

Country WID Profile
(Tanzania)

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Country WID Profile (Tanzania)

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Abbreviation
(Tanzania)

AusAID	Australian Agency for International Development
CEDAW	Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
DPT	Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus
DTI	Department of Trade and Industry
DLA	Department of Land and Agriculture
EFA	Education for All
EPI	Expanded Program on Immunization
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization, UN
F/P	Family Planning
GAD	Gender and Development
GDP	Gross (Values of) Domestic Product
GRID	Gender Resource Information Development
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation Agency
HIV/AIDS	Human Immunodeficiency Virus / Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ILO	International Labor Organization
IMCH	Institute of Mother and Child Health
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
POWA	People Opposing Women Abuse
ORT	Oral Rehydration Therapy
OSW	Office on the Status of Women
PHC	Primary Health Care
RDP	Reconstruction and Development Program
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
SEWU	Self Employed Women's Union
UNAIDS	United Nations AIDS Program
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WID	Women in Development
WHO	World Health Organization

1. Basic Profile

1-1 Socio-Economic Profile

Socio-Economic Profile						Ref.
Economic Indicators	GNP/Capita	Growth rate of real GDP		Inflation Rate*	Gini coefficient*	
	US\$120('98)	4%('99 estimate)		8.8%('99 estimate)	NA	1)
Public Sector('99)	Health	Education	Social Welfare	Defense	Others	
Expenditure to sectors	7.4%	4.4%	19.3%	23.8%	45.1%	1)
Population(1997)	Total	% of urban population		Population growth rate('99estimate)		
	Total	17.0%		3.0%		1)
	Women	52%				
Industry/GDP(1994)	Agriculture	Industry(Manufacture/Industry)		Service		
	57%	NA		NA		2)
Proportion of workers	Agriculture	Industry & Service		Aid/GNP		
	Total('96)	16%		33%('99 estimate)		3)
	Women					3)
Labour Indicators	Total No.	Unemployment Rate('90-'91)		Women/Total*		
	15.6million	15.3%		NA		3)
	Women	17.8%				3)
Decision-making	Women/Total				Women/Total()	
	Member of parliament	16.0%		Managers	NA	3)
	Ministries(1995)	13.0%		Technicians	NA	3)
	Deputy ministries('95)	13.0%				
Law for Women		Year	Details			
	The Law of Marriage Act	1971	Protect the rights as for marriage and property			
	Formal Employment Labor Unit		Against the dismissal because of pregnancy			
	The Sexual Offncs Special Provision	1998	For sterner punishment to sexual offenders			
	The Amended Land Law Acts		Compiled document as for land ownership			
	Election Law	1995	According nominated MP seats to women			
Ratification and signature of international law for women				Ratification	Year	
	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Agaist Women			Yes		
Policy of WID						
	Policy on Women in Develoment in Tanzania	1992				
Governmental organization of WID						
	National Machinery	Ministry of Community Development Women's Affairs and Children				4)

References

- 1) Ministry of Finance, BOT
- 2) MOF, Presidential Planning Commission, Human Development Index
- 3) Bureau of Statistics, Abstract Statistics
- 4) PPC, Budget 1999/2000; MCDWAC and URT

*Refer to 7. Definitions (p. 28)

1-2 Health Profile

Health Profile					Ref.
Life expectancy(1994)	Male 51,7 Female 48.1		Population growth rate	3.1%('80-'95)	
Expansion of health service('96)	Population /Doctor	23,000	Population/Nurse and Midwife	1,000	1)
Government expenditure to health (% of GDP '99estimate)	7.4%				1)
Infant mortality rate(per1,000)*			% of the vaccinated ('90-'95)	1-year-old children	
Total	88 persons('96)		BCG('90-'95)	92%	1)
Female	NA		DPT('90-'95)	88%	1)
Under-5 mortality rate(per1,000)*			Polio('90-'95)	86%	1)
Total	137 persons('96)		Measles('90-'95)	82%	1)
Family planning	Contraceptive rate('95)	16%	Total fertility rate(96)*	5.8	
Births attendance rate*	41%(1997)		Age at first marriage	M 25 F 18 ('96)	
Maternal anemia rate*	NA		% of infants with low birth weight*	14 %('90-'94)	
Maternal mortality rate	529 persons per 0.1mill.				
Nutrition			Oral rehydration therapy use rate*	NA	
Iodine deficiency	households consuming iodized salt NA		Malnutrition	NA	
Community health service('90-'96)					
Access to safe water('98)	urban 96 % rural 64%	Access to adequate sanitation('90-'95)		NA	2)
HIV/AIDS	HIV infected		AIDS cases(Rate of female)		2)
Statistics(-'93)	NA		627,930(48%)		

1-3 Education Profile

Education Profile					Ref.
Education system	Compulsory education (7 years), Primary education (7 years)				3)
Public expenditure on education	6 %('94)				3)
% of GNP(1995)	NA				
Adult literacy rate('97)	male 79%, female 57%				
by race	NA				
Primary education('97)	Net enrollment ratio	% of complition	Female ratio of higher education		
Male	58%	76%	education		NA 4)
Female	49%	70%	humanities		NA 4)
<Educational Issues>			social sciences		NA
Secondary education('95)	Net enrollment ratio*	% of complition	natural sciences engineering		NA
Male	58%	NA	medical		NA
Female	42%	NA			
<Educational Issues>					
Higher education('95)	Enrollment ratio				
Total	0%				
Female	NA				

References

- 1) Bureau of Statistics
- 2) Ministry of Health, Demographic Human Survey
- 3) SARDC, A Country Profile Study on Women In Development in Tanzania
- 4) Ministry of Education and Culture

*Refer to 7. Definitions (p.28)

2. General Situation of Women and Government Policy on WID/Gender

2-1 General Situation of Women in Tanzania

General Situation of Women in Tanzania

- In the 1990s, the GDP growth rates have fluctuated between 3% and 4%. Structural adjustment program dictations has led to many civil servants losing their jobs and social services being sharply cut.
- Many men are forced to migrate to work, so the female role at home has become more important.
- Hard workload, malnutrition, bad access to health services, and HIV/AIDS, creates a major cause of high maternal and infant mortality, and the decrease of life expectancy. No significant gender disparity exists in primary education enrollment, a significant number of girls dropout at all level due to early marriage, childbirth, or less understanding about her study.
- Women account for 50% of the whole labor force, but only 3 % of them are employed in the formal sector

Tanzania, is a United Republic made of a mainland called Tanganyika and a group of islands in the Indian Ocean called Zanzibar. Its current per capita GNP is \$120 (HDI 1998). Despite a shift from a socialist national economy to a market economy which started being promoted in 1986 with a hope to improve Tanzania's economic growth. In the 1990s, the GDP growth rates have fluctuated between 3% and 4%, supported by relatively favorable mining and construction industries. However, the manufacturing industry has been generally negative, making the economy to sway from good to bad with consumer price inflation rates oscillating between 20 and 14%. In 1998, agriculture accounted for 49% of the GDP (URT, 1999), while it has for quite some time been accounting for between 50% and 57%. Compliance to the World Bank and IMF structural adjustment program dictations has led to many civil servants losing their jobs and social services being sharply cut. Unemployment rate stands at 16% (PLAN TZ 1998). Over half the population is poor, with rural households accounting for 92% of the poor and 42% of them belonging to the hard-core poor groups (with 50 cents daily average expenditure). 24% of these households are headed by women and are among the poorest (Marayani, 1997).

