**Introduction**

*Inequality is a violation of human dignity: it is a denial of the possibility for everybody's human capabilities to develop. It takes many forms, and it has many effects: premature death, ill health, humiliation, subjection, discrimination, exclusion from knowledge or from mainstream social life, poverty, powerlessness, stress, insecurity, anxiety, lack of self-confidence and of pride in oneself, and exclusion from opportunities and life chances. Inequality, then, is not just about the size of wallets. It is a socio-cultural order, which (for most of us) reduces our capabilities to function as human beings, our health, our self-respect, our sense of self, as well as our resources to act and participate in this world.*

**Therborn, Goran (2013): The Killing Fields of Inequality**

The emergence of the inequalities agenda across the globe is at the centre of the current development debates. Countries and regions of the world have for the first time come together and share the same concern of a sort of deep reaction to unfairness that seems to be powerful and generate a stronger drive than poverty. This is an evidence of 2014 Oxfam campaign and movement to fight inequalities that shown that globally the 85 richest people holds as much as wealth as half of the world’s population. Other movements include also the ‘leave no behind’ ideas of the post 2015 agenda, Pope’s declaration that ‘inequality was the root of all social evil’ and Obama’s 2013 speech acknowledging the gap between US rich and poor has grown to a record levels at time when upward social mobility has hit a record low. In East Africa the differences are even worse where by the richest 1% owns as much wealth of the poorest 91% which means the richest 6 individuals in EA owns as much as half the region’s population: 66 million people. However, an effort to make sure equity in economic growth that translates into society life requires massive social, economic and political changes. As it stands, inequalities condemn millions of people to live in poverty. This is the reason for preparing the Tanzania case study to open up discussions on the matter in order to have a common understanding of the matter and solutions to problems. The case study seek to act as a point of departure to identify and capture key drivers of inequalities in each theme specific context for instance, income, education, gender, opportunities etc. The aim is to check and reverse the existing patterns of increasing inequality and lead an advocacy for change that all people should have similar opportunities to flourish regardless of any conditions. This can only be achieved through dialogues, citizen awareness and policy changes.
What drives inequality?

Drivers of inequality are not absolute and universal. Some of the few mentioned especially in an African context include unfair tax systems, corruption and illicit financial flows, unfair distribution of public investment and expenditure, unfair access to land, unfair access to capital, knowledge and technology, privatisation, unfair access to information and exclusion from public decision-making, gender injustice, impunity and control of the judiciary and conflict and violence. These drivers differ from territory, policy and political dynamics. They also tend to differ from being a root-driver or just a product of other drivers. In addition to that they are not equally important everywhere, but when they are unpacked in given territory they became more visible that they certainly worked as it determinants.

Economic aspect of inequality in Tanzania

Income inequality

Tanzania’s recent social and economic trajectories have not spared the country from rising inequalities. A forthcoming Tanzania Economic Update by the World Bank will celebrate a reduction in the country’s poverty level from 34 to 28%, while admitting that more than 45% of citizens live below the $1.25/day threshold and almost 90% live below the $3.00/day level. Other investigations suggest that the net wealth of Tanzania’s 5,600 millionaires (0.016% of the population) commanded almost 17% of the country’s national income. Based on 2011 GDP and population data, and the income shares by population quintiles, an average income of US$ 1,186 went to the wealthiest quintile compared to just US$ 180 to the poorest quintile. In 2011, 60% of Tanzanians had incomes that were below the country’s per capita income of $532.

Reacting to the enquiry of how much more does the richest 10 per cent of the population in each country receive compared to the poorest 40 per cent of the population in that same country, Palma Ratio in the East African countries trends in income for the official national data of the year 1985 – 2011 can reveal that Tanzania is the next least unequal country in EA proceeded by Burundi.

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2 https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/18943
3 Data sourced from http://www.indexmundi.com/facts/topics/poverty which takes as its source the World Bank, Development Research Group. Data are based on primary household survey data obtained from government statistical agencies and World Bank country departments.
4 The Palma ratio is defined as the ratio of the richest 10 per cent of the population’s share of gross national income to the poorest 40 per cent’s share.
In 2007, the richest 10 per cent of Tanzanians earned 1.65 times the income of the poorest 40 per cent of their compatriots. However, the trend shows income inequality rising in with the Palma Ratio moving from 1.36 in 1992 through 1.41 in 2000 to the most recent level of 1.65. Putting them into perspectives, the two African countries with significant income disparities are South Africa and Namibia. In South Africa, the richest 10pc make 7 more times than the poorest 40pc of South Africa, and in Namibia that figure is 6.7 times. The most unequal country in the world on this measure is Jamaica, where the richest 10pc earn more than 14 times the income of the poorest 40pc. The least unequal countries are Romania and Ukraine where, with Palma indexes of 0.95 and 1.04 respectively, the richest 10 per cent of the population have the same income as the poorest 40 per cent of the population⁵.

