

## ABSTRACT

### *RHUDO/ESA Comparative Indicators and National Housing and Urban Development Statistics*

This report is a compilation of comparative data on population growth, economic statistics and infrastructure coverage across the region. It also contains data related to the shelter and urban sectors of nine countries: Botswana, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritius, Mozambique, Namibia, Swaziland, Uganda, and Zimbabwe.

RHUDC  
EAST AND SOUTHERN AFRICA

DATA BOOK

COMPARATIVE INDICATORS  
AND  
NATIONAL HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT STATISTICS

Lisa Nicolle Grist

December, 1990

## Contents

Part I - Comparative Indicators		
Table	Title	Page
1	Population Indicators	1
2	Economic Indicators	2
3	Infrastructure Indicators	3
	Notes for Tables 1 - 3	4
Part II - National Housing and Urban Development Statistics		
Table	Title	Page
	Introduction to Tables 4 - 12	6
4	Botswana	7
5	Kenya	9
6	Malawi	11
7	Mauritius	13
8	Mozambique	15
9	Namibia	17
10	Swaziland	19
11	Uganda	21
12	Zimbabwe	22
	Instructions for Using and Updating Files and Reports	24

Table 1  
RHUDO  
East and Southern Africa  
Population Indicators

Country	1988 Total Pop. (mill)	80-88 Growth Rate (%)	88-2000 Proj. Growth (%)	1988 Urban Pop. (000s)	Urban/ Total '88 Pop. (%)	80-88 Urban Gr Rt (%)
** averages						
Low-income	0.0	2.8	2.6	0	25.0	5.2
Lowermid- inc.	0.0	2.3	2.0	0	56.0	3.5
**						
Djibouti	0.4	3.0	3.0	316	79.0	0.0
Swaziland	0.7	3.4	3.2	171	30.0	13.9
Namibia	1.0	0.0	0.0	550	55.0	0.0
Mauritius	1.1	1.0	0.8	462	42.0	0.8
Botswana	1.2	3.4	2.6	264	22.0	8.4
Lesotho	1.7	2.7	2.6	323	19.0	7.2
Burundi	5.1	2.8	3.1	357	7.0	9.5
Somalia	5.9	3.0	3.1	2124	36.0	5.5
Rwanda	6.7	3.3	3.8	469	7.0	8.2
Zambia	7.6	3.7	3.5	4104	54.0	6.7
Malawi	8.0	3.0	3.5	840	13.0	8.6
Zimbabwe	9.3	3.7	2.7	2148	26.0	6.3
Madagascar	10.9	2.8	2.6	2616	24.0	5.9
Mozambique	14.9	2.7	3.1	3576	24.0	11.0
Uganda	16.2	3.2	3.5	1620	10.0	5.0
Kenya	22.4	3.8	3.4	4928	22.0	8.2
Tanzania	24.7	3.5	3.4	7410	30.0	11.6

Table 2  
RHUDO  
East and Southern Africa  
Economic Indicators

Country	GNP per cap (\$)	Avg Yrly Infl (%)	Deposit Interest Rt 1980 (%)	Depost Intrst Rt '88 (%)	Lending Interest Rt 1980 (%)	Lendng Intrst Rt 88 (%)	Ext Public Debt /GNP 1988 (%)	Ext Public Debt /Exports 1988 (%)
**								
Namibia	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
Djibouti	0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	0.0
Mozambique	100	33.6	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.0	7.8
Tanzania	160	25.7	4.00	17.46	11.50	29.63	2.9	17.1
Somalia	170	38.4	4.50	16.25	7.50	33.67	0.4	4.9
Malawi	170	12.6	7.92	13.50	16.67	22.25	4.1	17.2
Madagascar	190	17.3	5.63	11.50	9.50	0.00	9.3	39.0
Burundi	240	4.0	2.50	4.00	12.00	12.00	3.3	25.1
Uganda	280	100.7	6.80	26.00	10.00	35.00	1.0	14.0
** averages								
Low-income	280	13.8	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.3	25.3
**								
Zambia	290	33.5	7.00	11.44	9.50	18.39	4.9	14.2
Rwanda	320	4.1	6.25	6.25	13.50	12.00	0.7	9.6
Kenya	370	9.6	5.75	10.33	10.58	15.00	4.4	19.4
Lesotho	420	12.2	9.60	9.58	11.00	13.67	3.0	5.2
Zimbabwe	650	12.1	3.52	9.68	17.54	13.00	7.3	24.8
Swaziland	810	11.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.0	6.1
Botswana	1010	10.0	5.00	5.00	8.48	0.00	5.7	4.0
** averages								
Lowermid- inc.	1380	80.2	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.2	23.0
**								
Mauritius	1800	7.8	9.25	10.00	12.19	14.96	7.4	10.1

