of centre for audio-visual production.

3.3 *INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK*

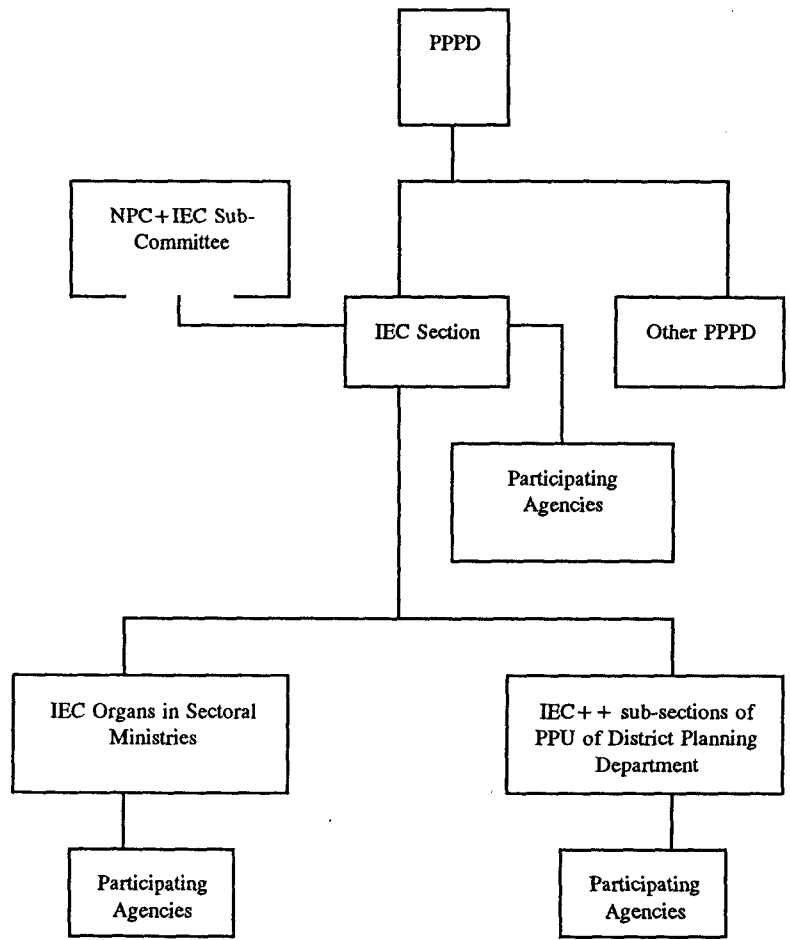
The institutional structure to be established will recognize the inter-sectoral nature of population and development IEC activities. There are overall IEC activities aimed at reaching policy makers and planners, mobilizing instruments of communication and sensitizing the masses on macro population and development issues, e.g. enabling people to understand the population policy and approach to its implementation. This component of IEC will be the mandate of a macro organ which in this case will be the Population Policy and Planning Department (PPPD) in the Planning Commission. In achieving the objectives of this component of IEC programme the PPPD will collaborate with institutions whose activities cut across sectors - e.g. the Institute of Adult Education, Adult Education Department in the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, and Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs and Children. The PPPD will also be responsible for information communication activities which will foster and enhance sectoral IEC activities including laying down guidelines for the development of these activities for purposes of their co-ordination.

There are sector specific IEC activities for example, IEC activities to promote family planning and AIDS control programmes, women in development programmes or population and environment programmes. These activities will be done by relevant sectors. Each sector will have its own organ to coordinate the various components of sector IEC.

At all levels, that is, at both macro and sectoral, care will be taken to ensure co-ordination of the production of materials carrying IEC messages to avoid overlapping and conflicting messages.

Sub-national development planning effectively starts at the district level where local governments are operational. Since Tanzania is an extensive country development problems including, those problems related to population differ in detail from one district to another, hence in addition to district participation in national IEC activities, there is need for them to have the capacity to undertake IEC activities specific to their particular situation, and therefore, to have the coordinating mechanism of those activities.