**Spatial inequality across Tanzania⁶**

Regions in the country due to several powers and influences are providing some dramatic differences. Dar es Salaam⁷ is the richest region in Tanzania. The region contributed 18 per cent to the GDP in 2013 compared to Coastal Region, Lindi, and Singida which contributed 1.8 per cent. The gap in the per capita GDP across regions in Tanzania is also considerable with Dar es Salaam recording the highest per capita of TZS 1.9m, while Singida TZS 0.6m and Kigoma TZS 0.7m scores the lowest in the country.

**Income disparities by education levels**

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Significant differences are distinct in terms of income between groups with references to access to education. Deriving the fact there is a correlation between access to education and incomes, national data in Tanzania simply shows that the higher a person is educated, the higher the chances and possibilities of earning more in the economy. University graduates in Tanzania who are just 3 per cent of the population, earns more than twice of those who completed secondary education. Graduate earns an average of TSH 4.7m per year while secondary school leavers earn an average of TSH 2m per year. Earning share of those who have not or completed primary school is nine times lower the amount earned by the graduate and four times less of those with secondary education.

**Income disparity by education levels**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education level</th>
<th>Population share</th>
<th>Annual income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did not complete primary school</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>TSH 111,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed Std 7</td>
<td>46%</td>
<td>TSH 404,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Completed Form 4</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>TSH 1,990,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University Graduates</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>TSH 4,667,000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Employment**

Reports shows that in 2013 a total of 274,000 jobs were created in Tanzania of which 57,000 are from the public sector and 8,603 private sector and 208,681 from various development projects. In 2011 the number of formal sector employees was 1.36 million, a 6.7 per cent increase from 1.28 million in 2010. The private sector absorbed 63 per cent of formal employment, with public sector making up the balance of 37 per cent. The 1.36 million formal employees represent slightly more than 5 per cent of Tanzania’s estimated labor force of 25.6 million people. While unemployment rate in Tanzania has remained stable for over the years at just 9 per cent, young women (10 per cents) are facing higher rates than their male counterparts (7 per cent). On the other side, the African Development Bank reports that just 3 per cent of the labor force is covered by a mandatory formal social security system.

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9 National Bureau of Statistics, United Republic of Tanzania (November 2012), Employment and Earnings Survey – Analytical Report
Moreover, data from the World Bank\textsuperscript{12} shows that, in Tanzania, only 16 per cent of both men and women in the wealthiest 20 per cent richest quintile have health insurance compared to just 1 per cent of men and women in the 20 per cent poorest quintile in the economy.

\textit{Wage disparities}

The official minimum wage paid hourly in local currency in Tanzania is 385 TZS which translates into an average of 0.21 USD per hours (57USD per month). Tanzania is second to Kenya in East Africa where in Kenya a minimum wage paid hourly is 894 KSHS which is 0.32USD hourly (80USD per month)\textsuperscript{13}. On the other hand, a survey on the median monthly wage in East Africa indicates that it ranges from a high of $176 in Rwanda to $84 in Tanzania with Uganda ($102) and Kenya ($94) falling in between\textsuperscript{14}. Workers in very small and, surprisingly, in very large firms are more often paid under the minimum wage threshold of $84 per month. The more years of work experience and the older the age, the higher the percentage paid above the minimum wage threshold. Hardly any gender differences can be noticed. Comparing between working in the public sector and private sector, reports shows that it pays (well) to work in the public sector. In Tanzania, civil servants earn 3.4 times more than private sector workers. They have seen their real (inflation-adjusted) wages rise by 32 percent between 2008 and 2011. Contrast this with private sector workers whose real wages declined by 10 percent during the same period\textsuperscript{15}. Workers without a contract and those with no formal education are most likely to be paid below the minimum wage.

