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BASIC FACTS AND FIGURES ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS

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Table of Contents

List of Tables	vi
Preface	x
Acronyms	xii
CHAPTER ONE	1
Overview of Human Settlements Development in Tanzania Mainland	1
1.0 Tanzania in Brief	1
1.1 Background of Human settlements in Tanzania	3
1.2 Concepts and Definitions of Human Settlements	5
1.3 Geographical	5
1.4 Categories of Human Settlements by Population Sizes	7
1.5 Human Settlements Indicators	7
1.5.1 Urbanization Trends.....	7
1.5.2 Housing Stock	10
1.5.3 Housing Facilities Indicators	11
1.5.4 Infrastructure Indicators.....	11
1.5.5 Social Indicators	12
CHAPTER TWO	15
Population	15
2.0 Population Density	15
2.1 Rural-Urban Distribution	18
2.2 Trends of Urbanization	21
2.3 Child Labour	22
CHAPTER THREE	24
Land Use	24
3.0 Introduction.....	24
3.1 Land Delivery Stages in Tanzania	24
3.2 Urbanization.....	24

3.3	Ownership of Land	245
3.4	Land Disputes	28
3.5	Agriculture	29
CHAPTER FOUR.....		33
Housing Characteristics and Facilities		33
4.0	Introduction.....	33
4.1	Water Services	35
4.2	Energy	38
4.3	Garbage Disposal	39
4.4	Toilet Facilities	40
CHAPTER FIVE.....		41
Infrastructure and Services		41
5.0	Introduction.....	41
5.1	Railway Transport.....	43
5.2	Inland Water Transport Service	44
5.3	Education	46
5.3.1	Teacher/Pupil Ratio	48
5.4	Health Services	49
5.4.1	Human Resource Profile and Distribution	49
5.4.2	Population per Medical officer and Specialized Medical Doctor in 2006.....	51
5.4.3	Population Per Assistant Medical Officer: 2006.....	52
5.5	Distribution of Health Facilities.....	53
5.6	Dispensaries	54
5.7	Health Centres.....	56
5.8	Hospitals	58
5.9	Communication Facilities	62

CHAPTER SIX	63
Good Governance and Accountability	63
6.0 Crimes	63
6.1 Crimes against Persons	63
6.2 Motor Accidents	64
6.2.1 Motor Accidents by Type	64
6.2.2 Motor Accidents by Cause	65
CHAPTER SEVEN	66
Safe Cities Programme	66
7.0 Safe Cities Approach	66
7.1 Rate of victimization	67
7.2 Experience of respondents with the police	68
7.3 Opinions about police work	69
7.4 Fear of Crime	70
7. 5 Crime Prevention Measures	71
Appendix I	72

List of Tables

Table 2.1:	Population Density by Region 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2008.....	16
Table 2.2:	Regional Distribution of People by Rural - Urban Category in Tanzania Mainland in 2002.....	19
Table 2.3:	Rural Urban Percentage Distribution of Population by Area: 1967, 1978, 1988 and 2002.....	20
Table 2.4:	Trends in Levels of Urban Population in Tanzania: 1978 - 2002	21
Table 2.5:	Distribution of Children aged 5-17 years by type of work, Area and Sex in Tanzania Mainland in 2007	22
Table 3.1:	Land Use Permits Given Under Customary Laws in Some Regions and Districts in Tanzania Mainland From 2004-2009	25
Table 3.2:	Number of Surveyed Villages in Tanzania Mainland up to June 2009.....	26
Table 3.3:	Surveyed Plots and Farms in Tanzania Mainland up to June 2009.....	27
Table 3.4:	Judgments Passed at Land Disputes Courts in Some Districts in Tanzania Mainland in 2008/09.....	28
Table 3.5:	Number of Livestock by Type of Livestock in Tanzania Mainland in 2002/03	32
Table 4.1:	Distribution of Households by Construction Materials in Tanzania Mainland, 2000/01 and 2007	33
Table 4.2:	Distribution of Households by Mean Distance to Drinking Water Dry Season in Tanzanian Mainland, 2000/01 and 2007	36
Table 4.3:	Total Number of Boreholes Drilled, 2005-2008.....	37

Table 4.4:	Percentage Distribution of Households by Energy Source for Lighting and Cooking in 2000/01 and 2007.....	38
Table 4.5:	Distribution of Households by Means of Garbage Disposal in Tanzania Mainland 2000/01 and 2007.....	39
Table 4.6:	Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet in Tanzania Mainland in 2000/01 and 2007	40
Table 5.1:	Road Network Length of Tanzania Mainland (km) in 2008	41
Table 5.2:	Distribution of Trunk and Regional Roads by Surface Type (2008)	43
Table 5.4:	Human Resource Status by Type of Public Health Facility 2006	49
Table 5.5:	Human Resource Status by Type of Private Health Facility, 2006	50
Table 5.6:	Number of Social Welfare Staff by Administrative Level 2005	50
Table 5.7:	Number of Dispensaries by Region and Type of Ownership Mainland Tanzania, 2006.....	55
Table 5.8:	Number of Health Centres by Region and Type of Ownership Mainland Tanzania; 2006.....	57
Table 5.9:	Number of Hospitals by Region and Type of Ownership: 2006	59
Table 5.10:	Distribution of Households by Mean Distance to Health Facilities in 2007	61
Table 5.11:	Number of Customers in Tanzania from 2004-2008	62
Table 6.1:	Reported Crimes in Tanzania Against Persons : 2006-2009	64

Table 6.2:	Road Traffic Accidents by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2006 - 2009.....	65
Table 6.3:	Cause of Road Traffic Accidents in Tanzania Mainland: 2004-2007.....	65
Table 7.1:	Prevalence of victimisation during the year preceding the survey (2007)	67
Table 7.2:	Percentage of victims who reported crimes to the police or other authorities	69

List of Figures

Figure 5.1:	Population per Medical Officer and Specialized Medical Doctor Tanzania Mainland 2006	52
Figure 5.2:	Population per Assistant Medical Officer in Tanzania Mainland 2006	53
Figure 5.3:	Distribution of Dispensaries by Ownership Mainland Tanzania: 2006	56
Figure 5.4:	Distribution of Health Centres by Ownership Mainland Tanzania: 2006	58
Figure 5.5:	Percentage Distribution of Hospitals by Ownership Mainland Tanzania: 2006.....	60
Figure 7.1:	Opinion about police work in preventing and controlling crime	70
Figure 7.2:	Feelings of safety in the street and at home	71

List of Maps

Map1:	Tanzania Mainland showing Population Densities in 2008	17
Map 5.1:	Transport –Road and Railway	42
Map 5.2:	The Tanzanian Rail Network	44
Map 5.3 (b):	Primary Schools Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) by Region, 2008	47

Preface

The National Bureau of Statistics decision to form the *Human Settlements Statistics Section* was aimed at producing and disseminating statistical information so as to improve the knowledge of people on Human Settlements and important issues that are related to development of such Settlements. This is in line with the Governments initiatives to improve human settlements as defined in the Human Settlements Development Policy of 2000 whose *goals are to promote development of human settlements that are sustainable and to facilitate the provisions of adequate and affordable shelter to all income groups in Tanzania.*

The need to develop a National Human Settlements Development Policy arises from the Government's resolve to address and reverse the deterioration of human settlements condition in the country and its recognition and commitment to the decision by the United Nations Habitat Agenda II and the Istanbul Declaration.

This is also reflected in Cluster II of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty or MKUKUTA, which is about the Improvement of Quality of Life and Social Well-being. Among other goals is to *ensure access to clean, affordable and safe water, sanitation, decent shelter and safe and sustainable environment and thereby, reduced vulnerability from environmental risk.*

There are also UN HABITAT initiatives in Collaboration with the Government through PMO-RALG on National Strategy on Urban Crime Prevention in Tanzania among others. Human Settlements development and shelter delivery are inseparable and require a coherent and comprehensive policy that links them in a common framework.

Therefore, Facts and Figures on Human Settlements in Tanzania Mainland presents the data from various sources such as the Population and Housing Censuses, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development, Routine Data from the Tanzania Police Force, Judiciary System of Tanzania, Ministry of Infrastructure Development, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health among other Stakeholders. This is in line with the NBS's initiatives of facilitating planning and decision making process within the government and other stakeholders, through provision of timely and accurate statistics.

This is the first report that lays a foundation for future efforts to produce and disseminate data on Human Settlements for a number of years to come. Therefore, it is expected that constructive suggestions will be put forward to improve future publications.

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Dar es Salaam.

ACRONYMS

AMO	- Assistant Medical Officers
DDH	- District Designated Hospital
GPS	- Global Positioning System
LSRP	- Legal Sector Reform Programme
MID	- Ministry of Infrastructure Development
MLHHS	- Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements
MOHSW	- Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
NBS	- National Bureau of Statistics
NER	- Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO	- Non-Government Organization
NSGRP	- National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
OCGS	- Office of Chief Government Statistician
PMO-RALG	- Prime Minister's Office-Regional Administration and Local Government
UNDP	- United Nations Development Programme
UN-HABITAT	- United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNODC	- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
URT	- United Republic of Tanzania
WHO	- World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE

Overview of Human Settlements Development in Tanzania Mainland

1.0 Tanzania in Brief

The United Republic of Tanzania, made up of Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar, is located between Longitudes 29° and 41° East, and Latitudes 1° and 12° South. It covers a total area of 947,303 square kilometres, of which, 61,500 square kilometres or approximately 6.4 percent is inland water. Tanzania shares borders with eight countries: Kenya and Uganda to the North; Rwanda, Burundi, Democratic Republic of Congo, and Zambia to the West; and Malawi and Mozambique to the South. Zanzibar, comprising of Unguja and Pemba Islands, with an area of 2,500 square kilometres, is situated in the Indian Ocean, East of the Mainland. Projected population in year 2009 is 41.9 million.

S/N	Particular	Data/Information
1.	Total Area of Tanzania	947,303 km ² of which 61,500 km ² is water representing a part of Lakes Victoria, Tanganyika Nyasa and several other smaller lakes.
2.	Population	About 41.9 million people (projected from 2002 Population Census)
3.	Location	East Coast of Africa between Latitudes 1°S and 11°S and between Longitudes 29°E and 41°E.
4.	Share border with	Kenya and Uganda to the North, Rwanda, Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo to the West and

S/N	Particular	Data/Information
		Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique to the South.
5.	Arable Land	15.1 million hectares
6.	Average Cultivated Land per Year	5.1 million hectares
7.	Rainfall	750 – 1400 mm per year
8.	Largest City	Dar es Salaam with an estimated population of 3 million.
9.	Other major urban centres with their estimated population	Mwanza (280,000), Dodoma (260,000) and Arusha (190,000).
10.	Average population density of the country	35 inhabitants per square kilometres (inh/km ²) as of 2002 Population and Housing Census
11.	Extremes of average population density of the country	Dar es Salaam 2,167 inh/km ² to 12 inh/km ² in Lindi region.
12.	Gross Domestic Product (GDP	TShs. 12,068,090 millions (2005)
13.	Real GDP Growth Rate(at 2001 Constant prices)	7.4 % (2008) Annual Growth Rate
14.	Transport (at 2001 Constant prices)	6.9% (2008) Annual Growth Rate
15.	Communication (at 2001 Constant prices)	20.5% (2008) Annual Growth Rate
16.	Construction (at 2001 Constant prices)	10.5% (2008) Annual Growth Rate
17.	Mining and Quarrying (at 2001 Constant prices)	2.5% (2008) Annual Growth Rate
18.	Road Network	28,891.72 Km (2008)
19.	Railway Network	3,577 Km
20.	Number of Aerodromes	There are more than 200 airports in Tanzania including airstrips serving domestic and international traffic.

S/N	Particular	Data/Information
		The government manages about 63 of them.
21.	Maritime Transport	Three major seaports namely Dar es Salaam, Mtwara and Tanga ports. Smaller seaport facilities at Kilwa, Lindi, Mafia, Pangani and Bagamoyo. Also 4 major inland waterways ports at Mwanza, Bukoba, Musoma and Kigoma.

1.1 Background of Human Settlements in Tanzania

The mission of the government through the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development is to facilitate and create a conducive environment and framework for the achievement of the goal of having equitable, safe, and secure, healthy and efficient sustainable human settlements in the country.

According to the 1986 Global Report on Human Settlements by UN-HABITAT as compiled in the National Human Settlements Development Policy 2002, *in the simplest terms, human settlements are where organised human activity takes place. Organisation is needed as a reminder that human settlements are often conceived and invariably developed and used as systems. Human settlements function as a system at global, regional, sub-regional, national and sub-national scale-down to the lowest unit of human habitation.*

Human settlements are not simply housing or for that matter, merely the physical structure of a city, town, or village but an integrated combination of all human activity processes - residence, work,

education, health, culture, leisure, etc. and the physical structure that supports them.

In Tanzania Mainland, development of human settlements has not been sustainable because it has not combined socio-economic development with environmental conservation and protection and thereby aggravating Urban and Rural poverty. Rapid urbanization which has taken place over the last four decades has increased and will continue to increase the proportion of the country's population living in Urban Areas.

This rapid urbanization rate is transforming the country's settlements pattern that is characterised by numerous scattered small villages to that of large villages, towns, municipalities and cities. At the same time, the provision of shelter in Urban and Rural settlements of Tanzania is inadequate and lacking in infrastructure and services leading to non-sanitary conditions that threaten the health and productivity of people in both settings.