IEC Programme Organogram Chart



Note: * : PPPD - Population Policy and Planning Department
 + : NPC - National Population Committee
 ++: IEC - Information, Education and Communication

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Responsible institutions for these measures include the Planning Commission; Ministry of Health, and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Regional Administration and Local Government;

- ii) establishment of serialized population education programmes in mass communication media to propagate the contents of the population policy. Responsible agency is the Planning Commission;
- iii) seminars/ workshops for policy makers and planners at national, regional and sectoral levels on the national population policy and methodologies of integrating population in development planning. Responsible agency is the Planning Commission;

- iv) expansion of family life education in schools to cover all eligible schools in Tanzania. Responsible agency is the Ministry of Education and Culture;
- v) review of education activities and extension services, Institute of Adult Education, Department of Adult Education (MOEC), and community development services with aim of integrating population education in these education activities. Responsible agencies are Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Cooperative, Ministry of Education; Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs and Children; and
- vi) training population IEC experts in desk-top publishing and documentation of IEC material and message production. Responsible agencies are Planning Commission; Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs and Children; and Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

4.0 *MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH/FAMILY PLANNING AND SAFE MOTHERHOOD INITIATIVE*

The Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning and Safe Motherhood Initiative Programme will form a package which will be integrated within the existing Primary Health Care system. The aim of this programme is to promote the improvement of health and welfare of the mother and child through the prevention of illness and premature deaths. The programme is also intended to contribute to the broader goal of bringing down the current high rate of population growth through lowering fertility levels.

4.1 PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE

The objectives and targets of this programme are as follows:-

- i) reduce infant and child mortality rates from the current levels of 115 and 192 per one thousand live births to below 50 and 100 by the year 2007;
- ii) reduce maternal mortality from over 200 deaths per 100,000 births per year to below 100 deaths by the year 2007; and
- iii) reduce the total fertility rate from the current level of 6.4 to below 4 by the year 2007.

4.2 PROGRAMME STRATEGY

The strategy to implement this programme will have the following components:-

- expanded programme on immunization (EPI);
- provision of family planning education and services;
- provision of family life education in schools; and
- implementation of nutrition programmes.

4.3 EXPANDED PROGRAMME ON IMMUNIZATION

The objective of this programme is to improve and sustain the health and well being of mothers and children within the framework of Primary Health Care development

in Tanzania. It will continue to run as an integral part of the comprehensive maternal and child health (MCH) services in the country. This will involve taking the following measures to:-

- i) raise and maintain the immunization coverage in the country to at least 90% by 1997;
- ii) support the regions with immunization problems so that by the year 1997, they reach a coverage of about 90%;
- iii) raise and maintain awareness and demand for immunization services in the community; and
- iv) strengthen school health programme.

4.4 *FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAMME*

The implementation of this strategy component will be in accordance with the National Family Planning Programme (NFPP) as revised to ensure that the goals of the National Population Policy are fulfilled. The following measures will be emphasised:-

- i) improve the capacity to deliver FP services through training of appropriate personnel, upgrading and equipping health facilities so that by year 2000 all hospitals in the country will have well equipped MCH/FP clinics with appropriate trained personnel;
- ii) diversify channels of delivering family planning services to facilitate easy access to the services throughout the country;

- iii) establish an FP service statistics system for the monitoring and evaluation of FP services at all levels by the year 2000;
- iv) take appropriate measures in the spheres of law, education and other social services in order to reduce the proportion of women who get married before age 20 by 50 percent by the year 2000;
- v) expand and strengthen the family planning IEC;
- vi) facilitate multiple-choice approach of FP methods in order to give families freedom to choose methods they want; and
- vii) give appropriate encouragement and support to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) enabling them to continue in making their due contribution in this area.

4.5 FAMILY LIFE EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

This strategy component focuses on accelerating the introduction of family life education in schools in order to reach the youth on issues pertaining to development of the family and the individual in the context of the society in which they live. Among others teaching of family life education will include the following modules:- human reproduction; family formation and responsible parenthood; advances in human reproduction regulating technology and its role in the process of family formation; the role of the family in the development of the individual and the society at large; the rights and obligations of the individual to society; health and sanitation; environment; laws and customs related to marriage, status of men and women in society; etc..

The main objective of the programme is to ensure that all primary and secondary schools, and teacher training colleges teach family life education by the year 2000.