Table 3  
RHUDO  
East and Southern Africa  
Infrastructure Indicators

Country	Data Year 19--	Urban Pop with Access to Water (%)	Urban Pop with Access to Sanitation (%)	Urban Pop with Access to Electricity (%)
Botswana	89	100.0	93.0	17.5
Burundi	80	90.0	40.0	0.0
Kenya	89	78.0	40.0	44.0
Lesotho	80	37.0	13.0	0.0
Malawi	89	70.0	80.0	0.0
Mauritius	72	99.7	96.0	0.0
Rwanda	85	79.0	77.0	0.0
Swaziland	75	80.0	0.0	0.0
Uganda	89	40.0	30.0	0.0
Zambia	69	0.0	92.5	0.0
Zimbabwe	89	80.0	80.0	57.0

## Notes for Tables 1 - 3

Table 1: Comparative Population Indicators

- a) Source for all data except as noted below: World Bank, World Development Report, 1990
- b) "0.0" signifies data not available
- c) Growth rates for Namibia are for the period 1971 - 1980. Source: National Building & Investment Corporation of SWA Ltd. Proposed Namibian Urban Development Project, 9/88
- d) Low-income economies include: Burundi, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia. (Low-income economies average figures do not include China and India.)
- e) Lower middle-income economies include: Botswana, Mauritius, Zimbabwe.

Table 2: Comparative Economic Indicators

- a) Source: World Bank, World Development Report, 1990
- b) Nominal interest rates of banks (average annual percentage) are rates paid by commercial or similar banks to holders of their quasi-monetary liabilities (deposit) and charged by the banks on loans to prime customers (lending). Since rates are expressed in nominal terms, much of the variation among countries stems from differences in inflation rates.
- c) Debt service as a percentage of exports of goods and services is one of several conventional measures used to assess the ability to service debt. External public debt outstanding and disbursed is defined as public and publicly guaranteed loans drawn at year-end, net of repayments of principal and write-offs. Debt service is the sum of actual repayments of principal plus actual payments of interest. Average ratios for country groups of debt service to exports of goods and services or GNP are weighted by exports of goods and services or GNP in current dollars.
- d) "0.0" signifies data not available
- e) Low-income economies include: Burundi, Kenya, Lesotho, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Rwanda, Somalia, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia. (Low-income economies average figures do not include China and India.)
- f) Lower middle-income economies include: Botswana, Mauritius, Zimbabwe.

Table 3: Comparative Infrastructure Indicators

- a) Source of all 1989 water and sanitation figures, plus Rwanda 1985 water and sanitation figures: UNDP/World Bank, Water and Sanitation Program, Work Program Vol. 1, 1989
- b) Source of all Lesotho and Burundi figures: UNHCS, Global Report on Human Settlements, 1986
- c) Source of Mauritius figures: USAID Office of Housing, Mauritius Shelter Sector Analysis, 6/78
- d) Differences in populations' degree of access to water, sanitation, and electricity are not reflected in this table. This table should be used only for impressionistic comparisons and not as a source of accurate data.
- e) "0.0" signifies data not available

Introduction to Tables 4 through 12  
National Housing and Urban Development Indicators

These tables report a variety of indicators which are not consistently defined or available for the several east and southern African countries in which RHUDO has an active program. Data are reported for each indicator as available, often in series between 1980 and 1990. The indicators are grouped in the following general categories:

- Urban Population and Settlements
- Housing and Construction Industry
- Infrastructure
- Income and Employment

The data come from sources of varying origin, age, and reliability. In cases where sources conflict and their relative accuracy is unknown, more than one figure may be reported for a given item. Sources are referenced at the end of each table.

Currency data are reported in current local values and in calculated current US \$ equivalents, using period average market exchange rates as recorded in the International Monetary Fund's International Financial Statistics Yearbook 1984. Exchange rates for data applying to multiple years (e.g., 1984/5) are estimated by averaging the period average market exchange rates for those years. Exchange rates for Namibia are estimated using Republic of South Africa Rand rates.

Exceptions -- exchange rates were provided in the following indicator data sources: Malawi (c); Mauritius (a), (b), (g); Mozambique (a) (d); Namibia (b).