In such circumstances, the government therefore intends to facilitate adequate delivery of shelter and development of sustainable human settlements in the country. This will be achieved through harnessing existing and future initiatives and potentials in shelter delivery and infrastructure investment, management and maintenance of such facilities in partnership with various actors and stakeholders in the public, private and informal sectors, and the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) such as the UN-HABITAT and the Community Based Organisations (CBOs). In addition the Ministry will capture the interdependent relationships between various actors and sectors in human settlements development as well as streamline their roles and functions so that human settlements development contributes effectively

and meaningfully to the improvement of the quality of life of all Tanzanians.

In order to achieve this, proper planning and correct decisions based on accurate, reliable and timely statistics is required. The NBS is prepared to facilitate this process with mandate through the Statistical Act of 2002 by providing relevant, reliable, timely statistics and quality statistical services in general. The NBS provides relevant, reliable, timely and quality statistical services in general to facilitate evidence based planning and decision making.

1.2 Concepts and Definitions of Human Settlements

The definitions on Human Settlements were obtained from the National Human Settlements Policy document published in January 2000 by the Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development. Another source is the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UN-HABITAT) from which there are selected definitions on *Human Settlements Basic Statistics*. These definitions are aimed at providing a quick reference of general information on human settlements statistics for policy makers, researchers and the general public.

1.3 Geographical

Human Settlement: Human settlements are where most people live and work. Therefore, their design, planning, construction and operation are fundamental to the productivity and competitiveness of the economy, the quality of life of all citizens and the ecological sustainability of the environment.

In simplest terms, human settlements are where organized human activity takes place. Human Settlements are not simply housing for that

matter, merely that physical structure of a city, town, or village but an integrated combination of all human activity processes-residence, work, education, health ,culture, leisure, etc. and the physical structure that support them (Global report on Human Settlements 1986 by UN-HABITAT).

In Tanzania criteria for classification of human settlements is based on the population size, level of services, economic base and the level of sustenance in the annual budget. Human settlements may be divided into two broad categories, namely Rural and Urban Settlements.

Rural Settlements: These comprise hamlets and villages. The majority of people in rural settlements engage themselves in agriculture as their main economic activity.

Urban Settlements: These are found in minor towns, towns, municipals, cities and mega cities. There are no mega cities in Tanzania. The majority of people in urban settlements depend on non-agricultural activities for living.

Urban Settlements may be divided in five categories, that is, Low, Medium, High, Mixed Density and Slums /Squatters.

Low, Medium and High Density Areas: These are well planned with modern services such as tarmac roads, street lights, water supply, sewage and drainage systems and communication networks. High and middle class people live in such areas in which settlements are planned and supplied with basic socio-economic services such as schools and health services.

Slums and Squatter Settlements: These are unplanned human settlements that lack modern services and basic socio-economic services such as roads, water supply, electricity, sewage and drainage systems. These are inhabited by low income earners with high household sizes.

1.4 Categories of Human Settlements by Population Sizes

Village: Human settlement with less than 10,000 people

Minor Town: Human settlement with 10,000 or more people

Town: Human settlement with 30,000 or more people

Municipal: Human settlement with 100,000 or more people

City: Human settlement with 500,000 or more people

Mega city: Human Settlement with 4,000,000 or more people

Source: Tanzania National Human Settlements Policy 2000

1.5 Human Settlements Indicators

1.5.1 Urbanization Trends

Urban Population (thousands): Estimates and projections of the urban population for each country, region, and major area. *Urban* is defined in the manual context (the definition of urban are generally the national definitions incorporated in the latest available census)

Annual Growth Rate of Urban Population (%): The average annual growth rate of the urban population for each country, region, and major area.

Level of Urbanization (%): Estimates and projections of the percentage of population residing in urban areas for each country, region, and major area.

Rural Population (thousands): Estimates and projections of the rural population and projections for each country, region and major area.

Annual Growth Rate of Rural Population (%): The average annual growth rate of the Rural Population for each country, region, and major area.

Households: Number and Growth Rate

Household: The concept of *household* is based on the arrangements made by persons individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living.

A household usually consists of a person or a group of persons who live together in the same homestead/ compound but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit, have common housekeeping arrangements, and are answerable to the same household head. It is important to note that members of a household are not necessarily related by their blood or by marriage.

A One-Person Household: This is a household in which a person makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-persons household.

A Multi-Person Household: This is a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. The person in the group may pool their incomes and have a common budget to a greater or lesser extent; they may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of both.

Household Size is simply the average number of persons who live in the particular household.

Average Household Size: An average household size refers to the average number of persons per household. This rate is obtained by dividing the total population by the number of households.

Household Head is a person among the household members who is acknowledged by other members of the same household as their head. This individual is the spokesperson of the household members and is the one who often makes the decision concerning the welfare of the members of the household.

Dwelling Unit –This is a place of abode or residence occupied by one or more households with a private entrance. For the purpose of the census a dwelling unit is a structure that a household uses for sleeping, eating and entertaining guests.

Habitable Rooms- These are rooms in the dwelling units which are used mainly for living and excludes stores, granaries, offices, toilets and garage.

Safe water – Water drawn from improved sources. In addition to piped water, safe water includes water from protected wells and springs that have been protected by enclosing the sources to prevent contamination.

1.5.2 Housing Stock

Number of conventional dwellings (thousands): Conventional dwelling refers to a room or suite of rooms and its accessories in a permanent building or structurally separated part thereof, which by the way it has been built, rebuilt or converted, is intended for habitation by one household and is not, at the time of the census or other inquiry, used wholly for other purposes. A conventional dwelling may be either occupied or vacant.

Persons per room: The average number of persons per room is obtained by dividing the total number of persons in housing units by the total number of rooms of the housing units. A room is defined as a space in a housing unit enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering of at least to a height of two meters, of a size large enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is, 4 cubic .metres. Total number of rooms, therefore, includes bedrooms, dining-rooms, living-rooms, studies, servant's rooms, kitchens, rooms used for professional or business purposes and other separate spaces used or intended for dwelling purposes as long as they meet the criteria of walls and floor space.

Rooms per housing unit: The average number of rooms per housing unit is obtained by dividing the total number of rooms in all housing units by the total number of housing units.

Owner occupied households (%): Percentage of households occupying the housing unit as owner. An owner occupant is one who owns the housing unit he occupies, including those who pay loan on a housing unit, or whose house is under mortgage.

1.5.3 Housing Facilities Indicators

Housing units with piped water (%): Percentage of occupied housing unit with piped water. Piped water refers to water provided within a housing unit by pipe from community –wide systems or from individual installations such as pressure tanks and pumps. *With piped water* means water supply inside the housing unit or outside the housing unit but within 100 metres from the door.

Housing units with toilet (%): Percentage of occupied housing units with toilet of any type. Toilet of any type refers to an installation arranged for humans to discharge their excreta.

Housing units with electric lighting (%): Percentage of occupied housing units with electric lighting.

Housing units with Kitchen (%): Percentage of occupied housing units with kitchen or other space reserved for cooking. Kitchen is a room equipped for the preparation of principal meals and intended primarily for that purpose. Other space reserved for cooking falls short of the attributes of *room*, even if equipped for the preparation of the principal meals and intended primarily for that purpose.

1.5.4 Infrastructure Indicators

Population with Access to safe water (%): Percentage of population with access to an adequate amount of safe drinking water located within a convenient distance from a user's dwelling. It is important to note that *access, adequate amount, safe, convenient distance* vary from country to country

Population with Access to Sanitation (%): Percentage of population with access to sanitary facility for human excreta disposal in the dwelling or located within a convenient distance from the user's dwelling note that *access, sanitary facility, convenient distance* vary from country to country.

Road network density (km/1000km sq): The ratio of the total length of the road network to total area

Railway network density (km/1000km sq): The ratio of the total length of the railway network to total area

Telephones per 100 inhabitants (%): The number of main lines per 100 inhabitants. Main telephone lines refer to the telephone lines which have a dedicated port on a telephone exchange

Motor vehicles per 100 inhabitants (%): The number of passenger cars per 100 inhabitants. Passenger cars include vehicles seating not more than nine persons (including driver), such as taxis, jeeps and station wagons. Special purpose vehicles such as two-or three wheeled cycles and motor cycles, trams, trolley-buses, ambulances, hearses, military vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations are excluded.

1.5.5 Social Indicators

Housing Expenditure: Percentage of final consumption expenditure of resident households taken up for gross rent, fuel and power.

Population below poverty line: the percentage of population whose income is not enough to afford minimum nutritionally adequate diet plus essential non-food requirements

Population with access to health services (%): Percentage of the population that reach appropriate local health services by local means of transport in no more than one hour.

Population per doctor: The number of people per doctor. Doctor refers to physicians and includes all graduates of any faculty or school of medicine in any field (including practice, teaching, administration and research).

Primary and secondary School Enrolment:

Total enrolment in primary and secondary education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of population in age-group corresponding to the national regulation for these two levels

Net Enrolment Ratio: This is a ratio obtained by dividing the number of enrolled pupils aged 7-13 years to the number of all children aged 7-13 years in the population, multiplied by 100. The ratio cannot exceed 100.

Gross Enrolment Ratio: This is a ratio obtained by dividing the number of all enrolled pupils to the number of all children aged 7-13 years in the population, multiplied by 100. The ratio can exceed 100.

Literacy Rate: The percentage of adults (15 years and over) who are literate. The literate adults are those who can, with understanding, both read and write a short simple statement on their everyday life.

Illiteracy Rate (%): The percentage of adults (15 years and over) who are illiterate. The illiterate adults are those who cannot, with understanding, both read and write a short simple statement on their everyday life.

Child Labour: Child labour is defined as work performed by a person under 18 years of age which is exploitative, hazardous or in appropriate for his or her age. This type of work is detrimental to his or her schooling and impedes physical, social, mental or spiritual development. These include type of engagements that deny the child an opportunity to develop himself or herself educationally, economically or socially.

CHAPTER TWO

Population

2.0 Population Density

The population of Tanzania Mainland as observed from post-independence censuses has been increasing, but the land Area of Tanzania has remained constant at the size of 883,749 sq km. This means the population density as defined above has also been increasing at various rates both Urban and Rural areas. Rapid increases of population densities have been observed in Urban areas due to Rural to Urban migration.



High population densities in other countries have always caused disputes. In Tanzania, signs of land disputes have started to be reported in both rural and urban areas due to rural - urban migration of people for better life and this is a common feature in unplanned human settlements.

In Rural Areas reported cases of conflicts between farmers and cattle owners are on the increase due to decreasing natural resources.

Table 2.1: Population Density by Region 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2008

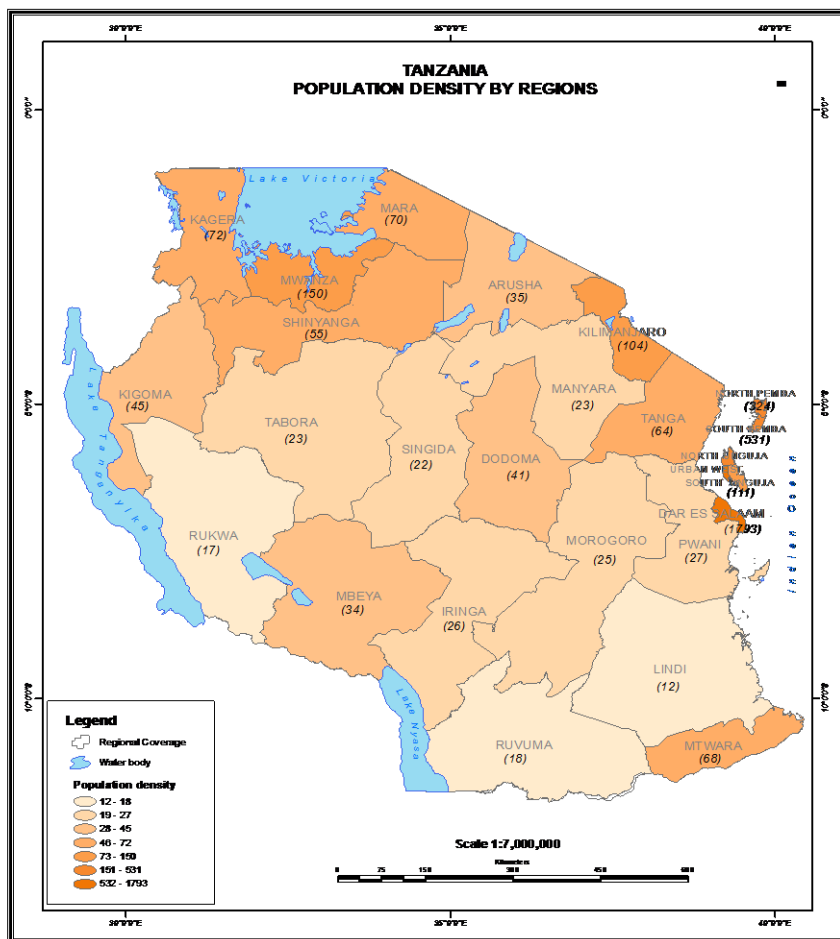
Region	Land Area (Sq. Kms)	Population Density				
		1967	1978	1988	2002	2008*
Total Tanzania	883,749	14	20	26	39	
Total Mainland	881,289	14	19	26	38	
Dodoma	41,311	17	24	30	41	41
Arusha	36,486	N/A	N/A	20	35	35
Kilimanjaro	13,309	49	68	83	103	104
Tanga	26,808	29	39	48	61	64
Morogoro	70,799	10	13	17	25	25
Pwani	32,407	13	16	20	27	27
Dar es Salaam	1,393	256	605	977	1786	1793
Lindi	66,046	6	8	10	12	12
Mtwara	16,707	37	46	53	67	68
Ruvuma	63,498	6	9	12	18	18
Iringa	56,864	12	16	21	26	26
Mbeya	60,350	12	18	25	34	34
Singida	49,341	9	12	16	22	22
Tabora	76,151	7	11	14	22	23
Rukwa	68,635	4	7	10	17	17
Kigoma	37,037	13	18	23	45	45
Shinyanga	50,781	18	26	35	55	55
Kagera	28,388	23	36	47	71	72
Mwanza	19,592	54	74	96	150	150
Mara	19,566	28	37	50	70	70
Manyara	45,820	N/A	N/A	13	23	23

Source: Population and Housing Census 2002

***Projections**

Data in Table 2.1 was collected from the 2002 Population and Housing census and projections made in 2008 it was revealed that in Tanzania Mainland several people are particularly concentrated in Dar es Salaam region with the highest population density of 1,793 persons per square kilometre, followed by Mwanza region (150 persons per km) and Kilimanjaro (104 persons per sq Km).The lowest population density was reported in Lindi region was 12 persons per square km

Map1: Tanzania Mainland showing Population Densities in 2008



Map 1 above shows projections of the regional distribution of population densities in 2008. A similar observation was depicted showing the highest population density in Dar-es-Salaam whereby the

highest population density was reported in Dar-es-Salaam region and the lowest population density was reported in Lindi region.