Since nearly all of its territory is arid or semi-arid, unreasonable weather invites drought and damage to agricultural products and livestock. Consequently, it is difficult to make a living in agriculture, and many men are forced to migrate to work. As a result, the female role within the family has become more important. For example, women are under stress to provide a safe, clean supply of water because shortages have a tremendous impact on family health. Rural households spend an average of 3.1 hours a day collecting water. Furthermore, difficulty in securing sufficient food creates malnutrition, a major cause of high maternal and infant mortality. Another reason is bad access to health services and in recent years, HIV/AIDS which is exerting a destructive influence on society and the economy. The number of confirmed AIDS patients as of the end of 1995 was 8,100. However, the actual figure is estimated to be 4 or 5 times greater. By 1997, HIV prevalence among pregnant women ranged from 7.3% to 44%. So, urgent measures on HIV/AIDS are needed. Although no significant gender disparity exists in primary education enrollment, a significant number of girls' dropout at all level due to early marriage or childbirth.

Although women account for more than half the population, they do not have sufficient opportunities to participate in society and its formal sector of economy due to unfavorable customs or traditions. For instance, non-ownership of collateral by women hinders them from acquiring loans. Furthermore, despite the fact that women account for 50% of the labor force, only 3% of women workers are employed in the formal sector (SARDC, 1997).

Tanzania is comprised of more than 120 tribes each having different customs and values, hence, so women's rights and expected roles. Female status has undergone some changes. For instance, before colonialism, a woman belonged to her original family. If she was treated cruelly by her husband, her original family proposed divorce. However, such role of the original families was lost during the colonial period, and so was the protection enjoyed by women.

Although the rapid growth of modernization has changed people's lives, ethnical or religious customs are still strong in the home and local communities. There are many ethnic groups where circumcision is carried out for boys and/or girls. Circumcision on girls is carried out so that a woman can render her services to the family without any sexual desire. For this reason, such tribes regard uncircumcised women as "children". Even if such a woman delivers a child, she is not called a mother. In these ways, women are greatly disadvantaged. In the (more than 7) regions practicing female circumcision in Tanzania Mainland, 68% of the people still perpetuate the practice (TAMWA 1998). In some ethnic groups, where monogamy is common, a widowed woman is inherited by either her older or younger brother of her husband. If she is believed to be barren, she is simply forced to leave.

In Tanzania, there exists a rather contradictory triplicate structure of statute laws provided by the government and customary laws in addition to such religious laws. For instance, customarily, land ownership and other basic human rights are not granted to women. Furthermore, many women do not notice that they are guaranteed ownership because they know only customary laws or religious laws.

2-2 Government Policy on WID/gender

Government Policy on WID/gender

-The Tanzania legislature has been able to institute laws that provide for gender equality, though not always observed yet. Tanzania has already ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

[Laws]

Resulting from efforts and initiatives by Tanzania women organizations like UWT, TGNP, TAMWA, TAWLA the MCDWAC, as well as opportunities of International Women conferences and conventions like CEDAW, the Tanzania legislature has been able to institute laws that provide for gender equality, though not always observed yet. These include:

- * **The Law of Marriage ACT, 1971** for protecting the rights of the wife in regard to marriage and property
- * **Formal Employment Labour Laws**, providing for meritorious employment of any person if a job is available, also protecting women against dismissal from work on grounds of pregnancy or maternity leave.
- * **The Sexual Offences Special Provisions ACT 1998**, for sterner punishment to offenders and better environment for victims to pursue justice.
- * **The Amended Land Law ACTS.** These have been compiled into a single document by 1998 and they are for protection of women's rights to land.
- * **Election Law (1995)** which accords nominated MP seats to women.

[WID/Gender Policy]

Equal rights between men and women are guaranteed by the Constitution. However customary laws in marriage, divorce, distribution of assets between a couple, the right to raise children and inheritance are generally resorted to customary laws. Consequently, women's rights are quite limited. Tanzania has already ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the government has started taking steps for revising discriminatory laws. A report on Beijing Conference follow-up, which will reflect action plans in relation to CEDAW, is being prepared by MCDWAC for discussion in a meeting for all African countries in Addis Ababa next year (2000). Its draft is expected to be out by November this year. TANGO is also currently running workshops to compile a report on what has taken place in Tanzania in terms of implementation of Beijing platform of action by member relevant NGO.

The policy on Women in Development in Tanzania was officially announced in 1992, with the following 5 objectives: clarification of the concept of women in development, promotion of a development plan sensitive to gender, elimination of obstacles hindering female participation in development, alleviation of female weighted labor and promotion of coordination among programs subject to women. In concrete terms, perfect dissemination of primary education, promotion of female enrollment in secondary education, promotion of adult education, revision of discriminatory laws against women and substantiality of maternal and health services and family planning services are to be carried out.

2-3 National machinery

Ministry of Community Development, Women's Affairs and Children (MCDWAC)

Ministry of Community Development, Women's Affairs and Children (MCDWAC), established in November, 1990 formulated a WID policy in 1992. However feasible activities are limited because of insufficient resources.

Name:	Ministry of Community Development Women's Affairs and Children (MCDWAC)
Number of Staff:	Actual 1088 Requirement 1252: shortage of 13.5%
Budget ratio:	Total: 934,560,825 (0.21%) (1999/2000)
Purpose:	To oversee the improvement of women's status and their in the economy
Activities:	* Spearheading women's issues * Coordinating "Women in Development "activities in Tanzania

Source: Budget 1999/2000; MCDWAC and URT / Presidential Planning Commission(1998)

[Background]

The rise in women's issues and the opportunity of the UN Women's Decade which led to CEDAW, the government reached a recognition that a special mechanism should be created to facilitate undertaking of steps for women. Consequently, MCDWAC was established in November 1990. The Ministry formulated, in 1992, a WID policy.

However sufficient personnel and budget (13.5% deficiency and 7.4% respectively) are not granted to the ministry that feasible activities are limited, although the establishment itself of such a ministry can be regarded to be great progress. Furthermore, MCDWAC has been given a task to formulate, urgently, a general female organization which will have no political party affiliation, to do the work of UWT.

[Other Relevant Organization]

Recently approved sector policies, under the National Poverty Eradication strategy (URT, 1998) show that:

Organization	Task and Activities
Ministry of Education and Culture	To achieve on gender basis, qualify Universal Primary Education. 90% literacy rate and enhancement of individual advancement.
Ministry of Health	To raise the life expectancy of all female and male Tanzanians from current 49 years to 70 years by 2025. It dropped from 56 years in early 1990s to 51 years in 1997 due to HIV/AIDS (HDI 1998).
Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives	*To improve food security at household and national level *To promote agricultural productivity for both women and men.

Source: URT/Presidents Office (1998) Sector Policies in National Eradication Strategy.

All three expect to accomplish the tasks in close collaboration with the private sector and NGOs.

Under the advocacy initiatives of MCDWAC, each governmental agency has been directed to formulate policies concerning WID/gender. This includes (through Budget Guidelines 1999 2000-2001-2003) to start gender budgeting, i.e. streamlining the budget on gender basis (URT 1999).

However, at the present time, clarification of measures is limited to the agencies listed above. MCDWALC structure has been revised to enhance closer coordination and supervision of gender issues, although success has not yet been registered. So far, only the capacity of actors in carrying out gender analysis and budgeting is being built through the Gender Desk of the Central Establishment Department (URT 1999). This is to enable them to develop appropriate WID action plans in relation to CEDAW and Beijing Platform of Action.

