THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

BASIC FACTS AND FIGURES ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS, 2012

TANZANIA MAINLAND

National Bureau of Statistics

Ministry of Finance

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Tanzania; Regions, Road and Railway Networks

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PREFACE

The decision by the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) to form the *Human Settlements Statistics Section* aimed at producing and disseminating statistics relating to human settlements so as to improve people's knowledge in that area. This is also in line with the Government`s 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 arose from the Government's commitment 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. It 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. Another goal is to ensure access to clean, affordable and safe water, sanitation, decent shelter as well as safe and sustainable environment and reduce vulnerability from environmental risk.

There are also UN-HABITAT initiatives in collaboration with the Government through Prime Minister's Office-Regional Administration and Local Governments (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.

To address all these initiatives, it is important to have data that show the current status of the human settlements so as to facilitate development of evidence based development plans and decisions.

The Basic Facts and Figures on Human Settlements in Tanzania Mainland publication presents basic data from various sources such as the Population and Housing Censuses, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development, Tanzania Police Force, Judiciary System of Tanzania, Ministry of Works, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and other stakeholders. This publication is consistent with the NBS's initiatives to facilitate planning and decision making processes within the government and other stakeholders, through provision of timely and accurate statistics.

This is the second edition that also 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 new suggestions will be put forward to improve future editions.

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National Bureau of Statistics

ACRONYMS

AMO	-	Assistant Medical Officer
BEST	-	Basic Education Statistics
CRO	-	Certificates of Right of Occupancy
DDH	-	District Designated Hospital
DHS	-	Demographic Health Survey
DRC	-	Democratic Republic of Congo
FAO	-	Food and Agriculture Organization
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
HRH	-	Human Resources for Health
HSSP	-	Health Sector Support Programme
LGA	-	Local Government Authority
LSRP	-	Legal Sector Reform Programme
MID	-	Ministry of Infrastructure Development
MKUKUTA	-	Mkakati wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kupunguza Umasikini Tanzania
MLHHSD	-	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development
MO	-	Medical Officer
MOHSW	-	Ministry of Health and Social Welfare
MoW	-	Ministry of Works
MSCL	-	Marine Service Company Limited

NARCO	-	National Ranching Company
NBS	-	National Bureau of Statistics
NER	-	Net Enrolment Ratio
NGO	-	Non-Government Organization
NHC	-	National Housing Corporation
NLUPC	-	National Land Use Planning Commission
NSGRP	-	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty
NSO	-	National Statistical Office
OCGS	-	Office of Chief Government Statistician
PCR	-	Pupil Classroom Ratio
PHCDP	-	Primary Health Care Development Programme
PMO-RALG	-	Prime Minister's Office-Regional Administration and Local Government
TAZARA	-	Tanzania and Zambia Railway Authority
THMIS	-	Tanzania HIV/AIDS and Malaria Indicator Survey
TPA	-	Tanzania Ports Authority
TRL	-	Tanzania Railways Limited
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

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 which comprises Unguja and Pemba Islands has an area of 2,500 square kilometres and is situated in the Indian Ocean, East of Tanzania Mainland. The population of Tanzania was 44.9 million according to the 2012 Population and Housing Census. Additional information is found in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Selected Basic Human Settlements Information

SN	Particular	Data/Information
1.	Total area of Tanzania	947,303 km^2 of which 61,500 km^2 is inland water representing Lakes Victoria, Tanganyika, Nyasa and other water bodies including small lakes, dams, rivers, etc.

Table 1.2 (ctd):Selected Basic Human Settlements Information

SN	Particular	Data/Information
2.	Location	Eastern Africa between Longitude 29^0E and 41^0E and Latitudes 1^0S and 12^0S.
3.	Bordering countries	Kenya and Uganda to the North; Rwanda, Burundi and Democratic Republic of Congo to the West; Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique to the South; and Indian Ocean to the East.
4.	Arable land	10 million hectares (2009)
5.	Average cultivated land per year	5.1 million hectares 2009
6.	Rainfall	750 – 1400 mm per year
7.	Population	About 45 million people (2012 Population and Housing Census).
8.	Largest City	Dar es Salaam with a population of 4.36 million (2012).
9.	Six regions leading in population sizes	Dar es Salaam (4,364,541), Mwanza (2,772,509), Mbeya (2,707,410), Kagera (2,458,023), Tabora (2,291,623) and Morogoro (2,218,492) (2012 Population and Housing Census)

Table 1.2 (ctd):Selected Basic Human Settlements Information

SN	Particular	Data/Information
10.	Population density of the country	51 persons per square kilometre (2012 Population and Housing Census)
11.	Range of the population density of a region	Dar es Salaam 3,133 persons/ km^2 to 13 persons /km^2 in Lindi region (2012 Population and Housing Census).
12.	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices	TShs. 44,717,663 millions in 2012 (Economic Survey, 2013)
13.	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at 2001 prices	19,155,765 millions in 2012 (Economic Survey, 2013)
14.	GDP Growth Rate (at 2001 constant prices)	6.9 percent (2012) Annual Growth Rate (Economic Survey, 2013)
15.	Transport (at 2001 Constant prices)	7.1 percent (2012) (Annual Growth Rate) (Economic Survey, 2013)
16.	Communication (at 2001 Constant prices)	20.6 percent (2012) (Annual Growth Rate)
17.	Construction (at 2001 constant prices)	7.8 percent (2012) (Annual Growth Rate) (Economic Survey, 2013)

Table 1.2 (ctd):Selected Basic Human Settlements Information

SN	Particular	Data/Information
18.	Mining and Quarrying (at 2001 constant prices)	7.8 percent (2012) (Annual Growth Rate) (Economic Survey, 2013)
19.	Road Network	86,472 km (2011)
20.	Railway Network	3,682 km: TRL (2,707 km) and TAZARA (975 km) (Ministry of Transport, 2011)
21.	Number of Aerodromes	There are 360 aerodromes in Tanzania including airstrips serving domestic and international traffic. The government manages 58 of them.
22.	Maritime Transport	Three major seaports: Dar es Salaam, Mtwara and Tanga ports. Smaller seaport facilities: Kilwa, Lindi, Mafia, Pangani and Bagamoyo; and four major inland ports are Mwanza, Bukoba, Musoma and Kigoma.

1.1   Background of Human Settlements in Tanzania

The mission of the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development is to facilitate and create an enabling environment and framework for the achievement of 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 reflected in the National Human Settlements Development Policy 2002, *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.*

A human settlement is not simply housing or merely the physical structure of a city, town, or village. It is a combination of all human activity processes - residence, work, education, health, culture, leisure, etc. and the physical structure that supports it.

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 characterised by numerous scattered small villages, 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 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 availability of shelter and development of sustainable human settlements in the country. It will be achieved through harnessing existing and future initiatives and potentials in shelter availability and infrastructure investment, management and maintenance of such facilities in partnership with various actors and stakeholders. These include the public, private and informal sectors, and the national and international Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) such as the Community Based Organisations (CBOs). In addition, the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development will capture the cross-cutting interrelationships between various actors and sectors in human settlements development; and 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 evidence based planning and decision making by providing relevant, reliable, timely statistics and quality statistical services in general.

1.2   Concepts and Definitions of Human Settlements

The definitions of *Human Settlements* are obtained from the National Human Settlements Policy document published in January 2000 by the Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development. The other source is the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (UN-HABITAT). These definitions are intended to provide a quick reference and general information on human settlements statistics for policy makers, researchers and the general public.

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 need not necessarily be 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 decisions or is consulted on issues concerning the welfare of the members of the household.

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 sharing 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 with common provision for food or other essentials for living. They may pool their incomes and have a common budget and to a greater extent or lesser extent; they may be related or not.

Household Size

It is simply the number of persons who live in a particular household.

Average Household Size

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

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 exclude stores, granaries, offices, toilets and garage.

Safe Water

Water drawn from improved sources in addition to piped water, water from protected wells and springs (protected by closing the sources to prevent contamination).

1.3   Geographical Concepts

Human Settlement

The Geographical definition for *Human Settlement* has already been provided above as extracted from the 1986 Global Report on Human Settlements by UN-HABITAT. However, it is hereby emphasized that,

the design, planning, construction and operation of human settlements should reflect the productivity and competitiveness of the economy, the quality of life of all citizens and the ecological sustainability of the environment.

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

Rural Settlements

These comprise of 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. The majority of people in urban settlements depend on non-agricultural activities for living. Urban settlements can be divided into five categories that is; low, medium, high, mixed density and slums /squatters.

Low, Medium and High Density Areas

These are surveyed residential areas that are supposed to have 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 which are often supplied with basic socio-economic services such as schools and health services.

Slums and Squatter Settlements

These are unplanned human settlements sometimes known as *informal settlements* which usually have inadequate or lack modern and basic socio-economic services such as roads, water supply, electricity, solid waste service, and sewage and drainage systems. These are inhabited by low income earners with large household sizes.

1.4   Categories of Human Settlements by Population Size

According to the 2000 National Human Settlements Development Policy of Tanzania, human settlements are classified into six categories as follows:

Village: Human settlement with less than 10,000 people

Minor Town: Human settlement with between 10,000 and 29,999 people

Town: Human settlement with between 30,000 and 99,999 people

Municipal: Human settlement with between 100,000 and 499,999 people

City: Human settlement with between 500,000 and 3,999,999 people

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

However, such criteria have to be reviewed from time to time in order to cope with societal changing needs.

1.5 Human Settlements Indicators

1.5.1 Urbanization Trends

Urban Population (expressed in numbers)

Urban population refers to people living in urban areas as defined by National Statistical Offices (NSOs). Urbanization trends involve a series of estimates and projections of the urban population for each country, region, and major area over a defined period of time. The term *Urban* is as defined in the context of the latest available national census manual. In Tanzania Mainland the urban population is 12,701,238 according to 2012 Population and Housing Census.

Annual Growth Rate of Urban Population

The average growth rate of the urban population over a year for a given country, region, and major area. The annual growth rate of urban population is 5 percent in Tanzania Mainland (2012 Population and Housing Census).

Level of Urbanization

Estimates and projections of the percentage of population residing in urban areas for a given country, region, and major area. Level of urbanization is 29.1 percent as per 2012 Population and Housing Census.

Rural Population (expressed in numbers)

Rural population refers to people living in rural areas as defined by NSOs. It is calculated as the difference between total population and urban population estimated and projected over a defined period of time for a given country, region and major area. In Tanzania Mainland the rural population is 30,924,116 according to 2012 Population and Housing Census.

Annual Growth Rate of Rural Population

The average growth rate of the rural population over a year for a given country, region, and major area. The annual growth rate of rural population is 2 percent in Tanzania Mainland (2012 Population and Housing Census).

1.5.2 Housing Stock

Conventional Dwellings

A 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.

A Room

Is defined as a space in a housing unit enclosed by walls reaching from the floor to the ceiling or roof with a capacity of at least 4 cubic metres large enough to hold a bed for an adult.

Average Persons per Sleeping Room (room density)

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 used for sleeping in the housing units. Total numbers of rooms vary from one household to another depending on income levels, for example, high income earners unlike the low income ones; can afford to have a housing unit with multiple rooms. These may range from few to several 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.

Average 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

Owner occupant is one who owns the housing unit he/she occupies, including one who pays loan on a housing unit or one living in a

housing unit under mortgage. Owner occupied households is calculated as a percentage out of the total number of households in a given geographical area.

1.5.3   Housing Facilities Indicators

Housing Units 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. Therefore, housing units with piped water is calculated as a percentage of total number of occupied housing unit in a given geographical area.

Housing Units with Toilet

Toilet of any type refers to an installation arranged for humans to discharge their excreta. Housing units with any type of toilet facility is calculated as a percentage of total number of occupied housing units in a given geographical area.

Housing Units with Electric Lighting

Housing units with electric lighting are calculated as a percentage of total number of occupied housing unit in a given geographical area.

Housing Units with Kitchen

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. Housing units with kitchen or other space reserved for cooking are expressed as percentage of total number of occupied housing units in a given geographical area.

1.5.4   Infrastructure Indicators

Population with access to Safe Water

It is computed as a percentage of population with access to an adequate amount of safe drinking water located within a convenient distance from a user's dwelling of the total number of occupied housing units in a given geographical area. 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 is computed out of the total number of occupied housing units. It is important to note that *access, sanitary facility, and convenient distance* vary from country to country.

Road network density (km/1000 sq km)

The ratio of the total length of the road network to total area.

Railway network density (km/1000 sq km)

The ratio of the total length of the railway network to total area.

Telephones per 100 inhabitants

It is 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

Motor Vehicle per 100 Inhabitants is the number of passenger cars per 100 inhabitants. Passenger cars include vehicles whose seating capacity does not exceed 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 residential houses taken up for gross rent, water, sanitation, 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

It is the percentage of the population that reach appropriate local health services by local means of transport in no more than one hour.

Population per doctor

Population per doctor refers to the number of people per doctor.

The term *Doctor* in medical context, it refers to physicians and all graduates of any faculty or school of medicine in any field (including practice, teaching, administration and research).

Primary and Secondary School Enrolment Rates or Ratios

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 Primary 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.

Net Secondary Enrolment Ratio

This is a ratio obtained by dividing the number of enrolled pupils aged 14-18 years to the number of all children aged 14-18 years in the population, multiplied by 100. The ratio cannot exceed 100.

Gross Primary Enrolment Ratio

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

Gross Secondary Enrolment Ratio

This is a ratio obtained by dividing the number of all enrolled secondary school pupils to the number of all children aged 14-18 years in the population, multiplied by 100. The ratio can exceed 100.

Literacy Rate

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

Child Labour

Child labour is defined as work performed by a person whose age is from 5-17 years 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. These

include type of engagements that deny the child an opportunity to develop him/herself educationally, economically or socially.

Child work:

Child work refers to work performed by a person under 18 years of age which is not exploitative, not hazardous or appropriate for his or her age.

CHAPTER TWO

Population

2.0   Population Density

The population of Tanzania Mainland as observed from post- independence censuses has been increasing (Figure 2.1), but the land area has remained the same at the size of 883,303 square kilometres. This means the population density as defined previously has also been increasing at different rates both in urban and rural areas. Rapid increase of population densities have been observed in urban areas partly due to rural-urban migration.

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

In rural areas reported cases of conflicts between farmers and livestock keepers are on the increase due to decreasing land for grazing.

