

Quality of life and social well being

A Presentation to Annual policy dialogue meeting, Friday 27th Jan 2012

REPOA

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Outline

- Key messages
- Progress against targets by key areas
 - Education
 - Health and Nutrition
 - Water and Sanitation
 - Social Protection
- Conclusion

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Education Indicators

- Literacy rate among population 15+
- Net enrolment at pre-primary, primary, secondary and higher education
- Percent of cohort completing standard VII
- Percentage passing PSLE and CSEE
- Transition rate from standard VII to Form I
- Pupil/teacher ration and pupil/textbook ratio

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Key messages

- The country has achieved significant progress in enrollments at all levels from primary to tertiary.
- Enrollments in primary education significant but less than desired.
- Persistent high levels of illiteracy among adult population especially rural women.
- There are “serious” concerns over quality of education in primary and secondary education
- Drop out rates for primary schools are increasing
 - Poor learning outcomes among primary school pupils
 - Performance of secondary students in CSEE in recent years has been dismal

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(A) Education

(i) Adult literacy

MKUKUTA target: 80% by 2010

- The country had almost wiped out illiteracy in the 1980 after achieving universal primary education.
- Greater improvements of literacy among women than men since 2004/05.
- Significant regional variation
- More illiteracy in the rural areas especially among rural women.

	TDHS 2004/5	TDHS 2010
Men	80%	82%
Women	67%	72%

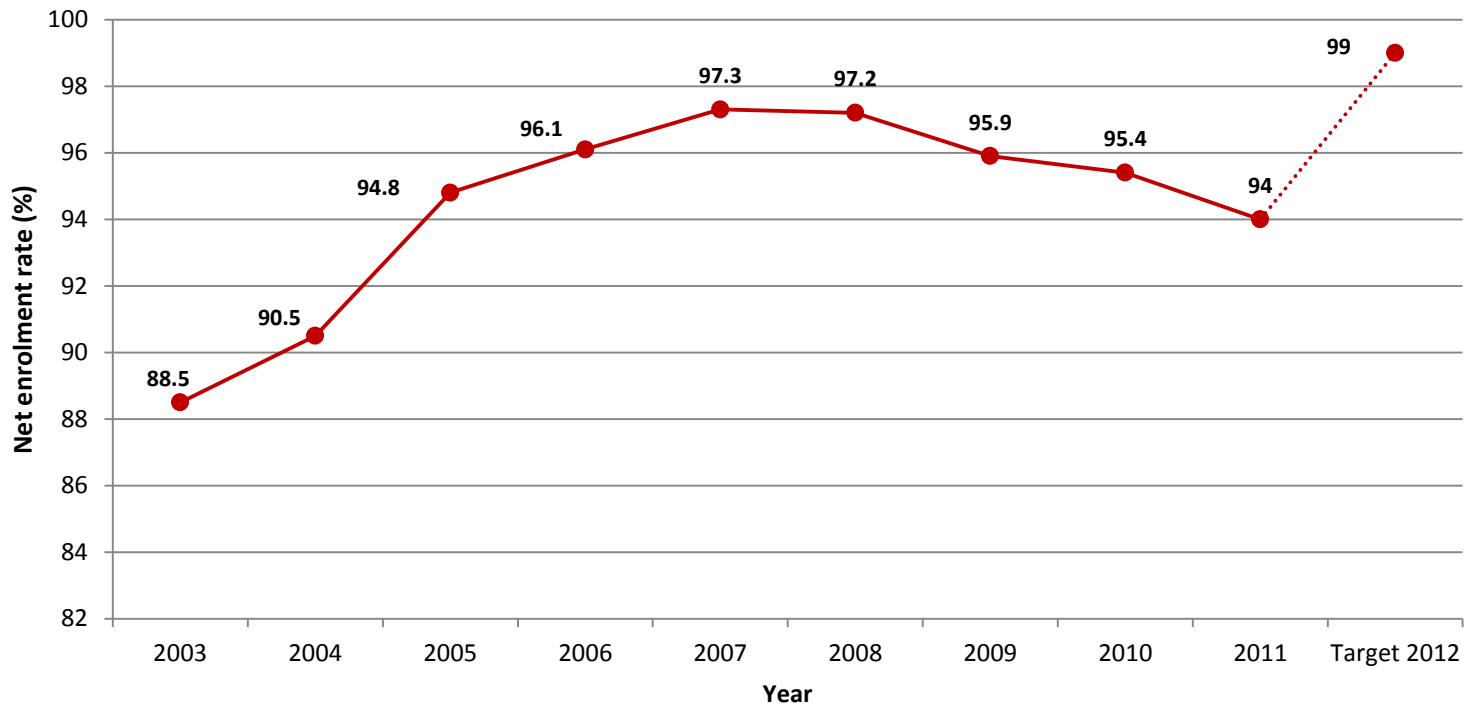
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(ii) Net enrollment at primary education