3 Current Situation of Women by Sector

3-1 Education

Education

- Although there is no remarkable gender gap in primary education enrollment, after the secondary education, gender disparities becomes greater due to poor performance and many dropouts among girls.
- Adult literacy education is implemented through a combination of acquired living skills, and its is evaluated that these classes and its expansion contributed to an improvement in the adult literacy rate.
- Science and technology are generally regarded as subjects for men, so the enrollment among girls is extremely low.

[General Situation]

Tanzania's educational system is divided into 7 years of primary education; 6 years of secondary education and 3 years of higher education. Primary education became compulsory in 1978 and was implemented free of charge, thus guaranteeing equitable enrollment to both girls and boys. A system of sharing costs for the maintenance and operation of facilities has been recently introduced to parents/students. This follows the situation that the perfect dissemination of primary education policy of 1974 has been set back since the 1980s by lack of financial resources, and qualified manpower, leading to many schools having no desks and textbooks as well as loss of trust in education and consequent drop in enrollment rates to as much as 65%. The economic slump in the 1970s and 1980s also had a great impact on the expansion of education and created a shortage in teaching materials and equipment. It also led to low teachers' motivation due to freezing of their salaries increase and therefore, poor scholastic performance.

[Government Policy and Budget of WID]

The perfect dissemination of primary education policy started in 1974. It encouraged constructing primary schools in each village and led 93% achievement of primary education enrollment rate in 1980. However, since 1980s, such rapid expansion has been restrained. 80% of funds for education are donated (SARDC, 1997) while the budget ratio has been steadily decreasing as far down as 5%.

[Adult Literacy]

Adult literacy education is being implemented through a combination of acquired living skills, so that night classes or corresponding courses are also being implemented through a combination of acquired living skills, so that night classes or corresponding courses are also being implemented. Furthermore, adult education including programs such as preparing correspondence is being implemented. In 1969 540,000 participants attended literacy classes. However, the number of those increased to more than 6 million in 1986. Of those, women accounted for approximately 55%. Such literacy classes have expanded more than 10 points since 1980. Thus, it is evaluated that literacy classes contributed to an improvement in the adult literacy rate.

[Primary and Secondary Education]

Although there is no remarkable gender gap in primary education enrollment, gender disparities becomes greater due to poor performance and many dropouts among girls. According to 1988 statistics, girls accounted for 41% of the junior secondary education. However, when entering into senior secondary education, the rate of girls became 21% and decreased to 17% at the university level. The biggest reasons for dropouts are early marriage; pregnancy (5.2% in 1997: URT 1998) and passive attitudes of related persons toward education. Furthermore, many girls are compelled to drop out because they are expected to help with domestic chores. In recent years, the female adult literacy rate has improved considerably to 57%. However, the female rate is still more than 20 points lower than that of men (79%) due to a disparity in schooling opportunities between girls and boys as mentioned earlier. It has been established that educational level has a positive interrelationship with the promotion of maternal and child health and family planning.

[Vocational Training and Higher Education]

Science and technology are generally regarded as subjects for men, so the enrollment among girls is extremely low. As a result, girls are excluded from opportunities to obtain new technologies, including computers.

To increase their enrolment and performance in Science subjects at the University level, tuition is now offered to under and minimum qualifying females by the University of Dar es Salaam with, Rockefeller funding. In this respect, female enrollment there has increased from 17% in 1997 to 29% for the year 1998/99 (MOEC 1999). Another step has been to open a girl only day stream of form V in public boarding Secondary School from 1999/2000 financial year. Further, through a World Bank Loan, the government has started, since 1996, a special fund for assisting academically able girls whose parents are too poor to meet their school expenses. Since 1984, the government directed that each new secondary school built should be either a girls only or co-education. The steps have increased their enrollment in secondary school from 33% in 1986 to 45% in 1997 (Deputy Minister during MOEC Budget presentation in Mtanzania Newspaper of July 31, 1999).

Vocational training is widely provided but its curricula lacks management skills or know-how for starting up business. Consequently, the training does not sufficiently lead to improvement in actual

incomes, except in some fields such as poultry farming and bookkeeping. In addition to curricula limitations, low salaries, low social status and poor school facilities account for low educational level of vocational training schools.

Appropriate technologies are important for women. This calls for specific measures related to WID/ gender in the area of vocational training. So far, most of the polytechnic training is implemented by NGOs. However, satisfactory results have not been attained because the training is conducted either for too short periods or specialty and marketability is insufficient. Many women engage in small-scale businesses in the informal sector with limited output and profit because they lack basic management and or distribution skills. Thus, if they learn such know-how, the effect will be great.

Although the female and male rates of teachers in primary education are 50% respectively, the rate of female teachers is still insufficient in secondary in secondary education or higher. Furthermore, the number of women decreases when the posts become higher. Of 40 principals at teacher training institutions, only 8 are women (SARDC, 1997). Women accounted for 10% at polytechnic schools, 23% at teacher's training institutions and 7% at the University of Dar es Salaam.

Male-Female Rate of
Secondary Education Enrollment (%)

	Public School		Private School	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
1988	36	64	45	55
1993	41	59	45	55
1998				

Resource: Bureau of Statistics,
1993 and 1997

Male-Female Ratio in Graduates of
Dar es Salaam University (%)

	Female	Male
1988	14	86
1993	13.5	85.5
1998	14.7	85.3

Resource: University of Dar es Salaam: Admission's Office

The No. of Teachers at Primary and Secondary Education Level
and Male-Female ratio

No. of teachers (thousands)	1998		1993	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Primary Education	39	39	43.1	58.8
Secondary Education	2	5	1.93	7.4
Female-male Ratio (%)	40	60	44.4	55.6

Resource: URT/ (MSTHE)1999. Some Basic Statistics on Higher Learning
Institutions in Tanzania 1994/95-1998/99

Adult Literacy Education

	No. of Enrollment (1,000)		
	Total	Female	Male
1969	541	335	206
1986	6312	3445	2867

Resource: Tanzania Bureau of Statistics, 1992

3-2 Health

Health

- The maternal mortality rate was 770 (per 100,000 live births) 200 points higher than the average rate in Sub-Saharan Africa (561). Leading causes for the maternal mortality include hemorrhaging, septicemia, abnormal delivery, anemia and malaria. In addition to that, because of malnutrition, early and frequent childbirth, bad sanitation and inadequate treatment, women are exposed to severe situation.
- The prevalence of HIV/AIDS is reported to increase prenatal transmission and hence infant mortality rate. Patients in the cities are said to be in a more severe social environment because it is difficult to obtain the living support that rural patients would receive.
- Fertility is 5.7 although it seems that many women than man are interested in family planning. This is due to traditional preference for large families and men's monopoly of decision making power.

[General Situation]

Health services and medical infrastructure provision is marked with geographical disparities. For example, in many rural areas people get the services 5 to 10 km away. Many health units face problems of shortage of pharmaceuticals and medical equipment, lowly motivated personnel, (some of which indulge on corruption.) Except for maternal and child health, medical services that were once provided free of charge began to be charged in 1993. However, it is not known yet how such change in access to health services influences people or health conditions.