Figure 2.1: Population Trends in Tanzania Mainland, 1967 – 2012 Censuses (in millions)
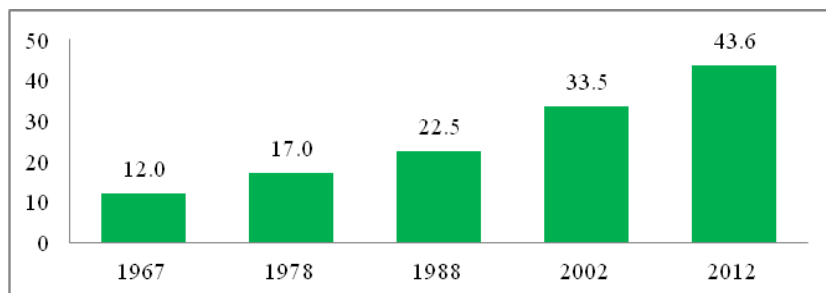
Source: Population and Housing Censuses 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012

Table 2.1: Population Density Trends by Region 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012

Region	Population Density				
	1967	1978	1988	2002	2012
Total Tanzania	**14**	**20**	**26**	**39**	**51**
Total Mainland	**14**	**19**	**26**	**38**	**49**
Dodoma	17	24	30	41	50
Arusha	n.a	n.a	20	35	45
Kilimanjaro	49	68	83	103	124
Tanga	29	39	48	61	77
Morogoro	10	13	17	25	31
Pwani	13	16	20	27	34
Dar es Salaam	256	605	977	1786	3,133
Lindi	6	8	10	12	13
Mtwara	37	46	53	67	76
Ruvuma	6	9	12	18	22
Iringa	12	16	21	26	27

Table 2.1(ctd):. Population Density Trends by Region 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012

Region	Population Density				
	1967	**1978**	**1988**	**2002**	**2012**
Mbeya	12	18	25	34	45
Singida	9	12	16	22	28
Tabora	7	11	14	22	30
Rukwa	4	7	10	17	44
Kigoma	13	18	23	45	57
Shinyanga	18	26	35	55	81
Kagera	23	36	47	71	97
Mwanza	54	74	96	150	293
Mara	28	37	50	70	80
Manyara	n.a	n.a	13	23	32
Njombe	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	81
Katavi	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	15
Simiyu	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	63
Geita	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	28

Not available – New regions which were formerly part of other regions
Source: Population and Housing Censuses 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012

Table 2.1 reveals that in Tanzania Mainland people are concentrated in Dar es Salaam Region which has the highest population density of 3,133 persons per square kilometre, followed by Mwanza Region (293 persons per sq km) and Kilimanjaro (124 persons per sq km). The lowest population density of 13 persons per square kilometre was in Lindi Region.

Map 2.1:Population Densities in Tanzania Mainland, 2012
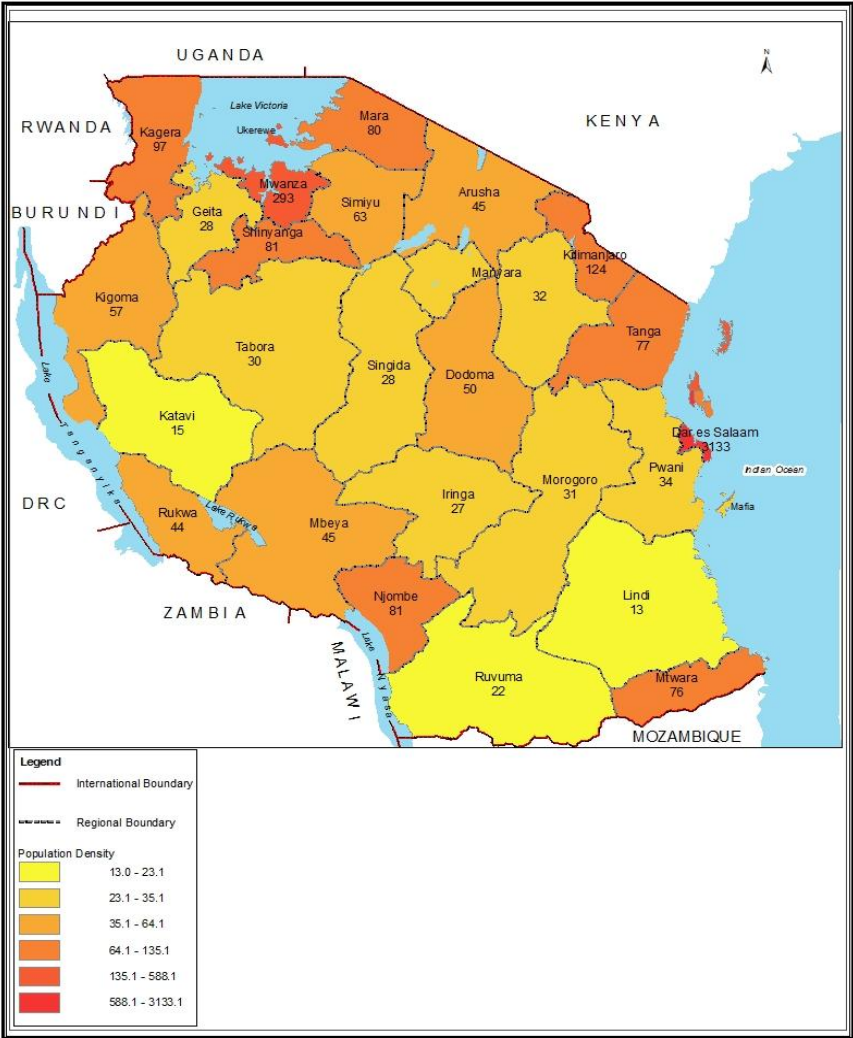
2.1   Rural-Urban Distribution of the Population

This section deals with distribution of people by rural and urban locations, 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 are social and economic aspects. It involves the transition to the urban way of life through migration of people from rural to urban areas as a progressive phenomenon.

The construction of roads, industries and other aspects of economic and social growth in rural areas also give rise to trading and urban centres that contribute to urbanisation. The establishment of food processing activities, mining, schools, hospitals, religious and other social and economic institutions attract people to the once rural areas that gradually grow into urban centres. That leads to urbanization which gives a powerful impetus to the break-up of traditional social structures and readjustment of the way of life and of forms of social organization to match with modern requirements. Rapid urbanization leads to unplanned settlements and deteriorations of social and other basic services.

The rapid growth of cities and towns puts an ever increasing pressure on the urban infrastructure (transport, housing, water, sanitation, and energy). Also it leads to an increase in crime. Inadequate housing is a good example of the pressure that rapid 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, Tanzania Mainland, 2012

Region	Population			Percentage	
	Total	**Rural**	**Urban**	**Rural**	**Urban**
Tanzania Mainland	**43,625,354**	**30,922,213**	**12,703,141**	**70.9**	**29.1**
Dodoma	2,083,588	1,762,394	321,194	**84.6**	**15.4**
Arusha	1,694,310	1,135,188	559,122	**67.0**	**33.0**
Kilimanjaro	1,640,087	1,242,712	397,375	**75.8**	**24.2**
Tanga	2,045,205	1,604,297	440,908	**78.4**	**21.6**
Morogoro	2,218,492	1,582,434	636,058	**71.3**	**28.7**
Pwani	1,098,668	738,297	360,371	**67.2**	**32.8**
Dar-es-Salaam	4,364,541	0	4,364,541	**-**	**100.0**
Lindi	864,652	702,603	162,049	**81.3**	**18.7**
Mtwara	1,270,854	979,350	291,504	**77.1**	**22.9**
Ruvuma	1,376,891	1,038,071	338,820	**75.4**	**24.6**
Iringa	941,238	684,890	256,348	**72.8**	**27.2**
Mbeya	2,707,410	1,809,298	898,112	**66.8**	**33.2**
Singida	1,370,637	1,199,936	170,701	**87.5**	**12.5**
Tabora	2,291,623	2,004,114	287,509	**87.5**	**12.5**
Rukwa	1,004,539	768,002	236,537	**76.5**	**23.5**
Kigoma	2,127,930	1,762,669	365,261	**82.8**	**17.2**
Shinyanga	1,534,808	1,280,137	254,671	**83.4**	**16.6**
Kagera	2,458,023	2,231,033	226,990	**90.8**	**9.2**
Mwanza	2,772,509	1,848,288	924,221	**66.7**	**33.3**
Mara	1,743,830	1,440,418	303,412	**82.6**	**17.4**
Manyara	1,425,131	1,230,010	195,121	**86.3**	**13.7**
Njombe	702,097	536,189	165,908	**76.4**	**23.6**
Katavi	564,604	407,532	157,072	**72.2**	**27.8**
Simiyu	1,584,157	1,473,639	110,518	**93.0**	**7.0**
Geita	1,739,530	1,460,712	278,818	**84.0**	**16.0**

Source: Population and Housing Census, 2012

Table 2.2 shows percentage distribution of people living in rural and urban areas in 2012. According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census, about 71 percent of people in Tanzania Mainland live in rural areas. The highest percentage of people living in urban areas was reported in Dar-es-Salaam Region (100 percent) and the least urbanised regions of Tanzania Mainland are Simiyu and Kagera whose urban populations are less than 10 percent.

Table 2.3: Percentage Distribution of Population by Rural and Urban Areas, Tanzania Mainland, 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012

Year	Rural	Urban
1967	94.3	5.7
1978	86.7	13.3
1988	82.0	18.0
2002	77.4	22.6
2012	70.9	29.1

Source: Population and Housing Censuses, 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012

Table 2.3 shows the increasing trend of urbanization in Tanzania Mainland from 5.7 percent in 1967 to 29.1 percent in 2012. On the other hand, the percentage of people living in rural areas decreased from 94.3 percent in 1967 to 70.9 percent in 2012.

2.2   Trends of Urbanization

Table 2.4: Urban Population as Percentage of Total Population by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012 Censuses

Regions	1978	1988	2002	2012	Change in (1978-2012)
Tanzania Mainland	**13.3**	**17.9**	**22.6**	**29.1**	**15.8**
Dodoma	8.8	11.2	12.6	15.4	6.6
Arusha	8.0	12.4	31.3	33	25
Kilimanjaro	7.5	15.2	20.9	24.2	16.7
Tanga	14.1	17.6	18.4	21.6	7.5
Morogoro	14.4	21.1	27.0	28.7	14.3
Pwani	7.2	15.4	21.1	32.8	25.6
Dar-es-Salaam	19.3	88.6	93.9	100	80.7
Lindi	10.1	15.3	16.0	18.7	8.6
Mtwara	12.0	14.0	20.3	22.9	10.9
Ruvuma	7.7	11.9	15.2	24.6	16.9
Iringa	9.1	10.0	17.2	27.2	18.1
Mbeya	9.0	18.2	20.4	33.2	24.2
Singida	9.5	8.8	13.7	12.5	3
Tabora	13.1	14.3	12.9	12.5	-0.6
Rukwa	11.8	14.2	17.6	23.5	11.7
Kigoma	9.9	12.8	12.1	17.2	7.3
Shinyanga	4.2	6.8	9.2	16.6	12.4
Kagera	3.4	5.5	6.2	9.2	5.8
Mwanza	10.2	18.6	20.5	33.3	23.1
Mara	7.3	10.5	18.6	17.4	10.1
Manyara	n.a	n.a	13.6	13.7	n.a
Njombe	n.a	n.a	n.a	23.6	n.a
Katavi	n.a	n.a	n.a	27.8	n.a
Simiyu	n.a	n.a	n.a	7.0	n.a
Geita	n.a	n.a	n.a	16.0	n.a

Source: Population and Housing Censuses: 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012

Table 2.4 shows that the proportion of urban population in Tanzania Mainland increased from 13.3 percent in 1978 to 29.1 percent in 2012. With the exception of Tabora the proportion of urban population in each region increased between 1978 and 2012.

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 inappropriate for his or her age. On the other hand, child work refers to work performed by a person under 18 years of age which is not exploitative, not hazardous or appropriate for his or her age. The increased rural to urban migration in recent years, has contributed to child labour among other factors. Table 2.5 shows the magnitude of this increasing social problem.

Table 2.5: Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years and Residing in Specified Areas by Type of Work, Tanzania Mainland, 2006

| Area | Sex | Type of Child Engagements | | Child Work | No Work | Total |
| | | Child Labour | | | | |
		Hazardous	Non-Hazardous			
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**

Table 2.5ctd: Percentage Distribution of Children Aged 5-17 Years and Residing in Specified Areas By Type of Work, Tanzania Mainland, 2006

Area	Sex	Type of Child Engagements				Total
		Child Labour		Child Work	No Work	
		Hazardous	Non-Hazardous			
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 reveals that the extent of child labour in Dar es Salaam was 6.3 percent; other urban was 8.5 percent while in rural areas it was 25.2 percent. The overall proportion of children in child labour in Tanzania Mainland was 21.1 percent.

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

CHAPTER THREE

Land Management and Administration

3.0   Introduction

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

All land in Tanzania is held in trust by the President of the United Republic of Tanzania on behalf of all Tanzanians and is therefore a public property. In order to ensure higher security of land tenure, Tanzania has three laws, namely, the Land Act No. 4 of 1999, Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999 and the Land Disputes Act No. 2 of 2002. The general purpose of these laws is to make sure that the land policy objectives are achieved.

The Land Policy of 1995 recognizes three categories of land. These are: reserved (protected) land (28%), village land (70%) and general land (2%). Protected land includes land for urban settlements, national parks, forest reserves, game reserves, game controlled areas, wetlands, marine parks and reserves and Ngorongoro conservation area. The village land includes rural settlements, agricultural land, grazing land and community forests. General land includes large farms, land which is not protected and land which is not village land.

3.1   Fundamental Principles of the National Land Policy

The new land policy and laws represent a turning point in the development of Tanzania. The implementation of the new land laws will give substantive push to Government economic and social development objectives under the liberalized free market economy and poverty eradication strategy and the realization of the National Development Vision 2025. The Vision will be achieved if the main fundamentals of National Land Policy will be implemented. The fundamental principles of the National Land Policy as amended in Section 3 of Land Act No 4 of 1999 are:

a) To recognize that all land in Tanzania is public land vested in the President of the United Republic of Tanzania as trustee on behalf of all citizens.

b) To ensure existing rights and recognized longstanding occupation or use of land are clarified and secured by law.

c) To facilitate an equitable distribution and access to land by all citizens.

d) To regulate the amount of land that any one person or corporate body may occupy or use.

e) To ensure that land is used productively and that any such use complies with the principles of sustainable development.

f) To take into account that an interest in land has value and that value is taken into consideration in any transaction affecting that interest.

g) To pay full, fair and prompt compensation to any person whose right of occupancy or long standing occupation or customary use of land is revoked or interfered with to their detriment by the State or is acquired.

h) To provide for an efficient, effective, economical and transparent system of land administration.

i) To enable all citizens to participate in decision making on matters connected with their occupation of or use of land.

j) To facilitate the operation of the market for land.

k) To regulate the operation of the market for land so that rural and urban small holders and pastoralists are not disadvantaged.

l) To set out rules of land law accessibility and in a manner that can be readily understood by all citizens.

m) To establish an independent, expeditious and just system of the adjudication of land disputes that will hear and determine cases without undue delay.

n) To encourage the dissemination of information about land administration and land law as provided for by this act through programmes of public awareness using all forms of media.

These fundamental principles are implemented through land tenure system which has been established and operated through Land Acts No. 4 and 5 of 1999.

3.2   Land Tenure System

Land Tenure System is a system by which land is owned/used (land ownership and acquisition). There are two major types of land tenure:-

- Granted right of occupancy
- Deemed right of occupancy or customary right of occupancy or sometimes the communal ownership.

The stated forms of land tenure/ownership are recognized by Land Act No. 4 and Village Land Act No. 5 of 1999.

3.2.1   Granted Right of Occupancy

An application for right of occupancy as described in the Land Act can be done by a citizen, non citizen, a group of two or more citizens and shall be submitted on a prescribed form and accompanied by information which may be prescribed by the commissioner.

Procedures to be followed in acquiring land under Granted Right of Occupancy are as follows:

a) Ownership of land is by way of grant by the Commissioner for Land.

b) Every application for grant of right of occupancy is made to the relevant allocating authority or officer authorized by the Commissioner for Land.

c) Received applications at the local authority need to be referred to the Commissioner of Land.

d) For investment purposes Commissioner of Land needs to receive recommendations from the Tanzania Investment Centre.

e) For other developmental purposes Commissioner of Land has to consult respective local authorities for getting recommendations.