\textit{Social dimensions of inequalities in Tanzania}

\textit{Education attainments by gender and wealth status}

The distribution of households surveyed in the DHS reports provides the percentage distribution of the de facto female and male household population aged six and above by the highest level of schooling attended or completed. Tanzania DHS\textsuperscript{16} shows that in 2005 there was 42 per cent of men in the poorest households that never attended school but five years later (2010) this fell by ten percentage points to 33 comparing to only 9 and 4 per cent in 2005 and 2010 respectively within richest families that never attended school. Turning it across other gender, women living in Tanzania’s

\begin{itemize}
  \item \textsuperscript{12} World Bank (June 2013) “Tanzania Lets Think Together” \url{www.blogs.worldbank.org/africacan/tanzania-lets-think-together}
  \item \textsuperscript{13} Source: \url{Wageindicators.org} and authors’ calculations. Exchange rates: \url{www.oanda.com}
  \item \textsuperscript{14} “The median wage is the middle of all observations within a defined category, e.g. all female workers. It should not be confused with the average or mean wage, which is the sum of all wages of the individuals divided by the number of observations. The median has the advantage that it is not overly influenced by small numbers of high earners.” \url{www.wageindicator.org}
  \item \textsuperscript{15} World Bank (June 2013) “Tanzania Lets Think Together” \url{www.blogs.worldbank.org/africacan/tanzania-lets-think-together}
  \item \textsuperscript{16} National Bureau of Statistics (NBS): Demographic and Health Surveys- various years
\end{itemize}
poorest households have lower chance of having had any schooling compared to their male counterparts. Latest survey shows that in 2010 there were 46 per cent of women in the poorest households that never attended schooling, comparing to only 4 per cent within richest families with no schooling. Comparing with the 2005 data, there was a 7 per cent improvement from both sides where, in the richest households it was 13 percent and in the poorest in was 53 per cent.

Education service delivery inequalities

The World Bank\textsuperscript{17} in 2013 has released reports that examined service delivery in education in Tanzania\textsuperscript{18}. The reports provide an interesting insight into the quality of service delivery on our education but also it opens up illustrative inequalities across rural, urban and public-private primary schools in the country. Reading through details in the report, following core tipping points: \textit{Essential infrastructure}: Tanzania’s urban schools are four times more likely to have electricity, water and sanitation than rural schools. However, even in urban areas, just 8 per cent of schools have such services. \textit{Teacher absenteeism}: One in five teachers (20 per cent) in rural Tanzania are absent from school on any given day, compared to 36 per cent in urban schools. More disturbing is the fact that 68 per cent of teachers in urban schools are absent from the classroom while 50 per cent of teachers in rural areas are not in class even when they are in school. \textit{Teaching time}: The scheduled teaching time in Tanzania is 5 hours, 12 minutes per day. However, in Tanzania’s rural schools, the average teaching time is just 2 hours and 11 minutes, 3 hours fewer than scheduled or just 42 per cent of the scheduled time. The situation is worse in urban schools where the average teaching time was recorded at 1 hour and 24 minutes, meaning that children in urban areas are taught for only 27 per cent of the recommended time. \textit{Teacher competence}: The survey found that the share of Tanzania’s teachers with minimum knowledge\textsuperscript{19} of the subject matter was roughly equal across rural (43 per cent) and urban (40 per cent) schools. That means only 4 out of 10 teachers in public primary schools in Tanzania are able to display the minimum knowledge required to be a teacher.

\textsuperscript{17} World Bank Service Delivery Indicators Education and Health Services in Tanzania (2013)
\textsuperscript{18} In Tanzania, the sample size was 175 health centers (135 rural and 40 urban) while the education sample size was 180 primary schools (132 rural and 48 urban). In Kenya, information was collected from about 303 primary schools (public and private) and 2,960 teachers.
\textsuperscript{19} This indicator measures teacher’s knowledge and is based mathematics and language tests covering the primary curriculum administered at the school level to all teachers currently teaching maths and English in grade 4, those who taught English and maths at grade 3 in the previous academic year, and up to 3 randomly selected upper primary maths and English teachers.

