



Urbanization in Tanzania

Phase 2: Part 1

National Overview

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- Urbanisation is proceeding rapidly in Tanzania
- It does not seem to be acting as the 'engine of growth' it is supposed to be (cf. Asia)
- Why not? Is this down to Economic Fundamentals or Institutions?
- IGC project focuses on economic fundamentals (but institutions may also matter)

Recap of Phase 1

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- Previous workshop in Feb 2014
- Key findings:
 - Mainland *urban* popn up 18 times to 12.7m;
 - Mainland *rural* popn up 3 times to 31m - i.e. Big increase in pressure on land and other natural resources despite rapid urbanisation
- Analytical tools:
 - Propensity for rural out-migration (*Prom*)
 - Propensity for regional in-migration (*Prim*)
 - Propensity for urban in-migration (*Puim*)
- Big differences between regions: Why?



Aims in Phase 2

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- To relate indicators found in Phase 1 to developments in Tanzanian economy and economic policies
- To provide a narrative analysis of urbanisation since Independence
 - A. At the national level
 - B. At the regional level
- Hope understanding of this narrative will assist in development of policies for urbanisation to maximise its contribution to growth and welfare



Workshop Plan

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- See Timetable provided
- Morning:
 - Presentation + discussion on National Overview
 - Presentation + discussion on WB Dar project
- Afternoon:
 - Presentation + discussion on Regional Picture
 - Break-out groups on regions + report back



Hoped-for outcomes of Workshop

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- This is a Workshop, not a lecture
- The papers we are presenting are provisional;
We are far from sure we've got the story right
- We hope you will tell us what we've got wrong
and help us to improve the analysis
- And that you will identify what **you** see as the
priorities for future urbanisation research -
and take the lead in proposing new projects!



Workshop objectives

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- Present IGC work on urbanisation in Tanzania
- Invite your views on directions for future work
- Seek collaboration with Tanzanian researchers and policy makers
- Foster development of a community of urban researchers here
- Help to inform policies for growth linked to urbanisation



Census data: A great resource

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- Tanzania censuses: 1967, 1978, 1988, 2002 and 2012
- Provide primary data of good quality (not “Poor Numbers”)
- Congratulations to NBS on a difficult job well done
- Have urban statistics for 2012 been finalised?