3.2.2 Customary Right of Occupancy

Most of the agricultural land under small holder farmers is held under customary right of occupancy and can mostly be found within village land category. Some medium scale farmers have land in the village land category. Large scale farms are normally outside of the village land and are likely to have certificates of right of occupancy.

Procedures to be followed in acquiring land under Certificates of Customary Right of Occupancy

An application for a customary right of occupancy shall be made using a prescribed form and accompanied by a document and information which may be required by the village council. This application can be done by a person, a family unit, a group of persons as described in the Village Land Act.

Management of village land responsibilities are under Village Council, the council is responsible for recommending to the Village. The council also assembles land use plans with due regard to the principles of sustainable development and relation between uses of other natural resources and environment. Allocating institution of Land is the Village Council upon consultation with the Village Assembly after accomplishing the following requirements;-

- The village has a village certificate
- The village should be bounded by Village Land Use Plan
- The village must have village registry

Table 3.1: Granted Certificates of Right of Occupancy, Tanzania Mainland, 2008/09 to 2012/13

S.N	Zonal Offices	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
1	Eastern Zone (Dar es Salaam)	13,269	15,561	5,848	7,745	10,254
2	Lake Zone (Mwanza)	1,089	1,961	4,800	5,583	4,795
3	South Western Zone (Mbeya)	417	1,223	3,344	3,996	2,939
4	Northern Zone (Moshi)	817	1,400	4,400	4,204	2,272
5	Central Zone (Dodoma)	132	600	451	687	347
6	Southern Zone (Mtwara)	59	425	805	1,395	1,039
Total		**15,783**	**21,170**	**19,648**	**23,610**	**21,646**

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Table 3.1 shows distribution of Certificates of Right of Occupancy (CRO's) in Tanzania Mainland from 2008/09 to 2012/13 a total of 101,857 CRO's were prepared and issued. CRO's provisions help to

reduce unplanned urban settlements and facilitate the provision of social services.

Table 3.2: **Granted Right of Occupancy and Village Certificates, Tanzania Mainland, 2008/09 to 2012/13**

Financial Year	Granted Right of Occupancy	Village Certificates
2008/09	8,815	351
2009/10	46,063	3,283
2010/11	93,400	3,296
2011/12	21,169	3,732
2012/13	32,155	469
Total	**201,602**	**11,131**

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Figure 3.1: **Granted Right of Occupancy , Tanzania Mainland, 2008/09 to 2012/13**
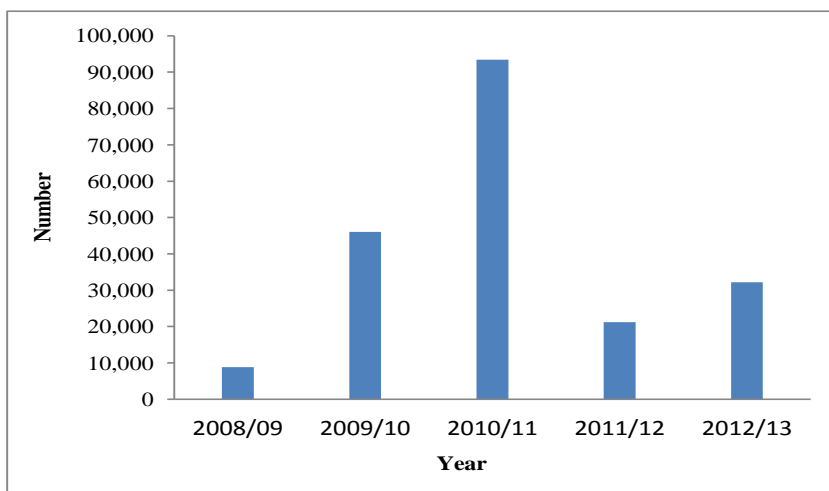
Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Figure 3.2: Granted Village Certificates, Tanzania Mainland, 2008/09 to 2012/13
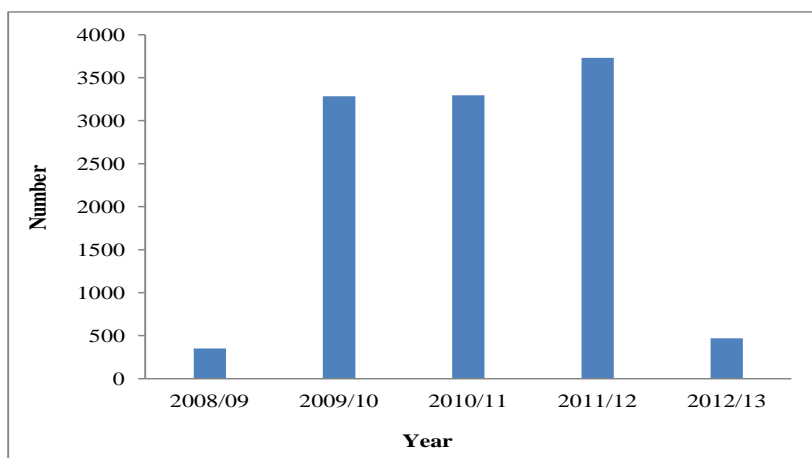
Table 3.2 shows that from 2008/09 to 2012/13 about 201,602 customary right of occupancy and about 11,131village certificates were granted. Customary right of occupancy and village certificates provisions help to reduce unplanned rural settlements and facilitate the provisions of social services.

Table 3.3: Plots and Farms Surveyed and Approved, Tanzania Mainland, 2008/09 to 2012/13

Financial Year	Farms	Plots
2008/09	734	18,641
2009/10	609	37,820
2010/11	706	26,788
2011/12	2,169	34,049
2012/13	886	58,393
Totals	**5,104**	**175,691**

Figure 3.3:Plots Surveyed and Approved, Tanzania Mainland, 2008/09 to 2012/13
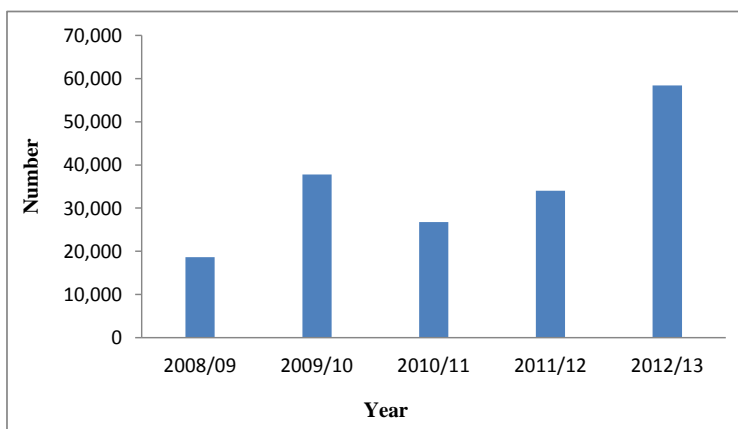
Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Figure 3.4: Farms Surveyed and Approved, Tanzania Mainland, 2008/09 to 2012/13
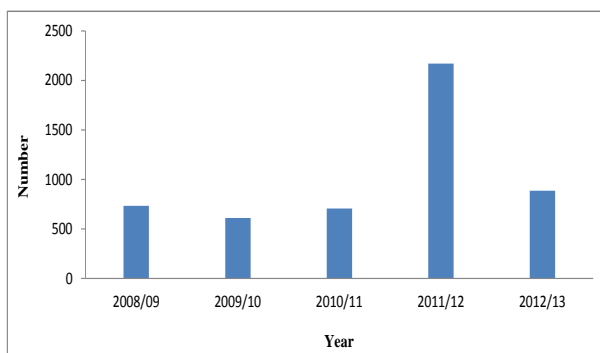
Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Table 3.3 shows surveyed plots and farms in Tanzania Mainland from 2008/09 up to 2012/13. In total, 5,104 farms and 175,691 plots were surveyed and approved. Surveyed farms and plots help to improve rural and urban settlement settings by providing secure land tenure and facilitate the provisions of social services.

3.3 Land Disputes

A land dispute is a situation in which two entities make a legal claim to a piece of land. This dispute could be over the right of land use between land users and other organizations or persons in connection with the appropriation or withdrawal of land from the users, with the system of land management, and with the exercising of other functions of disposal and control of the land.

In Tanzania, problems associate with land disputes are on the increase both in urban and rural areas. In rural areas farmers and livestock keepers are the main users of what is termed as Village Land and General Land. They grow crops and rear animals on the land. As a matter of fact, their economic and social development to a large extent depends on the availability of land. According to the Land Resources and Research Institute *(HakiArdhi),* five land disputes are reported daily in Tanzania, three of which involve powerful investors.

The increase in land disputes is the result of a rapid rise in land use without a corresponding increase in land use plans, outdated land laws

and the slow pace of issuing land titles. The rise in land disputes has also been attributed to the inability of land tribunals to settle conflicts, especially ward tribunals (Table 3.4). Villagers also do not know their land rights and cannot, therefore, press for justice. Poor town planning has also contributed to the problem.

Most of land contracts in rural areas are biased against villagers because the decisions are made illegally and nobody is held accountable for wrong decisions. Under the 1999 Village Land Act, the quorum for a ward land tribunal is 17 members, which is equal to two-thirds of all members, but this principle is regularly ignored. One village reportedly sold 200 hectares to an investor based on a decision made by 14 members. Some tribunals have also operated like the courts, charging land bidders fees ranging from TShs. 100,000 to TShs. 150,000. The rights of livestock keepers are not recognised under the current land policy and laws, leading to regular conflicts between farmers and nomadic pastoralists.

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

S/N	Tribunal	Number of Complaints	Reported Complaints	Judgments passed	Ongoing Complaints
1	Arusha	509	418	390	537
2	Babati	345	468	399	414
3	Bukoba	778	694	476	996
4	Chato	28	170	99	99
5	Dodoma	159	267	191	235
6	Geita	156	15	24	173
7	Ifakara	95	317	167	245
8	Ilala	648	1210	373	1485
9	Iringa	201	190	182	109
10	Karatu	107	129	135	101
11	Kigoma	211	204	120	295
12	Moshi	271	407	275	403
13	Kinondoni	967	833	704	1345
14	Lindi	31	64	57	38
15	Mbeya	293	271	165	399
16	Mbinga	17	138	114	41
17	Morogoro	403	323	161	569
18	Mtwara	141	96	106	31
19	Musoma	281	285	246	330
20	Mwanza	997	597	478	1116

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

S/N	Tribunal	Number of Complaints	Reported Complaints	Judgments passed	Ongoing Complaints
21	Njombe	73	109	89	93
22	Pwani	251	287	249	289
23	Rukwa	81	171	148	104
24	Rungwe	100	58	70	7
25	Same	19	3	165	7
26	Shinyanga	120	426	46	381
27	Simanjiro	30	69	227	53
28	Singida	188	314	134	275
29	Songea	170	121	103	157
30	Tabora	77	161	144	135
31	Tanga	89	281	354	226
32	Tarime	204	663	354	513
33	Temeke	584	574	525	633
	Total	**8,624**	**10,333**	**7,470**	**11,834**

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Table 3.4 shows the regional and/ or district distribution of judgements that were passed at Land Disputes Courts in Tanzania Mainland in 2008/09. The data reveals that 7,470 were judgements passed and 11,834 were ongoing complaints. The government continues with efforts to improve the situation.

Table 3.5: The Resolution of Disputes Over Land and House Districts from July, 2012 up to April, 2013

No.	Council	Complaints brought forward up to June, 2012	New complaints reported from July, 2012 - April, 2013	Judgement passed	On going complaints
1	Arusha	756	391	481	666
2	Babati	663	569	436	796
3	Bukoba	1042	750	672	1120
4	Chato	696	238	185	749
5	Dodoma	565	647	443	769
6	Geita	508	213	166	555
7	Ifakara	423	436	377	482
8	Ilala	1163	625	519	1269
9	Iringa	458	247	193	512
10	Karatu	29	59	50	38
11	Kigoma	284	222	194	312
12	Kinondoni	1397	626	706	1317
13	Lindi	57	133	121	69
14	Mbeya	803	297	208	892
15	Mbiga	48	142	140	50
16	Maorogoro	1016	410	227	1199
17	Moshi	366	205	233	338
18	Mtwara	49	112	135	26
19	Musoma	302	549	518	333
20	Mwanza	1907	429	297	2039
21	Njombe	133	113	123	123
22	Pwani	445	819	571	693
23	Rungwe	122	230	157	195

Table 3.5 (ctd): The Resolution of Disputes Over Land and House Districts from July, 2012 up to April, 2013

No.	Council	Complaints brought forward up to June, 2012	New complaints reported from July, 2012 - April, 2013	Judgement passed	On going complaints
24	Same	210	92	100	202
25	Shinyanga	26	199	149	76
26	Simanjiro	138	179	111	206
27	Singida	97	284	167	214
28	Songea	220	199	129	290
29	Rukwa	164	277	243	198
30	Tabora	311	231	211	331
31	Tanga	307	285	153	439
32	Tarime	553	284	237	600
33	Temeke	1587	429	313	1703
34	Kondoa	68	146	194	20
35	Korogwe	330	463	252	541
36	Iramba	165	158	91	232
37	Maswa	109	161	133	137
38	Ukerewe	37	112	116	33
39	Mkuranga	100	113	80	133
	Jumla	**17654**	**12074**	**9831**	**19897**

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Table 3.6: Land Dispute Cases Existing and were Determined in Districts, Tanzania Mainland, 2008/09 to 2012/13

Financial Year	Cases Existing	Cases Determined
2008/09	8,652	6,770
2009/10	11,834	7,123
2010/11	12,735	7,756
2011/12	15,754	10,092
2012/13	19,897	9,831
Totals	**68,872**	**41,572**

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Table 3.6 shows the number of cases that were determined by land disputes tribunals in Tanzania Mainland from 2008/09 to 2012/13. The Table reveals that out of 68,872 cases, 41,572 cases (60%) were determined in the last five years. The government continues with efforts to improve the situation by establishing more tribunals each year.

Figure 3.5: The Cases Determined and Existing in the Districts Land and Housing Tribunals, Tanzania Mainland, 2008/09 to 2012/13
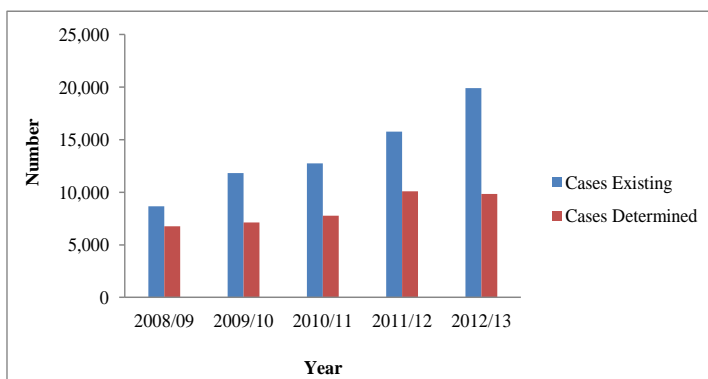
Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

3.4 Land Use

3.4.1 Urban Settlements

In urban areas the increasing trend of migration of people from rural to urban areas for economic reasons has led 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, and energy). It also leads to an increase in crime. Urban housing is a good example of the pressures that rapid population growth exerts on the social and physical infrastructure of the towns and cities. To curb the problem the government through NHC under MLHHSD has been building new housing units. To date there are more than 17,530 housing units built all over Tanzania by the NHC.

