

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20523
BIBLIOGRAPHIC INPUT SHEET

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Batch 85

1. SUBJECT
CLASSI-
FICATION

A. PRIMARY
Population

PA00-0000-G148

B. SECONDARY
General--Tanzania

2. TITLE AND SUBTITLE

Tanzania, country report

3. AUTHOR(S)

(100) Rierson, Michael; (101) Smithsonian Institution. Interdisciplinary Communications Program

4. DOCUMENT DATE

1976

5. NUMBER OF PAGES

27p.

6. ARC NUMBER

ARC

7. REFERENCE ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS

Smithsonian

8. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES (Sponsoring Organization, Publisher, Availability)

9. ABSTRACT

10. CONTROL NUMBER

FN-AAF-566

11. PRICE OF DOCUMENT

12. DESCRIPTORS

Projects
Research
Tanzania

13. PROJECT NUMBER

14. CONTRACT NUMBER
CSD-3598 GTS

15. TYPE OF DOCUMENT

COUNTRY REPORT

TANZANIA

December 1976

Interdisciplinary Communications Program
Smithsonian Institution

M. C. Shelesnyak, *Director*

John T. Holloway, *Associate Director for Operations*

Shirley Sirota Rosenberg, *Editor*

December 1976
INTERDISCIPLINARY COMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D.C.

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FOREWORD

In June 1972, the Interdisciplinary Communications Program (ICP) of the Smithsonian Institution undertook an integrated effort--the International Program for Population Analysis (IPPA)--to encourage policymakers and social scientists--particularly those from the Third World who are interested in policy solutions to population problems--to become involved in the study of problems and solutions of contemporary conditions related to population dynamics.

Several components make up the IPPA:

- o Support of short-term research projects of the social science aspects of population problems in developing countries that are amenable to change.
- o A communications network--implemented by small workshop/seminars, and a publications program which includes a quarterly newsletter, edited workshop/seminar proceedings, and an Occasional Monograph Series.
- o Technical resource facilities to aid and develop the community of interest in population concerns.

In an effort to introduce policymakers and social scientists to the ongoing population dynamics research in a number of countries, and the way in which that research has been supported by IPPA, ICP has prepared a Country Summary for each of 15 countries--Colombia, Costa Rica, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Korea, Mexico, Nigeria, Pakistan, Philippines, Tanzania, Thailand, and Venezuela. One Country Summary is presented in this compilation. All countries and compilations were selected on the basis of the amount of effort--

primarily work agreements and workshop/seminars--expended by ICP in that country. No report is meant to be a comprehensive study of either the ICP activities or the population-related interests of any country featured in this collection.

The material was collected and edited by Michael Rierson.

M. C. SHELESNYAK, *Director*
Interdisciplinary Communications
Program

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TANZANIA

1. INTRODUCTION

Although Tanzania, a nation of 15.6 million people, has no official population policy, this country's official activity in the population/family planning field has expanded over the past decade. Maternal and child health and family planning services are integral parts of the basic program, with the Tanzanian Government giving more financial support in this area than have most African governments over the last few years (Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976b).

The national health program now includes midwife services and nutrition and family planning information. The Family Planning Association of Tanzania, the voluntary organization established in 1966, furnishes family planning advisors, conducts training courses, and provides supplies and equipment for the over 100 maternal and child health/family planning clinics in Tanzania (Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976b).

With a crude birth rate of 50 per 1000 population and a crude death rate of 22 per 1000, Tanzania has a 2.7 percent rate of population growth. Forty-seven percent of the population is under 15 years of age and the population doubling time is 26 years (Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976a).

ICP/IPPA received three proposals to study Tanzania; two were contracted as work agreements and one was withdrawn.

No workshop/seminars were held in Tanzania, but an ICP/IPPA social science analyst visited there in 1974 to monitor work agreement progress. Results from one of the work agreements will be published by ICP/IPPA in monograph form. Written by James E. Kocher, it will be titled "Rural Development and Demographic Change in Northeastern Tanzania" in New Perspectives on the Demographic Transition-- Monograph 4.

SOURCES

Population Reference Bureau, Inc. Annual. 1976a. 1976 World Population Data Sheet. Population Reference Bureau, Inc.: Washington, D.C.

Population Reference Bureau, Inc. 1976b. World Population Growth and Response-- 1965-1975--A Decade of Global Action. Population Reference Bureau, Inc.: Washington, D.C.