Urbanisation: Our approach

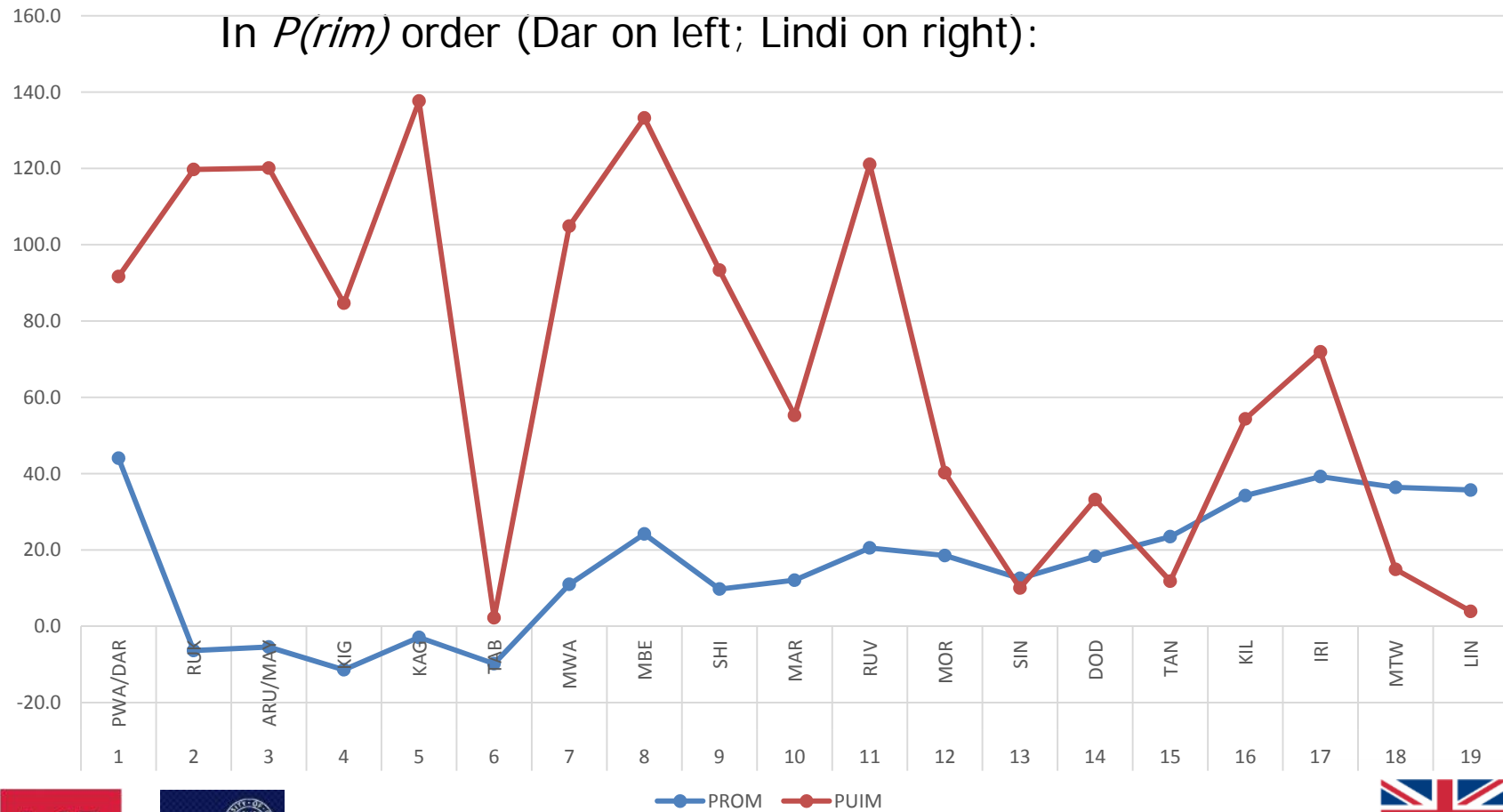
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- Not enough to look just at growth of towns and cities
- Urban areas are embedded in the wider economy and form an urban system
- Need to look at dynamics – e.g. effect of population growth, conditions in rural areas, rural-urban migration and relations between large and small towns
- Regional differences may help to identify causes: For example, look at the differences in regional in-migration ...



Region	<i>P(rim)</i> 1978-2012
Pwani (PWA)/Dar es Salaam (DAR)	44.3
Rukwa/Katavi (RUK/KAT)	22.2
Arusha/Manyara (ARU/MAY)	20.6
Kigoma (KIG)	19.5
Kagera/Geita (KAG/GEI)	9.0
Tabora (TAB)	8.8
Mwanza/Geita/Simiyu (MWA/GEI/SIM)	6.0
Mbeya (MBE)	-2.3
Shinyanga/Geita/Simiyu (SHI/GEI/SIM)	-3.6
Mara (MAR)	-4.9
Ruvuma (RUV)	-5.7
Morogoro (MOR)	-7.4
Singida (SIN)	-10.3
Dodoma (DOD)	-13.2
Tanga (TAN)	-17.9
Kilimanjaro (KIL)	-23.6
Iringa/Njombe (IRI/NJO)	-27.1
Mtwara (MTW)	-29.2
Lindi (LIN)	-30.8

P(rom) and *P(uim)*, 1978-2012 **IGC**



—●— PROM —●— PUIM



Questions addressed in Phase 2

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- Part 1 (now): How does urbanisation at the national level relate to national policies and the evolution of the Tanzanian economy?
- Part 2 (this afternoon)
 - How do regions with high rural out-migration differ from those with low?
 - How do regions with high urban in-migration differ from those with low?
 - Does this change over time? Why?



Some data problems

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- Definition of 'urban' appears to have changed between censuses with wider definition from 1988
- When urban boundary expands, some of population increase not due to migration
- How to address these problems?
 - Investigate feasibility of a density based measure
 - Check boundary changes of regional capitals