4.6 NUTRITION PROGRAMME

This strategy component will be implemented in accordance with the provisions of the Tanzania Food and Nutrition Policy in the areas intended to redress the nutrition status of children and mother. Promotion of breast-feeding will be given special emphasis because of its contribution to both health and spacing of children.

5.0 SPECIAL GROUPS PROGRAMME

The principal thrust of the special groups component of the national population programme of implementation is to alleviate problems which face women, children, the youth, the elderly and the disabled in order to develop and enable them participate fully in socio-economic development. Full participation in the implementation of development programmes by these special groups, will improve their welfare and that of the country as a whole.

5.1 PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE

The detailed objectives and targets of the special groups programme are further outlined for each component. In general, the long term objectives of this programme component are:-

- i) to raise the living standards of the special groups;
- ii) promote proper children and youth upbringing and growth including that of creation of an environment that will allow optimal development of their various talents; and
- iii) urge the community at all levels to ensure that the elderly and the disabled are fully integrated in the life of their communities.

The implementation of various programmes under this component calls for a well coordinated approach in mobilising the awareness and acceptance of the masses and decision makers of problems facing special groups and make concerted efforts towards their reduction and where possible complete elimination. This will be done through the implementation of all existing national policies specific to each of the special population groups which will be reviewed to meet the demands of the goals and objectives of the national population policy.

5.2 WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

5.2.1 Programme Objective

The objectives of women's development programme are:-

- i) to raise the status of women and ultimately attain gender equality in various areas of life in society; and
- ii) to enable women participate fully in development activities in the country.

5.2.2 *Programme Strategy*

The strategies to be used in the implementation of this programme are as follows:-

- i) scrutinising and seeking amendments of laws, in areas which in any way impinge on the rights of women and children within the family and society;
- ii) to consolidate the improvements of the health and welfare of women and children through prevention of diseases and deaths which can be avoided;
- iii) to consolidate family planning and responsible parenthood education and services with the objective of raising the health and welfare of the family;
- iv) to expand and consolidate women's education at all levels;
- v) to ensure women's equal development opportunity with men in society;
- vi) to undertake research and maintain proper records related to the contribution of women to the economy and other services in the society;
- vii) to enable women benefit from their contribution in agriculture through expansion of credit facilities, markets, welfare and community development services;

- viii) to ease rural women's work load through provision of simple and appropriate technology for farming, small industries, and domestic chores;
- ix) to establish child day care centres;
- x) to motivate and encourage women to vie for leadership at various levels in society;
- xi) to raise the girls minimum age at marriage to above 18 years; and
- xii) to initiate an information, education and communication programmes on women contribution in the development of society.

5.3 CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES

5.3.1 Programme Objective

The objectives of this programme are:-

- i) proper development of the child's body, brain, will and talents;
- ii) to consolidate the child's rights, welfare and security; and
- iii) to cultivate into the child love (nationalism/patriotism) of his/her country.

5.3.2 *Programme Strategy*

The main strategy in implementing children's programmes will be to mobilise community support and foster its participation in addressing problems of proper child upbringing in accordance with the national population policy and other important policies like "*Sera ya Malezi ya Taifa kwa Watoto na Vijana Tanzania*", The Tanzania Policy on Women in Development, and The Tanzania Food and Nutrition Policy. Other strategies will include:-

- i) to educate families on the meaning and importance of proper up-bringing of children;
- ii) to review current laws and enacting others to guarantee the child's life, security and rights including access to appropriate nutrition, shelter, dresses, health and education;
- iii) to consolidate family planning education and services;
- iv) to consolidate preventive services for diseases which afflict children;
- v) to review cultural traditions and customs of various society in the nation with the aim of consolidating and promoting cultural traditions and customs which promote proper child upbringing and doing away with those which hinder the appropriate development of the child;

- vi) to consolidate primary education;
- vii) to establish family life education and civics in primary schools;
- viii) to expand and consolidate family and community economies;
- ix) to motivate communities to establish day care centres in their areas and close to places of work;
- x) to consolidate programmes of the disabled children; and
- xi) to improve and consolidate children social welfare programmes.