The double burden of diseases

Social disadvantages accounts for health disparities that are both unjust and preventable. Addressing health inequalities is therefore a moral imperative: but also for is essential for reasons of a global and national interest: a more inequitable society is a less stable one\(^{20}\). The burden of diseases in Tanzania is high, with communicable diseases still prevailing. Communicable, maternal, perinatal and malnutrition; conditions accounts for 65 of total deaths in all ages with HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria are among most important. Increasingly the country is confronted with the ‘double burden of disease’ due to non-communicable diseases (NCD). Non-communicable diseases are estimated to accounts for 31% of all deaths and the remaining 8% occur due to injuries\(^{21}\). Non-communicable diseases are on the rise in Tanzania particularly in the urban areas, where 27% of the population resides\(^{22}\). WHO 2008 country data shows that the total number of deaths due to non-communicable diseases is 757,000 among males and 588,000 among females. Out of this number, 42.8% of all deaths in males and 28.5% of all deaths in females under age 60 are due to NCDs\(^{23}\). The disease specific age-standardized death rate per 100,000 for four main NCDs are: cancers 79.0 (males), 73.6 (females), chronic respiratory diseases 130.5 (males), 52.1 (females) and cardiovascular diseases & diabetes 472.7 (males), 381.9 (females).

Stunting

Stunting in children is measured by comparing height and weight measurements against agreed global standards. TDHS 2010 survey shows that 42 per cent of children under-five are too short for their age or are stunted. This indicates chronic malnutrition among them. Stunting is chronic in rural areas (42 per cent) than urban areas (32 per cent). Regions in the Republic of Tanzania provide some spatial differences on children under-five nutritional status. Over 50 per cent of children under-five years in Dodoma (56pc), Lindi (54pc) and Iringa (52pc) regions are stunted. Despite their richness in food productivity and GDP shares, the regions of Rukwa and Mbeya indicates that at least 5 out of 10 under-five children are stunted. Mara region in north-western Tanzania scores a better malnutrition index with a possibility of having 7 healthier under-five children across households. Perspectives across wealth quintiles\(^{24}\) show that stunting has increased across the board, amongst both the wealthiest and poorest quintiles. Between 2004 and 2010, the probability of a child in the wealthiest quintile

\(^{20}\) The INTREC Tanzania Country Report
\(^{21}\) WHO 2012 Tanzania Country Profile, See>> http://www.who.int/nmh/countries/tza_en.pdf?ua=1
\(^{22}\) WHO Cooperation: See>>http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs355/en/

\(^{23}\) WHO, NCD Tanzania Country Profile
\(^{24}\) Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey (2005 and 2010)
being stunted went from 16 per cent to 26 per cent. Among the poorest Tanzanians just under half of the children are stunted in 2010. That means that almost five children under 5-years of age within the lowest quintile in Tanzania are stunted while hardly only 3 are from the richest notch.

*Under-5 mortality*

Given various purposeful efforts across boards, the gap between the wealthiest and poorest quintiles, the under-five mortality rates has been checked over time. However, data still indicates that a considerable number of children under five years of age are dying on grounds that can be controlled. The situation is worse within the poorest households where by 103 children under 5-years of age are dying comparing to only 83 within the richest households per 1000 live births. That means 1 child out 10 born within the poorest households have a very low chance of survival comparing to those been born within the richest households. Moreover the geographical zones of Tanzania provide some interesting differences on under-five mortality rates across boards. Lake Zone (109) and Southern Highland (102) are recording the highest rates in Tanzania while Zanzibar (73) and North Zone (58) are indicating better records rates. Literally that means one-child out of ten born in the regions of Geita, Simiyu, Shinyanga, Mara, Mwanza and Kagera have less chances of survival than those who are born in Arusha, Kilimanjaro, Manyara, Unguja North, and Pemba East who their survival is almost certain.

*Health service delivery indicators*

In Tanzania 60\(^{25}\) per cent of urban health facilities have electricity, clean water and improved sanitation compared to just 5 per cent of rural facilities. National average data stand at 19 per cent. Tanzania’s urban health facilities do better in their diagnostic accuracy (68 per cent) compared to rural ones (53 per cent). Interestingly, medical personnel in urban Tanzania are more likely to be absent from their health facilities than their rural counterparts. At the same time, people in the urban (11pc) areas health clinic are likely to enjoy national health expenditure per capita than those in rural areas (6pc). Moreover, when it comes to quality of health services process, health clinics in rural areas are likely to have a better process quality (44pc) well above the national average (35pc) let alone those in rural areas (31pc).