2.1 Rural-Urban Distribution

This Section deals with distribution of people by rural and urban category, and the factors that lead to rapid urbanization in Tanzania. Modern society develops through the growth of cities Urbanization is a complex and many sided process in which alongside the demographic aspect, there is a social and economic aspect. That is, the transition to the urban way of life in search for better life through migration of people from rural to urban areas as a progressive phenomenon. That leads to urbanization that gives a powerful impetus the break-up of traditional social structures and readjustment of the way of life and of forms of social organization to harmonise with modern requirements. Rapid urbanization leads to unplanned and surveyed settlements and deteriorations social services, other services.

The rapid growth of cities and towns puts an ever increasing pressure on the urban infrastructure (transport, housing, water, and sanitation, energy and crimes). Urban housing is a good example of the pressures that fast population growth will exert on the social and physical infrastructure of the towns and cities.

Table 2.2: Regional Distribution of People by Rural –Urban Category in Tanzania Mainland in 2002

Region	Population			Percentage	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Tanzania Mainland	33,461,849	25,907,011	7,554,838	77.4	22.6
Dodoma	1,692,025	1,478,782	213,243	87.4	12.6
Arusha	1,288,088	884,491	403,597	68.7	31.3
Kilimanjaro	1,376,702	1,088,611	288,091	79.1	20.9
Tanga	1,636,280	1,335,084	301,196	81.6	18.4
Morogoro	1,753,362	1,279,513	473,849	73.0	27.0
Pwani	885,017	698,156	186,861	78.9	21.1
Dar-es-Salaam	2,487,288	151,233	2,336,055	6.1	93.9
Lindi	787,624	661,228	126,396	84.0	16.0
Mtwara	1,124,481	895,942	228,539	79.7	20.3
Ruvuma	1,113,715	944,045	169,670	84.8	15.2
Iringa	1,490,892	1,234,560	256,332	82.8	17.2
Mbeya	2,063,328	1,642,183	421,145	79.6	20.4
Singida	1,086,748	938,081	148,667	86.3	13.7
Tabora	1,710,465	1,490,581	219,884	87.1	12.9
Rukwa	1,136,354	936,232	200,122	82.4	17.6
Kigoma	1,674,047	1,471,240	202,807	87.9	12.1
Shinyanga	2,796,630	2,540,578	256,052	90.8	9.2
Kagera	2,028,157	1,901,407	126,750	93.8	6.2
Mwanza	2,929,644	2,328,387	601,257	79.5	20.5
Mara	1,373,397	1,109,791	253,606	81.4	18.6
Manyara	1,037,605	896,886	140,719	86.4	13.6

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2002

Table 1.2 above shows the percentage distribution of people living in rural and urban areas in 2002. According to the data the highest percentage of people living in urban Areas was reported in Dar-es Salaam region (93.9 percent) and 6.1 percent of people lived in Urban Areas. The Table also shows that the highest percentage of people who lived in Rural Areas was reported in Kagera region (93.8 percent) and those who lived in Urban areas was 6.1 percent, followed by Shinyanga region which revealed that the percentage of people who lived in Urban areas was 9.2 percent only. All regions reported that the percentage of people who lived in Urban areas was less than 30 percent, this suggests the majority of people in Tanzania mainland still live in Rural Areas.

Table 2.3: Rural Urban Percentage Distribution of Population by Area: 1967, 1978, 1988 and 2002

Year	Tanzania		Tanzania Mainland	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1967	93.6	6.4	94.3	5.7
1978	86.2	13.8	86.7	13.3
1988	81.6	18.4	82.0	18.0
2002	76.9	23.1	77.4	22.6

Source: Population and Housing Censuses, 1976, 1978, 1988 and 2002

Table 2.3 above shows the increasing trend of Urbanization from 6.4 percent in 1967 to 23.1 percent in 2002. This reveals that Urbanization has been increasing and this suggests a similar trend is expected to be revealed during the next Census in 2012. On the other hand, the percentage of people living in Rural Areas has been decreasing from 93.6 percent in 1967 to 76.9 percent in 2002.

2.2 Trends of Urbanization

Table 2.4: Trends in Levels of Urban Population in Tanzania: 1978 - 2002

Regions	1978	1988	2002	Change in
	% Urban population	% Urban population	% Urban population	%(1978-2002)
Tanzania Mainland	13.3	17.9	22.6	9.3
Dodoma	8.8	11.2	12.6	3.8
Arusha	8.0	12.4	31.3	23.4
Kilimanjaro	7.5	15.2	20.9	13.4
Tanga	14.1	17.6	18.4	4.3
Morogoro	14.4	21.1	27.0	12.6
Pwani	7.2	15.4	21.1	13.9
Dar-es-Salaam	91.3	88.6	93.9	2.7
Lindi	10.1	15.3	16.0	6.0
Mtwara	12.0	14.0	20.3	8.3
Ruvuma	7.7	11.9	15.2	7.5
Iringa	9.1	10.0	17.2	8.1
Mbeya	9.0	18.2	20.4	11.5
Singida	9.5	8.8	13.7	4.2
Tabora	13.1	14.3	12.9	-0.3
Rukwa	11.8	14.2	17.6	5.9
Kigoma	9.9	12.8	12.1	2.2
Shinyanga	4.2	6.8	9.2	4.9
Kagera	3.4	5.5	6.2	2.9
Mwanza	10.2	18.6	20.5	10.3
Mara	7.3	10.5	18.6	11.3
Manyara	-	-	13.6	-

Source: Population and Housing Censuses: 1978, 1988 and 2002

The Table 2.4 shows the proportion of their Urban population to the total regional population has been stagnating or even declining between 1978 to 2002 namely Tabora (-0.3 percent). The economic decline in these regions partly accounts for this declining trend. Regions that registered an increase of more than 10 percent for this indicator over the same period are Arusha (+23.4 percent), Pwani (+13.9 percent), Kilimanjaro (+13.4 percent), Morogoro (+12.6 percent), Mbeya (+11.5 percent), Mara (+11.3 percent) and Mwanza (+10.3 percent).

2.3 Child Labour

Child Labour is one of the common problems in both rural and urban Settlements. Child labour is defined as work performed by a person under 18 years of age which is exploitative, hazardous or in appropriate for his or her age. This type of work is detrimental to his or her schooling and impedes physical, social, mental or spiritual development. The increasing rural to urban migration in recent years, has contributed to child labour among other factors. Table 2.5 illustrates the magnitude of this increasing social problem.

Table 2. 5: Distribution of Children aged 5-17 years by type of work, Area and Sex in Tanzania Mainland in 2006

Area	Sex	Type of Child Engagements				
		Child Labour				Total
		Hazardous	Non-Hazardous	Child work	No work	
Dar-es-Salaam	Male	4.6	1.6	70.4	23.4	100
	Female	4.6	1.8	72.9	20.8	100
	Total	4.6	1.7	71.7	22.1	100
Other Urban	Male	2.4	6.3	69.3	22.0	100
	Female	2.1	6.1	71.7	20.2	100
	Total	2.3	6.2	70.5	21.1	100
Rural	Male	6.5	21.2	55.0	17.3	100
	Female	4.8	17.7	61.6	15.9	100
	Total	5.7	19.5	58.2	16.6	100
Total	Male	5.8	17.5	58.3	18.5	100
	Female	4.3	14.5	64.2	17.0	100
	Total	5.1	16.0	61.2	17.7	100

Source: Integrated Labour force Survey, 2006

Table 2.5 above reveals the extent of child labour in Dar es Salaam was 71.7 percent; other urban was 70.5 percent while in rural areas it was 58.2 percent. The overall proportion of child labour in Tanzania Mainland was 61.2 percent.



The above pictures depict different types of child labour that are common in both rural and urban settings.

CHAPTER THREE

Land Use

3.0 Introduction

This chapter focuses on Land as an economic good of an increasing value. It plays a great role in the process of poverty reduction through wealth creation and hence uplifting the wellbeing of the people.

The major categories of land utilization include, land for building human settlements, land rented from others for a limited time period, National Parks, Reserved Areas for special purposes, land under temporary and permanent crops, land under pastures, wood forest not classified elsewhere.

3.1 Land Delivery Stages in Tanzania

Land delivery to citizens and other stakeholders is an on going process that involves six stages namely Physical Planning, Valuation and Compensation, Preparation of Detail Plans (TP Drawings and Village Land use plans), Plot Surveying Stage, Land Allocation Stage and Title Registration.

3.2 Urbanization

In urban areas increasing trend of migration of people from rural to urban areas for economic reasons leads to the growth of unplanned settlements and slums. The rapid growth of cities and towns puts an ever increasing pressure on the urban infrastructure (transport, housing, water, and sanitation, energy and crimes). Urban housing is a good example of the pressures that fast population growth will exert on the social and physical infrastructure of the towns and cities.

3.3 Ownership of Land

There are different types of land ownership in Tanzania. There is individual, community and corporate ownerships. The tables below depict different types of land ownership.

Table 3.1: Land Use Permits Given Under Customary Laws in Some Regions and Districts in Tanzania Mainland From 2004-2009

Region	Districts	Village Land Permits	Customary Law Permits
Arusha	Arumeru Monduli/Loliondo	81	49
Iringa	Iringa, Kilolo, Njombe, Makete, Ludewa, Mufindi	175	1,207
Kagera	Muleba, Bukoba	13	-
Lindi	Liwale, Newala, Nachingwea	109	-
Manyara	Babati, Kiteto, Mbulu, Karatu, Hanang, Ngorongoro	124	888
Mara	Musoma	18	1,024
Mbeya	Mbozi, Ileje, Mbeya(V), Rungwe, Mbarali, Kyela,	349	13,528
Mwanza	Magu, Sengerema, Misungwi	134	-
Pwani	Kisarawe, Bagamoyo	14	1727
Rukwa	Mpanda, Nkasi, Sumbawanga	76	-
Ruvuma	Songea	125	-
Shinyanga	Vijijini, Mbinga, Namtumbo, Meatu, Bariadi, Maswa,	147	-
Singida	Singida Vijijini, Manyoni	85	-
Tanga	Kilindi, Handeni, Korogwe	37	650
Dar-es-Salaam	-	-	-
Tabora	-	-	-
Kigoma	-	-	-
Kilimanjaro	-	-	-
Morogoro	-	-	-
Mtwara	-	-	-
Dodoma	-	-	-
Total		1,487	19,073

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements

The Village Land Permits and Customary Law Permits in some districts in Tanzania are depicted in Table 3.1 above from 2004 to 2009. The exercise has not yet covered the regions of Dar-es-Salaam, Tabora, Kigoma, Kilimanjaro, Morogoro, Mtwara and Dodoma.

Plot Surveying

Table 3.2: Number of Surveyed Villages in Tanzania Mainland up to June 2009

S/No	Region	No of villages	Surveyed Villages	Un surveyed Villages/Percentage
1	Arusha	305	271	34
2	Dar-es-Salaam	0	0	0
3	Dodoma	470	416	54
4	Iringa	702	693	9
5	Kagera	657	523	134
6	Kigoma	228	208	20
7	Kilimanjaro	438	349	89
8	Lindi	421	416	5
9	Manyara	312	304	8
10	Mara	438	223	215
11	Mbeya	767	723	44
12	Morogoro	550	463	87
13	Mtwara	592	540	52
14	Mwanza	616	616	0
15	Pwani	434	397	37
16	Rukwa	351	345	6
17	Ruvuma	461	380	81
18	Shinyanga	861	636	225
19	Singida	348	75	273
20	Tabora	485	429	56
21	Tanga	727	697	32
	Total	10,165	8,704	1,461

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements

This is one of important steps in land delivery process to customers. Table 3.2 above shows the distribution of surveyed villages in 21 regions in Tanzania Mainland up to June 2009. The table reveals that out of 10,165 villages, 8,704 (85.6 %) were surveyed and 1,461 villages were not surveyed (14.4 %).

Table 3.3: Surveyed Plots and Farms in Tanzania Mainland up to June 2009

S/N	Region	Title Deeds	
		Plots	Farms
1	Arusha	1547	22
2	Dar-es-Salaam	7971	3
3	Dodoma	79	0
4	Iringa	708	9
5	Kagera	454	36
6	Kigoma	1414	0
7	Kilimanjaro	1372	52
8	Lindi	594	3
9	Manyara	2204	16
10	Mara	959	17
11	Mbeya	1024	25
12	Morogoro	1563	87
13	Mtwara	1461	14
14	Mwanza	9175	2
15	Pwani	1141	174
16	Rukwa	976	2
17	Ruvuma	797	12
18	Shinyanga	1659	10
19	Singida	657	0
20	Tabora	1310	14
21	Tanga	1727	125
Total		38,710	623

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements

Table 3.3 shows distribution of surveyed plots and farms in 21 regions in Tanzania Mainland up to June 2009. The table reveals that 38,710 Title Deeds were given to plot owners and 623 Title Deeds were given to farm owners.

