

EcoPoor Research Framework Workshop

Dar es Salaam, 3rd March 2014

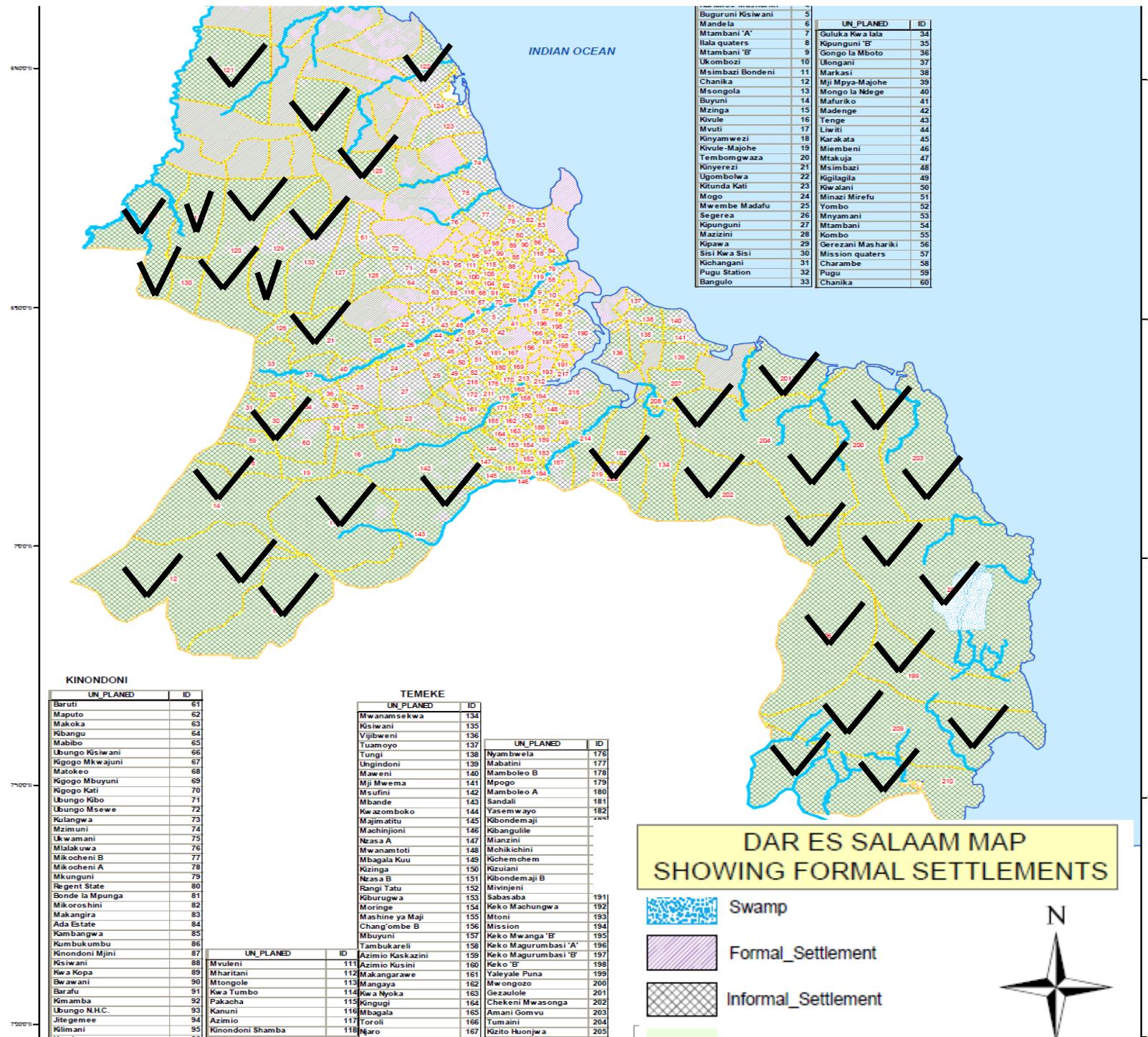
Urban Poverty in Dar es Salaam

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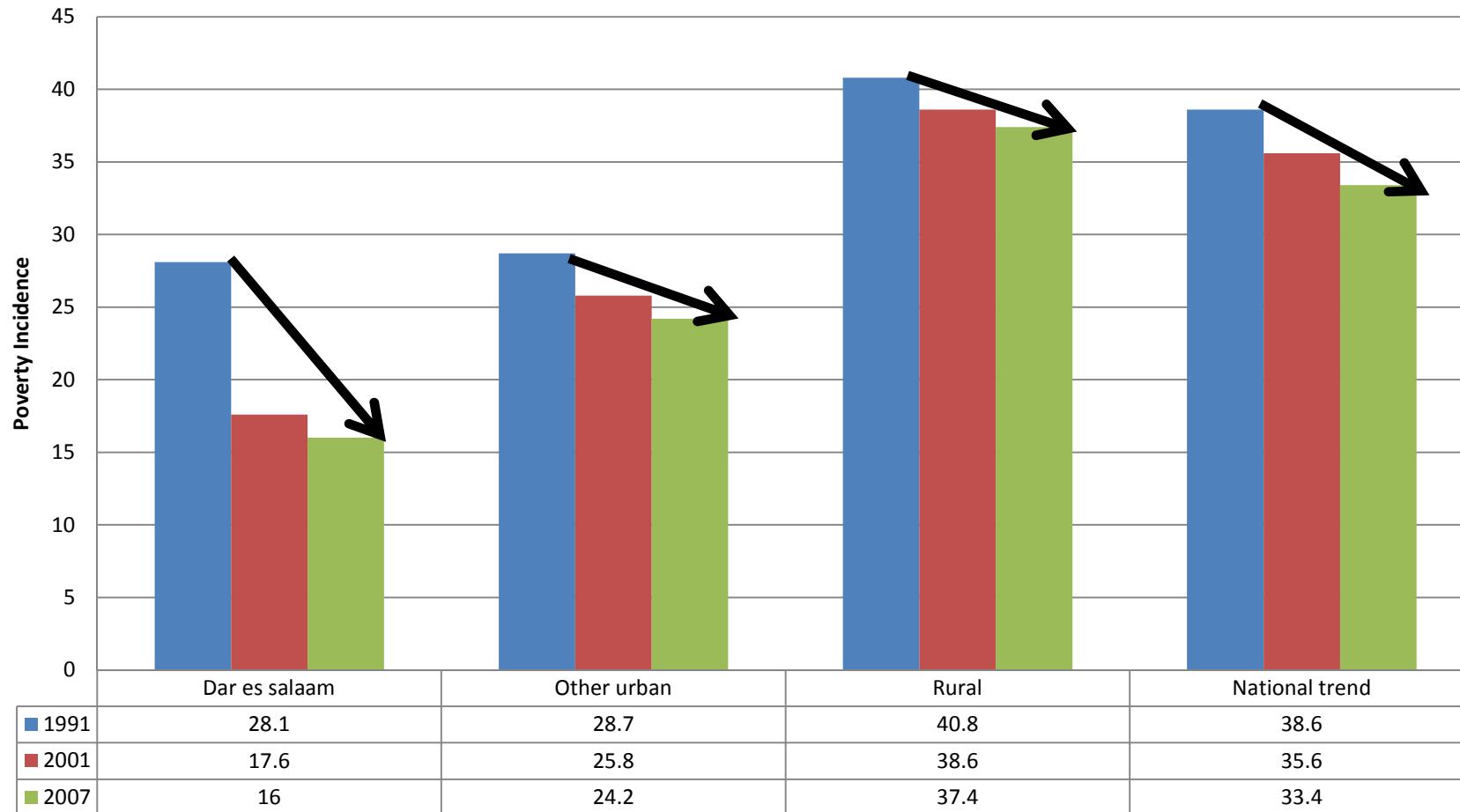


Introduction

- Majority of Dar Es Salaam's population (70%) are in informal settlements
- Majority of these are in abject poverty.
 - *Income Poverty...Low income (1\$ per day)*
 - *Employment...very few under formal employment*
 - *Non-Income Poverty*
 - *Education...poor schools*
 - *Survival...High mortality rate under 5, Malaria*
 - *Nutrition...food contamination*
 - *Water...poor access to safe water/use of unsafe*