Summary data



	Population					
	1957	1967	1978	1988	2002	2012
Dar es Salaam Urban (Growth % p.a)	128742	272821 (7.8)	769445 (9.88)	1205443 (4.59)	2336055 (4.84)	4364541 (6.45)
Regional Capitals (Growth % p.a)	207963	363135 (5.73)	919949 (8.82)	1484512 (4.90)	2593163 (4.06)	3989447 (4.40)
Other Urban (Growth % p.a)	27365	49136 (7.08)	568527 (24.93)	1309927 (8.71)	2625620 (5.09)	4341764 (5.16)
Total urban (Growth % p.a)	364072	685092 (6.53)	2257921 (11.45)	3999882 (5.88)	7554838 (4.65)	12701238 (5.33)
Rural Population (Growth % p.a)	8424394	11290665 (2.97)	14778578 (2.48)	18507165 (2.28)	25907011 (2.43)	30924116 (1.79)
Total Population (Growth % p.a)	8788466	11975757 (3.14)	17036499 (3.26)	22507047 (2.82)	33461849 (2.87)	43625354 (2.69)
Dar/TotUrb (%)	35.4	39.8	34.1	30.1	30.9	34.4
RCs/TotUrb (%)	57.1	53.0	40.7	37.1	34.3	31.4
OtherUrb/TotUrb (%)	7.5	7.2	25.2	32.8	34.8	34.2
OtherUrb >10K (No)	0	0	14	38	81	116
TotUrb/TotPop (%)	4.1	5.7	13.3	17.8	22.6	29.1



National Context

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- Five periods
 - **1961-67: Pre-Arusha**
 - **1968-78: Pre-Crisis**
 - **1979-88: Crisis and Early Reform**
 - **1989-2002: Consolidation**
 - **2003-2012: New Dawn**



Controversy (1): Villagisation

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- Not discussing rights or wrongs
- But what was the effect on migration and urbanisation?
 - A. Easier to provide services to more concentrated village populations
 - B. Uprooted people and damaged agricultural production
- Is there data and research to decide which is right?



Controversy (2): Parastatals

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- Many industries nationalised in 1970s: Was this positive or negative for urban growth and employment?
- Also, marketing of agricultural products was channelled through state monopolies:
 - Poor deal for farmers?
 - Helped mobilise resources for development?
- What is the evidence?



Local Government Reforms

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- Another question is about the effect of local government policies
- System of chiefs abolished in 1960s
- City and town councils abolished 1972, replaced by party administration
- Reform programme started in 1980s and still continuing
- Is the reform programme succeeding in its objectives?



Employment Trends



Year	Agr/Mng	Mfg	Services	Other	Total	Urban
1968	115334 (32.8%)	35359 (10.1%)	90933 (25.9%)	110085 (31.3%)	351711 (100%)	154308 (43.9%)
1978	128309 (23.9%)	100072 (18.7%)	140954 (26.3%)	166610 (31.1%)	535945 (100%)	291721 (54.4%)
1988	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
2002	106151 (11.5%)	157504 (17.0%)	420367 (45.4%)	241596 (26.1%)	925613 (100%)	n.a
2012	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	1550018 (100%)	n.a



Climate Change?



	1961-67	1968-78	1979-88	1989-2002	2003-05
<u>PDSI</u>					
Tanzania average	14.0	15.3	14.4	14.1	17.7
<u>No of events, region-years (%)</u>					
Severe drought (>21)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.5)	2 (0.8)	2 (3.5)
Moderate drought	5 (3.8)	22 (10.5)	4 (2.1)	8 (3.0)	28 (49.1)
Normal range (12-18)	82 (61.7)	166 (79.4)	160 (84.2)	209 (78.6)	27 (47.4)
Moderately wet	30 (22.6)	18 (8.6)	21 (11.1)	35 (13.2)	0 (0.0)
Very wet (<9)	16 (12.0)	3 (1.4)	4 (2.1)	12 (4.5)	0 (0.0)



Agricultural Productivity



- Block (2010) has published agricultural productivity series for sub-Saharan Africa based on FAO data; his Tanzania figures are:

