

## Annex 5 The TAZAMO countries

### A 5.1 Tanzania

**Political.** Stable/peaceful since independence in 1962. One-party rule ended 1995 (first multi-party elections since 1970s). Government introduced significant economic and structural market-oriented reforms during the past two decades, with continuing efforts to improve economic development and reduce poverty. In the process powers are decentralized to Local Government Authorities (LGA's), but they are still weak. WASH policies and initiatives are harmonized through the National Hygiene and Sanitation Steering Committee with a MoU (2009) between the many involved Ministries. The *Water Sector Development Strategy* and *Water Sector Development Programme 2006-2025* are leading documents. Focus: mainly conventional solutions, largely urban.

**Economic.** Strong but declining GDP growth, increasing inflation, high donor dependency. On track with some MDG's, behind with several WEFA related MDG's (e.g. child mortality, maternal health, diseases, WASH). Corruption hampers development. The *National Vision 2025* defines mainland TZ's economic development goals and framework. The PRSP (Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper, also called *Mkukuta*) guides development + poverty eradication (is being updated). WASH: among poorest rural populations less than 10% access to proper WASH. Estimate - 65.000 water points in the country, 50% out of function. Most people have a toilet but only 47% are of acceptable standards. Food security: Dependence on agriculture (over 25% of GDP, 85% of exports, 80% of work force) with a large part self subsistence farming. Also plantations (tea, coffee, tobacco, cotton, cashew nuts) and fishing.

**Social.** Many people still live below the poverty line. High fertility (4,31 children/woman). Multi-cultural, multi religious (esp. Christians and Muslims) young, largely rural (but fast urbanizing), rapidly growing population, and rising HDI.

**Government priorities.** Education, rural development, infrastructure, good governance, and micro and macro finance.

Many challenges are still ahead as reflected by below statistics:

Statistic	Tanzania	Comments
Population in 2009 (millions/% rural/% urb. rate/year)	41,9/75/4,2	High rural population vs. high urbanization rate
Inflation rate in 2003-2007 / 2009 (%)	5,8 / 11,6	High, increase due to high oil+food prices+drought
GDP growth rate per year (2006/2008/2010) (%)	6,7/7,1/5,0	High, 2010 estimate lower due to economic crisis
Population below the poverty line (2000-2006) (%)	35,7	Relatively high, but quick trend down.
Population with access to financial services (%)	46	Relatively high, but much lower in rural areas
Adult literacy rate (%)	72	Reasonable but still too low
Life expectancy (2008) (age)	43-53	Low, related to AIDS epidemic (several sources)
Human Development Index Rank (2009;of 182 countries)	151	Improved since 2007/08 (159) but still very poor.
Population annual growth (%) / Population <14 (%)	2,0/42,5	High
Adult HIV prevalence (%)	6 - 9	High (from several sources)
Open defecation (%urban/%rural)	1/14	People have toilets but often poor quality
Population with good drinking water (%urban/%rural)	81/46	Rural = low. PoU recontamination.
Population with electricity (%total/%rural)	12 / 2,5	Very low
Population depending on low income agriculture (%)	80	Very high
Climate threat (1 = low, 9 = high)	No data	Dropping water tables reported in many areas
<five mortality (per 1.000 live births; 1999/2005)	147/118	High compared to international standards.
<fives with moderate – severe stunting (%)	38	Not declining fast enough to reach the MDG's in time.

## A 5.2 Zambia

**Political.** Zambia is a relatively stable democracy although political tensions are predicted if Banda and its ruling party MMD retain power in 2011 elections as is predicted. Independent since 1964. Multi-party elections have taken place since 1991. The country covers some 752,000 km<sup>2</sup>, and is divided into 9 administrative Provinces and 73 Districts. Corruption is high. Development challenges are addressed by the Government in its *VISION 2030* which states that the ‘*Government’s overarching goal over the next two decades is to become a prosperous middle-income country, with a competitive and outward oriented economy, where hunger is eradicated and poverty is reduced to minimal levels.*’ Implementation of development programs follows National Development Plans, with currently (2006-2010) the *Fifth National Development Plan (FNDP)*, and the *Sixth National Development Plan (SNDP)* for 2011-2015 under preparation.

**Economic.** From 2005 to 2008 Zambia's economy grew with 6%/year. But Zambia is poor with mostly subsistence farmers, little manufacturing industry and high donor dependency. Copper mining remains the most important industry and some mining of other metals such as silver, zinc, cobalt, lead, some oil refining, cement and chemicals industry. Huge tourism potential (national parks, Victoria Falls). Lack of economic diversity makes the country highly dependent on fluctuations in copper prices and the weather. Inflation rates are among the highest in the world. In 2005 the G8 agreed to cancel Zambia's national debt. Weak government, limited roads, few commercial farms and businesses, poor agriculture (though recent bumper harvest may indicate improvements), international economic system and competition, poorly educated population, high population growth and dependency on mining (copper) make the economy and its potential fragile. Economic growth is largely limited to urban areas. Rural and peri-urban areas have hardly seen increases in purchasing power over the last 10 years. WASH: Especially in rural areas the access to water and sanitation facilities is limited while facilities are generally of (very) poor quality. Food security: Large dependency on low yielding rain-fed agriculture. Little storage of staple food, therefore high fluctuations in food prices. In normal years yields are sufficient to avoid food imports.

