

TANZANIA

Gross ODA received: US\$2.5 billion in 2011, 11th largest recipient
 Government expenditure per capita: \$309.9 (PPP)
 Population in extreme poverty: 27.9 million (67.9%) in 2007

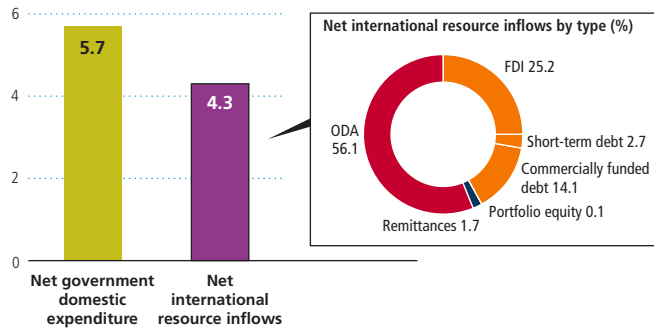
Tanzania has the eighth most people living in extreme poverty. Domestic expenditure has tripled since 2000. ODA makes up over half of international flows, and ODA per poor person was US\$118 in 2007, while growth has led the ratio of ODA to national income to fall to 11%.

- 37% of ODA to Tanzania is cash grants, the form favoured by most major donors, though IDA and the AfDF provide mostly loans and equity.
- Three sectors account for over 60% of ODA to Tanzania. The largest is health, with 46% provided by the US, followed by general budget support.

Resource flows to Tanzania

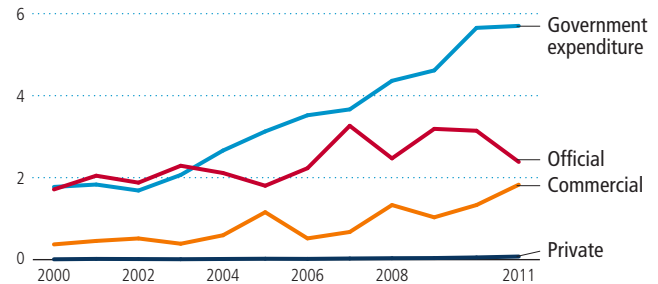
Domestic expenditure levels are higher than international flows; ODA is the largest international flow

US\$ billions, 2011



Tanzania's domestic resources have tripled since 2000, growing faster than official and commercial flows

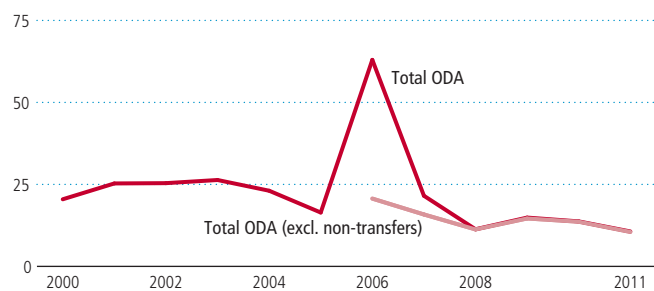
US\$ billions, 2000–2011



ODA and poverty

Aid as a share of national income has generally fallen

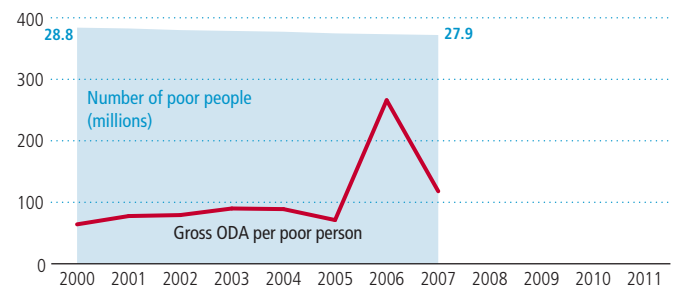
Gross ODA, % of GNI, 2000–2011



Note: The spike in 2006 is due to debt relief.