2. WORK AGREEMENT ACTIVITIES

a. Use of ICP/IPPA Data--Implications of Findings

In "Rural Development and Demographic Change in Northeastern Tanzania," James E. Kocher hypothesizes a three-stage model of economic-demographic interactions in Northeastern Tanzania. Interviews were conducted in 1973 with the adult members of nearly 1500 households in four rural areas. The data demonstrate that although marked change has taken place in the social, cultural, health, and economic characteristics of respondents, the changes have uncertain consequences for fertility. Nevertheless, Kocher finds strong indications of incipient fertility decline among those experiencing greatest socioeconomic progress.

Kocher concludes that the net effect of these changes on fertility is unclear. It seems that in Moshi District 2, however, where socioeconomic change has been the greatest, women are starting to bear children later than in the past, and are reducing the spacing of these births as a result of reduced polygamy and breastfeeding. Women ages 20 to 24 in Moshi 2 have, on the average, only half as many births as women in the other three areas, probably because of later age at marriage in these other areas. The women of Moshi 2 may be on the edge of an incipient fertility transition; it is increasingly common for these women to state they prefer having no more children despite having small families.

As for the policy relevance of this report, Kocher posits that where socioeconomic conditions have been changing for some time, the situation may be ripe for aggressively promoting family planning services. Where such changes wither, have not taken place, or have begun to take place only recently, Kocher advised that it would be prudent to delay promoting family planning. In these areas, a family planning program is viewed as the imposition of outside values rather than the availability of a desired service.

More extensive inquiry is needed on people who view large or small families as an advantage. Some questions that need exploration: Are there intercohort differences in the proportions of men and women who view large families as an advantage? Are the definitions of a large family changing with succeeding cohorts? What socioeconomic characteristics are associated with respondents who view small families as better? If family planning facilities were available, would couples who prefer small families take advantage of the services? Can such family size preferences be translated into behavior to limit family size? What community factors block such behavior in the face of such family size preferences?

In "Family Life in Tanzania," Cuthbert K. Omari evaluates the activities of the Family Planning Association of Tanzania in terms of the social, political, and economic situation of the country, and assesses attitudes toward family life and family planning. Data were derived from census and Association records and from a survey of about 1200 users and

non-users of family planning services. Findings were inconclusive, but the investigator reported that although knowledge of modern family planning was high, attitudes toward acceptance were largely governed by traditional attitudes.

b. Work Agreement Summaries

(see attached)

c. Policy Relevance Statements

(see attached)

WORK AGREEMENT SUMMARY

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-45
 PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-273

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S): James E. Kocher

ADDRESS: 811 - E Cherry Lane
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

TELEPHONE: (517) 353-9596

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 30 Sept 75-31 May 76

TOTAL COST: \$14,915

TITLE: Rural Development and Demographic Change in Northeastern Tanzania

DESCRIPTION: Analysis of data from a 1973 household survey of approximately 1,700 ever-married women in rural areas of Lushoto and Moshi Districts of Northeastern Tanzania. Test hypothesis that social and economic improvements in rural areas are associated with changes in family level consumption preferences and costs of children conducive to long run fertility decline. Test hypothesis that social and economic improvements are associated with improvements in health conducive to short run fertility gain.

REPORT SCHEDULE

<u>DATE DUE</u>	<u>DATE RECEIVED</u>
<u>30 Sept 75</u>	
<u>29 Jan 76</u>	<u>23 Feb 76</u>
<u>29 April 76</u>	<u>9 Apr 76</u>
<u>31 May 76</u>	<u>8 Jun 76</u>

PAYMENT SCHEDULE

<u>AMOUNT</u>	<u>DATE DUE</u>	<u>DATE REQUESTED</u>
<u>\$8,000</u>	<u>OSC</u>	
<u>2,500</u>	<u>OARO Jan 76</u>	<u>26 Feb 76</u>
<u>2,500</u>	<u>OARO Apr 76</u>	<u>16 Apr 76</u>
<u>1,915</u>	<u>OARO May 76</u>	

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: _____

DATE: 25 September 19

WORK AGREEMENT SUMMARY

WORK AGREEMENT NUMBER: WA-23
 PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-137

PRINCIPAL INVESTIGATOR(S): Dr. Cuthbert K. Omari

ADDRESS: Department of Sociology,
 University of Dar es Salaam
 P.O. Box 35029
 Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

TELEPHONE: _____

PERIOD OF PERFORMANCE: 20 Aug 74 to 19 Aug 75 TOTAL COST: \$15,307

TITLE: Family Life in Tanzania

DESCRIPTION: Contractor shall evaluate activities and effectiveness of the Family Planning Association of Tanzania in terms of the social, political and economic situation in the country as it affects family and family behavior regarding fertility. Work will be carried out in three or four Districts. Analysis will be based on whatever clinic data are available; interviews with clinic personnel where appropriate; interviews with about 1,000 users and non-users of family planning services; and Contractor's prior work on sociology of the family in Tanzania.