3.4 Land Disputes

Table 3.4: Judgments Passed at Land Disputes Courts in Some Districts in Tanzania Mainland in 2008/09

S/N	Courts	Number of Complaints	Reported Complaints	Total	Judgments passed	On going Complaints
1	Arusha	509	418	927	390	537
2	Babati	345	468	813	399	414
3	Bukoba	778	694	1472	476	996
4	Chato	28	170	198	99	99
5	Dodoma	159	267	426	191	235
6	Geita	156	15	171	24	173
7	Ifakara	95	317	412	167	245
8	Ilala	648	1210	1858	373	1485
9	Iringa	201	190	391	182	109
10	Karatu	107	129	236	135	101
11	Kigoma	211	204	415	120	295
12	Moshi	271	407	678	275	403
13	Kinondoni	967	833	1800	704	1345
14	Lindi	31	64	95	57	38
15	Mbeya	293	271	564	165	399
16	Mbinga	17	138	155	114	41
17	Morogoro	403	323	726	161	569
18	Mtwara	141	96	237	106	31
19	Musoma	281	285	566	246	330
20	Mwanza	997	597	1594	478	1116
21	Njombe	73	109	182	89	93
22	Pwani	251	287	538	249	289
23	Rukwa	81	171	252	148	104
24	Rungwe	100	58	158	70	7
25	Same	19	3	22	165	7
26	Shinyanga	120	426	546	46	381
27	Simanjiro	30	69	99	227	53
28	Singida	188	314	502	134	275
29	Songea	170	121	291	103	157
30	Tabora	77	161	238	144	135
31	Tannga	89	281	370	354	226
32	Tarime	204	663	867	354	513
33	Temeke	584	574	1158	525	633
Total		8,724	10,333	18,957	7,123	11,834

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements

Table 3.4 shows the regional distribution of some judgements that were passed at Land Disputes Courts in some districts in Tanzania Mainland in 2008/09. The data reveals that out of 18,957 (38%) complaints, 7123 had judgements passed and 11,834 (62%) were ongoing complaints. The government continues with efforts to improve the situation.

According to the 2002/03 National Sample Census of Agriculture, about half of households reported 'insufficiency of land. This might suggest that there is a real pressure of land which may be a contributing factor to land disputes.

3.5 Agriculture

Tanzania remains mainly a rural country and according to the 2002 Population and Housing Census, 77 percent of the population lives in rural and 23 percent in urban areas. Agriculture remains the main economic activity of people who live in rural areas. Tanzania is still sparsely settled with low population densities with an overall abundance of unused cultivable land. According to the 2007 Household Budget Survey, three-quarters of population were engaged in agriculture.

While Tanzania has abundant arable land, much of it is not accessible, The National Land Policy estimates that 75 percent of land area is either uninhabited or hard to manage due to difficult terrain, tsetse flies, unreliable rainfall or because it is committed to national parks or reserves.

i. Crop Production

According to the 2002/03 National Sample Census of Agriculture, majority (98%) of peasants in rural areas of Tanzania Mainland still use hand hoe as a common tool for agriculture production. The picture below depicts the use hand hoe.



Other land is forested and can only be used for cultivation by removing the tree cover. The *Agriculture Sector Development Strategy* also notes that accessibility to land resources may be a constraint in some cases. Lack of infrastructure, especially transport, hinders land use in some parts of the country.

ii Arable Land

This is land used in most years for growing temporary crops including the land lying fallow or has not been sown due to unforeseen circumstances. Arable land does not include land under permanent

crops or land under protective cover. Arable land is not meant to indicate that the land is potentially cultivatable.



Arable land is subdivided into: land under temporary crops, land under temporary meadows and pasture, land under temporary market or kitchen gardens, land under fallow and all other arable land.

Maize is one of the common staple foods grown in many regions especially the four big regions of southern highlands of Iringa, Ruvuma, Mbeya and Rukwa.

iii. Livestock Keeping

Livestock keeping is one of main economic activities in Tanzania. According to the 2002/03 National Sample Census of Agriculture, the main types of livestock raised in Tanzania are cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and poultry mainly chicken. The picture and table below illustrate this fact.



Table 3.5: Number of Livestock by Type of Livestock in Tanzania Mainland in 2002/03

Livestock Type	Number	Households	Number/Household
Cattle	16,837,150	1,239,087	13.6
Goats	11,756,527	1,366,866	8.6
Sheep	3,945,266	495,950	7.9
Pigs	973,972	342,331	2.8
Chicken	33,307,246	2,950,268	11.3
Ducks	1,308,645	165,958	7.9
Turkeys	212,704	5,992	35.5
Rabbits	532,921	38,014	14.0
Donkeys	309,749	63,762	3.3

A large part of Tanzania Mainland is dry with about 60 percent of land classified as dry lands, threatened by desertification. Early estimates from 1990s indicated that around 300 to 400 thousand hectares are turning to desert each year. The high growth rate of both human and animal population has been identified as the leading contributing factor. This has resulted in soil erosion, deforestation, deterioration of the natural resources base and land conflicts.

CHAPTER FOUR

Housing Characteristics and Facilities

4.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with housing characteristics as revealed by quality of building materials, available facilities and services to households such as source of energy, water and garbage disposal. They are an important indicator for measuring social welfare and achievements made through the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) known in Kiswahili as MKUKUTA.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Households by Construction Materials in Tanzania Mainland, 2000/01 and 2007

Construction Material	Dar-es-Salaam		Other Urban		Rural		Mainland Tanzania	
	2000/01	2007	2000/01	2007	2000/01	2007	2000/01	2007
House floor								
Earth	6.7	8.7	38.3	37.1	86.6	83.1	74.0	67.0
Cement , Tiles	92.4	90.4	61.1	61.9	12.5	15.6	25.2	31.8
Other	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.8	1.2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
House walls								
Poles,branches,grass	0.9	1.5	5.3	4.6	19.3	16.9	16.0	13.0
Mud&poles / stones	5.2	4.7	13.1	10.9	21.8	22.0	19.4	18.2
Mud only	2.2	1.9	12.1	10.3	18.1	12.0	16.1	10.7
Mud bricks	3.2	1.3	30.8	22.6	23.5	26.4	23.3	23.2
Baked/burnt bricks	1.3	1.6	15.9	29.9	13.7	18.8	13.2	19.3
Concrete, cement, stone	87.2	88.3	22.4	20.7	3.0	3.1	11.5	14.8
Other	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.9
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Roofing								
Grass,leaves,bamboo	1.1	2.1	14.3	12.3	55.7	48.2	45.8	36.8
Mud&grass	0.7	0.4	1.5	2.6	12.5	9.2	10.1	7.1
Concrete, cement	3.6	1.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Galvanised metal sheet	91.7	94.4	81.9	84.1	31.1	41.8	42.8	55.1
Asbestos sheets	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Tiles	2.4	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2
Other	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Household Budget Survey 2007

Table 4.1 reveals that the proportion of households in Dar-es-Salaam using concrete, cement and stones for constructing walls increased from 87.2 percent in 2000/01 to 88.3 percent in 2007. The use of burnt bricks increased from 1.3 percent to 1.6 percent respectively. However, in other urban areas, there was a decrease in using cement from 22.4 percent to 20.7 percent in 2000/01 and 2007 respectively. This may be due to the corresponding increase in the use of baked bricks from 15.9 percent to 29.9 percent in 2000/01 and 2007 respectively.

The data also reveal that there was an increase in the use of galvanized metal sheets from 2000/01 to 2007 in all areas of Tanzania Mainland.



Some houses in rural areas of Tabora Region with grass as a roofing material

Many households in rural areas still use grass, leaves or bamboo for roofing at 55.7 percent in 2000/01 and 48.2 percent in 2007. In Tanzania Mainland, the distribution of households that use grass, leaves and bamboo for roofing decreased from 45.8 percent in 2000/01 to 36.8 percent in 2007. This reflects that non income poverty is being reduced

in rural areas. Roofing conditions are better in urban areas with 55.1 percent of households using galvanised metal sheets in 2007.



The use of metal roofing sheets is most common in urban areas.

The overall analysis shows that there has been a rise in the proportion of households living in houses built with modern building materials implying an improvement in the housing conditions. The use of materials like cement, tiles, burnt bricks and iron sheets has increased in all areas although the impact has been most profound in urban areas.

4.1 Water Services

Water is one of the most important basic necessities. According to MKUKUTA, the goal is to ensure access to clean, affordable and safe water, sanitation, decent shelter and a safe and sustainable environment and thereby reduced vulnerability from environment risks.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Households by Mean Distance to Drinking Water Dry Season in Tanzanian Mainland, 2000/01 and 2007

Distribution of Distance (km)	Dar-es-Salaam		Other Urban		Rural		Mainland Tanzania	
	2000/01	2007	2000/01	2007	2000/01	2007	2000/01	2007
Less than 1 Km	84.0	82.0	73.2	70.5	48.9	49.6	54.9	56.8
1 to 1.9	6.5	9.7	12.2	13.1	21.1	18.5	18.8	16.6
2 to 2.9	1.7	2.9	6.7	5.7	9.4	10.8	8.5	9.1
3 to 3.9	3.3	3.2	4.1	5.4	8.8	8.5	7.8	7.4
4 to 5.9	2.3	0.8	1.9	1.9	3.6	4.8	3.2	3.8
6+	2.2	1.4	1.9	3.4	8.2	7.9	6.9	6.4
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3

Source: Household Budget Survey 2007

Table 4.2 shows that between 2000/01 and 2007, about three quarters of households in Dar-es-Salaam and other urban got water within 1 kilometre comrade to about half of households in rural.



Shallow wells are the main source of water supply in rural areas of Tanzania Mainland. The picture shows a woman about to carry a plastic bucket full of water from a well for various uses in a household.



Table 4.3 Total Number of Boreholes Drilled, 2005-2008

Region	2005	2006	2007	2008
Arusha	5	16	8	5
Pwani	21	24	36	54
Dar-es-Salaam	184	200	141	153
Dodoma	5	1	8	24
Iringa	11	5	7	18
Lindi	5	33	7	6
Mwanza	38	25	37	22
Mara	-	2	13	1
Morogoro	25	16	6	10
Mtwara	27	44	23	1
Mbeya	10	10	37	59
Tabora	42	28	47	76
Rukwa	2	2	20	60
Shinyanga	3	1	10	-
Kigoma	-	-	-	-
Ruvuma	-	1	-	-
Kilimanjaro	5	4	24	21
Tanga	10	10	6	7
Singida	3	3	14	13
Manyara	-	5	3	16
Total	396	430	447	546

Source: Ministry of Water and Irrigation

Table 4.3 shows the regional distribution of drilled boreholes whereby a total of 546 boreholes were drilled in 2008 compared to 447 in 2007, which is equivalent to an increase of 22 percent.

For ensuring quality of water for human consumption, a total of 2,914 samples were collected from pipelines, boreholes, rivers, springs and lakes for laboratory testing compared to 2,837 in 2007 (Economic Survey, 2008). In addition a total of 2680 water samples, equivalent to 92 percent of all samples tested were found to be in good quality.

4.2 Energy

Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Households by Energy Source for Lighting and Cooking in 2000/01 and 2007

Type/Use of Energy	Dar-es-Salaam (%)		Other Urban (%)		Rural (%)		Mainland Tanzania (%)	
	2000/01	2007	2000/01	2007	2000/01	2007	2000/01	2007
Lightning								
Electricity	57.3	54.3	29.1	26.5	2	2.7	9.8	12.5
Gas biogas	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
Paraffin/kerosene	40.4	42.4	69.6	72	90.4	91.2	83.9	83
Candles	1.8	2.6	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.4	1
Firewood& Other	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	7.1	5.2	5.7	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking								
Electricity	4.8	2.2	3.2	1.5	1.3	0.2	1.8	0.5
Gas-Industrial	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2
Gas-Biogas	0.2	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0.1	0
Paraffin/Kerosene	43	12.4	8.9	6	1	0.7	5	3
Coal	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.1	0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Charcoal	46.2	74.9	53.3	53.9	3.9	7	14.2	22.7
Firewood	4.6	8	33.8	37.7	93.4	91.8	78.5	73.1
Wood/farm residuals	n.a	0	n.a	0.2	n.a	0.1	n.a	0.1
Other	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.2	0	0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Household Budget Survey 2007

Table 4.4 shows that, three quarters of households (73.1%) used firewood followed by charcoal at 22.7 percent for cooking in 2007. On the other hand, majority of households (83%) used paraffin/kerosene for lighting. Electricity is mainly used in Dar es Salaam for lighting.

4.3 Garbage Disposal

Table 4.5: Distribution of Households by Means of Garbage Disposal in Tanzania Mainland 2000/01 and 2007

Means of Garbage Disposal	Dar-es-Salaam (%)		Other Urban (%)		Rural Areas (%)		Mainland Tanzania (%)	
	2000/01	2007	2000/01	2007	2000/01	2007	2000/01	2007
Rubbish pit in Compound	14.6	15.4	24.7	33.5	23.5	31.9	23.1	30.6
Rubbish pit Outside	38.4	21.3	44.9	36.6	27.1	23.8	30.5	26.0
Compound	20.3	32.8	8.8	9.0	0.5	0.4	3.1	5.2
Rubbish bin Inside Compound	1.2	3.1	8.9	7.2	22.8	27.7	19.3	21.3
Rubbish bin outside compound	16.2	22.4	11.8	12.1	24.5	15.1	22.0	15.2
Other	9.3	5.0	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.1	2.0	1.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Household Budget Survey 2007

Table 4.5 reveals that from 2000/01 to 2007, majority of households in Dar-es-Salaam and other urban areas used rubbish pit outside compound for garbage disposal. Other common means of garbage disposal are rubbish pit in compound and rubbish bin outside compound.