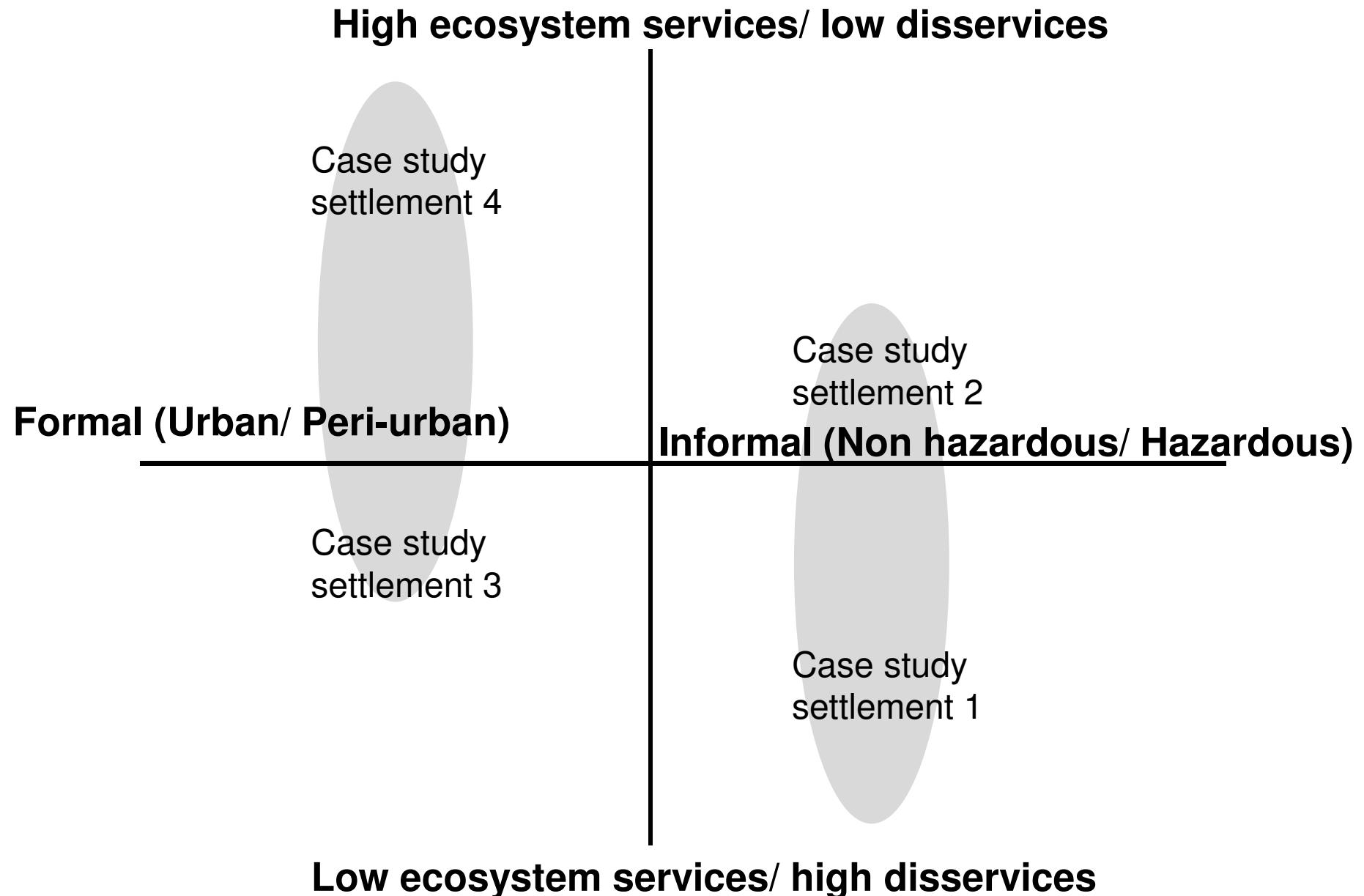


Poverty Incidence profile



Land Tenure in Tanzania		
Statutory	Granted Right of Occupancy	Surveyed land 99 years granted Pay yearly rent
	Occupancy under Letter of Offer	Entitlement to ownership after accepting an issued letter of offer
	Derivative Right	Residential license on non-hazardous areas Land reserved for public utilities Right of ownership for up to 5 years
Customary	Customary	Ownership by just being a community member
	Quasi- customary	Less influence by clan Consult local leaders on land transfer Sells lie on individual right holder
	Informal	Land transfer guided by the interest of land seeker and land owner