Table 4  
BOTSWANA

STATISTICAL CATEGORIES	YEAR	SOURCE
<b>Urban Population and Settlements</b>		
<u>Urban Population</u>		
166,268 = 17.7% of total pop	1981	c
264,000 = 22% of total pop	1988	h
281,672 = 23% of total pop	1988	f
111,572 = 9.2% of tot pop in Gaborone	1988	f
288,614 = 22.2% of total pop	1990	a
153,296 = 12.2% tot pop in Gaborone	1990	a
<u>Urban Growth Rate</u>		
9.9% between 1971-1981	1990	a
6.8% between 1981-1990	1990	a
8.4% avg annual 1980 - 1988	1990	h
<u>Informal Settlements</u>		
4% of plots & hhs in urban & semi-urb	1989	b
<u>Hh size</u>		
3.48 weighted avg urban areas	1989	b (derived)
<b>Housing and Construction Industry</b>		
<u>Total Housing Investment</u>		
P28.7 million (\$36.8 million)	1984	f
3.19% of GDP	1984	f
<u>Homeownership</u>		
38% of hhs in urban & semi-urb areas	1989	b
<b>Infrastructure</b>		
<u>Hhs w/ access to electricity</u>		
17.5% weighted avg urb & semi-urb	1989	b (derived)
<u>Hhs w/ access to sanitation</u>		
93% urban	1985	g
93% weighted avg urb & semi-urb	1989	b (derived)
27.9% sewer wtd avg urb & semi-urb	1989	b (derived)
<u>Hhs w/access to safe water</u>		
95% urban pop	1975	d
84% urban	1985	g
100%	1989	b
36.6% inside pipe wtd avg u & s-u	1989	b (derived)
<b>Income and Employment</b>		
<u>Urban Hh Income</u>		
P105/mo median in 4 main towns (\$87)	1978	e
P282/mo median (\$530)	1985/6	a
P389/mo median urban & semi-urban (\$706)	1989	b
<u>Labor Force</u>		
365,100 total	1981	c
21.7% non-agricultural	1980	c

## Botswana

## SOURCES

- a) Metcalfe, An Analysis of Providing Serviced Land and Housing in Botswana's Seven Urban Centres -- Draft, 5/90
- b) Hoek-Smit, Housing Demand and Preferences Study Botswana Urban Areas, 1989
- c) Republic of Botswana, Statistical Bulletin vol 13 no 4, 12/88
- d) USAID Bureau for Science and Technology, All Data Currently Available on Botswana, 1982
- e) USAID Office of Housing, Botswana Shelter Sector Assessment, 6/79
- f) Clifton & Roscoe, Botswana -- An Assessment of National Housing Needs, Affordability, and Potential Barriers to Successful Implementation, 12/84
- g) UNDP-World Bank Water and Sanitation Program, Work Program vol 1, 1990
- h) World Bank, World Development Report, 1990
- i) Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Data Sheets, 6/89

Local Currency = Pula

Table 5  
KENYA

STATISTICAL CATEGORIES	YEAR	SOURCE
<b>Urban Population and Settlements</b>		
<u>Urban Population</u>		
2.7 million	1980	k
4.9 million = 22% of total pop	1988	j
<u>Urban Growth Rate</u>		
8.2% avg annual between 1980-1988	1990 <sup>a</sup>	i
<u>Informal Settlements</u>		
1.7 million pop. in Nairobi	1989	a (Derived)
<u>Hh size</u>		
3.95 low-income Nairobi	1983	h
5.23 mid-income Nairobi	1983	h
5.09 high-income Nairobi	1983	h
<b>Housing and Construction Industry</b>		
<u>Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) in Housing</u>		
Ksh4.24 billion (\$239 million)	1988	c
3.3% GDP	1988	c
<u>Share of New Housing in Aggregate Construction Investment</u>		
42%	1984	c
28%	1988	c
<u>Actual Central Govt Expenditure on Housing</u>		
Ksh240.4 million (\$14.5 million)	1984/5	c
Ksh143.2 million (\$8.76 million)	1986/7	c
Ksh149.6 million (\$8.75 million)	1987/8	c
<u>Change in Cost of Building Materials</u>		
+52% between 1984-1988	1989	c
<u>Sectors Constructing Urban Dwelling Units</u>		
82% private (64% formal, 18% informal)	1979	e
18% public (10% local, 8% central)	1979	e
<b>Infrastructure</b>		
<u>Hhs w/ access to electricity</u>		
44% of units in all urban areas (range=33%-69%, Nairobi=51%)	1983	b
<u>Hhs w/ access to sanitation</u>		
49% sewer connection, urban	1980	k
89% all kinds, urban	1980	k
58% of units in all urban areas (range=44%-90%, Nairobi=73%)	1983	b
40% urban estimate	1989	i