REPORT SCHEDULE		AMOUNT	PAYMENT SCHEDULE	
DATE DUE	DATE RECEIVED		DATE DUE	DATE REQUESTED
	18 Nov 74	\$4,000	OSC	19 Nov 74
20 Dec 74	19 Feb 75	3,000	OARO Dec 74	24 Feb 75
20 Mar 75	14 Aug 75	3,000	OARO Mar 75	30 Oct 75
20 Jun 75	22 Jan 76	3,000	OARO Jun 75	
19 Sep 75		2,307	OARO Sep 75	

FINAL PAYMENT MADE: _____

FAMILY LIFE IN TANZANIA

Cuthbert K. Omari

ABSTRACT

This study involved evaluation of the activities of the Family Planning Association of Tanzania in terms of the social, political, and economic situation of the country and an assessment of attitudes toward family life and family planning. Data were derived from census and association records and from a survey of about 1,200 users and nonusers of family planning services. Findings were inconclusive, but the investigator reported that knowledge of family planning was high and that attitudes toward acceptance were largely governed by traditional mores.

SUMMARY

The investigator sought to review and assess the work of UMATI (Family Planning Association of Tanzania) and to study attitudes towards family life and family planning in Tanzania. Records of the association were reviewed and a survey was conducted among two groups: a sample of 100 boarding school students, and a sample of about 1,200 residents of rural Tanzania. (The report contains little information on sampling or other aspects of methodology.)

FINDINGS

The investigator reports that a strong motivation continues to have large families to insure strength of the clan and to develop a built-in labor force for work in the rural, agriculture-based economy. Respondents in rural areas showed little awareness of the role and activities of UMATI. (However, no indication is provided in the report of demographic characteristics of respondents, survey conditions, precise levels of intensity of beliefs, etcetera.) Younger Tanzanians with higher levels of education are more aware of UMATI and its work, but even these people evidently were reluctant to discuss specific family planning methods. Respondents of all ages and residence types could not be "pinned down" as to desired family size. The investigator says that religion (for example, Christianity and Islam) played little or no part in shaping attitudes which favor large family norms and a tendency to wish that a mother bear as many children as she can. Instead, the investigator asserts that attitudes toward family size and fertility are shaped almost

Note: Correspondence to Cuthbert K. Omari should be directed to the Department of Sociology, University of Dar es Salaam, Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

entirely by traditional value systems of the tribes of Tanzania. It appears that most respondents who were using contraceptives (of unspecified types) were doing so for unstated health reasons.

UMATI has made little impact in rural areas; its main work has been in Dar es Salaam and a few other towns. Some information is provided on numbers of clinic visits by those using UMATI family planning services and on numbers and types of contraceptives provided; however, this data is not broken down for urban and rural areas and provides no real indication of UMATI's effectiveness or potential. The investigator states that UMATI is underfunded, and records on clinic attendance and services provided are not adequately maintained.

CONCLUSIONS

No conclusions are stated, but the investigator suggests that I should receive additional funding and that it should be urged to orient its work to rural areas of Tanzania.

POLICY RELEVANCE

No specific recommendations for policy are made in the report and none can be drawn from the data provided.

FURTHER RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS

None.

COMMENTS

The report was not accepted as submitted and final payment to the investigator was withheld. The terms of the work agreement contract were not fulfilled and the report contains little solid information from the study as funded.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE IN NORTHEASTERN TANZANIA

James E. Kocher

ABSTRACT

Interviews of adult members of 1,492 households were conducted in a 1973 survey of four rural areas of northeastern Tanzania. Data reveal that considerable social, cultural, health, educational, and economic changes have occurred in all four areas during the past 50 years. Changes were uneven, and where change was greatest there was a rise in the proportion of women who want no more children despite having smaller-than-average families.