Settlements and land tenure VS ecosystem services



Livelihood Activities

- Up to about 75% of the residents of Dar es Salaam's informal housing settlements are unemployed or underemployed (World Bank, 2002).
- The main source of income is through informal activities and micro-enterprise.
- Employment in Dar es Salaam as a whole declined from 64% to 42% between 2002-2010, and self-employment rose from 29% to 43%.
- Poverty for those in self-employment rose from 29% to 38% over the same period

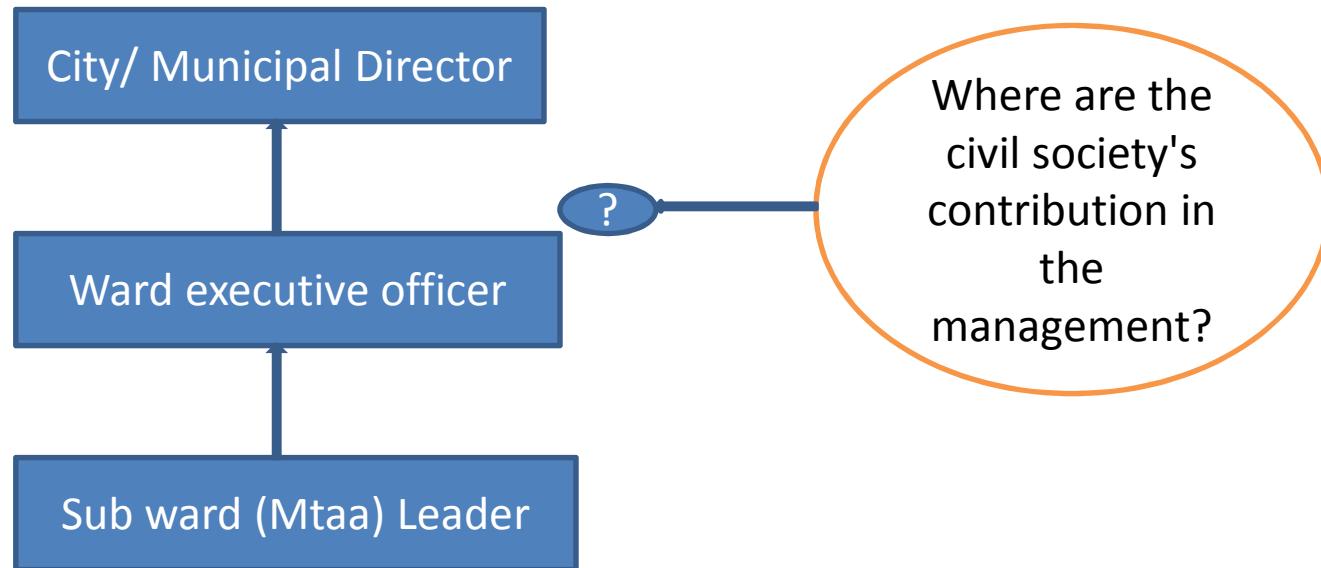
Food security, health and nutrition

- Dar es Salaam rarely faces food shortages

Type of supply	Source
90% leafy vegetables (especially amaranthus)	Urban (open spaces and home garden)
Perishables (e.g. milk, leafy vegetables)	intraurban areas
Mix of perishables, vegetables and staples	periurban belt
Staple food	Rural areas
Temperate vegetables and fruits	up-country

- Access to clean water and sanitation are major problems for Dar es Salaam's poor, and contribute to widespread illness, including cholera, malaria, lymphatic filariasis, and diarrhea, particularly during flood episodes

Institutional structure for green and water services



THANKS