[Government Policy and Budget]

The Social Sector Strategy (SSS) was formulated in 1994, which focuses on promotion of policies that emphasize preventive medical services, basic medical services and educational activities, however it is still the leading causes for death that are mostly preventable diseases, malaria, ARI HIV/AIDS, typhoid fever, cholera and diarrhea despite the Social Sector Strategy (SSS) formulated in 1994, which focuses on promotion of policies that emphasize preventive medical services, basic medical services and educational activities.

[Reproductive Health]

The maternal mortality rate was 770 (per 100,000 live births) 200 points higher than the average rate in Sub-Saharan Africa (561). Leading causes for the maternal mortality include hemorrhaging, septicemia, abnormal delivery, anemia and malaria. These are compounded by too late, sometimes none attendance to pre and post-examinations of pregnant women. The prevalence of malnutrition, early and frequent childbirth, bad sanitation and inadequate treatment for complications at the time of delivery. Further more, many pregnant women continue with their heavy workload up to delivery time due to ignorance. Some are also prevented by traditional beliefs from taking in enough nutrition, especially protein foods during pregnancy. To them, a large embryo invites problems during delivery. This plus ordinary chronic malaria and intestinal worms increases the number of the number of pregnant women suffering from iodine deficiency and anemia.

47% in 57% births that are attended by health workers are administered by nurses alone, some of whom have insufficient training. Consequently, treatment is inadequate. Moreover, although 95% of pregnant women took at least one prenatal examination, only 6% of those took examinations from doctors. Therefore, it is estimated that the majority of pregnant women did not take appropriate examinations UNICEF 1996.

The infant mortality rate has been gradually improving from 147 per 1,000 live births in 1960 to 100 (per 1,000 live births) in 1995. However, interregional disparities place the rates at severe scale of between 65 (per 1,000 live births) and 200 (per 1,000 live births), in rural areas. As mentioned above, mother exhaustion resulting from early and frequent childbirth results into underweight infants and malnourished children. as well as loss of eyesight attributed to vitamin A deficiency. Educational level of mothers is related to the infant mortality rate. Accordingly, in Tanzania, the infant mortality rate born by illiterate mothers is 71.8 (per 1,000 live births) (TGNP SARDC, 1997).

[Women's Health and Nutrition Conditions]

15% of women are stunted i.e. they are less than 150 cm in height (TGNP and SARDC, 1997). Furthermore, the high rate of teenage pregnancies (23.2% of teenage girls) which are naturally in the high risk childbirth group, add to the maternal mortality rate. In addition, women circumcision often leads to fatal trouble at delivery time.

The amount of labor required to fetch water or securing fuel consumes one third (1/3) to one fourth (1/4) of a woman's average caloric intake per day. It has become an important factor in imposing a heavy labor burden and on health. In Tanzania, since water drawing is regarded to be a woman's job, a water supply program would be very meaningful, not only for the improvement of family health through the improvement of sanitation conditions, but also for alleviating female labor.

[HIV/AIDS]

The prevalence of HIV/AIDS is said to increase prenatal transmission, and hence infant mortality rate, which had been otherwise decreasing. The number of new born babies born by mothers infected with HIV/AIDS was 27,586 and the prenatal transmission accounted for 3.9% of new born babies (World Bank, 1993). The US Census Bureau has warned that the infant mortality rate will increase 25 points due to the influence of AIDS if such conditions continue. Therefore, urgent steps should be taken. Although patients infected by AIDS are concentrated in urban centers and trade centres patients in the cities are reported to be in a more severe social environment because it is difficult to obtain the living support that rural patients receive.

[Family Planning]

Although 80% of health and medical care institutions provide some kind of family planning services, the rate of women who utilize modern contraception methods is only 5%. Fertility is 5.7 although it seems that many women than man are interested in family planning. This is due to

traditional preference for large families and men's monopoly of decision making power. Consequently, the trend of population doubling over 20 years on average still continues. Discussion over the number of children is in many cases a taboo.

Ratio of disease related to malnutrition
(Pregnancy /Population) (%)

	Anemia	Iodine Deficiency
Pregnant / feeding women	80.0	52.0
Population	32.0	25.0

Resource: UNICEF, 1996

Main Reasons of Maternal Mortality
(1986)

Septicemia	28
Hemorrhaging	19
Womb Laceration	17
Anemia	5
Others	28
No Answer	3

Resource: UNICEF, 1990

Mother's Educational background
& infant mortality rate

	Infant Mortality Rate		
	1967	1978	1988
No School Attendance	155	148	128
Any School Attendance	115	119	109

Resource: Tanzania Bureau of Statistics, 1992

Maternal Health Use Rate By Mothers' Education Levels (1991-92) (%)

Levels of mother's education	Pre-examination Rate	Rate of Tetanus vaccinated (mother)	Births attended by trained health personnel	Rate of measles vaccinated	Rate of ORS Use rate
No school enrollment	86	66	38	71	66
Primary education	93	72	53	82	77
Completion of primary education	95	76	64	88	74
Secondary & higher Education	99	72	84	94	84

Source: SARDC, 1997

Children's Health By Mothers' Education Levels 1993 (%)

Levels of mother's education	Infant mortality Rate (per 1000 births)	Under-5 mortality Rate (per 1000 births)	Physically Retarded (middle level)	Emaciation (middle level)
No school enrollment	101.1	162.3	50.3	6.1
Primary education	98.0	146.7	45.6	5.4
Completion of primary education	71.8	100.8	27.6	4.0
Secondary & higher Education	99.4	153.6	46.6	5.6

Resource: SARDC, 1997

3-3 Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries

- Despite their greater contribution to agricultural production over men, many women are unable to find opportunities in polytechnic training or provision of loans due to low educational level, lack of collateral ownership and or responsibilities at home.
- Although in the statute law, both men and women are able to own land, however, customarily, only men inherit land. Women are only permitted to use land through their own sons.
- Social pressures have prevented women from participate in disseminating programs related to agriculture or fisheries.

[General Situation]

The Tanzania industrial structure greatly depends on agriculture, whereby 84% of the labor population and 20% of total households engage in agriculture (SARDC, 1997). Of those, an overwhelming majority engages in small-scale agriculture. The rate of agriculture in GDP was 57% in 1994 ahead of other production sectors (Cooperative information file by country, 1996), but went down to 49.1% in 1998. Leading export products are coffee, cotton and copra. The number of farmers involved in production and sales of cash crops has increased over the past 5 years, bringing improvement in rural incomes, but lowering the amount of food crops produced and/or stored for self-sufficiency by a number of farmers. As a result, the number of farmers undertaking off farm income generation has increased as prices for cash crops have fallen. Therefore, farmers' migrating in order to find seasonal and permanent work is increasing. Emergency food aid is provided in some areas due to drought. Although it is reported that there are surpluses in other areas. Many problems exist in the system of collection, storage and distribution of agriculture products.

[Policy and Budget on WID/Gender]

Even though property ownership and property disposition rights are granted to women, in accordance with the Marriage Act of 1971, a mechanism to promote the law does not exist. So many rural women are unaware of their rights. As for organization, after revision of the Cooperatives Act of 1991, women were granted the right to form cooperatives. However, actual female participation remains limited due to the mentioned obstacles. Recently, government as well as many NGOs have been running small-scale financing programs that do not require a security to assist women in businesses, the implementing scale is limited and many women are unaware of the existence of such programs due to low educational levels and information network. Agricultural dissemination toward women has been implemented, still partly because of social pressure, it is difficult for women to get information on agricultural developments independently from their husbands. The government is planning to promote female participation in fisheries, and concrete policies and action plans are on the process of being formulated (URT/ President's Office 1999).

