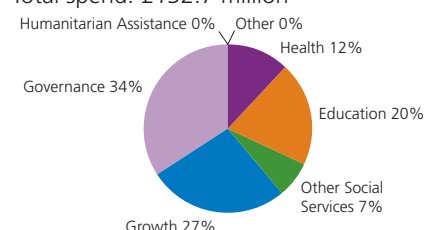


# Tanzania

Indicator	Proportion of population below \$1 a day	Net enrolment in primary education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary education	Under 5 mortality ratio	Maternal mortality ratio	HIV prevalence, 15-49 years old	Improved water source
Current assessment	Red	Green	Green	Amber	Red	Amber	Red

### Bilateral aid by sector, 2008-09

Total spend: £132.7 million



Tanzania remains a good example of political, social and macro-economic stability in Africa. Tanzania had very weak economic performance from the late 1960s – late 1990s and remains a very poor and undiversified economy. In the last decade, much of the benefit of higher growth has been put into health and education, with visible gains. The key challenge is to create enough growth to provide better, non-traditional livelihoods for many more people. The economic crisis will cause a shortfall of at least £70m-£210m in government's resources for 2009<sup>88</sup> and will harm the livelihoods of people in certain sectors like tourism and cotton.

### MDG 1: Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger

New data released in 2008 by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) revealed that despite high levels of GDP growth, income poverty has declined only very slowly this decade. 33% live below the national poverty line in 2007, compared to 36% in 2001 and 39% in 1992. DFID was active in supporting the NBS in the collection and analysis of this data. On the basis of this new information the government has placed an **increased focus on capital expenditure and growth for poverty reduction**.

### MDG 2: Achieve universal primary education

DFID has helped spending on education increase fourfold since 2000 to over £700m per year<sup>89</sup>, half of which is for primary schools. **This helped to remove school fees in 2001**.

**4,000 extra primary schools** have been built and the **number of teachers has increased by 40%**. This has led to an extra four million children being enrolled in primary schooling – **net enrolment rate is now 97%**.<sup>90</sup> Children from poorest households have benefited the most.<sup>91</sup>

In 2008, around 58% of primary school leavers went on to secondary school compared to 22% in 2000.<sup>92</sup>

### The EMUSOI centre

As well as supporting efforts in education through budget support, DFID is supporting the **EMUSOI Centre** in north Tanzania to improve the education of pastoralist children, especially girls.

The Centre provides academic and vocational opportunities for over 500 Masai girls.<sup>93</sup>

It also provides shelter for girls who run away from early marriages in order to get an education. At least three of the girls the Centre supports are now attending university in Tanzania.



### MDG 3: Promote gender equality and empower women

In education, DFID has encouraged the monitoring of girls' education in the government's performance framework and is exploring targeted ways of extending quality education to girls.

DFID is helping to increase women's access to financial services through its support to **BRAC** and its promotion of **Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs)**. BRAC now has nearly 90,000 women clients with a forecast of 290,000 women clients by 2011. It is estimated that by 2011 **VSLAs will have benefited around 300,000 members**, most of whom will have been women.

### MDG 4: Reduce child mortality

Budget support from DFID and other partners has allowed health spending to more than quadruple since 2000 to \$600 million<sup>94</sup>. This has enabled better performance on malaria treatment and prevention (see below), and also on immunization programmes for young children. **92% of infants were vaccinated against measles** in 2008, and **85% were fully vaccinated against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus**<sup>95</sup>. This has resulted in child mortality falling by 40% since 1999 (from 147 per 1,000 in the 5 years to 1999, to 91 in the five years to 2009), although around 10% still die before their fifth birthday<sup>96</sup>.

### MDG 5: Improve maternal health

The number of births attended by skilled personnel showed no change for many years, but has increased recently from 41% to 51% between 2004/05 and 2008<sup>97</sup>.

DFID is supporting a number of civil society organisations which focus specifically on improving the quality of life of women and girls such as the **Women's Dignity Project**. Last year DFID support to Women's Dignity led to increased research and policy analysis on the nature and extent of health inequalities and poor maternal health outcomes including fistula as well as advocacy on prevention and management of fistula.

#### **Increasing access to clean water**

In Kashishi village, wells and water pumps installed by WaterAid with DFID support helped to reduce cases of water borne diseases and also enabled women to participate in economic activities.

Rhoda Swedi was abandoned by her husband, and was able to open a food kiosk thanks to the availability of water. With the income she gets she is now able to feed her children, send them to school and take them to the hospital when needed.



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### MDG 6: Combat HIV/ AIDS, malaria and other diseases

The HIV prevalence rate in Tanzania is 6% of the adult population (aged 15 to 49) 2007/08, down from 7% in 2003/04<sup>98</sup>. These rates represent a stabilization of the number of people with HIV/AIDS at around one million (whilst the total population has grown).

Assisted by DFID budget support the government provided some **720,000 vouchers to pregnant women** and **556,000 vouchers to infants** in 2007 for **insect treated mosquito nets (ITNs)** and provided some **12 million doses of malaria drug (ALU)99**. Ownership of ITNs in rural areas doubled between 2001 and 2007, and 21% of households who own a net obtained it through this government voucher scheme.<sup>100</sup>

### MDG7: Ensure environmental sustainability

With DFID support the Government of Tanzania is investing in water and sanitation, providing some **1.5 million people with new access to water in 2007/08**.<sup>101</sup> 56% of the population in rural and 78% of the population in urban areas now have access to a safe water supply. Only around 50% have access to improved sanitation.<sup>102</sup>

Through DFID's support WaterAid has been able to work with the **Tanzania Water and Sanitation Network (TAWASANET)** to promote issues of governance and equity in the sector. DFID is providing £980,000 to WaterAid for five years (2005-10) as core funding for its work.

- 1 Budget Guidelines 2009
- 2 Tanzania Retrospective Budget Analysis 2009
- 3 Ministry of Education data, Basic Education Statistics in Tanzania (BEST) 2008
- 4 DFID calculations based on Household Budget Survey 2000/01 and 2007
- 5 BEST 2008
- 6 See <http://www.emusoicentre.co.tz/>
- 7 Tanzania Retrospective Budget Analysis 2009
- 8 Health Sector Performance Report 2008
- 9 National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) surveys, DHS 1999 and 2004/05, and THIS 2007/08
- 10 Health Sector Performance Report 2008
- 11 Source: NBS, HIV/AIDS and Malaria Surveys (THIS)
- 12 Source: Mkukuta Annual Implementation Report (MAIR) 2008
- 13 Source: NBS THIS and HBS surveys
- 14 Source: Mkukuta Annual Implementation Report (MAIR) 2008
- 15 Source: NBS surveys, latest is HBS 2007, plus WHO / UNICEF JMP reporting