## Kenya

STATISTICAL CATEGORIES	YEAR	SOURCE
Infrastructure (cont.)		
<u>Hhs w/access to safe water</u>		
85% urban	1980	k
89.2% of units in all urban areas (range=53.1%-99.2%, Nairobi=97.9%)	1983	h
80% of units in all urban areas (range=23%-99%, Nairobi=89%)	1983	b
78% urban estimate	1989	i
<u>Public Investment in Urban Infrastructure as % GFCF</u>		
14.3% between 1971-1977	1986	d
12.1% between 1978-1984	1986	d
Income and Employment		
<u>Hh Income</u>		
Ksh1352/mo median Nairobi (\$184)	1975	g
Ksh1519/mo median urban (\$184)	1977	g
Ksh2265/mo mean urban (\$274)	1977	g
Ksh3600/mo mean, metro areas (\$330)	1982	f
Ksh2300/mo apx median, metro area (\$211)	1982	f
Ksh2500/mo mean, other urban area (\$229)	1982	f
Ksh1850/mo apx median, urban area (\$169)	1982	f
<u>Urban Labor Force</u>		
70.4% of total urban pop	1990	c
<u>Urban Unemployment</u>		
11.3% of total urban pop	1990	c
16.1% of urban LF	1990	c

## SOURCES

- a) Nachu, Survey of Informal Settlements in Nairobi, 2/90
- b) Ministry of Works, Housing, & Physical Planning, National Housing Strategy for Kenya 1987-2000, 1987
- c) Ministry of Planning & National Development, CBS, Economic Survey 1990, 5/90
- d) Republic of Kenya, Economic Management for Renewed Growth, Sessional Paper No. 1, 1986
- e) World Bank, Kenya Economic Development and Urbanization Policy, 6/83
- f) Lee, Kenya Housing Demand, 5/83
- g) USAID Office of Housing, Review of Household Income Estimates for Nairobi, Lima, and Tunis, 1/80
- h) Ministry of Works, Housing, & Physical Planning, Urban Housing Survey 1983, 6/86
- i) UNDP-World Bank Water and Sanitation Program, Work Program vol 1, 1990
- j) World Bank, World Development Report, 1990
- k) UNCHS, Global Report on Human Settlements, 1987

Local Currency = Kenya Shilling

Table 6  
MALAWI

STATISTICAL CATEGORIES	YEAR	SOURCE
<b>Urban Population and Settlements</b>		
<u>Urban Population</u>		
464,083 = 8.4% of total pop	1977	d
559,000 = 10.1% of total pop	1977	d
576,000	1980	a
765,000	1985 <sup>f</sup>	c
960,000	1985	c
859,134	1987	e
840,000 = 13% of total pop	1988	g
10.5% of total pop	1990	h
<u>Urban Growth Rate</u>		
6.5% avg annual 1966-1977	1988	d
6.7% per an projected 1977-2000	1988	d
8.6% avg annual between 1980 - 1988	1990	g
7.43 between 1980-1990	1986	a
5.9%	1990	h
<u>Informal Settlements</u>		
129,000 pop in all urban areas	1980	c
30-50% of Blantyre's pop	1987	e
<b>Infrastructure</b>		
<u>Hhs w/ access to sanitation</u>		
16% urban pop, sewer connection	1980	a
84% urban pop, other systems	1980	a
83% total pop, all systems	1980	a
11% hhs in Lilongwe linked to sewage treatment plants	1989	b
80% urban estimate	1989	f
<u>Hhs w/access to safe water</u>		
50% urban pop	1983	d
83% urban pop	1985	c
70% urban estimate	1989	f
<b>Income and Employment</b>		
<u>Hh Income</u>		
under K200/mo for 80% urban hhs in formal emplymt (\$170)	1982	c
under K100/mo for 60% urban hhs in formal emplymt (\$85)	1982	c
<u>Unemployment</u>		
2.0%	1977	d

Malawi

STATISTICAL CATEGORIES	YEAR	SOURCE
Income and Employment (cont.)		
<u>Labor Force</u>		
2.29 million total LF	1977	d
13.8% of total LF in non-agric. work	1977	d
10.3 % of total emplyd LF in urban areas	1977	d
2.78 million total LF	1985	c
15% of total LF in formal paid emplymt	1985	c
3.3 million total LF	1988	b
18% (est.) of total LF in non-agric. work	1988	b
10-15% (est.) of total LF in urban areas	1988	b
25% (est.) of urban LF in informal sector	1988	b
12% of total LF in non-agric. work	?	e