While poverty levels fell slightly, ODA per poor person almost doubled

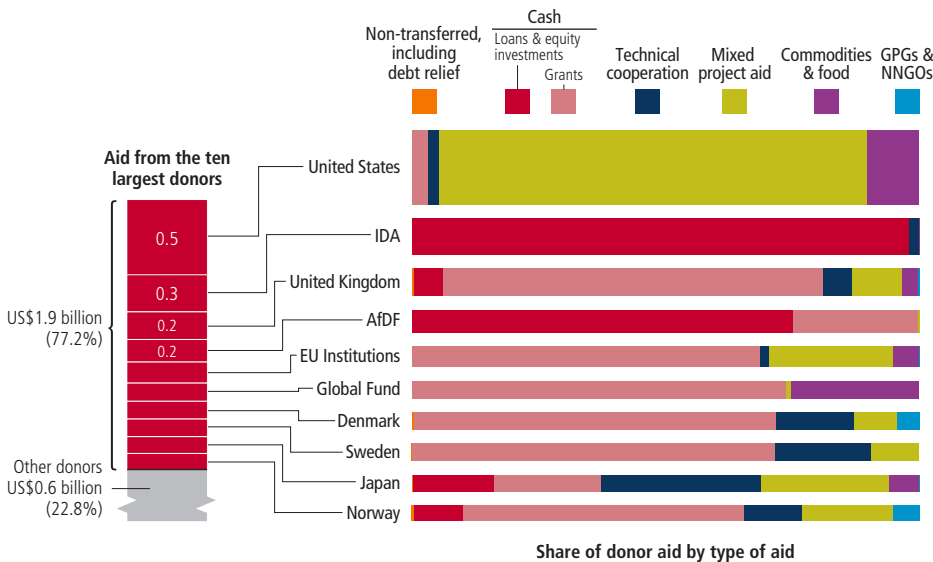
US\$, 2000–2011



Note: The spike in 2006 is due to debt relief.

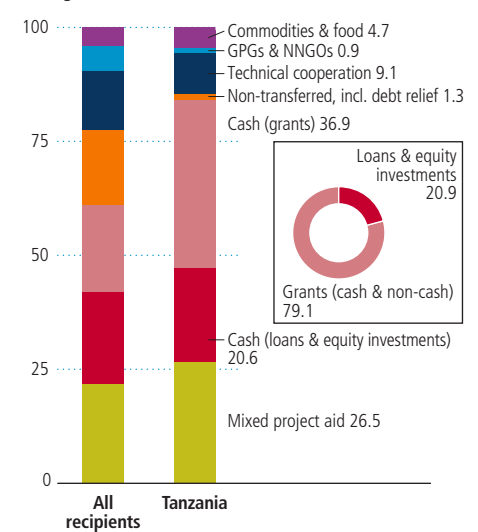
The largest donors tend to favour cash grants

Gross ODA, US\$ billions, 2011



Cash grants account for over a third of aid to Tanzania

% of gross ODA, 2011

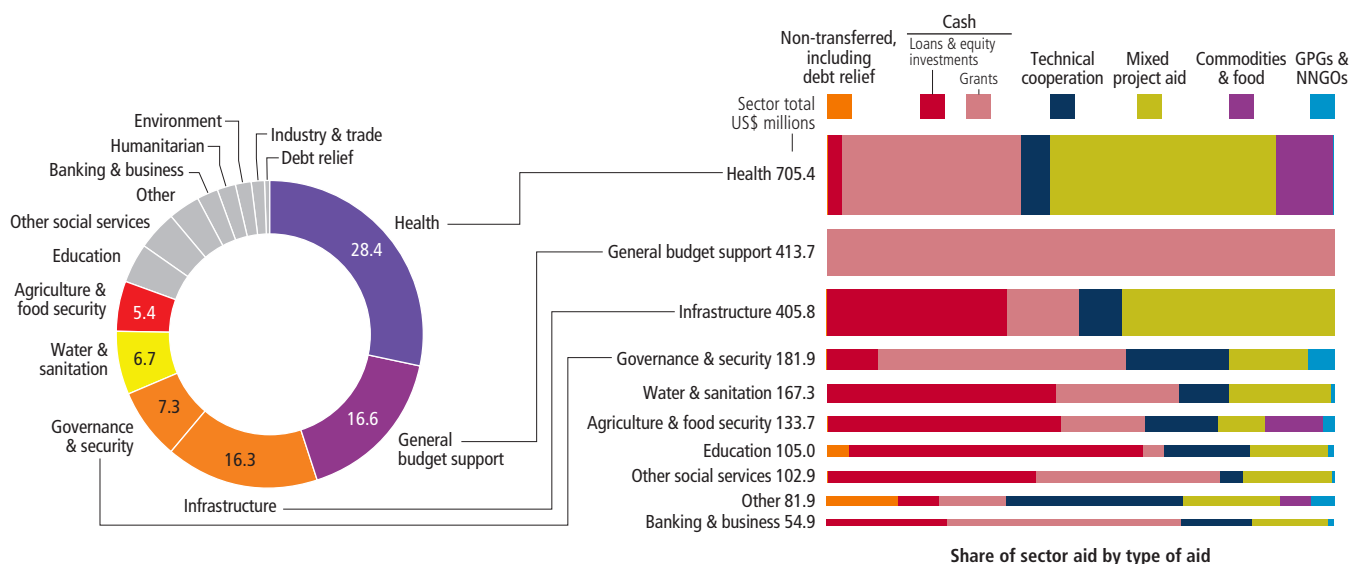


What is aid spent on?