SUMMARY

A followup socioeconomic survey to the 1973 National Demographic Survey was conducted in two areas within Moshi District and two areas within Lushoto District, both in mountainous areas in northeastern Tanzania. Every second household in Moshi and every third household in Lushoto was surveyed within two to four weeks after the national survey. The study was designed to identify and analyze relationships between social, cultural, health, educational, and economic changes in relation to fertility levels. Analysis of the data was made by cross-tabulation of selected variables.

FINDINGS

Kocher has documented striking changes in the social, cultural, educational, economic, and health milieu in all four study areas, and particularly in Moshi 2. In Moshi 2 between 45 percent and 88 percent of females ages 15 to 19 have some formal education. Among women 60 years old and over, only 1 percent had any formal education. Similarly, housing conditions are improving, with 24 percent of households in Moshi 1 and 31 percent in Moshi 2 located in buildings constructed with cement, metal, tile, and other modern materials. In contrast, the figures are 2 percent and 4 percent, respectively, in Lushoto 1 and Lushoto 2. Health care has been modernized in all study areas. Among women ages 20 to 24, between 3 percent and 26 percent in each study area did not receive modern prenatal medical care prior to the birth of their last children.

In some ways, the impact of such socioeconomic changes on age of marriage and birth intervals is increasing fertility. In other ways, it is lessening fertility. The extent of the effect on intermediate variables differs from study area to study area, with changes generally greatest in the Moshi areas and least in Lushoto areas. In Moshi 2, only 34 percent of the women ages 20 to 24 reported having been married before age 20, as compared to at least 61

Note: Correspondence to Mr. Kocher may be sent to the Harvard Institute for International Development, 1737 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.

Detailed analyses of these studies appear under the individual investigator's name in IPC's monograph series, Monograph 4.

percent in the other three study areas. Among women ages 15 to 24, about half in Lushoto 1, Lushoto 2, and Moshi 1, and 80 percent in Moshi 2, said they had never married.

The modification of two important cultural practices may shorten birth intervals once the late-marrying women begin childbearing. Polygamy has been diminishing. For husbands ages 40 to 49, only 12 percent are currently polygamous. Also, the average duration of breastfeeding has been declining. A comparison of women in different age groups, shows that the proportion who breastfed their last baby for more than two years becomes smaller in succeeding cohorts in all four study areas. During the last 20 years the average duration of breastfeeding has declined substantially in Moshi 2, but little, if at all, in Lushoto 1.

Kocher found that where socioeconomic change is greatest, women report they wish to stop childbearing although their families are small by local standards. (For most mothers and fathers in this survey, the dividing line between small and large families is about six to eight children.) Among women with three or four children, 47 percent in Moshi 1 and 40 percent in Moshi 2 said they do not want more children, compared with 27 and 21 percent respectively in Lushoto 1 and Lushoto 2.

One factor probably influencing a desire for no more children is the perception of Moshi men and women that children's chances of survival are better than they were in the past. For men and women together, over 80 percent in Moshi 1 and 65 percent in Moshi 2 thought that fewer children were dying these days than before. Only about 26 percent in Lushoto 1 and 30 percent in Lushoto 2 agreed.

CONCLUSION

The net effect of these changes on fertility is unclear. However, it seems that in Moshi 2, where socioeconomic change has been the greatest, women are starting to bear children later than in the past, and are reducing the spacing of these births as a result of reduced polygamy and breastfeeding. Women ages 20 to 24 in Moshi 2 have, on average, only half as many births as women in the other three areas, probably because of later age at marriage in these other areas. The women of Moshi 2 may be on the edge of an incipient fertility transition. It is increasingly common among these women to state a preference for having no more children despite having small families.

POLICY RELEVANCE

Kocher posits that where socioeconomic conditions have been changing for some time, the situation may be ripe for aggressively promoting family planning services. Where such changes either have not taken place or have begun to take place only recently, it is prudent to delay promoting family planning. In these areas, family planning is viewed as the imposition of outside values rather than a desired service.

FURTHER RESEARCH NEEDS

More extensive inquiry is needed on people who view large or small families as an advantage. Are there intercohort differences in the proportions of men and women who view large families as an advantage? Are the definitions of a large family changing with succeeding cohorts? What socioeconomic characteristics are associated with respondents who view small families as better?

If family planning facilities were available, would couples who prefer small families take advantage of the services? Can such family size preferences be translated into behavior to limit family size? What community factors block such behavior in the face of such family size preferences?