5.3.3 *Implementors*

Responsible Agencies are as follows:-

- i) Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs and Children;
- ii) Law Review Commission;
- iii) Ministry of Health;
- iv) Ministry of Education and Culture;
- v) Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre;
- vi) UMATI and other Non-government organizations; and
- vii) Planning Commission.

5.4 PROGRAMME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE YOUTH

5.4.1 Programme Objective

The objectives of the programme for the development of the youth are as follows:-

- i) to enable the youth be independent economically;
- ii) to prepare the youth for responsible family formation; and
- iii) to facilitate the youth participation in the development efforts of their nation.

5.4.2 Programme Strategy

In the implementation of this programme for the development of the youth the following strategies will be followed:-

- i) expansion and consolidation of secondary school, farming and vocational education and institutions of higher learning;
- ii) to initiate and consolidate family life education and civics in secondary schools and technical/vocational schools;
- iii) to consolidate various rural extension services to consolidate agriculture and community development;

- iv) to motivate the youth to establish development brigades/associations in their communities;
- v) to establish and consolidate small industries in rural areas;
- vi) to establish appropriate ways of conducting informal sector economic activities;
- vii) to establish and co-ordinate employment exchange bureau in the country;
- viii) to coordinate and harmonize rural and urban development plans;
- ix) to take deliberate measures to expand and consolidate industrial and service sectors for purposes of expanding employment opportunities in the economy;
- x) to motivate communities in the rural and urban areas to involve the youth in social, cultural and economic activities; and
- xi) to consolidate the department which co-ordinates youth development activities of the national and sub-national levels.

5.4.3 *Implementors*

Responsible agencies are:-

- i) Ministry of Labour and Youth Development;

- ii) Ministry of Education and Culture;
- iii) Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology;
- iv) Small Industries Development Organization;
- v) Non-Governmental Organizations; and
- vi) Planning Commission.

5.5 PROGRAMMES FOR THE ELDERLY

5.5.1 Programme Objective

The objectives of the programme for the elderly are as follows:-

- i) to consolidate the status and respect of the elderly in communities; and
- ii) to enable the elderly to live a self-reliant life.

5.5.2 Programme Strategy

The following strategies will be adopted in the implementation of this programme:-

- i) to establish programme to prepare peasants and worker for old-age and retirement life;
- ii) to motivate communities to establish advisory groups, on various community issues, constituted by the elderly; and

- iii) to look for the possibility of raising workers retirement age to 60 years.

5.5.3 *Implementors*

Responsible agencies are:-

- i) Planning Commission;
- ii) Central Establishment;
- iii) Local Government Commission;
- iv) Ministry of Community Development,
 Women Affairs and Children; and
- v) Non-Governmental Organisations.

5.6 *PROGRAMME FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISABLED*

5.6.1 *Programme Objective*

The objectives of this programme for the development of the disabled are as follows:-

- i) to raise the welfare and the standard of living of the disabled; and
- ii) to reduce or eliminate the factors which cause disability in the nation;

8.0 TRAINING, STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

Since individual sectoral programmes also incorporate training, statistics and research activities this, overall programme deals with those aspects which cut across sectors and other specific programmes.

8.1 TRAINING PROGRAMME

8.1.1 Programme Objective

The main objectives of the training programme are as follows:-

- i) to acquire a multi-disciplinary cadre of experts at the national, regional and district level to man population and development programmes by year 2010;
- ii) to acquire a cadre of experts versed in the collection, analysis and dissemination of population and development information by 2010;
- iii) to acquire a cadre of experts skilled in integrating population variables in development planning, by year 2010.

8.1.2 Programme Strategy

The strategy to implement this training programme will have the following components:-

- iv) Ministry of Education and Culture;
- v) Planning Commission;
- vi) Law Reform Commission; and
- viii) Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

6.0 AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

Agriculture, food and nutrition programmes will aim at improving the quality of life of the people, especially the rural population, through improvement of the provision of basic human needs particularly ensuring food security for the nation and at community level and expanding nutrition education. Furthermore, the programme aim at mitigating the work burden of rural women who play a major role in providing the basic family needs.