## SOURCES

- a) UNCHS, Global Report on Human Settlements, 1986
- b) World Bank, Draft Malawi Urban Sector Local Government Review, 1989
- c) Office of the President, Dept of Economic Planning and Development, Statement of Development Policies 1987-1996, 1988
- d) Office of the President, Dept of Town and Country Planning, National Physical Development Plan, Vol.II, Background Study Report, 1987
- e) Mohan, Charles, Background Paper on the Urban Sector in Malawi,
- f) UNDP-World Bank Water and Sanitation Program, Work Program vol 1, 1990
- g) World Bank, World Development Report, 1990
- h) Research Triangle Institute, Proceedings: Workshop on Strengthening Local Government in Malawi, 1/90

Local Currency = Kwacha

Table 7  
MAURITIUS

STATISTICAL CATEGORIES	YEAR	SOURCE
<b>Urban Population and Settlements</b>		
<u>Urban Population</u>		
400,000 = 44% of total pop	1977	a
462,000 = 42% of total pop	1988	f
<u>Urban Growth Rate</u>		
2.9%	1977 <sup>a</sup>	a
0.8% avg annual between 1980-1988	1990	f
<u>Hh size</u>		
5.07 in Pt. Louis	1972	a
5.32 average in all districts	1972	a
<b>Housing and Construction Industry</b>		
<u>Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) in Housing</u>		
R333 million (\$62.4 million)	1972	aa
24% of total GFCF	1976	aa
31.5% of total GDomesticFCF	1979	c
R735 million (\$67.7 million) = 35% GDFCF	1982	c
R667 million (\$61.4 million) = 31% GDFCF	1983	c
<u>Change in Cost of Building Materials</u>		
+13.8% between 1968-1977	1978	a
<u>Number of Units Needed</u>		
14,500 between 1980-1982	1980	d
9,000 annually	1990	e
<u>Public Sector Investment in Housing</u>		
R261 million (\$23.1 million)	1981-3	g
R244 million (\$15.2 million) planned	1984-6	g
<b>Infrastructure</b>		
<u>Hhs w/ access to electricity</u>		
119,158 domestic connections	1976	a
<u>Hhs w/ access to sanitation</u>		
34% all hhs w/ some sewer connection	1972	a
55.8% urban hhs w/ some sewer	1972	a
96% all hhs w/ sewer or pit latrine	1972	a
2% urban hhs w/ nightsoil collection	1972	a
66% Pt Louis pop w/ sewerage	1979	e
53% urban pop w/ sewerage	1980	e
<u>Hhs w/access to piped water</u>		
27.6% in house	1972	aa
71.1% outside	1972	aa
41% urban in house	1972	aa
58.7% urban outside	1972	aa

## Mauritius

STATISTICAL CATEGORIES	YEAR	SOURCE
Income and Employment		
<u>Hh Income</u>		
753 Rs/mo mean (\$125)	1975	a
552 Rs/mo median (\$92)	1975	a
858 Rs/mo mean (\$140)	1978	a
640 Rs/mo median (\$104)	1978	a
1250 Rs/mo median estimate (\$162)	1980	b
<u>Labor Force</u>		
301,400	1978	d
325,100	1976-9	c
70.5% non-agricultural	1976-9	c
52.3% non-ag employment	1984	g
<u>Registered Unemployment</u>		
8%	1976	h
16,452	1978	c
53,048	1981	c

## SOURCES

- a) USAID Office of Housing, Mauritius Shelter Sector Analysis, 6/78
- aa) USAID Office of Housing, Mauritius Shelter Sector Analysis -- Appendix, 6/78
- b) USAID Office of Housing, A Market Survey of Prototype Core Housing Units in Mauritius, 6/80
- c) World Bank, Mauritius Economic Memorandum Recent Developments and Prospects, 5/82
- d) Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, 1980-1982 Two Year Plan for Economic and Social Development, 8/80
- e) UNCHS, Report on the Sub-Regional Seminar for Eastern African Countries, 2/90
- f) World Bank, World Development Report 1990, 1990
- g) Smith, Macroeconomic Analysis FY 1985 CIP PAAD Mauritius, 5/85
- h) Chilson, Report on Economic Analysis Mauritius, 2/84