MKUKUTA target: 99% by 2012

- Substantial progress from 66% in 2001 to the peak of 97% in 2007
- Gradual reduction to 94% in 2011 (figure 1).



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- Overall gender parity in access to education has been achieved.

Data 2011

NER (Boys) = 93.7

NER (Girls) = 94.2

(iii) Percent of cohort completing standard 7 MKUKUTA target: 90% by 2010

- By 2011, only 63% of those enrolled in standard 1 seven years of age completed standard 7 at the age of 13 years.
- A worrying picture.
- High drop out rate – especially due to truancy
- Significant drop out even before finishing first four years of education.

(iv) Percent of students passing the primary school leaving examinations MKUKUTA target: 60% by 2010

- Fluctuated around 50% over the past four years
- Overall girls tends to perform more poorly compared to boys (except in Kilimanjaro region)

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(vi) Pupil teacher ratio

Recommended ratio: 40:1

- By 2011, PTR in primary school was 48:1.
- There are significant concerns related to quality of education.
- Tests conducted in 2011 by UWEZO on basic numeracy and literacy showed poor learning outcomes indicating urgency to improve quality of tuition
- Concerns on quality of education are also manifested in Secondary education.
- Poor performance in form four examinations.

Higher education

- Significant increase in the number of public and private universities in recent years
- Sustained uptrend in the numbers of students in higher learning an increase of 350% in the last ten years

Health Indicators

- Infant mortality rate
- U5 mortality rates
- Immunisation
- Stunting and wasting
- Maternal mortality rate
- Births attended by skilled personnel
- HIV prevalence 15-24
- Persons with advanced HIV infections receiving ARV
- TB treatment completion rate

Key messages (continues)

- Overall health status of the population as measured by life expectancy at birth shows gradual improvement over the years.
- There has been significant improvements in child survival over the past ten years.
- Improvements in life expectancy and child survival are largely due to improvements in Tanzania's health system.
- Child malnutrition and maternal health remain problematic areas in the health sector.
- There is a growing burden of communicable and chronic diseases.

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B) Health

(i) *Life expectancy at birth*

- Gradual increase over the years.

Year	Life expectancy
1967	42
2002	51
2010	58

- Increases associated with reduction in child mortality.
- In turn, child survival rates is due to improvements in Tanzania healthcare system e.g.
 - Better malaria control
 - Vitamin A supplementation

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(ii) Maternal Health

MKUKUTA target: Reduced maternal mortality to 265 deaths per 100,000 births by 2010.

- Modest decline since 2004/5

TDHS 2004/5	TDHS 2010
578	454

- Factors contributing to poor maternal health

- Poor nutrition
- Malaria
- High workload among expectant mothers
- Low utilization of family planning
- Teenage pregnancies

(c) Water & Sanitation

Goal 3

Increased access to clean, affordable and safe water, sanitation, decent shelter and safe and sustainable environment