[Land ownership for Women]

Even though property ownership and property disposition rights are granted to women, in accordance with the Marriage Act of 1971. So, in the statute law, both men and women are able to own land, however, customarily, only men inherit land. Women are only permitted to use land through their own sons. Generally speaking, women can only own land by purchasing it themselves but this is rarely done, and only in urban areas. Despite the number of women exceeding men in the population engaged in the agricultural production, women who own land account for only 16%. The situation poses a hindrance to the improvement in agriculture productivity and income earning among women although agriculture is their major area of economic activity.

[Support for Training in Micro Enterprises]

Women are in many cases, prevented from obtaining loans for the following reasons: (i) a certificate of land ownership is requested as security, (ii) financing procedures are complicated, (iii) financial institutions prefer financing medium-scale projects, larger cash crops or corporate activities. Small-scale financing programs that do not require a security to assist women in business have been run by the government and many NGOs. However, the implementing scale is limited and many women are unaware of the existence of such programs due to low educational levels and information network.

Besides, it is generally deemed that women do not start a business by borrowing a sizable amount of money. Therefore, the attitudes of financial institutions toward women who wish to obtain large loans are not only negative but are also antagonistic. At the same time, it is difficult for women to save money for capital in light of their responsibilities in the management of expenses for articles of consumption, pharmaceuticals and textbooks necessary for daily life. The Cooperative and Rural Development Bank (CRDB) is the leading state-run financial institution in rural areas. However, the majority of borrowers are men. If a woman requires financing, she must obtain her husband's consent. In order to obtain funds, some women have formed a kind of mutual financing association (*Upatu*) where contributions are loaned to group members in turn.

[Women's Situation in Rural Areas]

Although it is seen that responsibilities are decided between men and women, the fact is that women shoulder nearly 70% of agricultural operations, which includes feeding of the livestock, weeding and harvesting of cash crops and transporting them to homes or markets. For example, men are taking charge of livestock and cash crops whereas females are taking charge of self-sufficient crop, but ironically, the selling of harvest is a man's responsibility including deciding the various uses of cash income raised.

Women in Tanzania produce 80% of agricultural products domestically consumed (SATDC, 1997). Despite their greater contribution to agricultural production over men, many women are unable to find opportunities in polytechnic training or provision of loans due to low educational level, lack of collateral ownership and or responsibilities at home. In line with a rise in dependency on cash crops and a decrease in self-sufficient food crops, female status is anticipated to weaken even more.

Social pressures are a strong deterrent to women from talking independently with men inside the family, and therefore women do not speak out. For this reason agricultural dissemination toward women is difficult. Women have so far accounted for only 6% of participants in agricultural extension programs (SARDC, 1997). Many women rely on their husbands for source of information on agricultural developments while the latter are not compelled to do so.

[Forestry]

Forests in Tanzania are expected to continue decreasing at an annual rate of 0.3% (SARDC, 1997) and the result are more soil erosion, less access to forestry resources and poorer agricultural production. Women are already forced to collect fuel wood (which account for 95% of domestic energy especially for rural dwellers) by walking more than 5 km 3 times a week on average. This will increase the decrease in forests. Although women are deeply connected with forestry resources, they account for only 3% of participants in forestry-related disseminating programs (SARDC, 1997).

[Fisheries]

The ratio of population engage in fisheries to supplement family income is currently estimated to be 10% (SARDC, 1997, URT 1999). In many villages transportation outside is severed during the rainy season when the haul of fish is greatest. Therefore, they are compelled to carry on small-scale selling in neighboring villages. As a result, there is little desire to expand production because there is no means to sell a surplus fish catch. The recent ban on fish from Lake Victoria by EU has made the matter worse. Furthermore, the budget allotment for fishing is so small that opportunities to provide disseminating activities are limited. There is generally no gender discrimination in acquiring fishing rights. However, women engage mostly in processing activities such as cleaning, drying and smoking or sales of fish. The government is planning to promote female participation in fisheries. Concrete policies and action plans are in the process of being formulated (URT /President's Office 1999). Accordingly, women accounted to only 5.8% of participants in disseminating programs related to fisheries (SARDC, 1997).

Daily activities of women in 4 villages in *Illinga*

Activity	Hours (per 1 day)	Rate
Cooking	4.00	28.0
Labor at Farm	3.30	25.0
Fetching Water	0.45	5.0
Fetching Fuels	0.30	3.0
Nursing	0.15	2.0
Cleaning	1.00	8.0
Rest	2.00	14.0
Others	2.00	15.0
Sum	14.00	15.0

Resource: Tanzania Bureau of Statistics, 1992

3-4 Economic Activities

Economic Activities

-Although women comprises 54% of the labour force population, ratio of the female workers in the formal sector only accounted for 27%. Many women are employed in low-wage job classifications because the educational or technical level acquired by females is low.

-In line with the rapid decrease in real wages in recent years, many women are entering the informal sector to supplement their husbands' incomes. Many self-employed females are involved in food sales and hair saloons, which are traditional women's jobs, so there is little opposition from men. It is difficult for a woman to borrow funds to start up a business without security, so many women are engaged in extremely small-scale activities.

[General Situation]

Privatization is now gaining speed in promotion. Less and less of manufacturing sector is being managed by state-owned enterprises, so that this sector is growing satisfactorily due to improvement of foreign investment climate and facilities. The development of affluent mineral resources has steadily been promoted since 1990s, making an average of 13.0% GDP growth rate from 1997 to 1999 and a high contribution in the foreign currency earnings (BOT 1999). However, the fall in World Market price of gold is threatening a blow to the achievements. Tourism is expected to grow by effectively utilizing affluent touring resources. In the recent years, it has accounted for 5 and 7% to GDP.

[Policy on WID/Gender]

One of the challenges of MCDWAC lies in the fact that although the Employment Act of 1975 stipulates equal employment opportunities for men and women and the same labor and wages, a mechanism to ensure performance of the law does not exist. Many women are unaware of the existence of such a law. Furthermore, the said Act prohibits services between 10:00 p.m. to 6:00 a.m. In addition, the Act prescribes that paid maternity leave for 12 weeks every 3 years should be granted. However, only persons who engage in the formal sector in urban areas are able to enjoy such benefits. The majority of employers deem measures for women as unnecessary expense, so that they tend to avoid hiring women.

Beginning the late 1980s, the hiring of civil servants was frozen. With economic reconstruction from a structural adjustment program, many employees have been retrenched or dismissed along side closure of many companies and corporations. Furthermore, due to an economic slump in the 1980s, unemployment increased. With the promotion of market economy the number of persons engaged in the informal sector or those in small-scale enterprises increased. However, it is difficult to accurately grasp the extent of the role they play in the economy because no accurate statistics exist.

[Participation in Labour]

Of the labour force population, women comprises 54% (URT, 1999). From a survey of wage and non-wage labour in Tanzania, it is clear that female working hours are greater than that of males. 51.5% of the labor in the agricultural sector is provided by women in the rural (TGN and SARDC, 1997) where more than 80% of the Tanzania population live depending mostly on agricultural production.