Local Currency = Rupee

Table 8  
MOZAMBIQUE

STATISTICAL CATEGORIES	YEAR	SOURCE
<b>Urban Population and Settlements</b>		
<u>Urban Population</u>		
2.21 million = 17% of total pop	1983	c
903,000 in Maputo city	1984	c
1.24 million est. in Maputo city	1987	c
3.576 million = 24% of total pop	1988 <sup>a</sup>	b
1.62 million in Maputo = 11% of tot pop	1988	d
1.8 million in Maputo = 12% of total pop	1989	a
3 million est in greater Maputo	1990	d
<u>Urban Growth Rate</u>		
10.2% between 1973 - 1983	1987	c
11% between 1980 - 1988	1989	b
6.58 - 8% est. between 1987 - 2000	1987	c
8% in Maputo	1989	a
<u>Hh Size</u>		
8.05 in Maputo	1989	a
<u>Density</u>		
1,501 persons/sq km in Maputo city	1984	c
<u>Affected, Displaced, &amp; Refugeed by War</u>		
30.3% of total pop	1988	d
29% of Maputo population	1988	d
<b>Housing and Construction Industry</b>		
<u>Materials</u>		
46% total urban familiess in "modern" (cement, brick, wood, zinc) houses	1980	c
63% Maputo fams in "modern" houses	1980	c
<b>Infrastructure</b>		
<u>Hhs w/ access to electricity</u>		
23% of total urban families	1980	c
28% Maputo families	1980	c
<u>Hhs w/ access to sanitation</u>		
72% total urb families w/ latrine	1980	c
93% Maputo familes w/ latrine	1980	c
80% urban pop w/ any form of sewage	1990	d
<u>Hhs w/ access to safe water</u>		
24% total urb families w/ in-house pipe	1980	c
34% Maputo familes w/ in-house pipe	1980	c
69% tot urb fams w/ in-h or external pipe	1980	c
84% Maputo fams w/ in-h or external pipe	1980	c
35% urban pop w/ safe water	1990	d
<u>Hhs w/ access to radios</u>		
48% total urban families	1980	c
61% Maputo families	1980	c

## Mozambique

STATISTICAL CATEGORIES	YEAR	SOURCE
Income and Employment		
<u>Hh Income</u>		
Mt32,000/m poverty line family of 8 (\$39)	1989	a
" " (\$16 at parallel exchange rate)	1990	d
Mt20,000/m avg income per earner (\$25)	1989	a
Mt20,468/m median Maputo worker salary	1988	d
50-60% urban hhs in absolute poverty	1988	a
<u>Food</u>		
35% pop need foreign aid for subsistence	1990	d
60% avg hh income spent on food	1988	d
<u>Unemployment</u>		
54% in either formal or informal sector	1988	d
48% of pop over 18 years	1989	a
<u>Labor Force</u>		
34% non-agricultural	1983	c
564,074 urban	1980	c
690,557 urban est.	1981	c

## SOURCES

- a) DeGroot, Urban Issues and Program Options in Mozambique, 11/89
- b) World Bank, World Development Report 1990, 1990
- c) Russo & Kaatrud, Bridging the Gap: Urbanization as a Development Strategy for Mozambique, 12/87
- d) USAID, Country Program Strategic Plan, FY 1990 - 1992 Mozambique, 3/90

Local Currency = Metical

Table 9  
NAMIBIA

STATISTICAL CATEGORIES	YEAR	SOURCE
<b>Urban Population and Settlements</b>		
<u>Urban Population</u>		
103,000 in Windhoek, Katutura, Khomasdal	1984	d
50,000 black in W, K, K	1984	d
384,000 = 30% of total pop	1988	a
30% of urban pop in Windhoek	1988 <sup>f</sup>	a
550,000 = 55% of total pop	1988	c
1.07 million = 69% of total pop	1988	b
<u>Urban Growth Rate</u>		
4.5% pa between 1970-1981	1988	a
6% pa low income urban areas 1970-1981	1988	a
approaching 6% between 1988 - 2000	1988	a
6% pa	1990	b
<u>Number of Urban Settlements</u>		
57 (official)	1981	a
<u>Household Types</u>		
19-73% black/col units w/ double hhs	1984-6	a
20-56% black/col hhs w/ female head	1981-6	a
<u>Hh Size</u>		
4.7 in white hh in Windhoek	1984	d
8.6 in black hh in Windhoek	1984	d
12.5 in colored hh in Windhoek	1984	d
<u>Residential Density</u>		
404sq m/person in white areas Windhoek	1984	e
78sq m/person in black areas Windhoek	1984	e
14 persons/hectare hi-income Windhoek	1988	a
85 p/h low-income Windhoek	1988	a
<b>Housing and Construction Industry</b>		
<u>Housing Stock</u>		
14,394 total in Windhoek	1984	d
5,796 designated black in Windhoek	1984	d
31,550 official low-income units	1988	a
approx 31,550 squatter units	1988	a
70% offic liu owned by local authority	1988	a
<u>Number of Units Needs</u>		
25,000 low income units	1988	a
16,000 units annually between 1990-95	1990	b
16,000 units annually post independence	?	e
<u>Building Materials</u>		
80% imported from Rep. South Africa	1990	b
R7 / 50 kg cement in RSA	1990	b
R14 / 50 kg cement in Windhoek	1990	b
R22 / 50 kg cement in northern Namibia	1990	b