COMMENTS

3. PROPOSAL ACTIVITIES

a. Statement on Proposals Received

ICP/IPPA received three proposals to study Tanzania; two were contracted into work agreements and one was withdrawn. One of the work agreements was contracted to a Tanzanian teaching in the United States; the other work agreement went to a U.S. researcher. The withdrawal came from a U.S. researcher.

The total amount of dollars requested was \$59,992. The average proposed expenditure for all three Tanzanian proposals was \$19,997.33. The average work agreement proposed expenditure totaled \$19,291 and the withdrawal had requested \$21,410.

b. Principal Areas of Research Interest

Under their work agreements, investigators examined aspects of population, social and rural development, and demographic change in Tanzania. The researcher who withdrew a proposal suggested studying the effects of cultural evolution and fecundity and fertility among the Aborigines of Australia and the Hadza of Tanzania.

c. Proposal Summaries

(see attached)

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

REVISED 14 OCTOBER 1975

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Tanzania

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-273
DISPOSITION: WA-45 8 October 1975

PROPOSER(S): Mr. James E. Kocher
811 - E Cherry Lane
East Lansing, Michigan 48823

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Rural Development and Demographic Change in Northeastern Tanzania

DATE SUBMITTED: 15 May 75 DATE RCD.: 29 May 75 DURATION: 8 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$14,915 START DATE: 1 Oct 75

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$14,915 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Analysis of data on the relationships between socio-economic development and fertility and mortality changes in selected communities of northeastern Tanzania. Hypothesis is that social and economic improvements induce fertility decline over long-run, though short-run response is fertility increase due to changes in health standards and cultural practices. Data on 1500 households in four communities presently partially analyzed. Further analysis to include multiple-regression and multivariate analyses, providing estimates of elasticities of fertility with respect to the independent variables.

COMMENTS:

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

REVISED 8 Apr 74

COUNTRY OF
ORIGIN: Tanzania

PROPOSAL NUMBER: P-137
DISPOSITION: WA-23 - 26 Aug 74

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Cuthbert K. Omari
Sociology Department
Michigan State University, East Lansing

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Population and Social Development in Tanzania

DATE SUBMITTED: 8 Feb 74 DATE RCD.: 13 Feb 74 DURATION: 12 months*

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$23,667 START DATE: 1 Sep 74*

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$23,667 ALSO SENT TO: Not stated

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: The objective of the proposed research is to evaluate the activities and effectiveness of the Family Planning Association of Tanzania over the past 10 years. Basic information will be collected on family planning knowledge, attitudes and practices and on the sociology of the family in Tanzania. Secondary data, including records of all clinics in Tanzania will be examined, and a sample of 1000-5000 persons in selected representative areas will be administered a questionnaire. The sample will include users and non-users of family planning services so that the role of the services, in reducing fertility, if any, can be assessed. Differences between users and non-users in terms of education, income and place of residence will be analyzed; and attention will be given to why clinic attendance has fallen recently.

COMMENTS: *Dr. Omari reduced his schedule to 12 months and changed his starting date to September 1974, in a letter of 21 February 1974.

PREPARED BY: Nancy Birdsall
DATE: 20 February 1974

FORM IPPA 1-72
REV. 1-8-73

PROPOSAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: United States PROPOSAL NUMBER: D-256
DISPOSITION: Rejected 22 May 1975
Withdrawn

PROPOSER(S): Dr. Roger M. deBoos
Division of Biological Sciences
213 Lefevre Hall
University of Missouri - Columbia, Columbia, Missouri

COLLABORATOR(S): _____

TITLE: Effects of Cultural Evolution on Human Fecundity and Fertility

DATE SUBMITTED: 18 Apr 75 DATE RCD.: 25 Apr 75 DURATION: 12 Months

TOTAL AMOUNT: \$21,410 START DATE: 1 Sep 75

IPPA FUNDS REQ.: \$21,410 ALSO SENT TO: National Science, Foundation, Pop. Council, National Geographic Society

OTHER FUNDING: Not stated

OTHER KNOWN WORK INVOLVEMENT:

DESCRIPTION: Comparative, multidisciplinary study of two populations currently experiencing cultural transition from a hunter-gatherer to an agricultural subsistence: the Aborigines of Australia and the Hadza of Tanzania. General objective: to determine whether natural increase of population accompanying such transition is due to changes in reproductive physiology and/or fertility of the population. Specific objectives: (1) to determine the effects of cultural transition on lactational practices; (2) to determine if birth-spacing (fertility) is inversely correlated with the duration of lactation and the frequency and intensity of breast-feeding; (3) to determine the effects of cultural transition on the ages of menarche, sexual maturity, and menopause; and (4) to determine if such changes as are evident are correlated with an increase in the fecundity of the population. Interviews to yield data on the following: age of menarche, age of birth of first child, number of children, spacing of children, use of contraception, infant mortality, duration of lactation, frequency of breast-feeding, food supply (type, quantity, when introduced), and age of menopause. Findings to constitute bases for policies and programs designed to establish population stabilization.