3.4.2 Rural Settlements

Villages land use plans help to identify rural settlements development in Tanzania. The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development through National Land Use Planning Commission (NLUPC) is mandated to prepare Village land use plans in Tanzania Mainland.

Table 3.7: Number of Villages with Land Use Plans Prepared, Tanzania Mainland, 2008/09 to 2012/13

Financial Year	Villages Land Use Plans Prepared
2008/09	125
2009/10	128
2010/11	158
2011/12	82
2012/13	111
Total	**604**

Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

Table 3.6 shows the villages for which land use plans have been prepared. A total of 604 villages were provided with land use plans from 2008 to 2013. Villages land use plan is one of the pre-requisite for granting certificates of customary right of occupancy.

Figure 3.6: **Village Land Use Plans Prepared, Tanzania Mainland, 2008/09 to 2012/13**
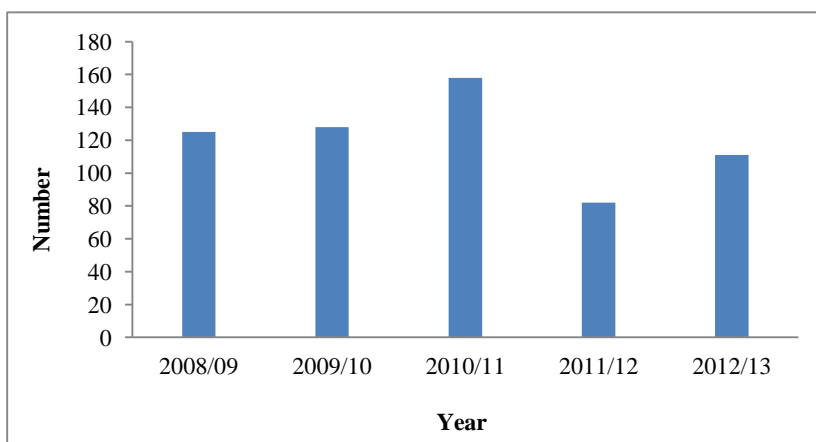
Source: Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

3.5   Agriculture

3.5.1   Introduction

Agriculture remains the largest sector in the economy and hence its performance has a significant effect on the output and the corresponding income and poverty levels. The livelihood of over 70 percent of the poor who are in rural areas depends on agriculture. Average contribution of agriculture to GDP over the five year period (2008 - 2012) was about 25.1 percent (Economic Survey, 2012). The growth has been different in three subsectors of food crops, cash crops and livestock. Within Agriculture, crops are the most important sub sector accounting about 20 percent of total agricultural GDP.

Table 3.8: Small Scale Farms: The Area Planted (000'ha) with Selected Cereal Crops during the 2007/08 Crop Year by Region and Type of Cereal, Tanzania Mainland

Region	Maize	Paddy	Sorghum	Bulrush Millet	Finger Millet	Wheat
Dodoma	337.4	2.8	95.0	80.5	9.7	0.0
Arusha	105.9	0.6	1.7	0.0	0.5	4.0
Kilimanjaro	63.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	1.7	0.0
Tanga	187.2	5.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Morogoro	111.9	82.0	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pwani	43.6	19.5	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Dar es Salaam	3.6	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Lindi	75.5	18.3	38.0	0.3	0.0	0.0
Mtwara	77.5	21.4	19.6	0.0	0.3	0.0
Ruvuma	149.1	48.1	2.1	0.1	7.3	2.7
Iringa	245.7	6.5	4.4	0.0	6.1	17.5
Mbeya	229.2	81.1	18.2	1.5	7.3	5.4
Singida	149.9	13.0	97.4	48.9	6.8	0.1
Tabora	291.0	99.2	45.8	1.2	0.8	0.3
Rukwa	223.2	45.7	8.7	0.0	10.6	1.9
Kigoma	14.7	0.7	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.0
Shinyanga	514.1	170.3	97.7	14.6	0.8	0.0
Kagera	11.7	6.0	9.2	0.0	0.6	0.0
Mwanza	36.3	48.8	2.5	1.7	0.0	0.0
Mara	64.6	2.7	32.9	0.3	5.7	0.0
Manyara	255.9	2.2	8.2	1.0	1.9	10.2
Total Area Planted	**3,191.4**	**679.7**	**494.8**	**150.8**	**60.1**	**42.2**

Source: Agriculture Sample Census 2007/08

Table 3.9: Small Scale Farms: The Area Planted (000'ha) with Selected Oil Seed Crops, Pulse, and Roots and Tubers and Banana during the 2007/08 Crop Year by Region, Tanzania Mainland

Region	Ground nuts	Sun flower	Simsim	Beans	Bananas	Sweet potatos	Irish potatoes	Cassava
Dodoma	78.4	82.9	26.6	9.6	0.5	0.9	0.0	14.9
Arusha	0.0	2.2	0.4	40.0	8.9	0.4	0.5	0.0
Kilimanjaro	0.9	3.9	0.0	25.5	51.4	0.1	0.5	4.9
Tanga	1.0	0.7	3.9	47.4	11.4	0.4	3.6	69.4
Morogoro	0.6	2.4	12.7	8.2	10.8	13.6	0.6	33.4
Pwani	0.1	0.1	8.3	0.2	4.5	2.7	0.0	49.1
D'Salaam	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.1	6.6	0.0	3.9
Lindi	2.4	0.1	23.2	0.9	2.5	0.1	0.0	56.6
Mtwara	28.2	0.0	9.5	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.1	137.3
Ruvuma	11.2	4.4	11.8	38.4	8.1	7.5	0.3	55.2
Iringa	7.7	32.2	1.0	55.9	2.9	3.0	17.4	9.3
Mbeya	30.2	15.0	18.5	82.2	32.5	9.0	4.4	13.1
Singida	15.4	99.0	5.5	6.4	1.5	9.6	0.0	10.7
Tabora	96.9	15.3	1.4	9.8	0.4	33.3	0.2	25.8
Rukwa	34.2	36.6	6.6	37.6	2.7	13.5	0.4	42.0
Kigoma	2.9	0.1	0.0	18.8	9.9	2.7	0.0	50.9
Shinyanga	105.1	5.1	1.5	19.7	0.7	118.8	0.2	84.5
Kagera	4.6	0.0	0.0	38.0	118.1	16.5	0.2	62.3
Mwanza	2.4	0.8	0.0	2.6	3.6	28.9	0.3	72.7
Mara	0.5	0.1	0.1	5.2	1.3	17.9	0.1	76.7
Manyara	1.2	39.0	1.8	50.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.5
Total Area Planted	**424.1**	**339.8**	**132.9**	**497.9**	**273.6**	**287.4**	**28.8**	**873.0**

Source: Agriculture Sample Census 2007/08

3.5.2   Crop Production

The crops sub-sector grew by 3.4 percent in 2009 compared to 5.1 percent in 2008. The decline in growth was due to the lack of adequate rainfall in the northern part of the country. This led to poor harvests and lack of animal feed and water

Food Crops

The aggregate national food availability in Tanzania is not plenty, but rather of a critical balance between production and needs. Food crop production dominates Tanzania's agriculture economy with over 5 million hectares cultivated per year, of which 85 percent is food crops. The major staples include maize, sorghum, millet, wheat, pulses (mainly beans), cassava and potatoes. Other food crops include groundnuts, sesame, coconuts, soya beans, bananas and plantains. Among food crops, cereals are the major crops grown in Tanzania. The area planted with cereals in 2007/08 was 4,798,071 hectares representing 61percent of total planted area followed by roots and tubers 14 percent, pulses 12 percent and oil seeds 7 percent. Among cereals, maize production is higher than any other cereal in Tanzania and accounts for over 75 percent of total cereals produced. Production patterns oscillate dramatically, according to the unpredictable weather conditions in a given harvest year. In the past 10 years, for instance, maize production has varied considerably, ranging from 2,638 million tonnes in 2006/7, to as low as 2,107 million tonnes in 2009/2010.

A field of maize crop

Annual demand for staples in Tanzania is about 11 million tonnes with maize and rice accounting for half of the total. Tanzania's average yields for maize and rice are far below the African average. Low productivity of cereals in Tanzania is attributed to dependency on rain-fed agriculture and low usage of fertilizer, improved seeds, pesticides and suitable farming equipments.

Cash Crops

Principal export crops include coffee, tea, cotton, cashewnuts, sisal, oil seeds, horticultural crops, pyrethrum, fresh cut flowers, cloves and spices. In terms of value, coffee is the most important agricultural export. Recent exports show that coffee accounted for 17.7 percent of the Tanzania's total agricultural exports in 2009/2010. It was followed by cotton, cashew nuts, tobacco, tea and sisal. In Zanzibar, the major cash crop is cloves, 90 percent of which is produced on the island of

Pemba. The major importers of Tanzania's agricultural exports are the EU countries, especially the United Kingdom, Germany, and the Netherlands.

Impressive progress has been registered in recent years in growing export crops following the influx of investors interested in large scale farming. In 2009/10, production of some of the cash crops including cotton, pyrethrum and tobacco on average went up. Cotton production went up from 267,004 tonnes in 2008/09 to 365,731 tonnes in 2009/10 while pyrethrum increased from 1,500 tonnes in 2008/09 to 3,320 tonnes in 2009/10 and tobacco production increased from 55,356 tonnes in 2008/09 to 60,900 tonnes in 2009/10.

A sisal plantation

The increase in production was a result of better use of farm inputs especially fertilizer and insecticides that were obtained through a

special loan scheme known in Kiswahili as 'ruzuku ya mbolea' (fertilizer subsidy). Other reasons were stiff competition among farmers, enough rains, use of good pyrethrum seeds and the expansion of tobacco and cotton farms. On the other hand the, production of coffee, cashew nuts, sisal, and tea went down in 2009/2010 compared to 2008/2009. In the 2010/11 financial year, production of sugar was expected to increase from 279,850 tonnes in 2009/10 to 317,000 tonnes 2010/11 while that of tobacco was expected to go up from 60,900 tonnes in 2009/10 to 78,000 tonnes in 2010/11. That would be possible if the intension to build capacity of farmers in utilizing modern farming techniques as well as using improved seed varieties were realised. Tea production went down from 33,160 tonnes in 2009/10 to 32,000 tonnes in 2010/11 while that of sisal increased from 26,363 tonnes in 2009/10 to 35,000 tonnes in 2010/11 the increase in the number of sisal farms, fuelled the improving of sisal prices at the world market. Coffee production increased from 40,000 tonnes in 2009/10 to 60,575 tonnes in 2010/11 while cashew nut production increased from 74,169 tonnes in 2009/10 to 121,070 tonnes in 2010/11.

3.5.3   Arable Land

In agriculture, arable land is the land that is suitable for growing crops. It includes all land under annual crops, temporary meadows for mowing or market, and kitchen gardens and land temporary fallow (less than five years). Abandoned land resulting from shifting cultivation is not included in this category. Arable land is a category of agricultural land,

which, according to Food and Agriculture Organization's (FAO) definition, additionally includes land under permanent or perennial crops, such as fruit plantations, as well as permanent pastures, for grazing of livestock.

Farmers cultivating the arable land using hand hoes

Tanzania is endowed with an area of about 88.6 million hectares of land, out of which 44 million hectares are classified as suitable for agriculture. However, part of this arable land may be only marginally suitable for agricultural production for a variety of reasons, including soil degradation and drought proneness. According to recent studies, only 10.1 million hectares, or 23 percent of the arable land is under cultivation. This includes around 2.2 to 3.0 million hectares of annual crops, fallow of up to 5 years duration, permanent crops and pasture.

3.6   Livestock Production

Livestock production is one of the major agricultural activities in Tanzania. The sub sector contributes to national food supply, converts rangelands resources into products suitable for human consumption and is a source of cash incomes and inflation – free store of value.   It provides about 30 percent of the agricultural GDP. Out of the sub sector's contribution to GDP, about 40 percent originates from beef production, 30 percent from milk production and another 30 percent from poultry and small stock production.

Livestock production originates from a large resource base composed of the different livestock species, breeds and types whose ownership and distribution differ from region to region.   Three livestock production systems are commonly distinguished in the rangeland areas; commercial ranching, pastoralism and agro-pastoralism.

Commercial ranching accounts for about 2 percent of the total cattle herd. It is practised mainly by the National Ranching Company (NARCO), currently in the process of being privatised. Private commercial ranching exists in different regions of the country with small stock numbers. Pastoralism is concentrated in the northern plains and is practised in traditional grazing areas where climatic and soil conditions do not favour crop production. The main roles of livestock in this system are subsistence, store of wealth and source of cash incomes.

Table 3.10:Number of Livestock and Livestock Keeping Households by Type of Livestock, Tanzania Mainland, 2007/08

Livestock Type	Number of Livestock	Number of Households	Livestock/ household
Cattle	21,125,251	1,659,160	13
Goats	15,085,150	1,732,863	9
Sheep	5,718,975	638,469	9
Pigs	1,581,396	521,797	3
Chicken	42,666,543	3,745,867	11
Ducks	1,157,520	_	_
Turkeys	83,297	_	_
Rabbits	135,737	_	_
Donkeys	296,660	_	_

Source: Tanzania Agriculture Sample Census 2007/08

Agro-pastoralism, comprising a combination of crop cultivation with livestock keeping is thriving, as livestock sector numbers have continued to increase at a rate of more than 2 percent per annum. Out of 3.7 million households in the country, 3 percent are pastoralists and 7 percent are agro-pastoralists. Approximately 99 percent of the livestock sub-sector belongs to traditional (small) owners, with big ranches and dairy farms constituting the remaining 1 percent.

Cattle and goats grazing

Carrying capacity of the rangeland is estimated at 20 million animal units but there were only 16 million animal units in 2007/08. There is ample potential for expansion of the livestock industry through better animal husbandry and addition of livestock.

According to the available data for 2011/2012, cattle produced most of the meat contributing 54 percent of total meat production whereas sheep and goats contributed about 21 percent, pigs contributed about 9 percent and chicken meat accounted for 16 percent. Meat produced in the country is mainly for the domestic market although part of the annual off-take of cattle, sheep and goats are exported mainly to neighbouring and the Middle East countries.

Annual milk production is estimated at 1.85 billion litres whereby about 68 percent is produced by indigenous cattle kept in rural areas and 32 percent by improved cattle mainly kept by smallholder producers and commercial farms (Table 3.10). The milk production from the indigenous cattle ranges from 1 – 2 litres per cow per day while for the improved dairy cow milk production ranges between 7 and 10 litres per cow per day. At present, about 10 percent of the milk produced annually enter the market and the remaining is consumed at home or considered to be a waste commercially mainly due to lack of collection systems.

Eggs are from indigenous and commercial layer chickens. Indigenous chickens contribute almost 100 percent and 20 percent of eggs consumed in rural and urban areas respectively. Whereas' commercial layers contribute more than 80 percent of all eggs consumed in urban and peri-urban areas. Commercial layer production is concentrated in major cities of Dar-es-Salaam, Kilimanjaro, Pwani, Dodoma, Iringa, Morogoro and Mbeya.