Stereo typing has generally kept women in clerical work or retail industry, so there few females obtain managerial posts. Even their traditional clerical work is now being invaded by men, because male dominated computer technological know-how. Although gender discrimination in jobs does not exist, it is apparent ordinary due to strongly rooted social norms concerning gender roles. Many women are employed in low-wage job classifications because the educational or technical level acquired by females is low. Consequently, the majority of women engage in stereotype occupations, such as nurses, midwives and typists. Due to a structural adjustment program, it is reported that more and more women are choosing to work outside the home. However, due to lack of data conditions remain unclear. The 2001 planned census (postponed from 1998) is expected to provide such data.

[Formal Sector]

Women who engage in the formal sector only accounted for 27% (SARDC, 1997), working mostly as nurses and secretaries. Of person who obtained managerial posts, women only accounted for 4% (SARDC, 1997). Even though a husband's permission is not required in an employment agreement, de-facto a husband's consent is necessary, especially in high positions and where much travel or transfers are involved. This hinders female participation in employment. Furthermore, since few women obtain higher positions due to low educational level, women's wages remain at 88% of men's (World Bank, 1993). Due to a decrease in real wages in the 1980s, the livelihoods of most women at low-wage levels has become more severe. The majority of civil servants dismissed in the process of structural adjustment were female of low-ranking personnel. As a result, women were severely affected by the influence of administrative reform.

[Informal Sector]

Since the mid-1980s, the number of persons engaged in the informal sector has increased as the number of employees in the sector has decreased. Due to a decrease in real wages, many civil servants have found ways to supplement their living by engaging in side businesses in the informal sector. Female workers in the sector accounted for only 3% of the labor force population before 1980's. In line with the rapid decrease in real wages in recent years, husbands' incomes have become insufficient, so many women are entering the informal sector to supplement their husbands' incomes.

It is said that the majority of un-registered persons involved in the informal sector in Dar es Salaam are women who engage in various occupations such as agriculture, fisheries, technical industries, manufacturing industry, restaurants and hotels. Many self-employed females who have started a business are involved in food sales and hair saloons, which are traditional women's jobs, so there is little opposition from men. In many cases, it is difficult for a woman to borrow funds to start up a business because women are unable to provide security. Consequently, the majority of women are engaged in extremely small-scale activities.

Labour Indicators

	1990	1993	1998
Ratio of adult labour force(%)	F 50; M50	F51M49	F54M46
Ratio of wage		F47.5; M52.5	
Unemployment Rate		F4.2 M3.6	

Resource: Human Development Report, 1996.

Industry/ GDP

	1990	1992	1994
Agriculture	59	61	57
Industry (Manufacture)	12 (10)	12 (5)	17 (8)
Service	29	26	26

Resource: Country WID Profile, 1996.

% of Labour force

Agriculture	85
Industry & Manufacture	5
Service	10

Resource: Country WID Profile, 1996.

Annual growth of Industry (%)

	1990	1992	1993
Agriculture	-4.9	2.4	7.3
Industry & Manufacture	20.0	3.3	0.8
Service	-0.7	2.3	1.3

Resource: Country WID Profile, 1996.

% of Labour force by sex

	Female	Male
1967	73	88
1978	82	81
1988	91	88

Resource: Tanzania Bureau of Statistics, 1992,

Ratio of female workers by occupation

Occupation	Rate of Female workers
Service	39
Clerk	45
Professional	27
Manager	14

Resource: SARDC, 1997

Labour force except agriculture by sex & residence(,000)

	Total		Rural		Urban	
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
Manufacture	22	206	7	60	15	146
Clerk	47	58	8	17	39	41
Professionals	88	244	41	111	47	133
Administration	6	36	2	16	4	20
Services	106	164	40	46	66	118
Small business	104	276	24	79	80	197
Others	38	61	22	31	16	30

Resource: Tanzania Bureau of Statistics, 1992

Ratio by mode employment (%)

	1967		1988	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Wage labour	2	16	3	10
Self employment & Informal sector	83	67	61	58
Family labour	16	17	3	2

Resource: Tanzania Bureau of Statistics, 1992

4. WID/ Gender Projects by Other Donors

Project/Program	Implementing Organization	Donor Organization	Duration	Budget (US\$)	Remarks
Women/ General					
Women in Development	MCDWAC	Multi-donor Agencies	1999 -2000		Support in preparing for Beijing + 5 Conference in Addis-Ababa in 2000 and attending the conference
Health/ Medicine					
Gender Advocacy for FGM	MCDWAC	UNFPA	1998 -2000		Advocacy for gender equity especially fighting against female genital mutilation (FGM)
	Zanzibar Ministry of State, Human and Children	UNFPA	1998 -2000		Fighting against sexual offences (Boys and girls) and sensitizing law enforcers on this as well as victims on how to seek justice.
Family life education	POFLEP	UNFPA	1997 -2000	12,000	Population education and gender sensitization for secondary school pupils and staff.
Health/Population Project	MOH	WB	1985 -1995	32,000	Population education for nurses
Health/Nutrition/maternal Health Promotion	MOH(Public Health care Dept.)	UNICEF	1997 -2001	6,094	Improvement for nutrition/ strengthening of administration for maternal health
Reproductive Health and Population Education	Family Planning	UNFPA	1997		Sponsoring women's high education and training
Education					
Support for education	MOEC	UNICEF	1999 -2001	4,995	Support for reform of curriculum/literacy education for
Expansion in girls enrolment into secondary schools	MOEC	WB	1999/00-		To start special streams for girls only in secondary schools
Tuition for UDSM prospective female candidates for science subjects	MOEC	Rockefeller Foundation	1998 -		To assist women in qualifying for entrance and performing well in science subjects
Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries					
Support for women in Agricultural cooperation	MCDWAC	FAO	1989 -1996	675	Support for activities of women in Agricultural Cooperation
Food Security	Telefood	FAO	1999 -	5	Support for food production
Economic Activities					
Building of Sewing Literacy Education School	Social Development cent	Japan	1994	44	Providing of opportunities of literacy education & technical education for girls not having attended school
Promotion of Access to Credit for Women	COOPEC(Cooperative Epargne Credit)	CIDA	1995		Promotion of access to commercial banks for women

5. WID/ Gender Information Sources

5-1. List of International Organizations and NGOs related to WID/ Gender

[Government]

Name	Main Activities	Reports	Contact Address
Ministry of Community Development Women Affairs and Children, Mrs. Martha Mvungi (Project Director)	1991-1997, Training Fund for Tanzania Women (TFTW)	Evaluation Report. 101.	MCDWC, DSM
National Board for Small Scale Industries(NBSSI), Gender Desk, Mrs Rubby Dagadu		Information on Women's Access to Credit	Tel: 668641/2 Fax: 669707
Population and Advocacy unit of MCDWAC, Mr. Sangana (Head)		Gender Advocacy in FGM and sensitization of girls/ Parents on girl's education	Box:3448
Zamzibar, Ministry of State, Women & Children, Mr. Sanganav(Liasion)		Sensitization on sexual offences for law enforcers and victims	Box: 3448 DSM
Community Development Unit of MCDWAC, Mrs. Ktbona, Ms Mwamm, Malemi		Beijing + 5 report and preparations for a meeting in Addis Ababa	Tel: 32136/ 35862 Box. 3448, DSM
Ministry of High Education, Science and Technology Dr. Mary Krtula		Policy & Planning with gender perspective	Tel; 132772 Box: 2645 DSM

[Consultants]