*Drivers of inequalities in Tanzania*

There are diverse drivers for inequalities in Tanzania. The ever increasing gap between rich and poor is an evidence of unfair distribution of national wealth in the country and also one of a key driver for inequality. While the economy is said to be growing, little or no effect is felt in the pockets or life of

\(^{25}\) World Bank Service Delivery Indicators Education and Health Services in Tanzania (2013)
the majority of people while life of the very few are improved. Jobless in another outset contributes to the increasing gaps within societies which condemn so many to live life of insecurity and condemning them also in earning their life. Of the 27m workforce in the country only 5 per cent are employed in the formal sector. Youth and especially female youths are the most victims of lack of jobs in the country. The position of the Tanzania in the world corrupt countries has deteriorated in recent years. According to Transparency International’s 2013 Global Corruption Barometer Tanzania was among the 14 most corrupt countries in the world. Series of corruption scandals has ravaged the country in the past decades which sum up to over TZS 1.3 trillion. Putting them into perspectives if just a half of the public embezzled money were to be saved, they would have constructs tarmac roads connecting all the regions in Tanzania. Nonetheless, corruption has condemned masses into been not able to accesses improved health services, educations, water, sanitation and been food secured. Another driver of inequality in Tanzania is collusion between political and businesses elites. This political capture has led to a new set of relationship between state and business which has resulted into allegations of favouritism in public tenders, tax evasions, tax avoidance etc. These have weakened the public services and hence fail in edging the fight against corruption across board, increases systems patronage and normalisation for rich and famous taking party and public leadership positions. Systems patronage has also in some extent led the increasing differences between regions in Tanzania. Though colonial inheritance played role in spatial inequality in Tanzania, but since independence some regions of the country has been enjoying better services than other. This has been due to elites with economic and political muscles sitting in the decisions making table within government or parliament. As results there are notable differences between regions in the quality, quantity and extent of essential services like water, educations, road infrastructures etc. Though Tanzania has so far doing well in implementing UN Convention on Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) that requires a 30% quota of women in the parliament, decision making bodies and other democratic institutions, still there lots to be done in the country. Very are nominated as candidate by political parties and there isn’t a serious CSOs voices to put pressure on that. Despite the fact that women constitute majority of the workforce in the economy still women are pooled in the low skilled, low paid and status. This at the end nurtures gender insensitive socialisation process, shrinking female spaces, growing male dominance alliances and coalition which lead lack of financial resources for women. Land and access to land has also been a dominant driver for inequality in the country. Land and land for agricultural investment for the small scale farmer’s has been in the past decade a problem. Land grabbing across the country has denied masses from entering farming business. Land value and ownership is a flagship of all these problem let alone capital for land and agricultural investment. This
led to an increasing young people in the economy with no jobs and so with no income. This in turn condemnns them to a low life standard and poor access to the improved social services.

**The political economy of the inequality in Tanzania**

Nyerere’s Tanzania socialist era tried to check but did not fundamentally changed the pattern in which political power remained mainly in the province of the black-Africans and business largely the preserve of the Asian and Arabs\(^{26}\). Issues around ethnicity and businesses led to unfortunate influences on the investment climate and development in Tanzania. Economic transformation has benefited foreign and local non-African capitalist more than African capitalists. The current political settlements include strong elements of state capture by few local Asian and Arab businessmen. Commentators contrast some good levels of foreign investments, economic growth and export earnings with the persisting mass poverty and rising inequality. Policies that allows liberal land sales, offended parliamentarians from both camps and also energizes international and national CSO efforts concerned with poverty and food security. These conditions made it difficult to enforce robust agricultural and industrial policies, which are essential for long term country development\(^{27}\). The conditions help to channel the rent-seeking behavior of the political elite that serve short term political advantage, with little benefits socioeconomic development. This enhances the dampening impact of the climate for major investment\(^{28}\). It is inherently difficult to map business-political relationships and networks because of their opaque nature and also not so much covered by media due to its sensitive nature. But in some cases, state-business relationships can be *inferred* from decisions favoring one or another company, including granting tax exemptions and low level of tax payments compared to turnover. Private businesses accounts for a quarter of all tax exemptions granted between 2011 and 2012\(^{29}\). Of the 15 best tax payers of the 2011, major companies like Mohamed Enterprises\(^{30}\), Bakhressa/Azam, IPP Media, Cocal Cola, Pepsi, SABC, Vodacom, Serengeti Breweries, Barick Gold, AngloGold Ashanti, and the oil marketing companies were not in the list\(^{31}\). Experiences show that the main Asian companies with close political connections are family businesses. The importance of the Asian business linkages cannot be overstated. Conspiracies theorists claim that there are just a handful of Asian and Arab families businesses that virtually control the economy. Linkages of these stated businesses with ruling elites are necessarily anecdotal. The full sure story is yet to be written.