4.4 Toilet Facilities

Table 4.6: Distribution of Households by Type of Toilet in Tanzania Mainland in 2000/01 and 2007

Type of Toilet Facility	Dar-es-Salaam (%)		Other Urban (%)		Rural Areas (%)		Mainland Tanzania (%)	
	2000/01	2007	2000/01	2007	2000/01	2007	2000/01	2007
Pit latrine	82.0	80.5	87.5	78.6	90.8	87.2	89.7	84.9
Flush toilet	10.6	10.3	7.5	5.6	0.5	1.0	2.2	2.8
Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP)	1.7	7.8	2.5	12.9	0.4	2.2	0.8	4.8
Other	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
None	5.7	1.1	2.3	2.7	8.1	9.5	7.1	7.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Household Budget Survey 2007

Table 4.6 shows a remarkable increase in use of ventilated improved pit latrines and a slight decrease in use of ordinary pit latrines between 2000/01 and 2007. The use of flush toilets is higher in urban than in rural areas. There still remain about one household from each fifteen households that reported having no toilet facility within the premises. This is a matter of concern to local government authorities who are responsible for supervising sanitation and health promotion initiatives in their administrative areas.

CHAPTER FIVE

Infrastructure and Services

5.0 Introduction

Economic development of any country depends on an efficient and a reliable infrastructure. Transport and communications sectors are important in the whole process of socio-economic development and poverty alleviation. Their effectiveness, appropriateness and adequacy contribute a lot to the successful implementation of socio-economic activities. The infrastructure includes roads, railways; air and water transport services; and communications system. Other socio-economic services such as electricity, water, education, health and sanitation are equally important in improving the human settlements.

5.1 Surface Transport

5.1.1 Road Transport

The tables and maps below show the railway and road network systems in Tanzania Mainland.

Table 5.1: Road Network Length of Tanzania Mainland (km) in 2008

Road Class	Length (km)	(%) of total length
1. Trunk Roads	10,042	11.5
2. Regional Roads	19,445	22.2
3. District Roads	29,537	33.7
4. Feeder Roads	22,603	25.8
5. Urban Roads	5,897	6.7
Total	87,524	100.0

Source: Ministry of Infrastructure Development

Map 5.1: Transport –Road and Railway



Table 5.2: Distribution of Trunk and Regional Roads by Surface Type (2008)

S/N o	Region	Trunk Roads (km)		Regional Roads (km)		Total (km)		Grand Total (km)
		Paved (km)	Unpaved (km)	Paved (km)	Unpaved (km)	Paved (km)	Unpaved (km)	
1	Arusha	327.5	83.7	25.3	774.4	352.8	858.2	1,211.0
2	Coast	394.7	42.8	6.8	722.0	401.5	764.9	1,166.4
3	Dar es Salaam	120.3	-	124.4	316.2	244.7	316.2	560.8
4	Dodoma	200.5	353.9	8.1	691.8	208.6	1,045.7	1,254.3
5	Iringa	479.1	386.3	11.1	1,014.3	490.3	1,400.6	1,890.9
6	Kagera	367.3	248.3	178.1	1,066.2	545.4	1,314.6	1,860.0
7	Kigoma	8.8	418.5	-	498.9	8.8	917.4	926.1
8	Kilimanjaro	244.9	51.2	105.7	562.2	350.6	613.4	964.0
9	Lindi	331.5	14.4	30.0	797.2	361.5	811.6	1,173.1
10	Manyara	8.9	202.6	4.4	989.4	13.3	1,192.1	1,205.4
11	Mara	171.7	240.6	19.7	695.3	191.4	935.9	1,127.3
12	Mbeya	367.2	391.6	20.0	1,421.7	387.2	1,813.3	2,200.5
13	Morogoro	438.3	122.6	35.8	1,022.6	474.1	1,145.2	1,619.4
14	Mtwara	110.9	101.6	38.7	804.7	149.6	906.2	1,055.8
15	Mwanza	277.9	113.6	13.0	1,071.3	290.9	1,184.9	1,475.8
16	Rukwa	11.3	811.2	-	1,319.5	11.3	2,130.7	2,142.0
17	Ruvuma	186.7	491.8	12.9	1,209.2	199.6	1,701.0	1,900.6
18	Shinyanga	324.8	11.3	10.6	1,032.3	335.4	1,043.7	1,379.1
19	Singida	223.0	378.9	5.0	831.1	228.0	1,209.9	1,437.9
20	Tabora	147.7	506.3	6.7	754.9	154.4	1,261.2	1,415.6
21	Tanga	272.0	55.4	46.4	1,147.1	318.4	1,202.6	1,521.0
	Total	5,015.2	5,026.7	702.6	18,742.2	5,717.8	23,768.9	29,486.7

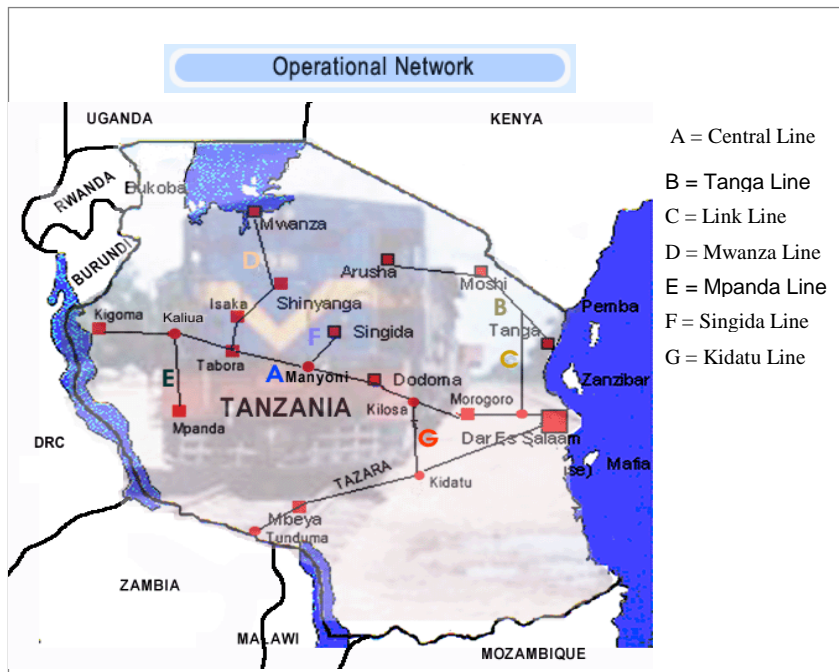
Source: TANROADS

5.1.2 Railway Transport

Tanzania has two railway systems, Tanzania Railways Limited - TRL and Tanzania and Zambia Railway Authority - TAZARA. The two systems interface at Kidatu and at Dar es Salaam port. Together, the railways serve 14 of the 21 regions on the mainland. They also serve neighbouring countries of Zambia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Malawi.

The TRL is owned partly by Tanzanian Government and RITES Company of India. On the other hand TAZARA is owned jointly by Tanzania and Zambia on 50/50 basis. The coverage of the two railway systems is outlined below.

Map 5.2: The Tanzanian Rail Network



Source: Ministry of Infrastructure Development

5.2 Marine Transport

5.2.1 Inland Marine Transport

Inland waterways transport services are operated in lakes and rivers in Tanzania by Marine Services Company Limited (MSCL), which is a parastatal company and other privately owned companies in lakes Victoria, Tanganyika

and Nyasa. The MSCL is the largest of all marine service providing companies. The ownership of ports remains under Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA). Below are statistics and information showing coverage of MSCL up to December 2008.

Table 5.3: Vessels Operated by Marine Service Company Limited (2008)

S/N	VESSELS	PASSENGER CAPACITY	CARGO CAPACITY (TONS)	YEAR BUILT
1	ON LAKE VICTORIA			
	MV Victoria	1,200	200	1960
	MV Butiama	200	100	1980
	MV Serengeti	593	350	1988
	MV Clarias	293	30	1961
	MV Nyangumi (Tanker)	N/A	350	1964
	MT Ukerewe (TUG)	N/A	480	1958
	ML Maindi	N/A	120	1938
	ML Wimbi	N/A	120	1938
	MV Umoja (rail wagons carrier)	N/A	1200	1964
	MT Linda (TUG)	N/A	240	1983
2	ON LAKE TANGANYIKA			
	MV Liemba	600	200	1913
	MV Mwongozo	800	80	1979
	MT Sangara (tanker)	N/A	350	1981
	Sea Worrior (for tourism)	N/A		
3	ON LAKE NYASA			
	MV Iringa	139	5	1974
	MV Songea	212	40	1973

Source: Marine Services Company Limited

5.2.3 Sea Transport

This is mainly for transportation of passengers and goods between the Mainland and Zanzibar. Both public and private run shipping companies provide these services. Likewise, marine vessels also shuttle along the coast of Mainland and between Zanzibar Islands.

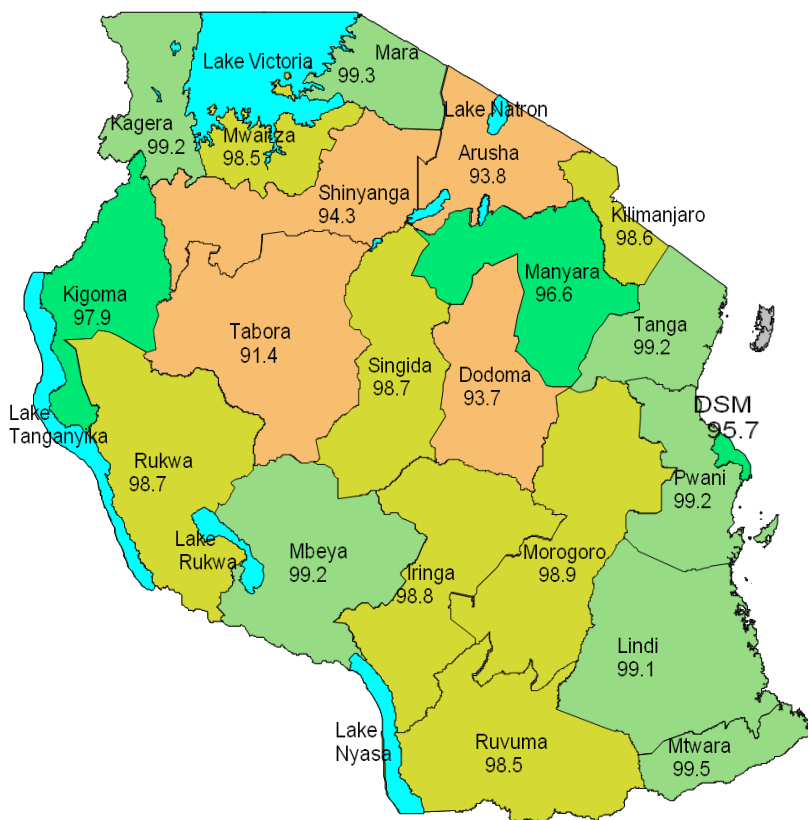
5.3 Education Services

Education is one of the basic human rights that must be given to all pupils in Tanzania. This is also included as one of the important goals in Cluster II in the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty. (MKUKUTA)



The above picture is shows a crowded classroom, a feature that was common in the near past in most primary schools in Tanzania Mainland due to high enrolment ratios with few classrooms. The ongoing construction of modern classroom will be the most feasible long term solution.

Map 5.3 (b): Primary Schools Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) by Region, 2008



Map 5.3 above shows Net Enrolment Ratios of Pupils in primary schools in Tanzania Mainland. All regions have enrolments ratios above 90. The leading regions are Mtwara (99.5), Mara (99.2), Pwani, Mbeya and Kagera all at 99.3. Tabora is the last region with NER of 91.4. The MKUKUTA target is 99.



Construction of modern classrooms in primary schools in Tanzania Mainland is among important activities in response to MKUKUTA goals that emphasize the need to deliver proper education to pupils under a conducive environment. This initiative is also in response to high NERs in Tanzania Mainland.

5.3.1 Teacher/Pupil Ratio

According to Basic Education Statistics 2009, produced annually by the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, the Pupil/Teacher Ratio is 54 pupils per teacher.

Shinyanga was the most affected region with 71, followed by Tabora 67 and Mwanza 61. Dar-es-Salaam had 44, and the lowest was Kilimanjaro Region with 36. The recommended Teacher/Pupil Ratio is 40, that is, 40 pupils per teacher.

5.4 Health Services

The MKUKUTA goal is to have improved survival, health and well-being of all children and women and of especially vulnerable groups. To achieve this, there is need to improve accessibility and quality of health services in the country.

5.4.1 Human Resource Profile and Distribution

The health sector in Tanzania is facing a serious human resource crisis which negatively affects the ability of the sector to deliver quality health services. There is a severe shortage of human resource at all levels. The shortage is more severe in rural districts. Disparities in the distribution of human resource exist in various regions including urban and rural areas and at facilities level. The shortage is exacerbated by the expanded population, HIV/AIDS pandemic, malaria, tuberculosis and other diseases. The following tables indicate the human resource status by levels.