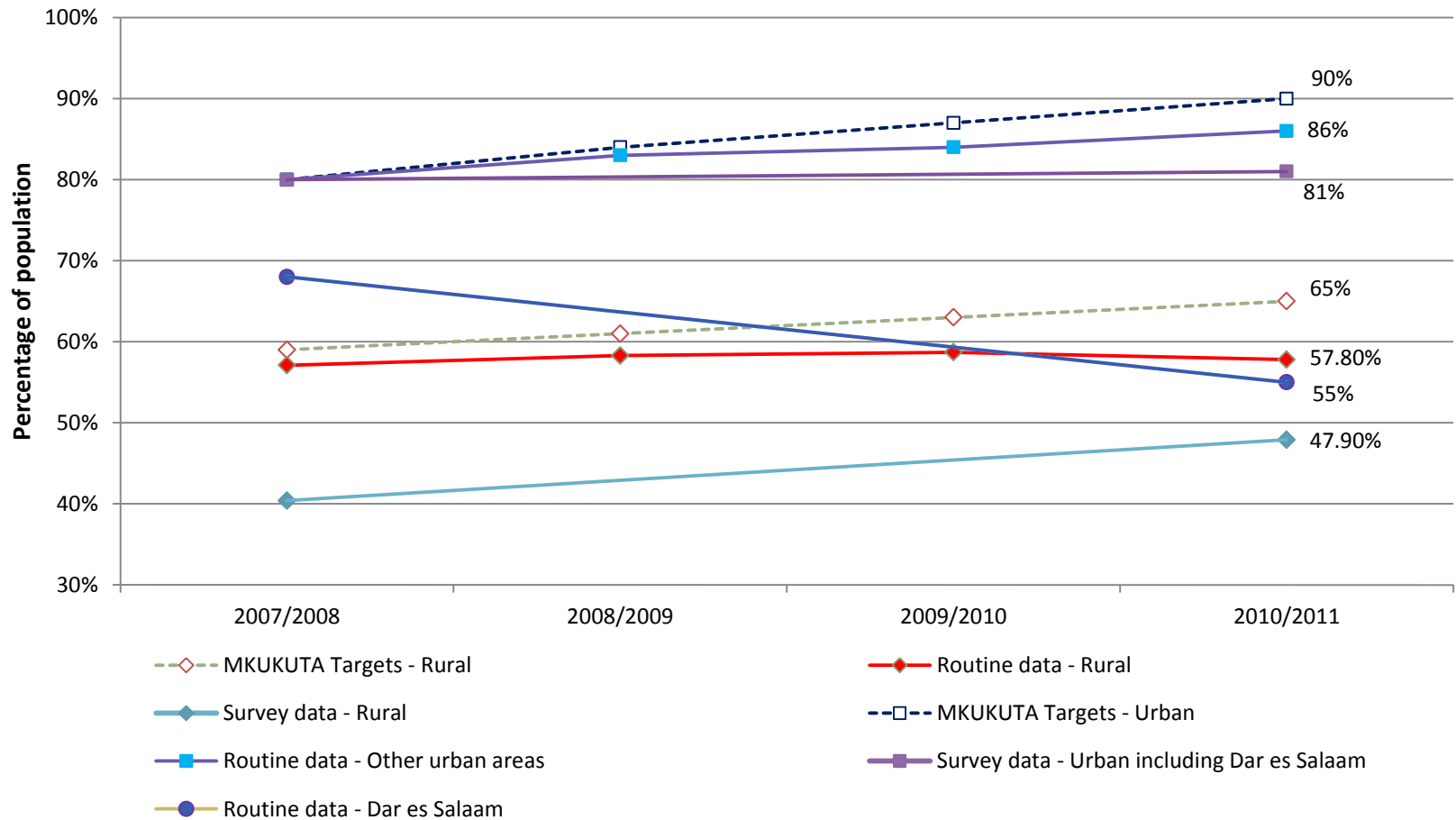
Indicators for water and sanitation

- Proportion of population with access to piped or protected water as their main drinking water source
- Percentage of households with basic sanitation facilities
- Percentage of schools having adequate sanitation facilities