Table 3.11: Production of Livestock Products, Tanzania Mainland, 2000/01 - 2011/12

Type of Product/Year	Meat Production (Tonnes)					Milk Production ('000' litres)			Egg Production ('000')
	Beef	Lamb/ Mutton	Pork	Chicken	Total	Traditional Herd	Improved Herd	Total	
2000/2001	181,000	72,100	20,000	50,000	323,100	492,500	321,500	814,000	600,000
2001/2002	182,000	74,000	21,000	55,000	332,000	578,000	322,500	900,500	650,000
2002/2003	182,500	74,500	23,000	61,500	341,500	620,700	359,800	980,500	790,000
2003/2004	184,000	75,800	26,000	63,000	348,800	813,700	366,300	1,180,000	910,000
2004/2005	204,520	78,093	27,000	68,896	378,509	920,000	466,400	1,386,400	1,858,660
2005/2006	208,046	78,766	30,672	69,900	387,384	935,540	485,056	1,420,596	2,100,800
2006/2007	180,629	80,936	31,721	77,280	370,566	945,524	475,681	1,421,205	2,230,900
2007/2008	218,976	81,173	33,307	77,250	410,706	980,000	520,000	1,500,000	2,690,000
2008/2009	225,178	82,884	36,000	78,168	422,230	1,012,436	591,690	1,604,126	2,806,350
2009/2010	243,943	86,634	38,180	80,916	449,673	997,261	652,596	1,649,857	2,917,875
2010/2011	262,606	103,709	43,647	93,534	503,496	1,135,422	608,800	1,744,222	3,339,566
2011/2012	289,835	111,106	47,246	84,524	532,711	1,255,938	597,161	1,853,099	3,494,584

Source: Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries Development

CHAPTER FOUR

Housing Characteristics and Facilities

4.0   Introduction

This chapter deals with housing characteristics as revealed by type of building materials, available facilities and services available in the housing units such as source of energy, water , sanitation and garbage disposal. These are some of the key indicators 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 reveals that about two thirds of households (68 percent) live in dwellings with floors made of earth, sand or dung, followed by households living in dwellings with floors made of cement (30 percent). However, more urban households in Tanzania Mainland have floors of their dwellings made of cement (71 percent) compared to rural households (15 percent).

There are three main types of materials used to construct walls of dwellings in Tanzania Mainland namely sundried bricks, poles and mud and baked bricks.

Table 4.1 shows that 29 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland live in dwellings with walls made of sun-dried bricks, 26 percent in

dwellings with walls made of poles and mud 24 percent live in dwellings with walls made of baked bricks. Less than one percent of households were living in dwellings constructed with stones. On the other hand 47 percent of households in urban areas live in dwellings constructed using cement blocks compared to only four percent of households in rural areas.

Sixty percent of households in Tanzania Mainland used iron sheets for roofing material. Majority of households in urban areas use iron sheets (88 percent) whereas in rural areas only half of households use iron sheets and other half use grass, thatch or mud (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Percentage Distribution of Households in Rural and Urban Areas by Construction Materials of Dwelling, Tanzania Mainland, 2010

Construction Materials	2010 TDHS		
	Urban	Rural	Tanzania Mainland
Flooring Material			
Earth, Sand, dung	23.1	83.9	68.2
Cement	70.7	15.2	29.5
Other	6.1	0.8	2.2
Total	100	100	100
Main Wall Material			
Grass	0.1	0.8	0.6
Poles and Mud	7.8	32.7	26.3
Sun-dried bricks	20.1	31.9	28.8
Baked bricks	23.2	24.3	24
Wood, timer	0.2	1.9	1.5
Cement blocks	46.7	3.8	14.8
Stones	1.2	0.2	0.5
Other	0.7	4.4	3.5
Total	100	100	100
Main Roof Material			
Grass/thatch/mud	6.5	49	38.1
Iron Sheet	88	50.5	60.1
Tiles	1.8	0.2	0.6
Concrete	2.8	0	0.7
Asbestos	0.8	0.2	0.4
Other	0	0.1	0.1
Total	100	100	100

Source: Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS) 2010

Some houses in rural areas with grass as roofing material

The use of metal roofing and cement block walls are most common 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 environmental risks.

Table 4.2: Percentage Distribution of Households by Rural and Urban Areas by Time to Obtain Drinking Water, Tanzanian Mainland, 2010 TDHS and 2011 THMIS

Time to obtain drinking water (round trip)	Urban		Rural		Tanzania Mainland	
	2010 TDHS	2011 THMIS	2010 TDHS	2011 THMIS	2010 TDHS	2011 THMIS
Water on premises	19.4	33.4	4.8	6.9	8.5	13.7
Less than 30 minutes	54.5	48.5	43.2	38.1	46.1	40.8
30 minutes or longer	25.7	17.4	51.9	54.3	45.2	44.9
Don't know/missing	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3
Total	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**

Source: 2010 TDHS and 2011 THMIS

Table 4.2 presents results on time taken to obtain drinking water (round trip). Almost 14 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland had drinking water on their premises (2011 THMIS) compared to nine percent in the 2010 TDHS. Similar observations may be noted in rural and urban areas. Moreover, in the 2011 THMIS, 41 percent of households were less than 30 minutes from a drinking water source and 45 percent took 30 minutes or longer to obtain drinking water.

Fetching water from a shallow well.

Shallow wells are the main source of water supply in rural areas of Tanzania Mainland

Collecting tap water from the community facility

Table 4.3: Total Number of Boreholes Drilled by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2009-2013

Region	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Arusha	2	2	2	2	2
Pwani	11	15	10	18	7
Dar-es Salaam	73	31	70	50	30
Dodoma	2	2	15	10	10
Iringa	4	5	2	3	4
Lindi	1	3	3	4	2
Mwanza	18	8	6	5	3
Mara	4	2	4	4	3
Morogoro	2	4	4	10	15
Mtwara	14	11	10	3	4
Mbeya	1	5	4	9	1
Tabora	2	13	4	4	2
Rukwa	4	8	4	3	3
Shinyanga	1	2	2	1	3
Kigoma	17	14	10	4	2
Ruvuma	1	4	2	2	8
Kilimanjaro	2	6	4	4	-
Tanga	2	4	2	3	2
Singida	1	2	2	2	3
Manyara	-	3	1	2	3
Kagera	-	-	-	-	-
Njombe	-	-	-	-	2
Katavi	-	-	-	-	3
Geita	-	-	-	-	-
Simiyu	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**162**	**144**	**161**	**143**	**112**

Source: Ministry of Water and Irrigation

Table 4.3 shows the regional distribution of drilled boreholes whereby a total of 112 boreholes were drilled in 2013 compared to 143 in 2012, which is equivalent to a decrease of 22 percent.

In 2011, a total of 2,836 water samples were collected from various sources of domestic water for laboratory testing, compared to 1,684 water samples collected for test in 2010. Out of those, 2,110 water samples, equivalent to 74.4 percent met the required standards for human consumption.

4.2   Sanitation

Ensuring the availability of adequate sanitation facilities is another Millennium Development Goal that Tanzania shares with other countries. A household is classified as having an improved toilet if the toilet is used only by members of one household (i.e. it is not shared) and if the facility used by the household separates the waste from human contact (WHO/UNICEF, 2004).

Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Households in Rural and Urban by Type of Toilet Facility, Tanzania Mainland, 2010

Type of toilet/latrine facility	Urban	Rural	Total
Improved, not shared facility			
Flush/pour flush to piped sewer system	0.9	0.0	0.2
Flush/pour flush to septic tank	4.2	0.1	1.1
Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	10.2	1.5	3.8
Ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrine	1.9	0.6	0.9
Pit latrine with slab	4.4	6.3	5.8
Non-improved facility			
Any facility shared with other households	24.4	2.0	7.8
Flush/pour flush not to sewer/septic tank/pit latrine	2.1	0.1	0.6
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	49.8	71.4	65.8
No facility/bush/field	2.0	17.8	13.7
Other	0.0	0.2	0.1
Missing	0.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: 2010 TDHS

Table 4.4 shows that 12 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland use improved toilet facilities that are not shared with other households. In urban areas, 22 percent of households have improved toilet facilities compared with 9 percent in rural areas. The most common type of non

improved toilet facility is an open pit latrine or one without slabs, used by 71 percent of households in rural areas and 50 percent of households in urban areas. Overall, 14 percent of households in Tanzania Mainland have no toilet facility. Most of these households are in rural areas. This is a matter of concern to local government authorities who are responsible for supervising sanitation and health promotion initiatives in their administrative areas.

4.3   Garbage Disposal

The importance of garbage disposal is well documented. Proper garbage disposal is important for many reasons, including personal and public health, safety, and the environment. Garbage disposal management is of great importance to both rural and urban areas.

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

Means of Garbage Disposal	Dar-es-Salaam (%)		Other Urban (%)		Rural Areas (%)		Tanzania Mainland (%)	
	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 Compound	38.4	21.3	44.9	36.6	27.1	23.8	30.5	26.0
Rubish bin	20.3	32.8	8.8	9.0	0.5	0.4	3.1	5.2
Rubbish thrown Inside Compound	1.2	3.1	8.9	7.2	22.8	27.7	19.3	21.3
Rubbish thrown 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, the majority of households in Dar-es-Salaam and other urban areas use rubbish pit outside compound for garbage disposal. Other common means of garbage disposal are rubbish pit in compound and rubbish thrown outside compound. Likewise the data shows that a small number of households

in rural areas from 2000/01 to 2007 used rubbish bin for garbage disposal.

4.4   Energy

Cooking and heating with solid fuels can lead to high levels of indoor smoke, a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants such as carbon monoxide, a poisonous gas if inhaled in a large quantities often causes death. Solid fuels are defined as charcoal, wood, straw, shrubs, and grass.

Table 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Households in Rural and Urban Areas by Energy Source for Lighting and Cooking, Tanzania Mainland, 2011

Energy Source	Urban	Rural	Total
Energy for Cooking			
Electricity	0.7	0.0	0.2
Bottled gas	1.7	0.1	0.5
Biogas	0.4	0.1	0.2
Paraffin/Kerosene	7.0	0.5	2.1
Charcoal	69.2	8.5	24.0
Firewood	18.8	90.1	71.9
Straw/shrubs/grass	0.0	0.2	0.1
Agricultural crop	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other	0.4	0.2	0.2
No food cooked in household	1.7	0.2	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Percentage using solid fuel for cooking [1]	88.2	98.8	96.1
Lighting Energy			
Electricity	46.1	3.3	14.2
Solar	2.0	2.3	2.2
Gas	0.2	0.0	0.1
Paraffin-hurricane lamp	28.7	19.7	22.0
Paraffin-pressure lamp	1.2	1.4	1.4
Paraffin-wick lamp	15.3	46.2	38.3
Firewood	0.0	2.9	2.1
Candles	1.6	0.5	0.8
Lantern, Chinese battery lamp	4.9	23.6	18.8
Other	0.0	0.1	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: Total may not sum to 100.0 percent because of missing cases

LPG= Liquid Petroleum Gas

[1] Includes charcoal, wood, and straw/shrubs/grass

Source: 2011 THMIS

Table 4.6 shows that almost all Tanzania's households (96 percent) use solid fuel for cooking, with wood being the major source of solid fuel for cooking (72 percent of households). There are large differentials in cooking fuel between urban and rural areas in Tanzania Mainland. Whereas 90 percent of households in rural areas use wood for cooking, the main source of cooking fuel in the urban areas is charcoal (69 percent).

About 62 percent of Tanzanian households use paraffin as their major source of energy for lighting (22 percent hurricane lamp, 1 percent pressure lamp, and 39 percent wick lamp). In Tanzania Mainland, 46 percent of households in urban areas use electricity as their major source of energy for lighting, and 29 percent use a paraffin hurricane lamp. Use of electricity as the main source of energy for lighting in rural areas in Tanzania Mainland is very limited (3 percent), 14 percent of households use electricity for lighting.

CHAPTER FIVE

Infrastructure and Services

5.0   Introduction

Economic development of any country depends on an efficient and reliable infrastructure. Transport and communication infrastructure are important drivers 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. Transport infrastructure includes roads, railways, air and waterways. Transport and communication services contribute to social economic development and enhance social accessibility to services and information sharing. Other equally important socio-economic services such as education, health and sanitation contribute to improvement of human settlements and quality of life.

5.1   Surface Transport

Surface transport is the transportation of passengers and freight by road or rail.

There are two types of surface transport which are:

   i. Road Transport
   ii. Railway Transport

5.1.1 Road Transport

Road transport plays a pivotal role in economic development of a country. In Tanzania Mainland, roads provide over 75 percent of the goods and 90 percent of passengers transport services in Tanzania.

Based on the Roads Act 2007 and subsequent reclassification of the road network, the total road network in Tanzania is 86,472 km. Trunk Roads account for 12,206 km, Regional Roads account for 22,057 km and District and Urban as well as Feeder Roads account for 52,209 km.

Tables 5.1 and 5.2 and Map 5.1 show some of the transport infrastructure network systems in Tanzania Mainland.

Table 5.1: Road Network, Tanzania Mainland, 2011

Road Class	Length (km)		
	Paved	**Unpaved**	**Total**
Trunk	6,219	5,987	12,206
Regional	1,067	20,990	22,057
District	0	29,338	29,338
Urban	790	5,205	5,995
Feeder	0	16,876	16,876
TOTAL	**8,076.**	**78,396**	**86,472**

Source: Ministry of Works

Map 5.1: Map of Tanzania Showing Transport Infrastructure

Table 5.2: Distribution of Trunk and Regional Roads by Surface Type and Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2011

S/No	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	220.3	29.13	734.73	356.63	955.03	**1,311.66**
2	Pwani	476.75	24.77	17.71	865.94	494.46	890.71	**1,385.17**
3	Dar es Salaam	120.28	0.0	167.23	231.65	287.51	231.65	**519.16**
4	Dodoma	210.52	344.09	16.36	1,124.34	226.88	1,468.43	**1,695.31**
5	Geita	212.45	25.37	109.98	481.08	322.43	506.45	**828.88**
6	Iringa	286.77	173.86	20.36	711.74	307.13	885.6	**1,192.73**
7	Kagera	497.34	364.39	74.64	978.16	571.98	1,342.55	**1,914.53**
8	Katavi	1.90	472.40	0.00	627.16	1.90	1,099.56	**1,101.46**
9	Kigoma	164.94	492.68	0.00	547.77	164.94	1,040.45	**1,205.39**
10	Kilimanjaro	295.09	0.00	144.43	549.19	439.52	549.19	**988.71**
11	Lindi	333.72	14.40	40.45	904.71	374.17	919.11	**1,293.28**
12	Manyara	191.76	17.78	12.28	1,438.93	204.04	1,456.71	**1,660.75**
13	Mara	170.71	241.56	32.14	833.08	202.85	1,074.64	**1,277.49**

Table 5.2(ctd):Distribution of Trunk and Regional Roads by Surface Type and Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2011

S/No	Region	Trunk Roads (km)		Regional Roads (km)		Total (km)		Grand Total (km)
		Paved (km)	Unpaved (km)	Paved (km)	Unpaved (km)	Paved (km)	Unpaved (km)	
14	Mbeya	405.70	406.56	28.75	1,414.62	434.45	1,821.18	**2,255.63**
15	Morogoro	446.11	398.05	51.07	996.26	497.18	1,394.31	**1891.49**
16	Mtwara	171.26	112.74	52.4	719.32	223.66	832.06	**1,055.72**
17	Mwanza	231.04	18.04	19.93	682.48	250.97	700.52	**951.49**
18	Njombe	193.87	209.92	12.50	706.97	206.37	916.89	**1,123.26**
19	Rukwa	51.31	361.19	5.5	791.79	56.81	1,152.98	**1,209.79**
20	Ruvuma	332.46	592.61	12.90	1,203.11	345.36	1,795.72	**2,141.08**
21	Shinyanga	209.21	69.13	14.37	680.86	223.58	749.99	**973.57**
22	Simiyu	72.84	272.57	0.00	500.18	72.84	772.75	**845.59**
23	Singida	339.99	334.23	27.57	986.94	367.56	1,321.17	**1,688.73**
24	Tabora	152.08	813.82	8.01	969.32	160.09	1,783.14	**1,943.23**
25	Tanga	327.68	0.00	145.14	1,324.17	472.82	1,324.17	**1,796.99**
	Total	**6,223.28**	**5,980.46**	**1,042.85**	**21,004.50**	**7,266.13**	**26,994.96**	**34,251.09**

Source: MoW

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 16 of the 25 regions in Tanzania Mainland. They also serve neighbouring countries of Zambia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Burundi, Rwanda, Uganda and Malawi.

