

Tanzania

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About Tanzania

- Around 38 million people live in Tanzania, including 1 million on the islands of Zanzibar. Population growth is about 3% a year. (Tanzania National Projections, National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), 2006).
- In 2001, 36% of people lived below the national poverty line. (Household Budget Survey report, NBS, 2002).
- The average national income (GNI) per person was US\$350 in 2006 (compared to US\$40,000 in the UK). (World Development Indicators, World Bank).
- Economic growth has been strong since 2000 with annual GDP increases of between 5% and 7% each year. (Poverty and Human Development Report, Government of Tanzania, 2007).
- Only 10% of people have access to electricity (Ministry of Energy).
- 10% of people access formal financial services (Finscope survey 2007).
- 78% of roads are in good or fair condition (Poverty and Human Development Report 2007).
- The most recent Parliamentary and Presidential elections were in December 2005; declared 'free and fair', they resulted in a victory for CCM who hold 205 elected seats (out of 322) in Parliament.
- Primary school enrolment is high with 97% of children enrolled. (Basic Statistics in Education, Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, 2007).
- One in 10 children dies before their fifth birthday, although this rate has fallen by a quarter in the last five years. (Demographic and Health Survey, NBS, 2005).
- For every 1,000 births almost 6 women die in child birth. Tanzania has one of the highest maternal mortality rates in Africa. (Demographic and Health Survey, NBS, 2005).
- Just over 1 million adults aged 15 to 49 (7%) are infected with HIV. (HIV/AIDS survey, NBS, 2005).
- Only half the rural population has access to an improved water source. (Poverty and Human Development Report, Government of Tanzania, 2007).

DFID: Working to reduce poverty in Tanzania

In the past 5 years Tanzania has received \$6 billion in aid; of this DFID has provided £500 million (approximately \$900 million). DFID has provided Poverty Reduction Budget Support (PRBS) to the Government of Tanzania (GoT) since 2000.

Making aid effective

What is PRBS? PRBS is when a donor provides funds directly to a partner government's own financial system to support their own poverty reduction programmes. DFID believes that, when circumstances are right, PRBS is the aid instrument most likely to build long term ability of governments to deliver services to their people – whilst helping to build stronger accountability between a state and its citizens. We only provide aid in this way where we are satisfied that the Government gives sufficient priority to poverty reduction and has open and transparent financial systems.

In the 2007/08 financial year DFID provided £120 million of aid to Tanzania; £105 million of it as PRBS.

- DFID is one of 14 PRBS donors in Tanzania. Our combined funds work to help the GoT deliver its growth and poverty reduction plan (known locally as Mkukuta).
- The GoT is leading a process with over 40 donors on a Joint Assistance Strategy which sets out clear expectations and roles for both donors and government to deliver effective aid.

Governance

People suffer when governments don't allow citizens to participate in political life, provide access to justice, deliver adequate public services or control corruption. Serious problems with governance still exist but there are areas of improvement. Through its work with the Tanzania Government, DFID is:

- Funding reforms of the public service and public financial management systems including improving procurement and strengthening the National Audit Office. In 2006, for the first time, audits were produced on time. In 2007, audits of Procuring entities have begun and results published.
- Supporting the key institutions investigating and prosecuting grand corruption cases by providing them with the funds to draw in the necessary resources to deliver against GoT's commitments.
- Supporting efforts to strengthen civic education, oversight bodies and the capacity of political institutions - parliament, election bodies and political parties - to promote accountability.
- Providing core funding to civil society organizations to help hold the government to account, taking part in processes such as public expenditure reviews on health and education.
- Supporting media in Tanzania to increase its quantity of quality investigative and public journalism in order to contribute to public debate and increase public demand for greater accountability.

Social Sectors

Budget Support and growth in domestic revenues have helped Tanzania to increase spending on health, education and water between 2000 and 2007.

- Health spending more than quadrupled to \$350 million, which has resulted in: a fall in under-five mortality rates by almost a quarter; 23% reduction in proportion of under-fives with fever; and a rise in 3DPT vaccination rates from 81% to 87%.
- Education spending has quadrupled to \$735 million: there are now 4 million more children in school; the number of teachers has increased by almost a half and number of schools by a third.
- Water spending increased from \$17 million to \$150 million. Rural water supply stands at 56%, while it is 78% for urban.

Pro-Poor, Inclusive Growth

DFID supports the Government and the private sector to improve the business environment and stimulate economic growth that benefits the poor, including socially disadvantaged groups such as women entrepreneurs. We are working with others development partners to:

- Support the Business Environment Strengthening for Tanzania (BEST) programme to reduce red tape and improve the efficiency of government institutions (such as the land registry and commercial court) that provide services to the business community.
- Support private sector advocacy as an essential input into better regulation and public policy making. Fund programmes with the Central Bank, commercial banks and microfinance institutions to deepen financial markets in order to improve access and affordability of financial services in Tanzania.
- Co-fund work to improve the competitiveness of small and medium enterprises in key export sectors.
- Strengthen the Government's policy and planning function in the Transport sector, in order to help address the key infrastructure constraints to economic growth in Tanzania.
- Address the negative impacts of Climate Change on the Tanzanian environment and economy.

Making progress against the Millennium Development Goals...

Tanzania is making good progress towards several of the MDGs:

- The proportion of underweight children under 5 fell from 29% to 22% between 1999 and 2004 (MDG 1). Infant mortality fell from 99 deaths per 1,000 live births to 68 over the same period (MDG 4).
- Primary school enrolment rose from less than 60% in 2000 to 97% in 2007 (MDG 2). And this rise has happened while maintaining broadly equal numbers of boys and girls (MDG 3).

Progress is less good in other areas:

- Maternal mortality rates are extremely high and levels have changed little in the last 20 years (MDG 5).
- Access to clean water is improving slowly but the speed of progress will need to rise to meet MDG 6.

For more information about DFID's work in Tanzania please visit www.dfid.gov.uk. If you are a journalist and wish to know more about DFID and its work to reduce poverty in Africa please call DFID Press Office: 020 7023 0600.