Over 60% of ODA to Tanzania goes to three sectors. The country is the fifth largest recipient of ODA to health globally, which accounts for over a quarter of aid to the country. This is provided in a mix of forms, largely mixed project aid and cash grants. It is also the third largest recipient of ODA to general budget support (almost all as cash grants) and the tenth largest recipient of ODA to infrastructure (loans and equity account for about a third). The US provides almost half of ODA to health and more than a quarter of ODA to infrastructure. The UK is the largest donor to general budget support, providing around a quarter, alongside EU Institutions and Sweden. The three largest donors provide around half of ODA to the five largest sectors after health.

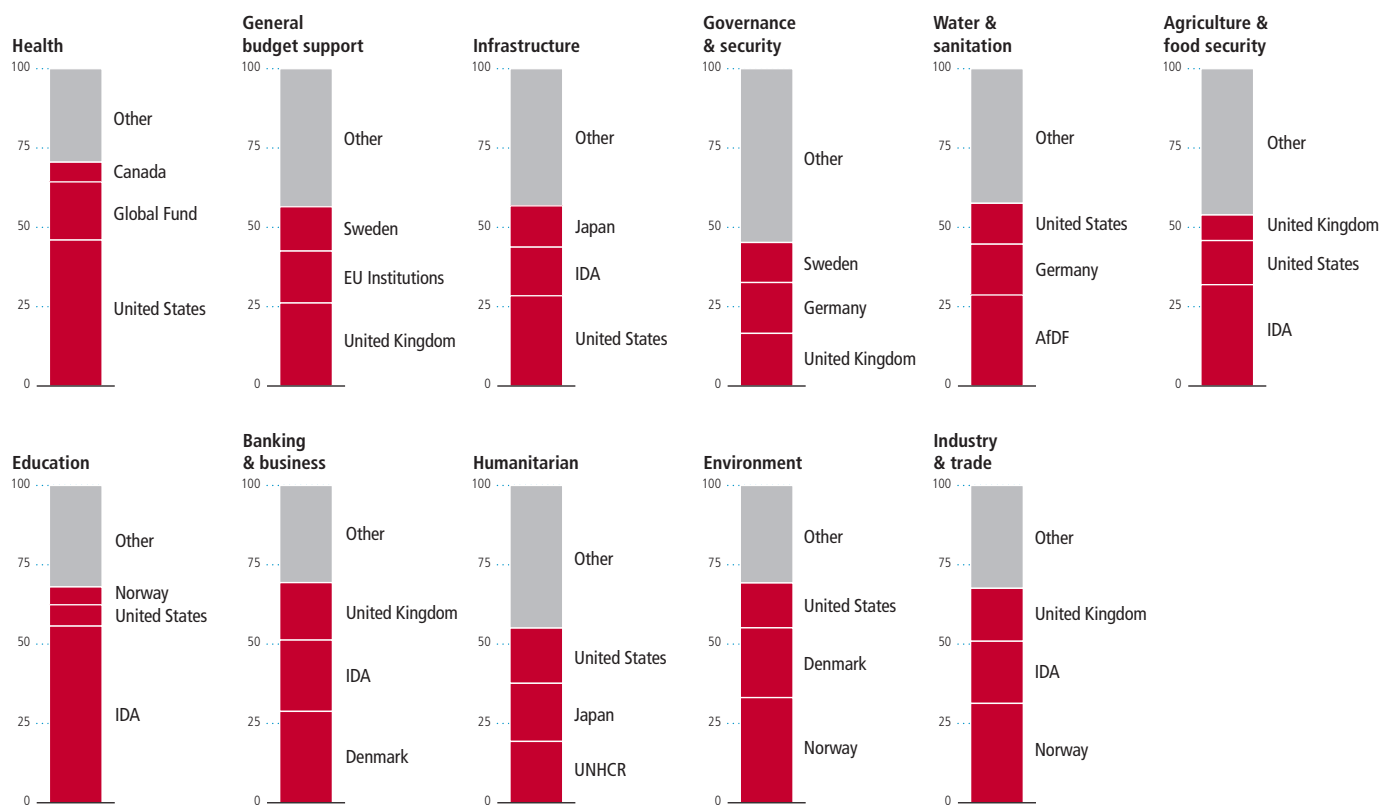
The three largest sectors account for 60% of ODA to Tanzania; about a quarter of aid goes to health

% of gross ODA, 2011



The US provides 46% of ODA to health, while the UK provides a quarter of general budget support

% of gross ODA, 2011



Note: The information in this profile is based on data from the DAC (ODA and other official flows), the World Bank (remittances, GNI and poverty) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (FDI). All data in US\$ is in 2011 prices. Data on ODA includes assistance from all donors that report to the DAC; aid bundle figures may not align with totals elsewhere as data is drawn from different OECD DAC data sets. Some overlaps of international flows have been taken into account; see *Methodology* for details. AfDF is the African Development Fund. DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Co-operation and Development. FDI is foreign direct investment. Global Fund is the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. GNI is gross national income. GPGs is global public goods. IDA is the International Development Association. NNGOs is Northern non-governmental organisations. ODA is official development assistance (aid). PPP is purchasing power parity. UNHCR is the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.