6.1 POPULATION AND AGRICULTURE PROGRAMME

6.1.1 Programme Objective

The principal objective of this programme is to raise the quality of life and the development of rural residents who depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Other objectives are as follows:-

- i) to raise the productivity of small farmers to at least three quarters of productivity in advanced countries by the year 2010.

- ii) to improve livestock keeping in the country so that by the year 2010 more than half of livestock farmers shall be able to use modern scientific methods of livestock keeping.
- iii) to raise the real income of rural people to the level which will enable them to live in good houses, eat quality food, dress well and facilitate their development and that of their families by the year 2010.

6.1.2 *Programme Strategy*

Strategies listed below will be followed in the implementation of this population and agriculture programme:-

- i) to elaborate the land ownership policy in order to ensure that interests of the people, especially small farmers, are safeguarded.
- ii) to review the adult education programme in order to have an adult education system aimed at making rural communities understand their natural resources and the environment around them for communities sustainable development.
- iii) to establish centres at division and ward levels for exhibition of agricultural technology and products, (including livestock) in order to foster innovations of better farming methods.

- iv) to review all policies related to rural development with the aim of harmonizing them and ensuring that the policies are for the benefit of the rural Tanzanians.
- v) to strengthen agricultural and livestock extension services.
- vi) to consolidate and spread agricultural and livestock research centres whose activities will involve villages around them.

6.1.3 *Implementors*

Responsible agencies are as follows:-

- i) Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development, Cooperative and Marketing;
- ii) Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development;
- iii) Ministry of Education and Culture;
- iv) Prime Minister's Office; and
- v) Sokoine University of Agriculture and other research centres.

6.2 *POPULATION AND FOOD*

6.2.1 *Programme Objective*

The population and food programme has the following objectives:-

- i) to enable the nation to become self-sufficient in food by 2010; and
- ii) to establish sustainable strategies of food crops storage and preservation at the household, community and national level by the 2010.

6.2.2 Programme Strategy

The following strategies will be used in the implementation of this programme:-

- i) to establish a proper balance between food and cash crop farming;
- ii) to undertake research aimed at finding better methods of harvesting food crops to minimize loss of crops during harvesting;
- iii) to undertake research on permanent ways of storing and preserving food crops at the household and community levels;
- iv) to improve transportation in the rural areas and between districts and regions in order to open up the market for surplus food crops;
- v) to undertake research on better ways of processing food crops produced at the household and community levels;
- vi) to facilitate marketing of surplus food crops by promoting trade fare among villages and districts, and by giving small farms more authority in the running of primary societies.

6.2.3 Implementors

The following agencies will be involved in the implementation of this programme:-

- i) Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development, Cooperative and Marketing;
- ii) Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs, and Children;
- iii) Planning Commission;
- iv) Sokoine University of Agriculture and other related research institute;
- v) Ministry of Education and Culture; and
- vi) Small Industries Development Organisation (SIDO).

7.0 ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

7.1 PROGRAMME OBJECTIVE

The fundamental objective of this programme is to bring about or attain a sustainable balance between population, resources and the environment through sustainable development. Specifically the objectives of the programme are as follows:-

- i) to establish an internal migration policy aimed at ensuring appropriate utilization of natural, human, and other national resources by the year 2000;

- ii) to establish strategies for preventing further degradation of the environment by the year 2000 including among others stopping the decline of forest area and the increase of areas affected by soil erosion;
- iii) to establish an integrated programme aimed at reclaiming environmental aspects destroyed by human and other living things activities by the year 2000; and
- iv) to review policies and laws governing the use of land and other natural resources in the country with the aim of establishing an integrated policy which will ensure appropriate use of land and other natural resources for purposes of conserving the environment for sustainable development.

7.2 PROGRAMME STRATEGY

The following strategies will be used in the implementation of this programme:-

- i) to continually assess and document (including mapping) the country's natural and other resources including population distribution;
- ii) to promote and undertake research on new sources of energy;
- iii) to prepare an integrated and permanent programme to reclaim various aspects of the environment which have been destroyed;

- iv) to evaluate the current use of available natural resources with the aim of establishing an appropriate system of distributing resources among users in the country;
- v) to strengthen the operationalization of policies and laws which protect various national protected resources;
- vi) to establish integrated rural and urban development plans in order to avoid environmental degradation in these areas;
- vii) to introduce environment conservation education in the formal and informal education systems; and
- viii) to use the mass media to educate and promote their thoughts on the whole issue of environment conservation.