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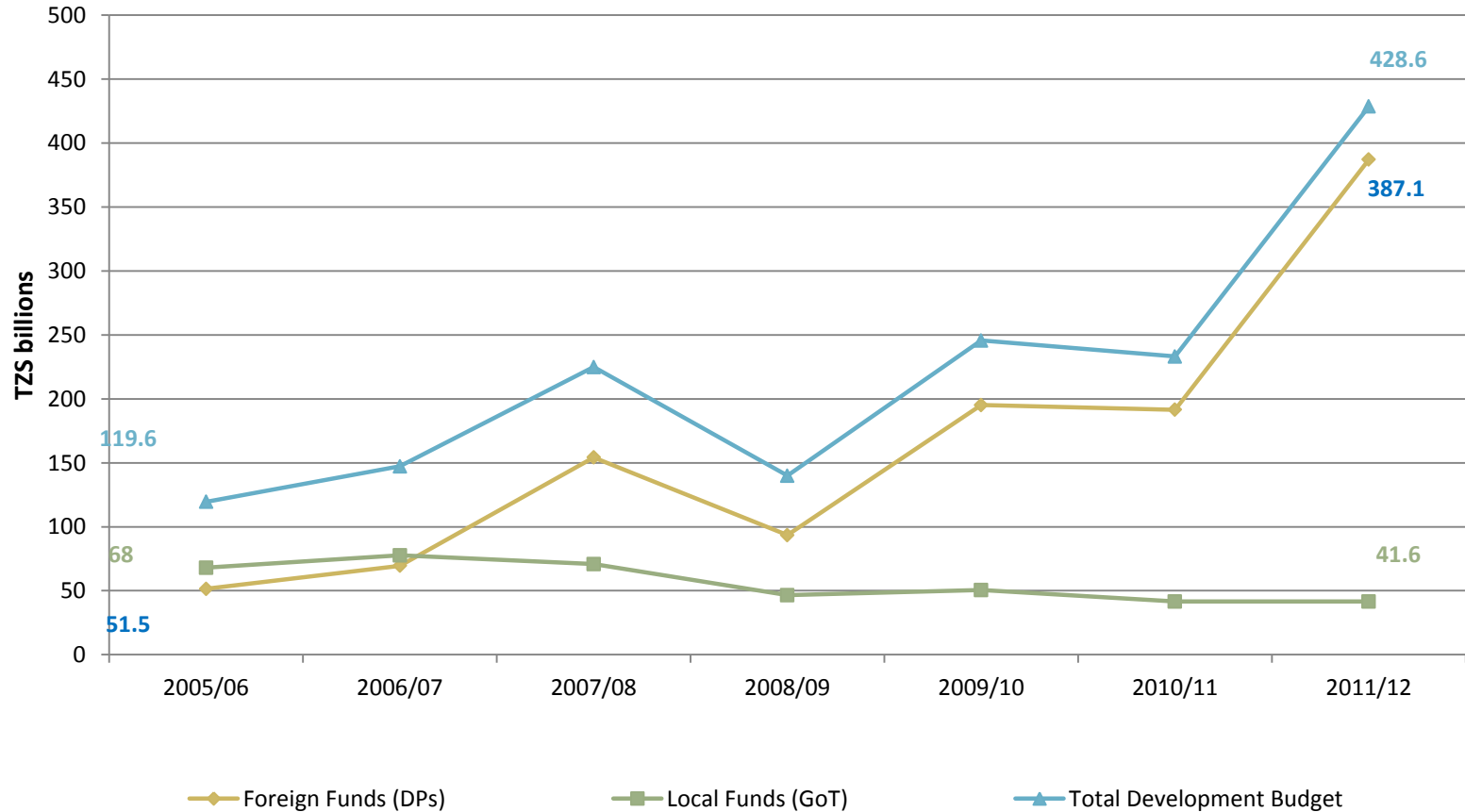
Figure 45: Proportion of population with access to water supply and MKUKUTA targets, by residence, 2007/08-2010/11



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Figure 49: Foreign and local development financing to water sector, 2005/2006 to 2011/2012 (TZS billions)