Table 5.4: Human Resource Status by Type of Public Health Facility 2006

Type of Facilities	Number of Facilities	Number of Health Professionals			Shortage Percent
		Required	Available	Shortage	
Referrals/Specialized Hospitals	8	8,546	4,477	4,069	48
Regional Hospital	19	7,266	2,481	4,785	66
District Hospitals including DDH	95	22,458	7,364	15,094	67
Health Centers	331	11,916	4,908	7,008	59
Dispensaries	3,038	30,380	9,384	20,996	69
Training Institutions	72	1,711	449	1,262	74
Total	3,565	82,277	29,063	53,214	65

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (2006)

Table 5 5: Human Resource Status by Type of Private Health Facility, 2006

Facility Level	No.	Health Professionals			Shortage Percent
		Required for Existing Facilities	Available	Shortage	
Hospitals	132	26,004	3,251	22,753	87.5
Health Centers	150	5,400	758	4,642	86.0
Dispensaries	1,641	11,487	1,842	9,645	84.0
Training Institutions	36	756	288	468	61.9
Total	1,959	43,647	6,139	37,508	85.9

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (2006)

Table 5.6: Number of Social Welfare Staff by Administrative Level 2005

Location	Required	Available	Shortage	Shortage Percent
DSW HQ	60	37	23	38
Regional Secretariats	21	10	11	52
Regional Level	84	66	18	21
District Level	945	62	883	93
Ward Level	2,555	0	2,555	100
Centers for people with disabilities and other institutions	227	35	192	85
Total	3,892	210	3,682	95

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (2006)

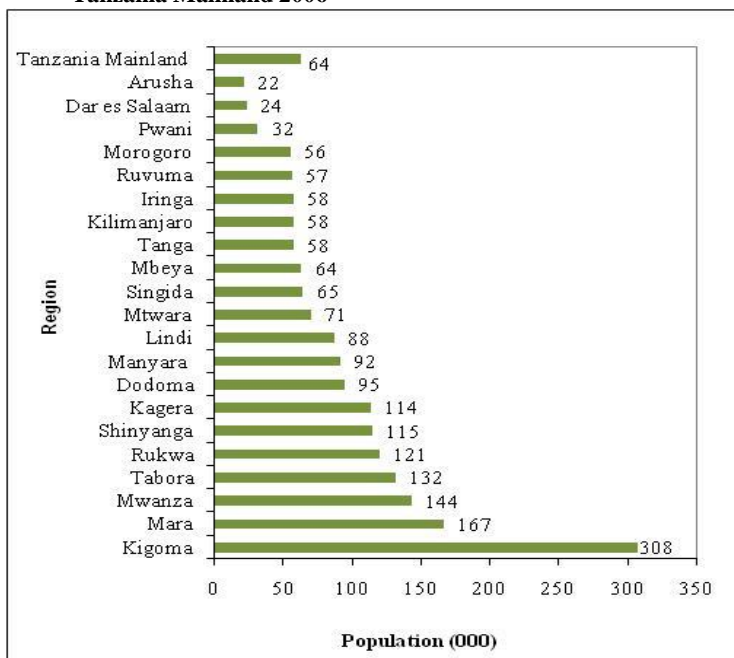
According to proposed staffing level in 2005, the existing health facilities required 125,924 health workers while the actual professional staffs available were 35,202 (24%) indicating a deficit of 90,722 (76%) for both public and private health and social welfare services.

5.4.2 Population per Medical Officer and Specialized Medical Doctor in 2006

The population per one medical doctor in each region is shown in figure 5.1. The number of people served by one medical doctor was found to be very high in three regions namely Kigoma (308,000), Mara (167,000) and Tabora (132,000). The regions reported to have lowest populations per medical doctor were Arusha (22,000), Dar es Salaam (24,000) and Pwani (32,000). The national average was 64,000 persons per doctor, while the WHO recommendation is for one doctor to serve a population of 10,000. In this regard there is no single region which meets the WHO requirements.



Figure 5.1: Population per Medical Officer and Specialized Medical Doctor Tanzania Mainland 2006



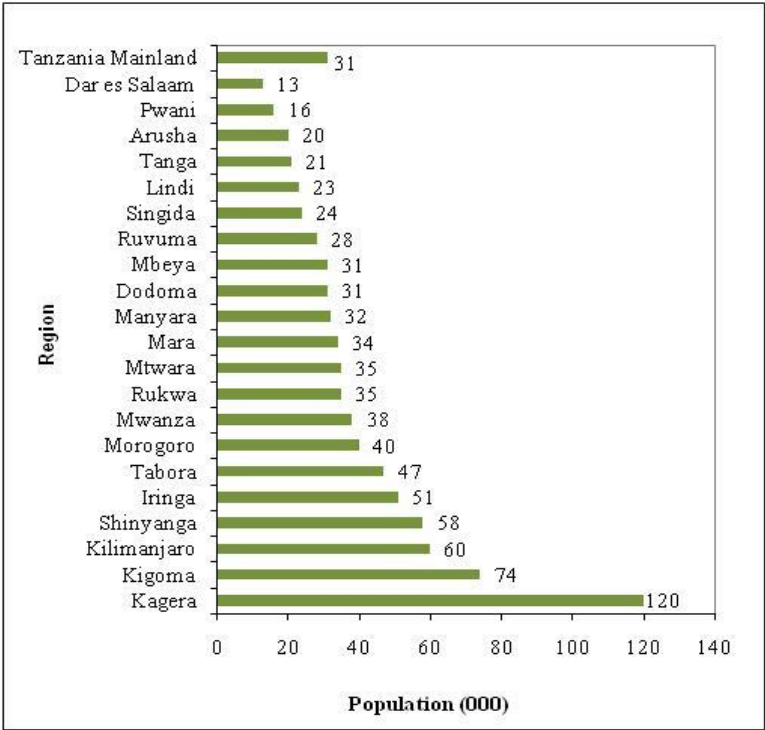
5.4.3 Population Per Assistant Medical Officer in 2006

Assistant Medical Officers (AMO) form another important cadre of health workers. Owing to their larger number, they serve more people than medical doctors. Although the current practice is for AMOs to be in charge of health centres, the critical shortage of medical doctors has led to a situation where AMOs are often in charge of district hospitals and some even serve as district medical officers.

Figure 5.2 shows the population per one AMO by region. Kagera region is reported to have had the highest population per assistant medical officer (120,000) followed by Kigoma region (74,000). The regions with the smallest population per AMO are Dar es Salaam (13,000),

Pwani (16,000) and Arusha (20,000). The national average was 31,000 persons per one assistant medical officer.

Figure 5. 2: Population per Assistant Medical Officer in Tanzania Mainland 2006



5.5 Distribution of Health Facilities

The health care delivery system has been marked by reform and improvement. There has been an expansion of health services in the rural areas facilitating greater access to health services for the rural population. By 1980, about 45 percent of the population lived within 1 km of a health facility, 72 percent within 5 km and 93.1 percent within

10 km of a facility. In recent years there has been an increase in the number of health facilities in the country, so that the majority of the population lives within 5 km from a health facility. However, there are still geographical inequalities in access to health services. By 2006 there were a total of 5,728 health facilities in the country comprising of 225 hospitals 565 health centres and 4940 dispensaries as compared to a total of 5,379 health facilities in 2005 of which 219 were hospitals 481 health centres and 4,679 were dispensaries. This is equivalent to an increase of 349 health facilities in a single year.

5.6 Dispensaries

A dispensary serves a population of up to 10,000 persons, a health centre 50,000 and district hospital 250,000 persons. The regional hospital serves, as a referral centre, between 4 to 5 district hospitals and the four consultant hospitals serve several regional hospitals. There are 4,940 dispensaries in the country (Table 5.5). Dar es Salaam has the biggest number of dispensaries (389), followed by Mwanza (332), Kilimanjaro (324), Mbeya (318) and Iringa (317).

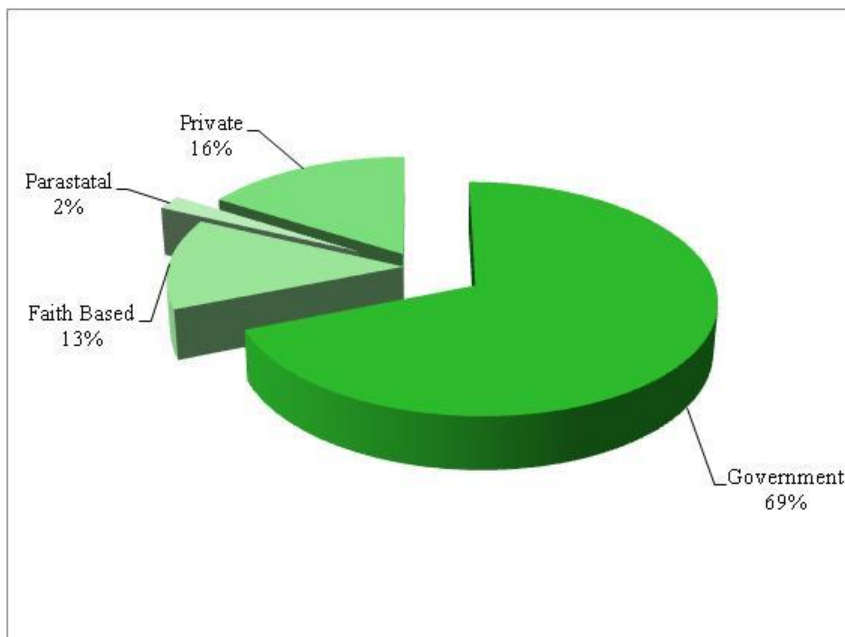
Table 5.7: Number of Dispensaries by Region and Type of Ownership Mainland Tanzania, 2006

Region	Type of Ownership				Total
	Government	Faith Based	Parastatal	Private	
Kilimanjaro	152	66	10	96	324
Kagera	167	26	6	11	210
Tanga	197	26	0	25	248
Rukwa	164	19	3	8	194
Shinyanga	223	19	5	47	294
Pwani	155	18	14	36	223
Dodoma	201	30	11	16	258
Manyara	83	23	3	20	129
Mbeya	238	41	9	30	318
Ruvuma	148	32	0	11	191
Tabora	132	21	3	15	171
Kigoma	170	13	2	21	206
Mwanza	232	21	19	60	332
Lindi	146	5	7	4	162
Morogoro	165	51	11	29	256
Arusha	101	55	4	42	202
Dar es Salaam	59	53	7	270	389
Iringa	220	74	4	19	317
Mtwara	140	11	1	12	164
Singida	117	27	4	7	155
Mara	138	27	10	22	197
Total	3,348	658	123	801	4,940

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare (2006)

The ownership is as follows; government 3,348 (69% of all dispensaries), faith based institutions 658 (13%), parastatal 123 (2%) and private 801 (16%) in Figure 5.3 below.

Figure 5.3: Distribution of Dispensaries by Ownership Mainland Tanzania: 2006



5.7 Health Centres

There are 565 health centres in the country. The region with the highest number of health centres is Tabora (59), followed by Kilimanjaro (36), Morogoro (33), Iringa and Mbeya (31) as shown in Table 5.6.

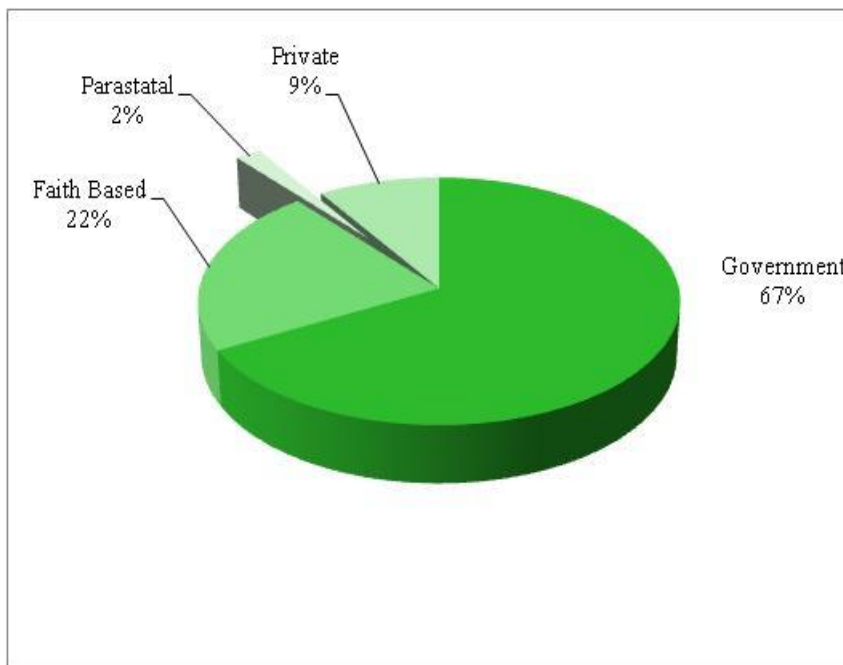
**Table 5.8: Number of Health Centres by Region and Type of Ownership
Mainland Tanzania; 2006**

Region	Type of Ownership				Total
	Government	Faith Based	Parastatal	Private	
Kilimanjaro	21	6	1	8	36
Kagera	17	4	0	2	23
Tanga	21	8	0	2	31
Rukwa	19	8	0	0	27
Shinyanga	25	2	1	1	29
Pwani	16	1	0	3	20
Dodoma	18	2	0	1	21
Manyara	4	6	0	0	10
Mbeya	20	9	0	2	31
Ruvuma	16	6	0	0	22
Tabora	36	22	0	1	59
Kigoma	15	4	1	1	21
Mwanza	31	7	0	0	38
Lindi	15	1	0	1	17
Morogoro	22	5	3	3	33
Arusha	16	5	1	8	30
Dar es Salaam	5	6	4	12	27
Iringa	22	15	0	0	37
Mtwara	12	3	0	1	16
Singida	13	1	0	1	15
Mara	15	4	1	2	22
Total	379	125	12	49	565

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

There were 565 health centres in the country, of which 379 (67%) are owned by the government, 125 (22%) by faith based organizations, 12 (2%) by parastatals and 49 (9%) by the private sector (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4: Distribution of Health Centres by Ownership Mainland Tanzania: 2006



5.8 Hospitals

There are 223 hospitals in the country, of which 89 (40%) are owned by the government, 90 (40%) belong to faith based organizations, parastatals own 8 (4%) and 36 (16%) are owned by the private sector. Dar es Salaam has the largest number (27) followed by Kilimanjaro (18), Mbeya (17), Mwanza (14) and Kagera (13) as depicted in Table 5.7 and Figure 5.5 below.