Name	Main Activities	Reports	Contact Address
Ministry of High Education and Technology, Dr. Mary D.N.Kinda		Ministry of High Education and Technology	Tel: 132772
University of DSM, Ms. Magdalena Nganza, Prof. Ruth Meena, Dr. S. BEndera		Research and Dissemination papers gender issues and women developing empowerment	Tel: 410500
Gender Advisor, UNDP. Charity Bwiza Emiola Elurubde			
Gender Advisor, Royal Embassy, Rebakka Ven Roembay			
Gender Trainer-UWT, Darry Rwegasirat		Gender Analysis and Planning	
Gender Advisor Irish Aid, Opherlia Mascarenhas			
Institute of Development Management	Training in Managerial Skills & Promoting gender awareness		Morogoro

[NGOs]

Name	Main Activities	Reports	Contact Address
TGNP, Ms. Mary Rusamba		Gender Training Analysis, Advocacy. Research and Networking	Mabibo, DSM
REPOA, Ms. Ella Nyika		Gender and Poverty Alleviation Research Papers	Tel: 75738/700083
TANGO, Mrs. Mary Mwingna		Beijing Platform of Actions follow up in member NGOs	Tel: 762207/8
WRDC		The Teenage Girls and Reproduction Project and Women Life Cycle Project	WRDP Box. 35108 DSM

[Others]

Name	Main Activities	Reports	Contact Address
EOTF		Women's Credit Provision for Income Generating Activities and Habitat	DSM

**5-2. List of Reports and References related to WID/ Gender
[Women in General]**

Title	Author	Year	Publishers
Post abolished: One Woman Struggle for Employment Rights in Tanzania	L. Mukurasi	1991	TAMWA; WADP
"The Law and Violence against Women in Tanzania" In Africa Women Transformation and Development.	Kassim S.	1991	IDS/ WRDP
Women and Children Rights	Institute of Adult Education	1994	IAE
Chelewa-chelewa The Dilemma of Teenage Girls	Edited by Zubeda Tumbo, Masabo & Rita Liljestrom	1994	WRDP, Box 35108. DSM
Violence against women & Children. A collection of newspaper clipping reporting violence against woman and children in Tanzania	Salama Maoulidi	1995	TAMWA Box 35108, DSM
The Unsung Heroins	Magdalena Ngaiza & Martha Koda	1991	WRDP Box 35108, DSM
"Gender and Poverty Alleviation in Tanzania: issue from and for research" in Bangachwa MSD	Mbughuni	1994	UDSM
Gender Responsiveness of World Bank Program in Tanzania	Mbilinyi, M & Shayo R.	1996	REPOA
Tanzania Women: Country Report to 4th World Conference on Women, Beijing, Sep-95	MCDWAC	1994	MCDWAC

Tanzania Women : Country report to Beijing + 5*	MCDWAC	1999	MCDWAC
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[Education]

Title	Author	Year	Publishers
Women and Education in Tanzania: Twelve papers from a seminar	Brock - utne, B & Katunzi, N (eds)	1991	Women Dev. Education Box. 35048, DSM
"Gender Reforms in Tanzania Primary Schools" GNNP gender seminar series	Bendera, S.	1994	TGNP
Women and Technical Trades	ILO	1990	TAWOSTE
Higher and Technical Education Statistics in Tanzania 1989/90 –1993/94	MSTHE	1994	UDSM(EAF)
Some Basic statistics on higher learning institution In Tanzania 1994/95-1998/1999	MSTHE	1999	MSTHE UDSM(EAF)
BEST: Primary and Teacher Education (1995-2000)	MOEC	1998	MOEC
Tanzania and the Financing of Education	World Bank	1991	WB Office
Education and Training Policy	MOEC	1996	
Secondary Education Support (GSE) Pilot Draft Document	D. Mbilinyi, A. Mdunda, G.H. Tegisa. E. Yona and K. Slenning	1996	UDSM
Secondary Education Support (GSE) Implementation Plan Document	Tanzania Merit International	1997	MOEC
Affirmative Actions to Expand Women Enrolment and Performance in Higher Education	Mhazama Newspaper Title: "Wasichana Wanaojiunga Chuo Kikun waongezeka"(Girls Joining the University on the increase), Paper 5.	31/7/97	Habari Corporation
Training Needs for Women's Income Generating Activities Paper Presented at the Workshop on Training Needs for Women's Generating Activities	Koda B.O.	1991	UDSM
Education, Training and Employment for Women in Development	Koda B.O.	1993	WRDP
Education in Tanzania with a Gender Perspective. Summary Report SIDA Education Division Document No.53, Stockholm	Mbilinyi M.I. & Mbuguni P.	1991	WRDP

[Health & Medicines]

Title	Author	Year	Publishers
Women and Health: An Allocated Bibliography WRDP Research report No. 5. Dar es Salaam.	Adeline E. Njau	1987	WRDP Box. 35198. DSM
"Copying with the AIDS epidemic in Tanzania : Survival Assistance" Background Paper Prepared for Tanzania AIDS Assessment and Planning Study	Ainsworth. M & Rwegarulira A. A.	1991	UNICEF, 3841.
The Effect of Women's Health in Infant Mortality: A Case Study of Dogoma Region	Mapunda, B.D.	1992	UDSM/ EAF
Health and Nutrition's Status Workshop on Gender Statistics	Mrisho, E.	1992	UNICEF, Box 4557
Child Survival and Development Program (CSDP) in Tanzania: Improving Women's Conditions in Our Histories: Women's groups/ NGOs and Official Programs in Tanzania	Muto A	1993	TGNP, WRDP, UDSM

Women and Children in Tanzania: A Situation Analysis- Dar es Salaam	UNICEF	1990	UNICEF Office-DSM
Women and Children in Tanzania: A Situational Analysis	UNICEF	1996	UNICEF Office-DSM
Maternal Mortality: How Much is Known about it? Paper presented at the 6 th Annual Conference of the Tanzania Public Health Association, Morogoro	Murru, Maurizio	1987	UNICEF Office -DSM
Women and Health. Paper presented at the workshop to launch DANIDA's Plan of Action for Development Association, Dar es Salaam.	Mrisho Fatma	1990	DANIDA office
Food Access and Nutrition Policies in Mainland Tanzania Markets Reforms, Research Policies and SARDC food security, University of Zimbabwe	Kavishe F	1990	MOH
Women and AIDS	Institute of Adult Education (IAE)	1996	IAE Office DSM

[Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries]

Title	Author	Year	Publishers
"Female farmers and Male Extension Workers." Women and agriculture volume 2	Aamink, N & Kingma, L	1991	TNGP, WRDP, EAF-DSM
Dissemination of Appropriate Technology information for Women in Fishing Communities: Paper presented at a seminar	Bushenererwa, V	1987	UNICEF, Box 2728
"Training Gender Issues. Traditional Irrigation Improvement Program"	Helsloot	1990	SNV, Box 35
Socio-Economic Survey on the Role of Women in Irrigated Agriculture in Lushoto District	Kitunga D.	1990	SNV-WAO 35
A field survey of the problems of Women in Mara Region and Strategies for Change "Dar es Slaam WRDP/Musoma Diocese. "	Ngaiza M.K	1991	WRDP, LDS
The role of Women in Coastal Fishing Villages. A Case of Tree villages in Bagamoyo	IDSWSG	1996	IDS
Women and Agriculture in Tanzania II – Female Farmers and Male extension workers	Nettie Aarmink & Koos Kingman	1991	TGNP
The Relationship between gender, Access to Land and Poverty in Tanzania Case Studies from Bukoba (Paper prepared for Repoa workshop)	REPOA	1996	TGNP

