



Making  
Cities  
Work

# TANZANIA

Capital: Dar es Salaam (2000)  
Largest City: Dar es Salaam 2,115,000  
2nd Largest City:

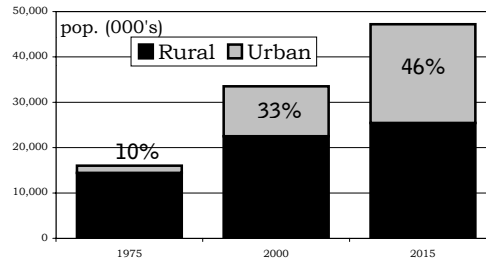
2000 Population	33.5 million
10-year Avg. Annual Pop. Growth	2.8%
GDP (2000)	\$25.1 billion
GDP per capita	\$749
GDP growth	5.2%
GNI per capita (2000)	\$280
World Bank Classification	Low Income
Population Below Poverty Line	17.1 million



## Urban Profile

### Urban Population

11,021,000 lived in urban areas in 2000.



Annual Growth Rates (2000-2015)

Urban 4.5%  
Rural 0.8%

City Sizes	# of cities
10 million +	
5-9.9 m	
2.5 - 4.9 m	
.75-2.49 m	1

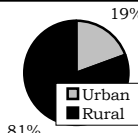
### Urban Migration Trends

Dar es Salaam has had rapid urban growth in the last two decades and now accounts for about 35% of the total urban population of Tanzania. It is seven times larger than the next biggest urban centre, Mwanza and is the main destination in rural-urban migration. Migrants to the urban areas tend to be young, single men.

### Urban Poverty

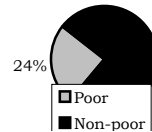
2,689,124 urban dwellers were below the poverty line. (based on national data)

#### POVERTY IN TANZANIA



19% of the country's poor live in urban areas.

#### URBAN POVERTY



24% of the urban population is poor.

#### Income Inequality

(wealthiest 20% divided by poorest 20%)

Nation ('93) 6.7  
Dar es Salaam ('93) 4.1

### Economy & Employment

(Country) Sector	GDP (1998)	Employment (1990)
Agriculture	49%	84%
Industrial	17%	5%
Services	34%	11%

#### UNEMPLOYMENT

Nation \*

**UNEMPLOYMENT.** The near 30% of youth unemployment reflects, in part, the inability of the economy to create sufficient employment opportunities for the growing population. Alongside this situation is the growing problem of street children who are manifestation of worsening poverty.

### Decentralization

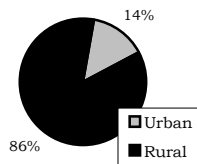
Sample Urban Area: Dar es Salaam, pop. 2.1 million

(UNCHS - HABITAT, 1998)

Able to set <b>n/a</b> of local tax levels	Able to choose <b>n/a</b> contractors for projects
Able to set <b>n/a</b> of user charges	Funds transfer <b>n/a</b> known in advance
Able to borrow <b>n/a</b> of funds	Central government <b>n/a</b> remove local govt. officials

### Infrastructure & Basic Services

2,204,200 urban dwellers lack water supply.

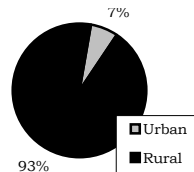


14% of people without water supply live in urban areas.

#### Population without Water Supply in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	2,204	20%
Rural	13,048	58%
Total	15,252	46%

220,420 urban dwellers lack sanitation coverage.



7% of people without sanitation coverage live in urban areas.

#### Pop. without Sanitation Coverage in 2000

	(000's)	% of rel. pop.
Urban	220	2%
Rural	3,149	14%
Total	3,370	10%

### Health

First and Second Quintile of Income Distribution

	Urban Poorest	Rural Poorest	Urban Poor	Rural Poor	National Average
Under 5 yrs.-old. mortality rate (per 1,000 births, 1998)	*	139.7	*	182.2	144.8
Children severely underweight (under 3 yrs.-old)	*	11.8%	6.2%	8.1%	7.8%

### Crime

The socio-economic, political and cultural environment has created, among others, increasing levels of urban criminality, delinquency and violence. In 1995, Dar es Salaam accounted for 25% of all crime reported to the police throughout the country (126,401 cases), and by 1997, this figure rose marginally to 26%. Between 1990 and 1995, a total of 573,668 crime incidents were reported to the police in Dar es Salaam.