## Namibia

STATISTICAL CATEGORIES	YEAR	SOURCE
Infrastructure		
<u>Roads</u>		
approx 20% of total tarred	1988	a
Income and Employment		
<u>Urban Household Income</u>		
55% of urban pop below R 350/m (\$305)	1981	a
R350/m = avg primary subsist level (\$767)	1985	a
female head hh avg 51% of male hh inc	1985-6	a
squatter hh avg R 156/m (\$294)	1984-6	a
R200/m = norm in small urb centers (\$452)	1988	a
60% urb hh =lo-inc =below R450/m (\$1174)	1990	b
<u>Urban Unemployment</u>		
18% urban pop	1988	a
11% Windhoek pop	1988	a
19% Windhoek black pop	1988	a

## SOURCES

- a) National Building and Investment Corporation of SWA Ltd, Proposed Namibian Urban Development Project, 9/88
- b) UNHCS, Namibia: Towards the Formulation of Policies and Strategies for National Shelter and Human Settlements, 5/90
- c) World Bank, World Development Report, 1990
- d) Kerry McNamara Achitects, Low Income Housing Development in SWA, 1984
- e) unidentified photocopy of book, Namibia

Local Currency = Rand

Table 10  
SWAZILAND

STATISTICAL CATEGORIES	YEAR	SOURCE
<b>Urban Population and Settlements</b>		
<u>Urban Population</u>		
80,600 = 16% of total pop	1976	d
51,900 in MMM = 64% of all urban areas	1976	d
111,000 all urban areas	1980	f
154,979 = 23% of total pop	1986 <sup>t</sup>	b
100,736 in MMM = 65% of all urban areas	1986	b
171,000 = 30% of total pop	1988	g
<u>Urban Growth Rate</u>		
9.87% between 1970 - 80	1987	f
11% between 1976 - 86	1986	
8.21% between 1980 - 90	1987	f
13.9% avg annual between 1980 - 88	1990	g
6.20% projected 1990 - 2000	1987	f
<u>Informal Settlements</u>		
47% of all urban pop	1976	d
60% of MMM pop	1988	b
<u>Hh size</u>		
4.8 in Kelly Farm Mbabane	1983	a
5.45 in MMM corridor	1986	e
4.28 in all urban areas	1986	e
<b>Housing and Construction Industry</b>		
<u>New 'Modern' Buildings</u>		
110 in Mbabane & Manzini	1976	f
73 in Mbabane & Manzini	1978	f
80 in Mbabane & Manzini	1981	f
<b>Infrastructure</b>		
<u>Hhs w/ access to electricity</u>		
1.3% in Kelly Farm Mbabane	1983	a
1% in informal stlmt Mbabane	1988	b
9% in informal stlmt Manzini	1988	b
<u>Hhs w/ access to sanitation</u>		
90.9% latrine, in Kelly Farm Mbabane	1983	a
6% toilet in informal stlmt Mbabane	1988	b
18% toilet in informal stlmt Manzini	1988	b
<u>Hhs w/access to safe water</u>		
50% informal stlmt in Mbabane	1988	b
<b>Income and Employment</b>		
<u>Hh Income</u>		
E152/mo avg urban hh (\$132)	1976	d
E295/mo avg Kelly Farm Mbabane hh (\$328)	1983	a
E400/mo median informal stlmt hh (\$904)	1988	b
<u>Unemployment</u>		
11.1% hh heads in Kelly Farm Mbabane	1983	a