[Economic Activities]

Title	Author	Year	Publishers
Poverty and the environment of Formal Sand Mining and Quarrying Activities in DSM	Dr. G.I. Jambiya, Dr. H.Sosovele Dr. K. Kulindwa	1996	UDSM Geography Dept./ WRDP
The Mineral sector Policy of Tanzania (Draft)	Min. of Energy & Minerals		Ministry of Industries & Trade Box. 9505, DSM
Educational Background, Training and Influence on female operated informal sector	J.O'Riordan, F. Swai & A. Rugumyamheto	1997	REPOA
Poverty and Diffusions of Technological Innovations to rural Women: The Role of Entrepreneurship	B.D.Diyamett, R.S. Maba.a & R. Mandara	1998	REPOA

[Social and Development]

Title	Author	Year	Publishers
Analysis of African Women and Men: The Tanzania Case	Bureau of Statistics, MCDWAC	1995	MCDWAC, Bureau of Statistics
Beyond inequalities: Women in Tanzania	TGNP/SARDC	1997	TGNP, IDS
The Sexual offences special provision Act	URT/Justice	1998	MOJ Office

[Social Development]

Title	Author	Year	Publishers
Voices of the poor: Poverty and Social Capital in Tanzania	Deepa Marayan	1997	TGNP, TACOSODE
National Poverty eradication strategy	URT/Vice-President's Office	1999	REPOA, UDSM
Report on the Economic State of the Nation for the year 1998 and recommendations on vision for the year 1999/2000-2001/2002	URT/President's Office	1999	REPOA, UDSM
Women in Management Position, challenges and Opportunities in Parastatal Organisations in Tanzania (case studies of NDC, NIC, BSC & Urafiki Textile mill, MA thesis) (unpublished)	Rose Emmanuel	1995	CEGER , Box 77583 DSM
"The Problem of low motivation for Entrepreneurship among Tanzania Women" <i>Tanzania Journal of Population Studies and Development</i> Vol.1 No. 1	Magimbi , S.	1994	UDSM/EAF
Violence in Marriage: The case of Mara Regions (MA Thesis) (Unpublished)	Mary Kabelele	1995	TFTW, DAM

[Others]

Title	Author	Year	Publishers
Facing the Challenge. Women Social-Economic and Political Empowerment in Kenya, Tanzania & Uganda	Darry Rwegasira	1998	FES, DSM

Strengthening Institutional Capacity of the Ministry of Community Development, Women Affairs and Children in Tanzania (Mainland). A Consultant Report	UNDP	1992	TGNP
"USAID/Tanzania Activities; WID Actions for USAID/Tanzania" In Mbilinyi M (Ed). Our Histories; Women's groups/ NGO's and Official Programs in Tanzania	Mbuya H.	1993	TGNP
Women and Credit in Tanzania	F. Lema, T. Maimu & A Ninatubu	1990	SERO - DSM
Tanzania a Poverty Profile, World Bank Report 12298 TA,	World Bank	1993	REPOA
Legal Provisions against domestic violence in Mainland Tanzania	WRDP	1993	WRDP Box 35108, DSM
Tanzania Women and Development, World Bank Report No. T9108TA	World bank	1991	World Bank/REPOA

6. Interviewd People & References

[Government]

Name	Position Address
Mrs. Lidy Kibona	Desk Officer, Community Development and Gender MCDWAL, Box 3448, DSM
Ms. Mwamini Malimi	Desk Officer, Community Development and Gender MCDWAL, Box 3448, DSM
Ms. Sangana	Coordinator, Population and Advocacy Unit MCDWAL, Box 3448, DSM
Mr. Lyimo	Director of Administration and Personnel MCDWAL, Box 3448, DSM
Dr. Mary Kitula	Policy and Planning MSTHE, Box 2645, DSM

[NGOs/ Institution]

Name	Position Address
Ms. Magdalena Ngaiza	Lecturer, USDSM(IDS) Box 35108, DSM

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JICA, 1996, Kunibetsu Kyoryoku Jyoho File (Country Cooperation File; Tanzania), JICA

Ministry of Health, 1996, Kaihatsutojokoku no Boshihoken(Child & Maternal Health in Developing Countries), Ministry of Health.

Tanzania, United Republic of, 1992, Women and Men in Tanzania, Bureau of Statistics.

UNDP, 1996, Human Development Report 1996, UNDP

UNICEF, 1990, Women and Children in Tanzania, UNICEF.

UNICEF, 1996, The Situation of Children and Women in Tanzania (Draft), UNICEF, Tanzania

World Bank, 1993, Tanzania: Gender Issues(Information Sheet), World Bank.

7. Definition

<Technical Terms>

Gender

Analytical concept to clarify the social role of men and women and interrelation between them. Sex (biological) is basically impossible to change, while gender implying the role of men and women and their interrelationship is likely to change according to social notion and sense of values.

Informal sector

Part of economy consisting of small competitive individual or family firms listed in the labor indicators. According to the definition of ILO, those engaged in this sector have simple technology, insufficient amount of capital, unidentified business location, minimum number of employees (or none of them), lack of legality and registration, and no capability of bookkeeping.

WID (Women in Development)

Concept of development incorporating women's participation into development processes, taking it into account that women are active agents and beneficiaries of development.

Reproductive health/rights

Health/Rights concerning sex and reproduction. To be able to live safe and satisfied sex life, and to have freedom to decide whether, when and how many children to deliver.

National machinery

Administrative organization to promote equal participation between men and women, and to implement and strengthen policies related to women, and to supplement organization for women.

Empowerment

To empower individuals or groups in political, economical and social sense

Affirmative action

Prioritized positive measure to promptly correct the difference, in the case that discriminated groups are placed in extremely unequal conditions to other groups, due to the discrimination accumulated in the past

Access and control

Access is to be able to use resources and services for the economic activity, or to have a right to exercise them. Control is a right to decide how to manage resources and services or to own them.

Reproductive activity

Activity to _reproduce for the next generation_ including to give a birth and raise the children, and to sustain the daily life, for instance, washing and cooking

<Indicators>

Inflation rate

Instead, GDP deflator is used.

Gini coefficient

Aggregate numerical measure of income inequality ranging from 0 to 1. 0 means perfect equality, and 1 perfect inequality. Larger than 0.4 are supposed to be high inequality.

Percentage of Women's Income

There are no appropriate data comparable to each country. UNDP works out that the women's income is 75% of men's in non-agricultural sector.

Total fertility rate

Average number of children whom a woman delivers in all her life

Under-one mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die among 1,000 newborn babies within 1 year after the birth

Under-five mortality rate

Annual number of infants who die 1,000 newborn babies within 5 years after the birth among
Maternal mortality rate

Annual number of mothers who die among 100,000 cases of delivery because of pregnancy

Percentage of births attended by trained health personnel

The rate of births with the help of doctors, nurses, midwives, trained health personnel,
or trained traditional midwives

Percentage of infants with low birth weight

The rate of newborn children of which the birth weight is less than 2,500 grams

Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) use rate

The rate of using oral rehydrate salt or substitute solution for
under-five infants having diarrhea

Enrolment ratio of primary and secondary school

Total enrolment ratio (or gross enrolment ratio) is the rate of pupils going to school
with no respect to school age against population at the school age. Net
enrolment ratio is the rate of pupils going to school at the school
age against the people at the school age.