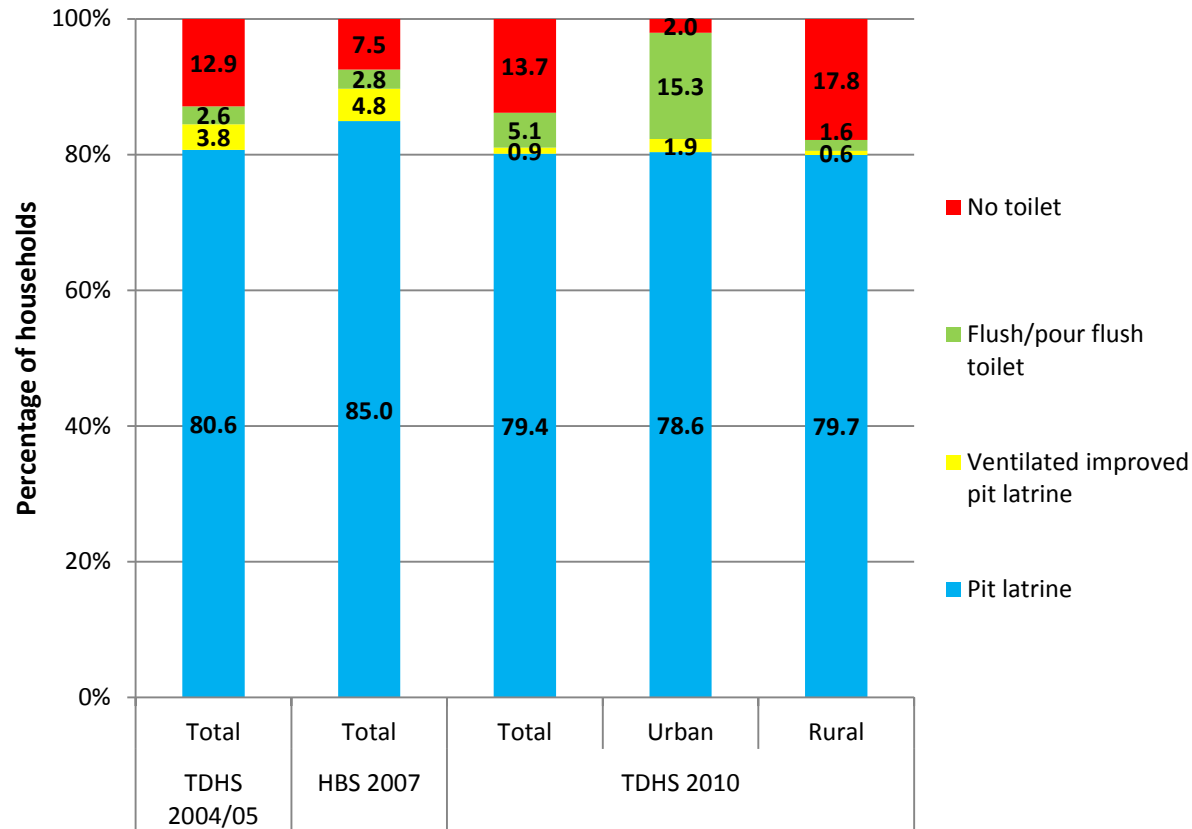


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Sanitation

Figure 47: Household access to basic sanitation, 2004/05, 2007 and 2010



Goals 4 & 5

- Goal 4: Adequate social protection and provision of basic needs and services for vulnerable and needy
- Goal 5: Effective system to ensure universal access to quality and affordable public services

Indicators

- Proportion of children in child labour
- Proportion of children with disabilities attending primary school
- Proportioned of orphaned children attending primary school
- Proportion of eligible elderly people accessing medical exemptions in public facilities
- Proportion of population reporting satisfaction with health facilities

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- Children with disability and orphans attending primary schools
 - NPS used a small sample of disabled children and found that 57.6% of these were enrolled compared to the 82.3% for children without disabilities
 - No differences in access to education for pupils who have lost one parent. A gap is observed where the children have lost both parents

	% Enrolled
Total	81.8%
Non-orphan	81.5%
Father deceased	87.3%
Mother deceased	83.6%
Both parents deceased	72.3%

- Eligible elderly people accessing medical exemptions
 - Data for the indicator not available in HMIS
 - Available information points to limited implementation of user fee exemption regime
 - Example of best practice available. e.g in Morogoro municipality MORETEA is working with the LGA to issue local ID cards to older people
 - Possible approaches for working with private facilities are proposed

- Proportion of population reporting satisfaction with health facilities
 - No new data available
 - In 2008, 64 % reported to be satisfied with health services provided
 - New data in 2012 (Views of the People and Afro barometer Surveys)