Table 5.9: Number of Hospitals by Region and Type of Ownership: 2006

Region	Type of Ownership			
	Government	Faith Based	Parastatals	Private
Kilimanjaro	5	9	0	4
Kagera	2	10	1	0
Tanga	5	4	0	2
Rukwa	2	2	0	0
Shinyanga	5	1	0	2
Pwani	5	1	1	0
Dodoma	5	2	0	0
Manyara	4	2	0	0
Mbeya	7	8	0	2
Ruvuma	3	6	0	0
Tabora	4	3	0	0
Kigoma	3	2	0	1
Mwanza	6	6	1	1
Lindi	5	3	1	0
Morogoro	6	4	2	1
Arusha	3	7	1	0
D'Salaam	4	3	0	20
Iringa	5	6	1	3
Mtwara	4	1	0	0
Singida	3	6	0	0
Mara	3	4	0	0
Total	89	90	8	36

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare 2006

Table 5.9 shows the regional distribution of hospitals (223) by ownership as reported by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare in 2006. The data show that the number of Government and Faith Based hospital are leading with 179 hospitals (80 percent), followed by Privately Owned Hospitals (16 percent) and Parastatals (4 percent).

Figure 5.5: Percentage Distribution of Hospitals by Ownership Mainland Tanzania: 2006

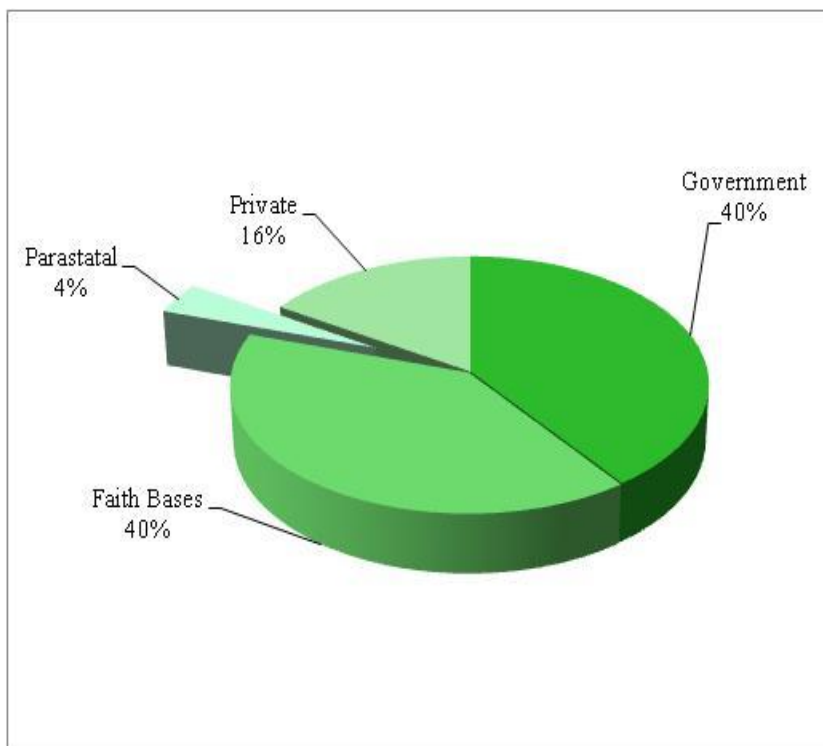


Table 5.10: Distribution of Households by Mean Distance to Health Facilities in 2007

Distance to Health Facility	Dar-es-Salaam		Other Urban		Rural		Mainland Tanzania	
	2000/01	2007	2000/01	2007	2000/01	2007	2000/01	2007
Nearest Hospital								
Less than 2 Km	51.6	17.9	37.3	34	5.1	2.7	13.3	10.2
1 to 5.9	36.4	47.4	41	32.8	13.1	8.9	19.1	17.2
6 to 9.9	9.4	23.3	8.6	6.6	14.9	13.8	13.5	13.4
10 to 19.9	1.5	10.2	2.7	6.7	25	20.5	20	16.9
20 to 39.9	0.1	1.2	4.9	9.1	20.2	25	16.4	19.6
40+	0.9	0.1	5.4	10.8	21.6	29.1	17.7	22.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean Distance	2.8	4.9	7.4	12.6	25.7	31.7	21.3	25.4
Nearest Dispensary/Health Centre								
Less than 2 Km								
2 to 5.9	85.6	74.9	70.3	71.6	27.7	32.3	37.9	43.8
6 to 9.9	12.5	23.6	27.4	25.6	41.6	35.3	37.5	32.4
10 to 19.9	1.7	1.2	1.4	2	19.9	19.9	15.9	14.7
20+	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	9	11.1	7.1	8.1
	0	0	0.5	0	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mean Distance	1.4	0.7	1.3	1.1	4.7	4.6	3.9	3.6

Source: Household Budget Survey 2007

Table 5.10 shows the percentage distribution of households by mean distance from health facilities. By considering hospitals, the majority of households (72.6 percent) live within the distance of more than 6km and only 27.4 percent of households live within a distance of 6 km. However, 43.8 percent of households live within a distance of 2 to 5.9 km.

5.9 Communication Facilities

Table 5.11: Number of Customers in Tanzania from 2004-2008

A: Mobile phones Customers					
Company	Number of Subscribers ('000)				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
VODACOM	1,050	1,562	2,976	3,871	5,408
TIGO	303	423	761	1,192	2,570
CELTEL / ZAIN	504	883	1,517	2,506	3,862
ZANTEL	85	96	355	679	1,058
TTCL	-	-	6	73	106
BENSON	-	-	-	3	3
Total	1,942	2,964	5,615	8,323	13,007
B: Home/Office					
TTCL	148	154	151	158	116
ZANTEL	-	-	0.7	5.5	7.5
Total	148	154	152	163	124
Grand Total	2,090	3,118	5,767	8,486	13,131

Source: Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority

Table 5.11 shows the distribution of customers by type of company. In 2008 the data reveal that the majority of subscribers use Vodacom, followed by Celtel/Zain, Tigo and Zantel. All companies have shown an increasing trend of subscribers from 2004 to 2008.

Then considering Fixed Line Customers, the data show that TTCL is leading followed by Zantel.

CHAPTER SIX

Good Governance and Accountability

6.0 Crimes

This chapter deals with other social statistics related to human settlements such as accidents, crimes and justice statistics that are reported by rural and urban settings. The crime statistics provide the government with indicators to monitor implementation of Cluster III of MKUKUTA. The cluster focuses on Good Governance and Accountability of which reduction of crime is among other goals.

Crime as a type of offence may be grouped into three categories:

- i. Crime against person or persons
- ii. Crime against property
- iii. Crime against public tranquillity

The tables in this chapter help to reveal the magnitude of this problem and may lead to necessary action to be taken to reduce the occurrence of such offences in various communities. This will also help in maintenance of peace and respect to the rule of law and order, which are prerequisites to a conducive environment for socio-economic development.

6.1 Crimes Against Persons

The crimes against persons affect their humanity and life in general. These include offences such as murder, sodomy, rape, child stealing, desertion of child, human trafficking and illegal immigration. Of recent,

there have also been crimes against disabled persons especially the albinos for superstitious purposes.

Table 6.1: Reported Crimes in Tanzania Against Persons : 2006-2009

Type of crime	2006	2007	2008	2009
Murder	2,612	3,583	2,354	4,209
Rape	4,278	8,894	8,105	7,235
Sodomy	512	567	629	770
Child Stealing	38	71	142	110
Desertion of Child	86	157	157	172
Total	7,526	13,272	11,387	12,496

Source: Tanzania Police Force

The table above reveals that rape is the dominant crime against persons followed by murder.

6.2 Motor Accidents

Road accidents remain to be a major problem in Tanzania. Many people have lost their lives, incapacitated and lost properties due to road accidents. There are different types of motor accidents caused by different factors as depicted in tables below.

6.2.1 Motor Accidents by Type

Motor accidents are categorized as fatal accidents, killed persons and injured persons. The table below shows accidents by type from 2006 to 2009 as reported by the Tanzania Police Force.

Table 6.2: Road Traffic Accidents by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2006 - 2009

Type of Accident	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total Number of Traffic Accidents	18,187	25,151	17,451	22,019
Fatal Accidents	3,028	3,065	2,460	2,872
Killed Persons	2,657	3,071	2,840	3,851
Injured Persons	16,456	16,119	16,982	20,717

Source: Tanzania Police Force

Table 6.2 reveals that there has been an increase in number of people who lost their lives and injured in road accidents from 2006 to 2009. The table also depict a sinusoidal decrease in total number of accidents between 2006-2007 and 2008-2009.

6.2.2 Motor Accidents by Cause

Table 6.3 shows the distribution of road accidents by cause from 2004 to 2007. It is shown that dangerous driving is the leading cause, followed by bad roads, defective motor vehicles, excessive speed and careless pedestrians.

Table 6.3: Cause of Road Traffic Accidents in Tanzania Mainland: 2004-2007

Cause of accident	2004	2005	2006	2007
Reckless/Dangerous Driving	9,366	8,778	5,918	8,170
Defective Motor Vehicles	2,403	3,242	2,713	1886
Careless Pedestrians	1,337	2,250	438	840
Excessive Speed	1,409	710	1,579	1,243
Careless Motor Cyclists	757	644	811	754
Careless Pedal Cyclists	607	530	1,191	1,064
Intoxication	171	102	207	320
Other i.e. Bad Road, Slippery, etc	989	1,350	4,820	3,425
Total	17,039	16,388	17,677	17,753

Source: Traffic Police Dar es Salaam

CHAPTER SEVEN

Safe Cities Programme

7.0 Safe Cities Approach

The 2008 victimization survey in Tanzania follows two studies carried out under the safer Cities Programme supported by UN-HABITAT. The first study, conducted in 2000, was carried out in Dar es Salaam City¹, while the second covered the cities of Arusha, Dar es Salaam and Mtwara.² The coverage of this study includes the cities of Tanga, Mwanza and Mbeya and the municipalities of Dodoma and Moshi. These urban areas are among the seven centres involved in the 3rd phase of the UN-Habitat “Safer Cities” programme at the national level.

The main goal of the survey is to collect data which will allow state organs, particularly local authorities, and all interested stakeholders to understand better the state of crime in their respective jurisdiction and hence plan accordingly. The local government authorities are required by the Constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania (1977) to maintain peace and order. Furthermore, the Local Government Act of 1982 (section 54) requires local authorities to address issues of safety and insecurity.

The survey was coordinated by Safer Cities National Programme Tanzania within PMO-RALG in collaboration UN-Habitat and funded by UNODC.³ City and Municipal Directors of the respective urban centres contributed immensely to the smooth running of the exercise coordinated by their Safer Cities Programme Coordinators at city and municipal level.

³ Within the framework of the UN Development Account project 06/07R *Collection and analysis of data and trends on drugs, crime, and victimization in Africa*.

7.1 Rate of victimization

In the year 2007, the period covered by the survey, the total number of crimes reported by survey respondents was 1,533. Of these, 1,078 (70.3 percent) were household crimes and 455 (29.7 percent) were crimes against the individual respondent.

The survey involved a total of 1,888 households in five survey centres in Tanzania, namely Dodoma, Mbeya, Moshi, Mwanza and Tanga.

Table 7.1: Prevalence of victimisation during the year preceding the survey (2007)

Type of crime	Frequency	Percentage
Household crimes	455	29.7
Theft of car	13	6.8 ^[1]
Car hijacking	4	2.1 ^[2]
Theft from car	13	6.8 ^[3]
Car vandalism	3	1.6 ^[4]
Theft of motorcycle	5	3.7 ^[5]
Theft of bicycle	66	8.2 ^[6]
Theft of livestock	101	15.8 ^[7]
Burglary with entry	146	7.7
Attempted burglary	104	5.5
Crimes against the individual respondent	1,078	70.3

Source: Safer Cities National Programme, PMO-RALG-UN HABITAT

¹ This percentage is based on the number of households owning a car (190).

² This percentage is based on the number of households owning a car (190).

³ This percentage is based on the number of households owning a car (190).

⁴ This percentage is based on the number of households owning a car (190).

⁵ This percentage is based on the number of households owning a motorcycle (136).

⁶ This percentage is based on the number of households owning a bicycle (809).

⁷ This percentage is based on the number of households owning livestock (640).

At the household level, the most prevalent crimes were theft of livestock (15.8 percent), theft of bicycle (8.2 percent) and burglary with entry (7.7 percent). For personal/individual crimes, the most prevalent crimes by far are corruption⁵ (25.7 percent) and consumer fraud (17.6 percent).

7.2 Experience of respondents with the police

According to the survey, the frequency of reporting crimes to the police varies greatly depending on the type of crime concerned. While 93.3 percent of motorcycle thefts were reported to the Police, this was true for only 4.6 percent of incidents of corruption.