TRL is owned wholly by Tanzania Government after the concession agreement with RITES Company of India ceased in 2007. On the other hand TAZARA is owned jointly by Tanzania and Zambia on 50/50 percent basis. The coverage of the two railway systems is shown in Map 5.2.

Map 5.2:The Tanzanian Rail Network

A = Central Line
B = Tanga Line
C = Link Line
D = Mwanza Line
E = Mpanda Line
F = Singida Line
G = Kidatu Line
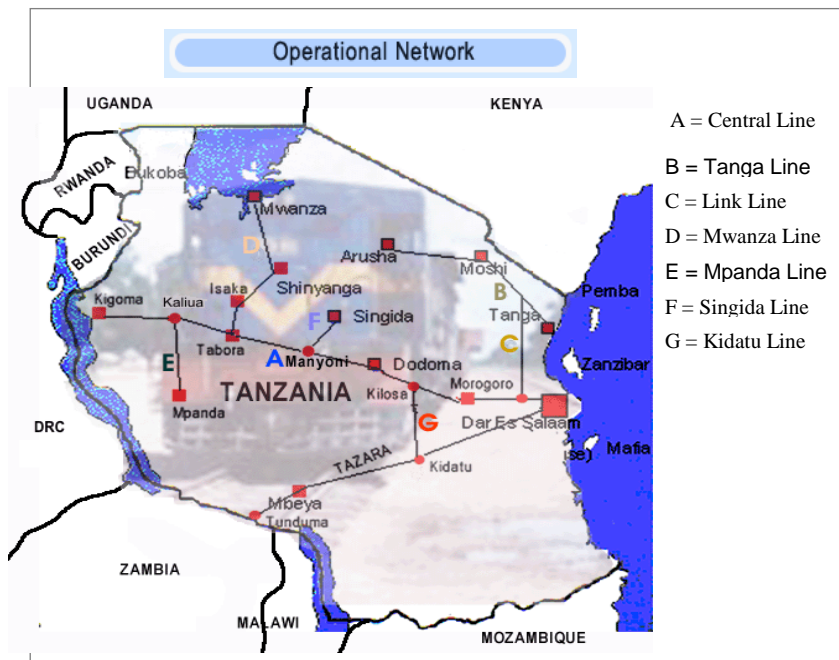
Source: Ministry of Transport

5.2   Marine Transport

5.2.1   Inland Marine Transport

Inland waterways transport services are operated in great lakes (Victoria, Tanganyika and Nyasa) in Tanzania by Marine Services Company Limited (MSCL), which is a parastatal company and other privately owned companies. MSCL is the largest of all marine service

providing companies. The ownership of ports remains under Tanzania Ports Authority (TPA). Statistics and information in Table 5.3 show coverage of MSCL up to December, 2012.

Table 5.3: Vessels Operated by Marine Service Company Limited, Tanzania Mainland, 2012

Lake Victoria

Name of Vessel	Type	Year of Manufacture	Status
M/V Victoria	Passenger/Cargo	1960	Operational
M/V Umoja	Wagon ferry	1964	Operational
M/V Clarias	Passenger/Cargo	1961	Operational
M/T Nyangumi	Oil Tanker	1958	Awaiting Repairs
M/V Wimbi	Cargo	1938	Operational
M/V Malindi	Cargo	1938	Awaiting Repairs
M/V Butiama	Passenger/Cargo	1980	Awaiting Repairs
M/V Serengeti	Passenger/Cargo	1988	Operational
MT Ukerewe	Tug	1983	Operational

Lake Tanganyika

Name of Vessel	Type	Year of Manufacture	Status
M/V Liemba	Pass/cargo	1913	Operational
M/V Mwongozo	Seismic Survey	1982	Operational
M/V Sangara	Oil Tanker	1981	Operational

Lake Nyasa

Name of Vessel	Type	Year of Manufacture	Status
M/V Iringa	Pass/cargo	1974	Operational
M/V Songea	Pass/cargo	1974	Not Operational

Source: Marine Services Company Limited

5.2.2 Sea Transport

Sea Transport is mainly for passengers and goods between Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar. Both public and private operators run shipping companies that provide services. Likewise, marine vessels also shuttle along the coast of Tanzania Mainland and Zanzibar Islands.

5.3   Communication

Tanzania has witnessed a great revolution in the communication sector through advancement of infrastructures as well as corresponding services. Communication is a consumable end service and enables other sectors of the economy to perform efficiently and effectively. The industry, particularly telecommunication has had a steady growth since the introduction of mobile services in early 1990s. Nowadays a person in the village can have access to markets in Dar es Salaam before sending his/her produce. Table 5.4 reveals typical vibrancy of a communication industry from the year 2008 to the year 2012.

Table 5.4: Number of Customers/Subscribers of Telephone, Tanzania Mainland, 2008-2012

Company	Number of Customers/Subscribers ('000)				
	2008	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
A: Mobile Phones Companies					
Vodacom	5,408	6,884	8,671	11,626	9,358
Tigo	2,570	4,178	4,478	5,451	6,371
Airtel	3,862	4,910	6,021	6,993	8,356
Zantel	1,058	1,379	1,716	1,525	3,084
TTCL	106	116	246	226	222
Benson	3	3	2	2	1
Sasatel	-	-	25	6	5
Sub Total	**13,007**	**17,470**	**21,159**	**25,829**	**27,397**
B: Fixed Phone Companies					
TTCL	116	157	159	159	166
Zantel	8	16	15	2	10
Sub Total	**124**	**173**	**174**	**161**	**176**
Grand Total	**13,131**	**17,643**	**21,333**	**25,990**	**27,573**

Source: Tanzania Communications Regulatory Authority

Table 5.4 shows the distribution of customers by type of company. In 2008 the data reveal that Vodacom had the largest number of subscribers followed by Airtel, Tigo, Zantel, Sasatel and Benson particularly in the year 2012. In general, it shows the total subscription registered an increasing trend of subscribers from the year 2008 to 2012. Generally, the trend shows that TTCL, Sasatel and Benson subscribers decreased continuously for both mobile and fixed telephone.

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

5.4   Education Services

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

A crowded classroom in one of Tanzania Mainland schools

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

Map 5.3:   Primary Schools Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) in Percentage by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2012
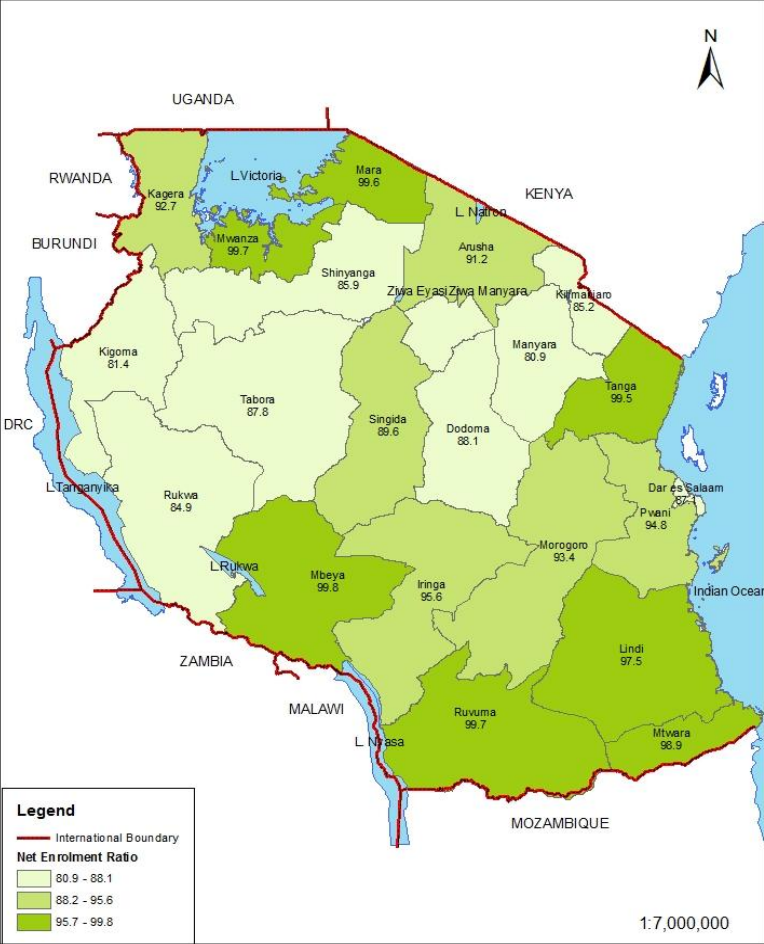
Net Enrolment Ratio

Map 5.3 shows Net Enrolment Ratios of pupils in primary schools in Tanzania Mainland by region. Out of the 21 regions only 12 (57.1%) have enrolment ratios above 90. The leading regions are Mbeya (99.8%), Mara (99.6%), Tanga (99.5%), Ruvuma and Mwanza (99.7%) each. Manyara and Kigoma are the regions with the lowest NER of 80.9 percent and 81.4 percent respectively. The MKUKUTA target was 99 percent by 2010.

Typical Primary School Classrooms

Construction of modern classrooms in primary schools in Tanzania Mainland is among the important activities in response to MKUKUTA goals, which emphasize the need to deliver proper education to pupils under conducive environment. This initiative is also in response to high NERs in Tanzania Mainland. Data from Basic Education Statistics (BEST) 2012 show that the adequacy of classrooms is still a big problem in primary schools with big variations among the regions. The National average Pupil Classroom Ratio (PCR) is 1:70 against the recommended ratio of 1:40, Singida and Mwanza have the highest PCRs of 112 and 93 pupils per classroom ratio respectively, while Kilimanjaro and Lindi have the lowest ratios (42 and 51 pupils per classroom respectively).

Teacher/Pupil Ratio

According to the Basic Education Statistics publication of 2012, produced by the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training, the Pupil/Teacher Ratio in Primary Schools is 46. Singida had the highest Pupil/Teacher Ratio of 70, followed by Tabora (56) and Mwanza (52). In Dar-es-Salaam it was 35, and the lowest was in Kilimanjaro Region with an average pupil per teacher ratio of 32. The recommended Teacher/Pupil Ratio is 40.

5.5   Health Services

The Government of Tanzania through the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare aims at improving health and the state of well-being of its

people. The National Health Policy provides direction towards improvement and sustainability of the health status of all the people, by reducing disability, morbidity and mortality, improving nutritional status and raising life expectancy. The policy recognizes that, good health is a major resource essential for poverty eradication and economic development.

In order to optimally and effectively achieve the intended goal of **"Health for All"** whereby health is to be brought within reach of everyone in the country, there is a need to improve accessibility and quality of health services in the country.

5.5.1   Human Resources for Health (HRH) Profile and Distribution

The World Health Organisation (WHO) has stated that achieving the MDGs in health, requires that at health facilities, qualified health care providers are available and perform adequately. It has been observed that in Sub Saharan Africa there is a critical shortage of skilled health care providers. The health sector in Tanzania is facing a serious human resource crisis which negatively affects the ability of the sector to provide quality health services.

Nurse /midwife at work in a ward of a health facility

In Tanzania, HRH Country Profile statistics (2011) estimate that, the number of health workers available in Tanzania Mainland is approximately 56,600 serving a population of 43,169,310, which gives a ratio of 1.3 health workers per a 1,000 population. The number of health workers available is construed by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare to be equivalent to 52 percent of the required human resources for health. The shortage is observed in all cadres.

The shortage is most severe in remote rural areas where health services are often provided by faith-based organizations. The scarcity of human resources results in competition over limited numbers of qualified staff among public, private and faith-based health care facilities.

Under Health Sector Support Programme (HSSP) III, indicators have been developed to objectively assess human resource levels of different cadres (Medical Officers (MO), Assistant Medical Officers (AMO), nurses and midwives, pharmacists, pharmaceutical technicians and laboratory staff) per 10,000 population. Baseline values were calculated and are shown below but no targets have been set.

- MOs and AMOs per 10,000 population, with a 2008 baseline of 0.4 MOs and 0.7 AMOs *(WHO recommendation is for one doctor to serve a population of 10,000)*

- Nurses/midwives per 10,000 population, with a 2008 baseline of 2.6

- Pharmacists and pharmacy technicians per 10,000 population, with a 2008 baseline of 0.15

- Health officers per 10,000 population, with a 2005 baseline of 0.23

- Laboratory staff per 10,000 population, with a 2005 baseline of 0.27

While not specified in HSSP III, the indicator reflects those staff currently available for service delivery, excluding those in management positions and on training.

The aim is to provide evidence to policy makers and managers for them to make informed decisions about what measures to take. Figure 5.1 shows the increase in the value of the HSSP III indicators. The number of HRH for three years from 2009 up to 2011 shows that the number of medical personnel available for service delivery, particularly medical officers (MO), assistant medical officers (AMO), nurses and midwives, pharmacist, pharmaceutical technicians and laboratory staff, has gradually increased over the three years. The number of MOs increased from 1,226 up to 2,268 while AMOs have increased from 1,627 up to 2,003. The number of nurses and midwives has increased from 15,650 up to19,412, pharmaceutical staff increased from 489 up to 811 and laboratory staff have increased from 814 up to 1098.

Overall, ratios of health workers per 10,000 population have increased from 0.30 to 0.51 for MOs, 0.40 to 0.45 for AMOs, 3.85 to 4.50 for nurses and midwives, 0.12 up to 0.19 for pharmaceutical staff, and from 0.20 to 0.25 for laboratory staff. This is shown in Figure 5.1.