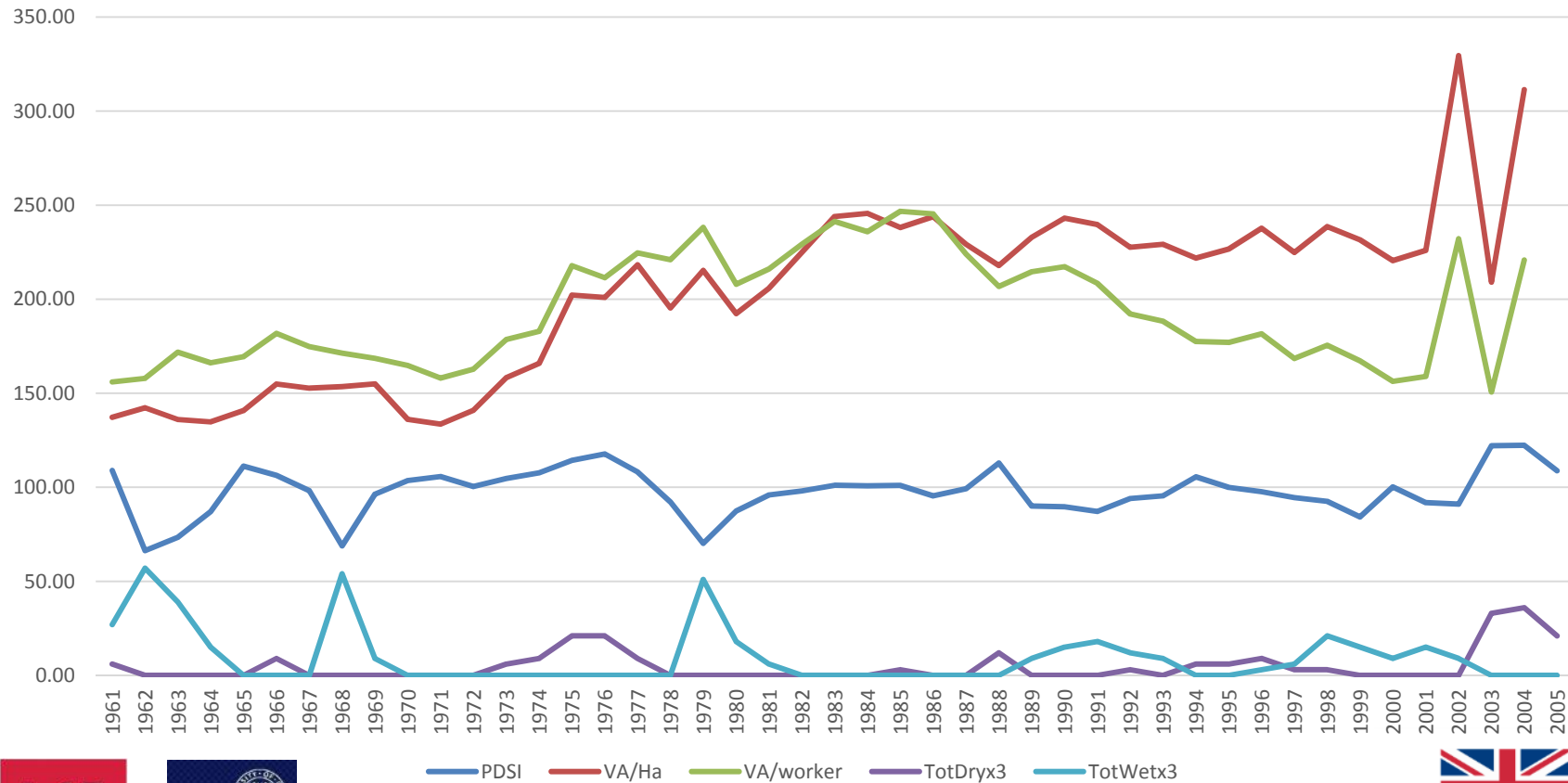
Measure	1961-67	1968-78	1979-88	1989-2002	2003-12
Output/Ha	142.7	169.1	225.7	237.9	
Output/worker	168.1	187.5	229.1	186.6	
Ha/worker	1.18	1.11	1.02	0.78	



Climate and Agriculture



Influence of weather on agricultural output, Tanzania 1961-2005



— PDSI — VA/Ha — VA/worker — TotDryx3 — TotWetx3



Issues for Discussion

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- What have been the drivers of urbanisation in Tanzania since 1961? Can we assess the relative importance of ‘rural push’ vs ‘urban pull’ factors?
- How strong are the synergies between rural and urban areas in Tanzania? How can they be strengthened to the benefit of both?
- What effect did the abolition of urban authorities during 1972-1982 have? How has the Local Government Reform Programme instituted in the 1980s and 1990s improved matters? Is there more that needs to be done?
- What are the priorities for future research? Would case studies of individual towns (e.g. Mbeya, Mwanza, Arusha) be helpful?
- [More issues?]