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\(^{29}\) David, B et al (2014):  
\(^{30}\) Owned by Mohamed Dewji, a Parliamentarian and Forbes richest young businessman in Africa  
\(^{31}\) Zitto Kabwe blog, March 2012
In developments leadership, the current government have had diverse agricultural policies and major investments in agriculture sector worth 1.1 billion USD since came into power ten years ago these includes Agricultural Sector Development Program (ASDP), Kilimo Kwanza, Rural Livelihood Development Program, Tanzania Bread-Basket Transformation Project etc. But the government is been labeled as running contradictory incentives concerning agricultural policy. The government has had in several occasions supported smallholders, local capitalists farmers, foreign capitalists farmers, and cooperative monopoly crop purchasing against private traders. Support for both local and external capital and investment policies are compatible with the Kilimo Kwanza vision. The national business council foresees joint ventures in which the locals provide the land and the external investor brings the capital and the expertise. Most members of the elites own land and many are already involved or planning joint ventures. These are powerful reasons to support Kilimo Kwanza and New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition. On the other side there is also a strong unjust trade control by the middlemen and large scale traders in the cashew nuts business of the local and foreign Asian companies. However, these are the ruling party major funders and also leading beneficiaries of the of the tax exemptions.

Policy assessment

One of the core Nyerere’s socialist government beliefs was the slogan ‘all human are equal’. This was echoed into several efforts during the first decade and second decade when Ujamaa-The Basis for African Socialism was launched and Socialism and Villagisation programs were implemented. Prime philosophical belief of the policy was that individualistic search for wealth and security at the expense of others was a sin and strongly denounced. Change of guards within the ruling party and winds of political change made Tanzania from time to time to review its social welfare policies. With poverty level been reduced from 33 per cent (1990) to 28 per cent (2012), but also on the other side the number of poor people increased from 10m to 15m from 1990 to 2015, has had led the government to firm its efforts in making sure that many people are earning a good standard of living and economic difference are reduced. Among much renowned governments program aims at checking inequalities

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includes Tanzania Social Action Trust Fund (TASAF) which targets poor wards by establishing different capacity gaining programs and even distributions. Other includes old age policies that aim at giving a free access of all people above the age of 60 free medical treatments in the country. To a great extent road infrastructural development in Tanzania since the third and the current government has been aiming at increasing access and transportation capacity of the regions in the country. This implies checking spatial an even horizontal inequalities within the country. Emerging small holder’s financial cooperative organizations especially women groups known as SACCOS and VICOBA either supported or funded by the government, Constituency Development Fund, or National Economic Empowerment Program is also another example of efforts in curbing inequalities. Though working to some extent, these programs has turned to be politicians projects, something which inhibit its full potential by limiting its business autonomy. Decentralization by Devolution under local government reforms with its subsequent education policy, are also good example of policies that have a sense of looking at inequalities as something that needs efforts.

Nonetheless, administrative changes that that favors or has increase number of women in leadership is also been cited as efforts to check gender inequalities in the country. The current government has increased a number of women in leadership and political position in Tanzania from a mere 17 per cent in 2004 to 33 percent in 2012\(^37\). The number of female minister in the current government has also increased from 15 in 2004 to 27 in 2009. There are more women faces in the government than any time in the history of the country. More women are expected to vie for more political and administrative power in the coming elections due to the encouragement\(^38\) shown by the current regime. Latest efforts on amending the Tanzania 1977 Constitution which if approved, recognizes different community groups which includes special rights and protection of the minority groups has to a large extent Tanzania a bigger steps in rechecking the ever increasing economic gaps within the country.