Figure 5.1: National Level Human Resources for Health, Tanzania Mainland, 2009 – 2011
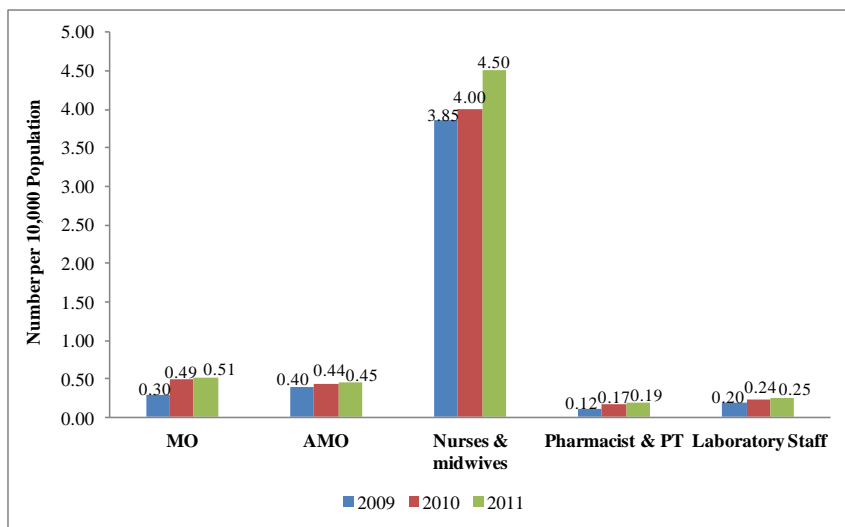
Source: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

PT – Pharmacy Technician

Note: Data include those staff engaged in service delivery only, i.e. excluding those in management positions, on training, etc.

HRH Distribution per 10,000 Population by Region

Monitoring the regional distribution of these various cadres is also critical in order to determine where bottlenecks to service delivery exist, and where new placements should be targeted. Table 5.5 summarizes the distribution of the different cadres of health professionals per 10,000 populations by region for the period between 2009 and 2011.

Table 5.5: Regional Distribution of Medical Officers (MOs) and Assistant Medical Officers (AMOs) Tanzania Mainland, 2009-2011

Region	MOs						AMOs					
	Number			Per 10,000 population			Number			Per 10,000 population		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Arusha	34	56	62	0.21	0.34	0.36	45	51	71	0.28	0.3	0.41
Pwani	52	88	97	0.5	0.82	0.89	69	79	58	0.67	0.74	0.53
Dodoma	56	93	103	0.27	0.44	0.48	74	84	146	0.36	0.4	0.67
DSM	386	650	718	1.27	2.08	2.25	515	583	223	1.69	1.87	0.7
Iringa	54	90	99	0.31	0.52	0.56	71	81	63	0.42	0.47	0.36
Kagera	27	45	49	0.11	0.17	0.19	35	40	59	0.14	0.16	0.22
Kigoma	13	22	24	0.07	0.12	0.13	17	20	22	0.1	0.11	0.12
Kilimanjaro	158	266	294	0.99	1.63	1.76	211	239	468	1.31	1.46	2.8
Lindi	17	28	31	0.18	0.3	0.33	22	25	40	0.24	0.27	0.42
Manyara	31	52	58	0.23	0.38	0.4	41	47	30	0.31	0.34	0.21
Mara	27	45	50	0.15	0.25	0.27	36	41	40	0.2	0.22	0.21
Mbeya	80	135	149	0.31	0.51	0.54	107	121	148	0.41	0.45	0.54
Morogoro	54	91	100	0.26	0.43	0.46	72	82	63	0.35	0.39	0.29
Mtwara	18	30	33	0.14	0.23	0.25	24	27	40	0.18	0.21	0.3
Mwanza	111	186	205	0.32	0.52	0.56	147	167	255	0.43	0.47	0.7

Table 5.5(ctd): Regional Distribution of Medical Officers (MOs) and Assistant Medical Officers (AMOs) Tanzania Mainland, 2009-2011

Region	MOs						AMOs					
	Number			Per 10,000 population			Number			Per 10,000 population		
	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
Mwanza	111	186	205	0.32	0.52	0.56	147	167	255	0.43	0.47	0.7
Rukwa	5	8	8	0.03	0.05	0.05	6	7	33	0.04	0.05	0.21
Ruvuma	14	24	26	0.1	0.17	0.18	19	21	39	0.14	0.15	0.27
Shinyanga	27	45	49	0.07	0.12	0.12	35	40	57	0.1	0.1	0.14
Singida	13	21	23	0.09	0.15	0.17	17	19	35	0.13	0.14	0.25
Tabora	10	16	18	0.04	0.07	0.07	13	14	28	0.06	0.06	0.12
Tanga	39	65	72	0.2	0.33	0.36	51	58	85	0.27	0.3	0.42
TOTAL	**1,226**	**2,056**	**2,220**	**0.3**	**0.49**	**0.51**	**1,627**	**1,846**	**1,938**	**0.4**	**0.44**	**0.45**

Note: MO includes general medical officers, specialists, dental officers and dental surgeons
AMO includes AMO general, AMO specialists, and assistant dental officers

Table 5.5 shows that the number and also the indicator values for the two cadres of MO and AMO have risen in all regions over the three years period from 2009-2011. However, the Table shows large and continued variations in the availability of these staff, from 2.25 MOs per 10,000 population in Dar es Salaam.

to the lowest ratio of 0.05 MOs per 10,000 population in Rukwa compared to the National ratio of 0.51 MOs per 10,000 population For AMOs, the picture is equally varied

Figure 5.2: Distributions of Medical Officers and Assistant Medical Officers by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2011
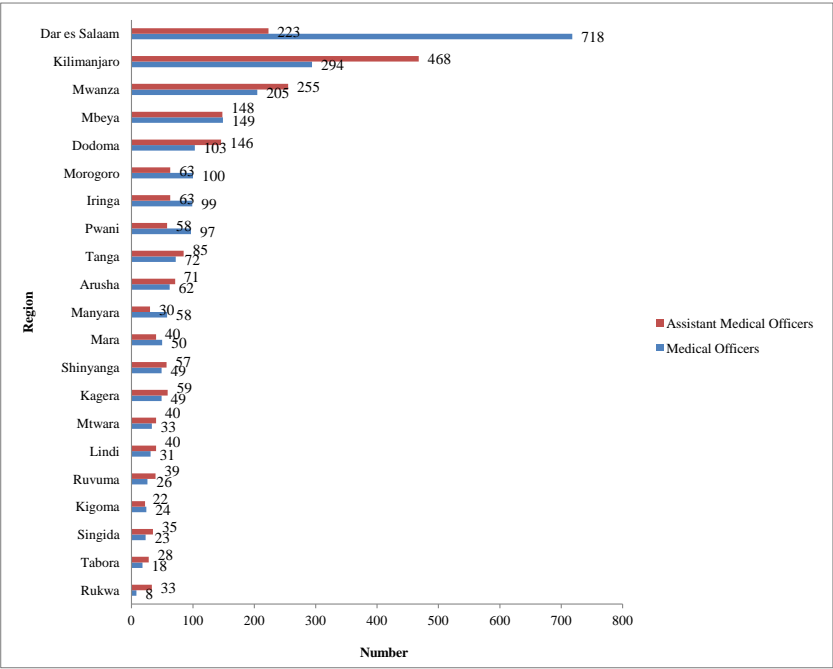
Source: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Figure 5.3: Distribution of Pharmacists by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2011
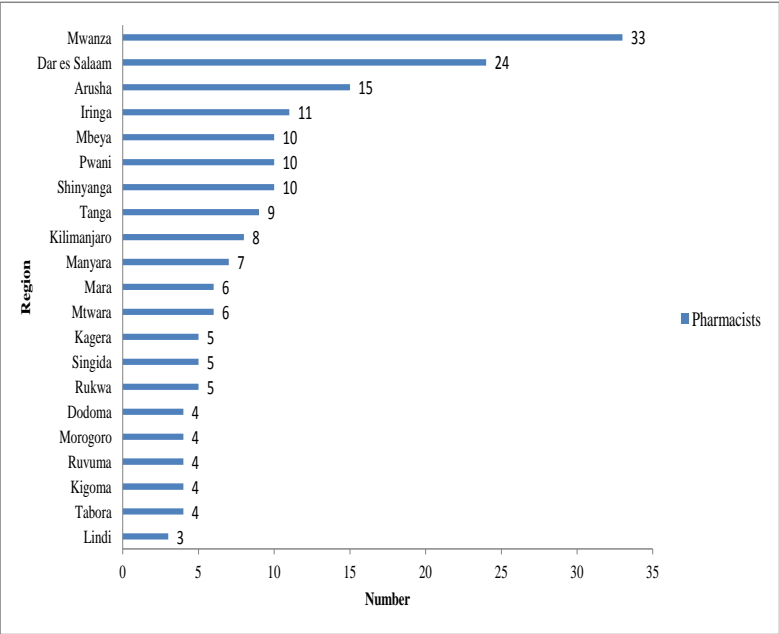
Source: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Figure 5.4:Distribution of Clinical Officers by Region, Tanzania Mainland 2011
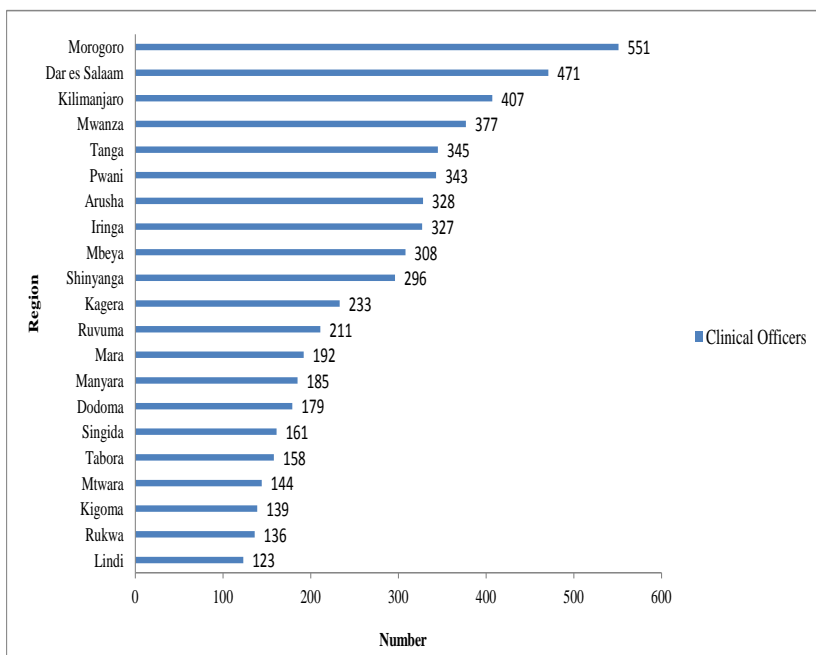
Source: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Figure 5.5: Distribution of Registered Nurses and Enrolled Nurses by Region, Tanzania Mainland, 2011
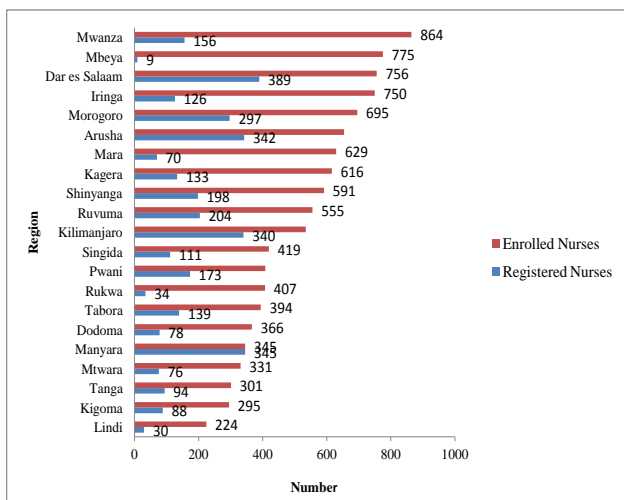
Source: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

5.5.2 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 rural areas facilitating greater access to health services for the rural population. In 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. The Government through the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare initiated the Primary Health Care Development Programme (PHCDP) aimed at ensuring that there is a dispensary at each village and a health center in each ward, a district hospital for each local government authority and upgraded regional hospitals to provide referral services while the national, zonal and specialized hospitals provide higher specialized services.

Table 5.5 reveals that in 2011 there were a total of 6,559 health facilities as compared to 6,342 that were available in year 2010. This is an increase of about 3.4 percent. In year 2011 the type of ownership of health facilities were as follows; 4,525 (69%) were owned by the Government, 848 (13%) by faith based organisations, 238 (4%) by parastatals and 908 (14%) were owned by the Private Sector.

Table 5.6: Distribution of Health Facilities by Type, Tanzania Mainland, 2010 and 2011

Health Facilities	2010	2011
Hospitals	240	249
Health Centres	633	653
Dispensaries	5,469	5,657
Total	**6,342**	**6,559**

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Figure 5.6 shows the number and percentage of health facilities by type of ownership.

Figure 5.6: Percentage Distribution of Health Facilities by Type of Ownership, Tanzania Mainland, 2011
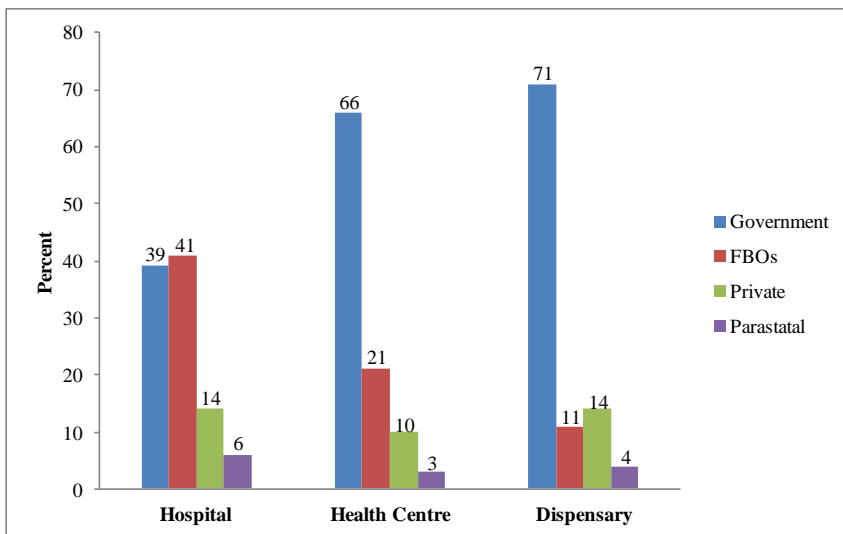
Source: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Table 5.7: Number of all Health Facilities by Region and Type of Ownership, Tanzania Mainland, 2011

Region	Type of Ownership				Total
	Government	Faith Based	Parastatals	Private	
Arusha	157	48	11	78	294
Dar es Salaam	116	62	32	366	576
Dodoma	272	41	15	17	345
Iringa	320	94	4	19	437
Kagera	225	41	6	22	294
Kigoma	216	19	11	7	253
Kilimanjaro	205	97	22	67	391
Lindi	188	8	7	3	206
Mara	181	39	11	30	261
Mbeya	314	48	7	47	416
Manyara	112	29	4	15	160
Morogoro	242	58	32	38	370
Mtwara	175	16	1	9	201
Mwanza	307	35	23	43	408
Pwani	188	21	19	21	249
Rukwa	217	27	2	13	259
Ruvuma	196	46	3	7	252
Singida	160	39	5	8	212
Shinyanga	275	26	7	59	367
Tabora	233	31	1	10	275
Tanga	226	23	15	29	293
Total	**4525**	**848**	**238**	**908**	**6,519**

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Hospitals

In 2011 there were 248 hospitals in Tanzania Mainland as compared to 240 hospitals in 2010. Ninety seven hospitals (39%) were owned by the Government, 102 (41%) by faith based organizations, 14 (6%) by parastatal organizations and 35 (14%) were owned by the Private Sector.