7.3 IMPLEMENTATION

- i) Ministry of lands, Urban Development and Housing,
- ii) Local Governments,
- iii) Environment Conservation Commission,
- iv) Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs & Children,
- v) Ministry of Education and Culture,
- vi) National Science and Technology Commission,
- vii) Universities and other research institutes,
- viii) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

8.0 TRAINING, STATISTICS AND RESEARCH

Since individual sectoral programmes also incorporate training, statistics and research activities this, overall programme deals with those aspects which cut across sectors and other specific programmes.

8.1 TRAINING PROGRAMME

8.1.1 Programme Objective

The main objectives of the training programme are as follows:-

- i) to acquire a multi-disciplinary cadre of experts at the national, regional and district level to man population and development programmes by year 2010;
- ii) to acquire a cadre of experts versed in the collection, analysis and dissemination of population and development information by 2010;
- iii) to acquire a cadre of experts skilled in integrating population variables in development planning, by year 2010.

8.1.2 Programme Strategy

The strategy to implement this training programme will have the following components:-

- i) Introducing and making population studies a permanent feature in the appropriate courses in institutions of higher learning, including teachers colleges;
- ii) making population studies an undergraduate major course at the University of Dar es Salaam;
- iii) strengthening the capacities of institutions of higher learning to teach population studies;
- iv) organizing regularly, at the national and local government levels, workshops and seminars on integration of population variables in development planning;
- v) instituting short courses on population related issues in institutions of higher learning in the country; and
- vi) taking advantage of training opportunities available outside the country.

8.1.3 *Implementors*

The following agencies will be involved in the implementation of this programme:-

- i) Ministry of Higher Education, and Science and Technology;
- ii) Ministry of Education and Culture;
- iii) The Planning Commission; and
- iv) Higher learning institutions.

8.2 STATISTICS PROGRAMME

8.2.1 Programme Objective

The statistics programme will have the following objectives:-

- i) to acquired adequate and reliable data on population and development at the national, regional, district and sub-district levels by the year 2010; and
- ii) to have established a population and development information system which ensures availability of population and development data to users at all levels and all-over the country by the year 2010.

8.2.2 Programme Strategy

Statistics programme strategy will have the following components:-

- i) strengthening and expansion of the vital registration system to cover the whole country;
- ii) improving the quality of data collected through censuses;
- iii) institutionalizing inter-censal national demographic surveys;
- iv) to build national capability to compile and analyse population data obtained from civil registration, censuses, national demographic survey and other sources;

- v) increasing the national capacity to reproduce population data documents;
- vi) promotion of use of population information in policy making and development planning - particularly at the district and sub-district levels; and
- vii) strengthening the Population Planning Unit and appropriate sectoral departments' capabilities to analyse and disseminate population and development information.

8.2.3 *Implementors*

The following agencies will be involved in the implementation of the statistics programme:-

- i) The Planning Commission (PPU and Bureau of Statistics);
- ii) Registrar General's Office;
- iii) Prime Minister's Office (Local Government);
- iv) Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs and Children;
- v) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; and
- vi) Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

8.3 RESEARCH PROGRAMME

8.3.1 Programme Objective

- i) to make available information which will bring insight in the relationship between population and development;
- ii) provide information which will facilitate the implementation of the various components of the national population policy;
- iii) provide information which will enable the assessment of achievement of long term objectives;
- iv) provide information which will improve the understanding of particular issues of policy; and
- v) presentation of research findings in a form that facilitates communication; among users.

8.3.2 Programme Strategy

The research programme strategy will have the following components:-

- i) drawing up and up-dating a national research agenda from which various components of the population programme can draw their research activities;
- ii) commissioning research work to individuals or institutions better placed to undertake research;

- iii) commissioning individuals/ institutions to write analytical papers on various population and development issues; and
- iv) commissioning research readily usable at district level

8.3.2 *Implementors*

The following agencies will be involved in the implementation of this programme:-

- i) Planning Commission;
- ii) Sectoral Ministries;
- iii) Higher learning institutions; and
- iv) Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).