COMMENTS:

4. OTHER ACTIVITIES

a. Trip Report, Tanzania

Dar es Salaam, October 12, 13, 14, 1974

Arrived in Dar on a Saturday afternoon but was fortunate enough, through the help of Mr. James Kocher, Population Council Advisor, Demographic Unit, Bureau of Land Assessment and Resource Allocation (BRALUP), University of Dar es Salaam, to meet with a number of persons over the week-end. On Saturday evening, dined with Professor Roushdi Henin, the Population Council advisor who has worked in East Africa for more than a decade, first in Khartoum and now in Dar es Salaam. He is advisor to the Center for Population Studies in Nairobi under Ominde, and expressed great interest in the Center's developing some research projects for support from ICP. He plans to discuss this with Professor Ominde on his next visit to Nairobi.

On Sunday saw Jake Harsnbarger, the USAID Population Program Officer for Tanzania.

Monday morning met first with Dr. Cuthbert Omari, who described to me progress on his work agreement. He has completed his pre-test, scrapped a number of questions and changed some. He has made arrangements with the local family planning clinics for visits and interviews.

Subsequently met with a small group of persons whom Mr. Kocher invited to participate in an informal discussion of ICP/IPPA's program. This group included: Mr. Kocher, Professor Adolfo C. Mascarenhas, Director, BRALUP; Dr. Wilfred Mlay, Department of Geography; Mr. Mark Mujwahazi, Department of Geography; Mr. Lars Smith, Demographic Unit, Department of Anthropology. Was unable to meet but left word and will write to Dr. Simon Mbilinyi, Director, Economic Research Bureau and Professor A.J. Temu, Dean, Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences and Professor of History with interest in historical demography.

The meeting appeared to be successful, in terms of receptivity and interest of the Tanzanians. Dr. Mlay in particular is considering submitting a proposal. Professor Mascarenhas expressed interest in continuing links between BRALUP and ICP.

b. ICP/IPPA Publications

(see attached)

RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE IN NORTHEASTERN TANZANIA. Koener, James E. (*agricultural economist*, United States). 8 months.

Analysis of data from a 1973 household survey, conducted under the auspices of the University of Dar es Salaam, of about 1700 ever-married women in rural areas of northeastern Tanzania. Hypotheses to be tested are: 1) Social and economic improvements in rural areas bring about changes, primarily in family-level consumption preferences and in costs of children, which are conducive to fertility decline, and 2) the initial response to socioeconomic development is short-run increases (but long-run decreases) in fertility due to health improvements and other non-economic changes. Study is expected to contribute to understanding of those factors affecting fertility of rural families which may be influenced by public policy.

PDQ--Vol. 4, Nos. 1,2
Spring 1976

FAMILY LIFE IN TANZANIA. Omari, Cuthbert C. (*sociologist*, Tanzania). 12 months.

Examination of activities and effectiveness of UMATI (Tanzanian Family Planning Association) in areas with differing geographical, socioeconomic, and demographic characteristics, taking into account effect of existing social, political, and economic conditions on family life, fertility behavior, and the family planning movement. Analysis to be based on available data from UMATI clinics, interviews with clinic personnel, and survey of approximately 1,000 acceptors and non-acceptors. Results expected to be useful to Tanzanian decisionmakers by contributing to body of demographic information on the country and to comparative international literature on methodologies for evaluating effectiveness of family planning programs in developing countries.

PDQ--Vol. 2, No. 4
Fall 1974

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6. Persons Interested in ICP/IPPA Activities

(see attached)

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION

ADDRESSEE PROFILE SYSTEM MASTER FILE

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DATE: 11/15/76

EAST AFRICAN COMMUNITY
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MEDICAL RESEARCH
P.O. BOX 1462
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TANZANIA 40

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CHRISTIAN COUNCIL OF TANZANIA
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