**Social.** Multi-cultural, multi religious (esp. Christians and Muslims) young, largely rural (but fast urbanizing), rapidly growing population, and rising HDI. High fertility.

**Government priorities.** (from Zambia’s “Fifth National Development Plan 2006–2010”): Economy: agriculture and rural development, mining, industry, tourism, energy and infrastructure. Social en health: poverty reduction, social security, good governance, services for handicapped persons, social protection, water and sanitation, housing.

Many challenges are still ahead as reflected by below statistics:

Statistic	Zambia	Comments
Population 2009 (millions/% rural/% urb. rate/year)	11,9/65/ 2,3	High rural population, high urbanization rate
Inflation rate in 2009 (%)	13,5	Very high
GDP growth rate per year (2006 to 2008) (%)	6,0	High, but 2009/2010 lower due to economic crisis
Population below the poverty line (2002-2006) (%)	68,0	Very high
Adult pop. with access to financial services (2010) (%)	3	Very low
Adult literacy rate (%)	67	Reasonable but still too low
Life expectancy (1990 / 2008) (age)	52,5	Low, related to HIV/AIDS epidemic
Human Development Index Rank (2009;of 182 countries)	164	Same since 2007/08, very poor rank.
Population annual growth (%) / Population <14 (%)	2,0/42,5	High
Adult HIV prevalence (2007 est.) (%)	6,2	High (place 6 of 165 countries)
Open defecation (%urban/%rural)	3 / 33	People have toilets but often poor quality
Population with good drink water (%urban/%rural)	90 / 41	Rural = low.
Climate threat (1 = low, 9 = high)	4	Not too high, but changes noticed in some areas.
<five mortality (per 1.000 live births)	182	Higher than average in Africa.
<fives with moderate – severe stunting (%)	50	

## A 5.3 Mozambique

**Political.** Mozambique was a Portuguese colony until independence in 1975. Development was affected since by droughts, floods, economic dependence on South Africa, large-scale emigration and a civil war between 1977 and 1992. In 1994, the first multiparty elections took place and a free market economy started, encouraging foreign investment and opening the country for development aid.

**Economic.** Mozambique is one of the world's most aid dependent and poor countries. The economy heavily depends on aluminium (one-third of exports) with international prices strongly impacting the economy. Economic growth spiraled since the end of the war in 1992 (average annual growth rate nearly 8%, one of Africa's strongest performances) due to increased donor support (almost half of the annual budget depends on foreign assistance) and economic reforms (investments in infrastructure, production/export incentives, reduction of inflation, domestic security). But increasing environmental stress affects livelihoods of the poor and pervasive corruption hampers economical development.

**WASH:** 26% of the rural population has access to improved water sources, and 19% to improved sanitation facilities. As a result, a total 47% of children under 5 need diarrhea treatment. **Food security:** Agriculture counts for 81% of employment but 24% of total GDP due to subsistence farming. Only 2,6% of cropland is being irrigated.

**Social.** 90% of the population lives below the income line of \$2 a day. The fertility rate is high (5,13 children/woman). Although most people live in rural areas, the urbanization rate is high (4,1% annual change). With a growing population, the danger arises of environmental degradation.

**Government priorities.** Key targets: annual economic growth of 8%, low inflation, and structural welfare improvements. Strategy: i) education; ii) health; iii) agriculture and rural development; iv) basic infrastructure; v) good governance; vi) macro economics and financial management.

Many challenges are still ahead as reflected by below statistics:

Statistic	Mozambique	Comments
Population in 2009 (millions/% rural/% urb. rate year)	22/63/4,1	High rural population vs. high urbanization rate
Inflation rate in 2008/2009 (%) <sup>b</sup>	10,3/3,5	Reduced by monetary reforms
GDP growth rate per year 2007/2008/2009 (%)	7,4/6,8/4,3	Among Africa's strongest, forecast 2009/2010 lower
Population below the poverty line (2001) (%)	70	High
Population with access to financial services (%)	No data	-
Adult literacy rate (%)	47,8	Very high illiteracy rate
Life expectancy (age) 2008 <sup>j</sup> / 2010	48/41,4	Low, related to HIV/AIDS epidemic
Human Development Index Rank (2009; of 182 countries)	172	Same as in 2007/2008, very poor rank.
Population annual growth (%) / Population <14 (%)	1,8/44,1	High / Highest in Africa
Adult HIV prevalence (2007 est.) (%)	12,5	Very high (place 8 of 170 countries)
Open defecation (%urban/%rural)	21/63	Esp. in rural areas very low toilet access.
Population with good drink water (%urban/%rural)	71/26	Esp. in rural areas very low drinking water access
Population with electricity (%total/%rural)	12/6	Very low
Population depending on low income agriculture (%)	81	Very high
Climate threat (1 = low, 9 = high)	5	Higher than the other WEFA countries
<five mortality (per 1.000 live births; 2000/2008)	183/130	Higher than average in Africa and very high compared to international standards