In terms of future policy areas and current political strategies for action that try to check inequality, the Presidential Delivery Bureau which implements Tanzania Big Results Now (BRN)\(^39\) has released a report showing efforts in government implicit intervention on the matter. It is reported that the Ministry of Water’s strategic and prioritised approach to water infrastructure projects provided more


\(^38\) Between 2010 Tanzania has seen an increase of female parliamentarian from 63 to 93, permanents secretaries raised 30.2 pc, and judges of the high court and court of appeal by 11 and 16 pc respectively. See>> http://www.mcdgc.go.tz/

\(^39\) BRN Annual Report 2013/14
people with access to water in one year than ever before. The provision of 9,452 additional water points resulted in 2.36 million people in over 240 villages gaining access to water. This performance is significant compared to the previous achievement of reaching an additional 300,000 to 500,000 people on average per year.

On the sector and especially electrification process, it shown that energy consumption per capita 2013/14 reached 105.8 kWh, surpassing the 2012/13 energy consumption per capita of 97 kWh. This was complemented by a reduced loss of energy during transmission and distribution process down to 19% from 21% the previous year. The ministry also provided access to electricity to an additional 193,420 households. The third national key result area which is education is argued that for the first time the Ministry of Education and Vocational Training published a nationwide official school ranking for the first time based on the 2013 Primary School Leaving Examination and Certificate of Secondary Education Examination results. Based on the school ranking, 3,044 of the best performing and most improved schools in Tanzania were recognised and rewarded via Tanzania’s first Education Week in May 2014. Direct access to education statistics and results has given a wider ethos in transparency among parents, teachers and the community, enabling greater accountability and ensuring corrective action is taken promptly.

**Lessons learned**

- Income inequality in Tanzania has been rising since 1992.
- 45 per cent of Tanzanian lives below $1.25/day while 90 per cent lives below $3.00/day.
- In 2011, the overall average income in Tanzania was estimated at US$532. However, the richest 20 per cent got an average of US$1,186 while an average of US$180 went to the poorest 40 per cent of the population.
- 3 per cent of the population with higher education in 2011 earn more than twice of those who at most completed secondary education (73 per cent).
- Malnutrition rates in Tanzania have increased amongst both the richest and poorest households.
- 1.36 million formal employment represents slightly more than 5 per cent of the Tanzania estimated labour force of 25.6 million people.
- Young women (10 per cent) are facing higher unemployment rate than their male counterpart (7 per cent).
- Between 2004 and 2010, the probability of a child in the wealthiest 20% being stunted increased from 16 per cent to 26 per cent.
- Dodoma has the highest rate of stunted children in Tanzania (56 per cent)
- Some 68 per cent of teachers in urban schools are absent from classrooms while 50 per cent of teachers in rural areas are not in class even when they are at school.
- Tanzania’s urban schools are four times more likely to have electricity, water and sanitation than rural schools. However, even in urban areas, just 8 per cent of schools have such services.
- Children in Tanzania’s rural schools are taught for just 42 per cent and those in urban schools, for just 27 per cent of the scheduled teaching time.
- 60 per cent of urban health facilities have electricity, clean water and improved sanitation compared to just 5 per cent of rural facilities.
- There are 46 per cent of women in the poorest households that never attended schooling, comparing to only 4 per cent within richest families with no schooling.

Conclusion

For many the concept of inequality is confused with poverty and sometimes used interchangeably. The term should be treated as relative term either but rather we should see its importance in poverty reduction efforts. Efforts to build a fairer society through conscious public policies have never been an easy task for world states. This is only possible through citizen involvement in tackling the inequalities drives in the society. Inequality in Tanzania is real and the differences are openly visible and impact is seen. Inequality across board has substantially grown in Tanzania in such that a greater poverty reduction efforts could have been achieved if increase in income and access to other services could have been evenly spread. The country political responses have adopted number of efforts to check the vice but still these purposeful efforts seem ineffective. Despite the fact there isn’t a set formula for tackling but solutions for the problem is vibrantly working on its key national drivers. Public sector driven growth through tackling government spending should be a key issues to work on. Efforts in this will see a reduction or elimination of corruption with condemn many in not been able to access public essential services like education, roads, water, health and also improved citizen voices. Improved education will remove gender inequality. Moreover, there should be an increased access to labour market which denied many youths through conscious policy efforts in changing mind-set, curricular and also conscious economic policies that addresses the problem. The world is now moving beyond 2015 MDGs agenda and targets. In order to sustain the little that was achieved, and for the country also to achieve its new post 2015 MDGs targets Tanzania should put conscious efforts in tackling the problem through strong economic, legal and sustainable manner.