Car hijacking is a serious crime and the general expectation would be that victims would report it to the police when it occurs. Reporting makes sense for a number of reasons including record keeping, insurance needs, understanding the context and developing new strategies of fighting the vice. However, only 56% of those who had experienced car hijacking reported to the police. When these victims were asked about their satisfaction with services provided by the police, 60% responded that they were satisfied while 40% were not satisfied.

The number of respondents who reported crimes to authorities other than the Police are highest for sexual offences (20.5 percent), assault/threat (17.1 percent) and robbery (16.2 percent).

⁵ *Corruption refers to a situation where government and non-government officers, demand extra pay for services they are supposed to offer for free to the general public. Corruption can also originate from the customers who corrupt employees of suppliers and or government officers in order to get certain benefits or privileges*

Table 7.2: Percentage of victims who reported crimes to the police or other authorities

Type of crime	% Reported to the police	% Reported to other authorities
Theft of car	71.4	-
Car hijacking	55.6	-
Theft from car	43.9	7.3
Car vandalism	46.7	-
Theft of motorcycle	93.3	-
Theft of bicycle	57.2	-
Theft of livestock	21.2	4.5
Burglary with entry	44.5	3.2
Attempted burglary	29.9	-
Robbery	45.6	16.2
Personal theft	21.0	-
Sexual offences	33.5	20.5
Assault / Threat	37.3	17.1
Consumer fraud	6.6	4.5
Corruption	4.6	4.8

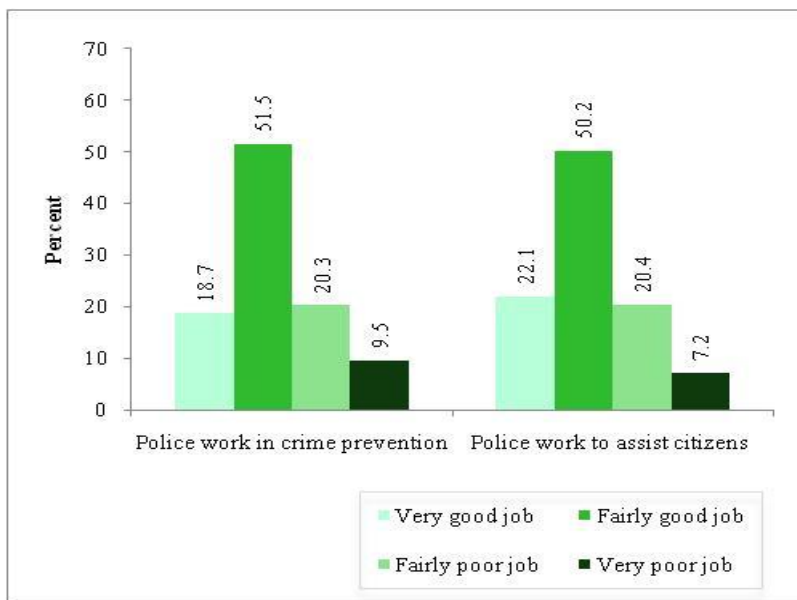
Source: Safer Cities National Programme, PMO-RALG-UN HABITAT

7.3 Opinions about police work

Neighbourhood policing is one of the practices that promotes safety among members of the community. Such practices allow people to conduct their daily activities with the comfort and trust they need. This is possible where the police are controlling crime. More than 70 percent of respondents noted that Police are doing either a “very good job” or a “fairly good job” at both crime prevention and assisting citizens.

The Police force received good ratings in the urban centre of Moshi, whereas the poorest ratings were recorded in Mwanza city. With regard to private security officers, more than three quarters pointed out that they are doing either a “very good job” (21 percent) or a “fairly good job” (57 percent). However, more than one-fifth of respondents have a negative view of private police officials.

Figure 7.1: Opinion about police work in preventing and controlling crime



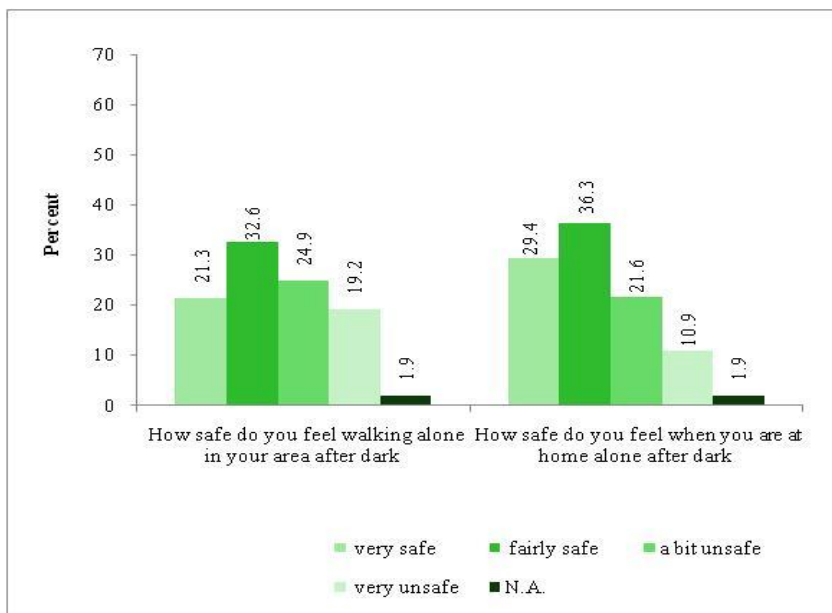
Source: Safer Cities National Programme, PMO-RALG-UN HABITAT

7.4 Fear of Crime

Respondents were asked how safe it was to walk alone after dark in their own neighbourhoods. Inability to work alone after dark indicates the presence of risks, such as personal attacks or threats, in the area. 54.8 percent of respondents said it was either “very safe” or “fairly safe” to walk alone after dark (Figure 2). On safety at home after dark, some two thirds of respondents said they are either “very safe” or “fairly safe”.

Respondents in the cities of Tanga and Moshi felt safer than those in other cities. In particular, respondents from Mwanza and Mbeya felt very unsafe in walking alone after dark and at home after dark.

Figure 7.2: Feelings of safety in the street and at home



Source: Safer Cities National Programme, PMO-RALG-UN HABITAT

7.5 Crime Prevention Measures

The survey included a section in which respondents were asked to indicate which preventive measures they were using to protect the security of their houses. Various crime prevention measures were mentioned, including physical tools (burglar alarms, window grids, door locks), arrangements with the neighbours and other community-based crime prevention schemes. More than a quarter of the respondents reported that they were not protected by any of the listed prevention measures, while 24 percent said they installed door locks and 18 percent special window grids.

APPENDIX I

Human Settlements Indicators

Urban Population (thousands): Estimates and projections of the Urban Population for each country, region and major area for each country. *Urban* is defined in the manual context (the definition of Urban are generally the national definitions incorporated in the latest available census.

Annual growth rate of Urban Population (%): The average annual growth rate of the Urban Population for each country, region, or major area.

Level of Urbanization (%): Estimates and projections of the percentage of population residing in Urban areas for each country, region, and major area

Rural Population, Area, Population Density:

Rural Population (thousands): Estimates and projections of the rural population and projections for each country, region and major area.

Annual growth rate of Rural Population (%): The average annual growth rate of the Rural Population for each country, region, and major area.

Households: Number and Growth Rate

Household: The concept of *household* is based on the arrangements made by persons individually or in groups, for providing themselves with food or other essentials for living.

A One-Person Household: This is a household in which a person makes provision for his or her own food or other essentials for living without combining with any other person to form part of a multi-person household.

A Multi person Household: This is a group of two or more persons living together who make common provision for food or other essentials for living. The persons in the group may pool their incomes and have a common budget to a greater or lesser extent; they may be related or unrelated persons or a combination of both.

Average Household Size: An average household size refers to the average number of person per household. This rate is obtained by dividing the total population of an area by the number of households in that area.

Household –usually consists of a person or a group of persons who live together in the same homestead/ compound (but not necessarily in the same dwelling unit), have common housekeeping arrangements, and are answerable to the same household head. It is important to note that members of a household are not necessarily related by their blood or by marriage.

Household Head is a person among the household members who is acknowledged by other members of the same household as their head. This individual is the spokesperson of the household members and is the one who often makes the decision concerning the welfare of the members of the household.

Household size is simply the average number of persons who live in the particular household.

Dwelling Unit –This is a place of abode or residence occupied by one or more households with a private entrance. For the purpose of the census a dwelling unit is a structure that a household uses for sleeping, eating and entertaining guest.

Habitable Rooms- These are rooms in the dwelling units which are used mainly for living and excludes stores, granaries, offices, toilets and garages.

Safe Water – Water drawn from improved sources which in addition to piped water include water from protected wells and springs that have been protected by enclosing the sources to prevent contamination.

Housing Stock

Number of Conventional Dwellings (thousands): Conventional dwelling refers to a room or suite of rooms and its accessories in a permanent building or structurally separated part there of which by the way it has been built, rebuilt or converted, is intended for habitation by one household and is not, at the time of the census or other inquiry, used wholly for other purposes. A conventional dwelling may either be occupied or vacant.

Persons per Room: The average number of persons per room is obtained by dividing the total number of persons in 9 housing unit by the total number of rooms of the housing unit. A room is defined as a space in a housing unit enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof covering at least to a height of two meters, of a size large

enough to hold a bed for an adult, that is, 4 cubic metres. Total number of rooms, therefore, includes bedrooms, dining-rooms, living-rooms, studies, servant's rooms, kitchens, rooms used for professional or business purposes and other separate spaces used or intended for dwelling purposes as long as they meet the criteria of walls and floor space.

Rooms per Housing Unit: The average number of rooms per housing unit is obtained by dividing the total number of rooms in all housing units by the total number of housing units.

Owner Occupied Households (%): Percentage of households occupying the housing unit as owner. An owner occupant is one who owns the housing unit he occupies, including those who pay loan on a housing unit, or whose house is under mortgage.

Housing Facilities

Housing Units with Piped Water (%): Percentage of occupied housing unit with piped water. Piped water refers to water provided within a housing unit by pipe from community –wide systems or from individual installations such as pressure tanks and pumps. *With piped water* means water supply inside the housing unit or outside the housing unit but within 100 metres from the door.

Housing Unit with Toilet (%): Percentage of occupied housing units with toilets of any type. Toilet of any type refers to an installation arranged for humans to discharge their excreta.

Housing Units with Electric Lighting (%): Percentage of occupied housing units with electric lighting.

Housing Units with Kitchen (%): Percentage of occupied housing units with kitchens or other space reserved for cooking. Kitchen is a room equipped for the preparation of principal meals and intended primarily for that purpose. Other space reserved for cooking falls short of the attributes of *room*, even if equipped for the preparation of the principal meals and intended primarily for that purpose.

Infrastructure Indicators

Population with Access to safe water (%): Percentage of population with access to an adequate amount of safe drinking water located within a convenient distance from a user's dwelling. It is important to note that *access, adequate amount, safe, convenient distance* vary from country to country.

Population with Access to Sanitation (%): Percentage of population with access to sanitary facility for human excreta disposal in the dwelling or located within a convenient distance from the user's dwelling note that *access, sanitary facility, convenient distance* vary from country to country.

Road network density (km/1000km sq): The ratio of the total length of the road network to total area.

Railway network density (km/1000km sq): The ratio of the total length of the railway network to total area.

Telephones per 100 inhabitants (%): The number of main lines per 100 inhabitants. Main telephone lines refer to the telephone lines which have a dedicated port on a telephone exchange.

Motor vehicles per 100 inhabitants (%): The number of passenger cars per 100 inhabitants. Passenger cars include vehicles with a seating capacity of not more than nine persons (including driver), such as taxis, jeeps and station wagons. Special purpose vehicles such as two-or three wheeled cycles and motor cycles, trams, trolley-buses, ambulances, hearses, military vehicles operated by police or other governmental security organizations are excluded.

Social Indicators

Housing Expenditure: Percentage of final consumption expenditure of resident households taken up for gross rent, fuel and power.

Population below poverty line: the percentage of population whose income is not enough to afford minimum nutritionally adequate diet plus essential non-food requirements.

Population with access to health services (%): Percentage of the population that reach appropriate local health services by local means of transport in no more than one hour.

Population per doctor: The number of people per doctor. Doctor refers to physicians and includes all graduates of any faculty or school of medicine in any field (including practice, teaching, administration and research).

Primary and secondary School Enrolment:

Total enrolment in primary and secondary education, regardless of age , expressed as a percentage of population in age-group corresponding to the national regulation for these two levels.

Net Enrolment Ratio: $\frac{\text{Number of Enrolled Pupils Aged (7-13)}}{\text{Number of All Children Aged (7-13)}} \times 100$

Gross Enrolment Ratio: $\frac{\text{Number of All Enrolled Pupils}}{\text{Number of All Children Aged (7-13)}} \times 100$

Literacy Rate: The percentage of adults (15 years and over) literate. Literate are those who can, with understanding, both read and write a short simple statement on their everyday life.

Illiteracy (%): The percentage of adults (15 years and over) illiterate. Illiterates are those who cannot, with understanding, both read and write a short simple statement on their everyday life.

Child Labour: The type of engagement that denies the child an opportunity to develop himself or herself educationally, economically or socially.

Child work: Child labour is defined as work performed by a person under 18 years of age which is exploitative, hazardous or inappropriate for his or her age. This type of work is detrimental to his or her schooling and impedes physical, social, mental or spiritual development.

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Vision

To be a preferable source of official statistics in Tanzania

Mission

To facilitate informed decision-making process, through provision of relevant, timely and reliable user-driven statistical information, coordinating statistical activities and promoting the adherence to statistical methodologies and standards