Table 5.8: Number of Hospitals by Region and Type of Ownership, Tanzania Mainland, 2011

Region	Type of Ownership				Total
	Government	**Faith Based**	**Parastatals**	**Private**	
Arusha	3	7	2	0	12
Dar es Salaam	8	4	5	23	40
Dodoma	5	3	0	0	8
Iringa	6	7	0	3	16
Kagera	3	11	1	0	15
Kigoma	3	3	0	0	6
Kilimanjaro	6	10	0	1	17
Lindi	5	3	1	0	9
Mara	3	5	0	0	8
Mbeya	8	8	0	2	18
Manyara	4	3	0	0	7
Morogoro	4	5	3	1	13
Mtwara	4	1	0	0	5
Mwanza	7	6	1	3	17
Pwani	5	1	1	0	7
Rukwa	2	2	0	0	4
Ruvuma	3	7	0	0	10
Singida	3	6	0	0	9
Shinyanga	6	1	0	2	9
Tabora	4	3	0	0	7
Tanga	5	6	0	0	11
Total	**97**	**102**	**14**	**35**	**248**

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Health Centres

About 653 health centres were available in 2011 as compared to 633 in 2010. Out of the 653 health centre 432 (66%) belonged to the Government, 138 (21%) to faith based organizations, 64 (10%) were owned by the Private Sector and 19 (3%) were owned by the parastatals.

Table 5.9: Number of Health Centres by Region and Type of Ownership Tanzania Mainland, 2011

Region	Type of Ownership				Total
	Government	Faith Based	Parastatals	Private	
Arusha	26	9	0	7	42
Dar es Salaam	5	12	6	25	48
Dodoma	26	4	3	2	35
Iringa	26	16	0	0	42
Kagera	25	5	0	1	31
Kigoma	17	4	0	1	22
Kilimanjaro	26	10	2	2	40
Lindi	16	1	0	0	17
Mara	17	7	0	4	28
Mbeya	24	8	0	4	36
Manyara	7	7	0	0	14
Morogoro	27	8	6	2	43
Mtwara	14	3	0	2	19
Mwanza	39	7	0	2	48
Pwani	16	2	1	2	21
Rukwa	22	10	0	0	32

Table 5.9 ctd: Number of Health Centres by Region and Type of Ownership Tanzania Mainland, 2011

Region	Type of Ownership				Total
	Government	Faith Based	Parastatals	Private	
Ruvuma	19	6	0	0	25
Singida	14	3	0	1	18
Shinyanga	29	3	0	3	35
Tabora	14	6	0	1	21
Tanga	23	7	1	5	36
Grand Total	**432**	**138**	**19**	**64**	**653**

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Dispensaries

A total of 5,618dispensaries were available in year 2011 as compared to 5,469 dispensaries in 2010. Of these, 3,996 (71%) were owned by the Government, 608 (11%) by faith based organisations, 205 (4%) by parastatals, and 809 (14%) were owned by the Private Sector.

Table 5.10: Number of Dispensaries by Region and Type of Ownership, Tanzania Mainland, 2011

Region	Type of Ownership				Total
	Government	Faith Based	Parastatals	Private	
Arusha	128	32	9	71	240
Dar es Salaam	103	46	21	318	488
Dodoma	241	34	12	15	302
Iringa	288	71	4	16	379
Kagera	197	25	5	21	248
Kigoma	196	12	11	6	225
Kilimanjaro	173	77	20	64	334
Lindi	167	4	6	3	180
Mara	161	27	11	26	225
Mbeya	282	32	7	41	362
Manyara	101	19	4	15	139
Morogoro	211	45	23	35	314
Mtwara	157	12	1	7	177
Mwanza	261	22	22	38	343
Pwani	167	18	17	19	221
Rukwa	193	15	2	13	223
Ruvuma	174	33	3	7	217
Singida	143	30	5	7	185
Shinyanga	240	22	7	54	323
Tabora	215	22	1	9	247
Tanga	198	10	14	24	246
Total	**3,996**	**608**	**205**	**809**	**5,618**

Source: Ministry of Health and Social Welfare

Table 5.11: Percentage Distribution of Households by Mean Distance to the Health Facility, Tanzania Mainland, 2007

Distance to Health Facility	Dar-es-Salaam		Other Urban		Rural		Tanzania Mainland	
	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	85.6	74.9	70.3	71.6	27.7	32.3	37.9	43.8
2 to 5.9	12.5	23.6	27.4	25.6	41.6	35.3	37.5	32.4
6 to 9.9	1.7	1.2	1.4	2	19.9	19.9	15.9	14.7
10 to 19.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.8	9	11.1	7.1	8.1
20+	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 2000/01 and 2007

Table 5.11 shows the percentage distribution of households by mean distance to health facilities. With respect to hospitals, in 2007 the majority of households (72.6 percent) live at a distance of 6 km or more and only 10.2 percent of households live within a distance of less than 2 km. However, 43.8 percent of households live within a distance of 2 to 5.9 km from the nearest dispensary or health centre.

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CHAPTER SIX

Good Governance and Accountability

6.0   Crimes Situation

6.1   Introduction

This chapter deals with other social statistics aspects related to human settlements such as road accidents, crime and justice statistics that are reported in rural and urban settings. 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 information presented in this chapter helps to reveal the magnitude of the crime and may lead to necessary action to be taken to reduce the occurrence of such offences in various communities. This will also help to maintain peace and respect to the rule of law and order, which are prerequisites to a conducive environment for socio-economic development.

6.1.1 Crime Against Persons

Crime 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. Recently, there has also been occurrences of crime against disabled persons especially albinos for superstitious purposes.

Table 6.1: Number of Reported Crimes Against Persons, Tanzania, 2007-2012

Type of Crime	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Murder	3,583	2,354	4,209	3,795	4,023	3,928
Rape	8,894	8,105	7,235	6,493	5,948	6,132
Sodomy	567	629	770	756	780	829
Child Stealing	71	142	110	109	104	113
Desertion of Child	157	157	172	186	172	186
Total	**13,272**	**11,387**	**12,496**	**11,339**	**11,027**	**11,188**

Source: Tanzania Police Force

Table 6.1 reveals that rape is the leading crime against persons followed by murder.

6.1.2 Crime Against Property

Crime against property happens when peoples` belongings get destroyed either by armed robbery, violence, burglary and stealing in a certain community or country.

Table 6.2: Number of Reported Crimes Against Property, Tanzania, 2007-2012

Type of Crime	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Armed Robbery	1,108	1,031	1,430	1,332	1,288	1,221
Robbery with Violence	7,198	6,089	7,381	8,598	6,577	6,378
Burglary	20,904	27,491	26,561	22,456	23,873	24,555
*Stealing	21,708	31,130	28,427	26,726	6,305	537
Stealing Motor Vehicle	254	313	350	301	392	392
Stealing Motor Cycle	222	427	859	1,614	2,611	3,512
Stealing of Livestock	5,153	5,897	5,891	5,294	5,244	5,572
Arson (Setting fire on property)	2,943	2,629	2,743	2,506	2,375	2,471
Total	**59,490**	**75,007**	**73,642**	**68,821**	**48,665**	**44,638**

Source: Tanzania Police Force

Note: * Stolen property with the value of TShs 10 million or more were reported in year 2011 and 2012. Also stolen property with the value below TShs 10 Million were categorised as minor offences

6.1.3   Crimes against Public Tranquillity

Crime against public tranquillity happens when there is anarchy due to many reasons, some of which may be caused by political, economic and social instability.

Table 6.3: Number of Reported Crimes Against Public Tranquillity, Tanzania, 2007-2012

Type of Crime	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Unlawful possession of fire arms	585	540	469	604	450	438
Unlawful possession of Narcotics (Heroin & Cocaine)	318	515	700	707	604	531
Unlawful possession of Bhang	5,521	6,094	7,130	6,248	6,243	6,114
Unlawful possession of Government trophies	791	856	845	857	875	809
Unlawful possession of Illicit Liquor	5,937	5,028	4,932	4,460	4,286	4,819
Total	**13,152**	**13,033**	**14,076**	**12,876**	**12,458**	**12,711**

Source: Tanzania Police Force

6.2   Road Traffic Accidents

Road traffic accidents remain to be a major problem in Tanzania. Many people have lost their lives, have been incapacitated and lost properties due to road accidents. There are different types of road traffic accidents caused by different factors. Motor accidents are categorized as fatal accidents if they result in deaths and injured persons. Table 6.4 shows accidents by type from 2007 to 2012.

Table 6.4: Road Traffic Accidents and Persons Killed/Injured, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 – 2012 (Number)

Item	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Number of Road Traffic Accidents	25,151	17,451	22,019	24,926	23,986	23,606
Fatal Accidents	3,065	2,460	2,872	3,159	3,349	3,429
Killed Persons	3,071	2,840	3,851	3,687	3,981	4,062
Injured Persons	16,119	16,982	20,717	20,064	20,802	20,037

Source: Tanzania Police Force

Table 6.4 reveals that there has been an increase in the number of people who lost their lives and were injured in road accidents from 2007 to 2012.

6.2.1   Motor Vehicles Accidents by Cause

Table 6.5 shows the distribution of road accidents by cause from 2007 to 2012. It is shown that dangerous driving is the leading cause, followed by bad roads, defective motor vehicles, excessive speed and careless pedestrians.

Table 6.5: Motor Vehicle Traffic Accidents by Cause, Tanzania Mainland: 2007-2012 (Number)

Cause of Accident	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Reckless/Dangerous Driving	7,735	5,367	10,339	3,849	5,744	3,091
Defective Motor Vehicles	3,139	2,178	2,233	4,086	2,055	2,223
Careless Pedestrians	3,999	2,775	1,259	1,220	825	930
Excessive Speed	2,549	1,769	1,025	3,438	2,158	2,144
Careless Motor Cyclists	1,995	1,384	2,347	1,987	3,765	4,951
Careless Pedal Cyclists	1,776	1,232	1,701	3,906	1,313	980
Intoxication	401	278	221	580	171	112
Other i.e. Bad Road, Slippery, etc	3,557	2,468	2,894	5,860	7,955	9,175
Total	**25,151**	**17,451**	**22,019**	**24,926**	**23,986**	**23,606**

Source: Tanzania Police Force

6.2.2   Motor Cycle Accidents

Table 6.6 presents motor cycle accidents that caused deaths, injury and other people became incapacitated between 2007 and 2012. The demand for motor cycles as means of transport is growing and consequently accidents caused by motor cycles are also increasing.

Table 6.6: Motor Cycle Accidents, Tanzania Mainland, 2007 - 2012

Type of Events	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Motor Cycles Causing Accidents	1,683	2,520	3,920	5,439	6,820	7,115
Motor Cycle Accidents	1,683	2,036	3,406	4,363	5,384	5,763
Killed Persons	193	309	502	683	945	930
Injured Persons	1,423	1,931	3,478	4,471	5,506	13,808

Source: Tanzania Police Force

CHAPTER SEVEN

Safe Cities Programme

7.0   Safe Cities Approach

The 2008 victimization survey in Tanzania followed two studies carried out under the Safer Cities Programme supported by the UN-HABITAT. The first study, conducted in 2000, was carried out in Dar es Salaam City while the second covered Mtwara Municipal and the cities of Arusha and Dar es Salaam.

The main goal of the survey was to collect data which would allow state organs, particularly local authorities, and all interested stakeholders to understand better the state of crime in their respective jurisdictions and 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 with UN-Habitat and funded by UNODC.[1] City and Municipal Directors of the respective urban centres contributed immensely to the smooth conduct of the

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[1] 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.*

exercise which was implemented by their Safer Cities Programme Coordinators.

7.1   Rate of Victimization

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

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

Table 7.1: Prevalence of Victimisation during the Year Preceding the Survey in 2007, Tanzania Mainland

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

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

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[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 a livestock (640).

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crimes by far were corruption[2] (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, it was true only 4.6 percent of incidents of corruption, that were reported

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 percent of those who had experienced car hijacking reported the incident to the police. When these victims were asked about their satisfaction with services provided by the police, 60 percent said that they were satisfied while 40 percent said they were not satisfied.

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

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[2] *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 by offering bribes in order to get certain benefits or privileges*

Table 7.2: Percentage of Victims who Reported Crimes to the Police or Other Authorities, Tanzania Mainland, 2007

| 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 security officials.

Figure 7.1: **Opinion about Police Work in Preventing and Controlling Crime, Selected Urban Centers, 2007**
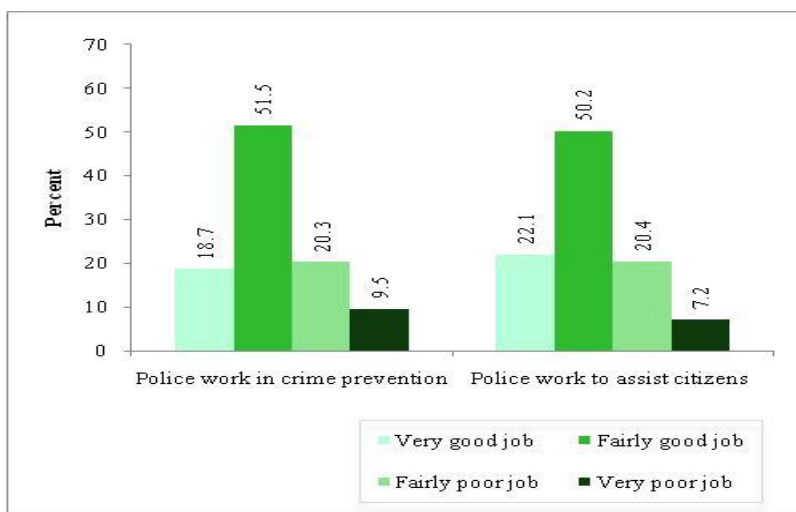
7.4   Fear of Crime

Respondents were asked how safe it was to walk alone in the dark in their own neighbourhood. Fear of walking alone in the dark increases various risks such as personal attacks or threats, in the area. More than 50 percent of respondents said it was either "very safe" or "fairly safe" to walk alone in the dark (Figure 7.2). On safety at home in the dark, 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 while walking alone in the dark and staying at home in the dark.

Figure 7.2: Feelings of Safety in the Street and at Home, Selected Urban Centres, 2007
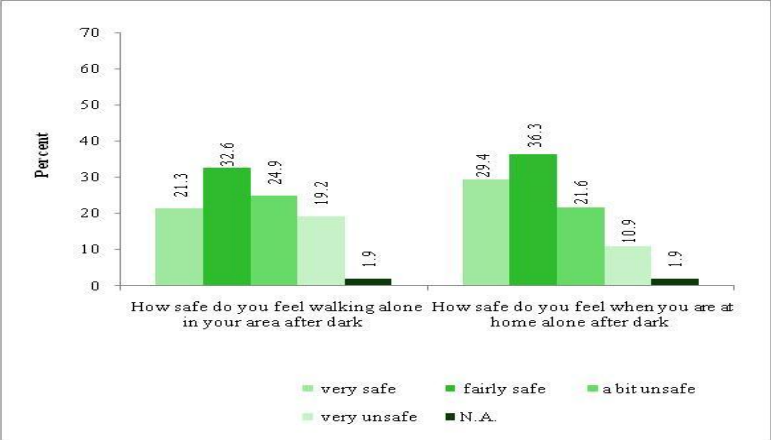
7.5   Crime Prevention Measures

The survey included a section in which respondents were asked to point out preventive measures they were using to ensure maximum security for their houses. Various crime prevention measures were mentioned, including installation of physical tools (burglar alarms, window grids, door locks), making 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 grills.

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