## Swaziland

## SOURCES

- a) University of Swaziland Social Science Research Unit, Nkwalini-Mahwalala, Mbabane: Socio-Economic Characteristics and Housing Preferences, 11/83 -- based on survey of 256 house owners and 134 tenants.
- b) D. DeGroot, Urbanization in Swaziland, 1990 --based on final 1986 census data and M. Hoek-Smit 1988 survey of 576 households in informal settlements in Mbabane and Manzini.
- d) Rivkin Associates Inc, Swaziland Shelter Sector Assessment, 12/78
- e) Cooperative Housing Foundation, National Housing Implementation Plan, 4/87 -- based on preliminary 1986 census data.
- f) UNCHS, Global Report on Human Settlements, 1987
- g) World Bank, World Development Report, 1990

Local Currency = Lilangeni

Table 11  
UGANDA

STATISTICAL CATEGORIES	YEAR	SOURCE
Urban Population and Settlements		
<u>Urban Population</u>		
479,800 in Kampala	1980	b
1.1 million in urban areas	1980	b
1.15 million = 8.74% of total pop	1980	d
1.62 million = 10% of total pop	1988	e
<u>Growth Rate</u>		
3.2% in Kampala 1969-198	1984	b
3.8% in urban areas 1969-1980	1984	b
5.1% urban 1980-1988	1990	e
5.34% urban 1980-1990	1987	d
Infrastructure		
<u>Hhs w/ access to sanitation</u>		
30% urban estimate	1989	c
<u>Hhs w/access to safe water</u>		
40% urban estimate	1989	c
Housing and Construction Industry		
<u>Number of Dwelling Units Needed</u>		
38-40,000/year in urban areas 1987-91	1987	a

SOURCES

- a) Ejangu, Housing Finance in Uganda, 10/87
- b) Padco, Housing Policy Review in Uganda, 6/84
- c) UNDP-World Bank Water and Sanitation Program, Work Program vol 1, 1990
- d) UNCHS, Global Report on Human Settlements, 1987
- e) World Bank, World Development Report, 1990

Table 12  
ZIMBABWE

STATISTICAL CATEGORIES	YEAR	SOURCE
<b>Population and Settlements</b>		
<u>Urban Population</u>		
1,385,000 = 19.5% of total pop	1979	g
1,732,600 = 23% tot pop in main towns	1982	b
450,000 in hi-density Harare	1983	f
2.42 million = 26% of total pop	1988	j
2.3 million est. in towns over 15,000	1989	f
2.881 million est. total urban	1989	f
<u>Urban Growth Rate</u>		
6.2% in hi-density Harare	1983	f
6.3% between 1980-88	1990	j
6%	1989	e
<u>Informal Settlements</u>		
12,500 in Epworth, Harare	1983	f
27,400 in Epworth, Harare	1986	h
<u>HH Size</u>		
4.5 mean unweighted	1983	f
<b>Housing and Construction Industry</b>		
<u>Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) in Housing</u>		
11.0% of total	1974	a
5.0% of total	1985	a
14.6% of cumulative tot plan 1986-90	1986	a
Z\$61 million (\$101.3 million)	1987	b
3.8% of total	1987	b
<u>Change in Cost of Building Materials</u>		
27.5% between 1980-6/88	1988	b
5.9% between 9/87 - 9/88	1988	d
10.0% between 6/88-6/89	1989	dd
<u>Number of Units Needed</u>		
137,500 between 1980-1985	1981	g
130,000 between 1985-1990	1981	g
146,000 per year until 2000	1986	i
<b>Infrastructure</b>		
<u>Hhs w/ access to electricity</u>		
52% in hi-density Harare	1983	f
62.3% in 3 other cities	1983	f
<u>Hhs w/ access to sanitation</u>		
90% in hi-density Harare waterborne	1983	f
94.6% in 3 other cities	1983	f
80% urban estimate	1989	i

## Zimbabwe

STATISTICAL CATEGORIES	YEAR	SOURCE
Infrastructure (cont.)		
<u>Hhs w/access to safe water</u>		
100% urban	1983	f
90% indiv pipe in hi-density Harare	1983	f
60.7% indiv pipe in 3 other cities	1983	f
80% urban estimate	1989	i
Income and Employment		
<u>Hh Income</u>		
Z\$60/mo median urban black wage (\$41)	1979	g (derived)
Z\$137/mo median hi-density Harare (\$138)	1983	f
Z\$175/mo est. median Harare (\$177)	1983	f
Z\$156/mo est median other cities (\$158)	1983	f
Z\$3529/? average urban & semi-urb (\$5688)	1985	c
Z\$1560/? national average (\$2515)	1985	c
Z\$124/mo median low-income Harare (\$206)	1986	h
<u>Labor Force</u>		
2.5 million	1987	
<u>Unemployment</u>		
0.3 million	1982	e
12%	1982	e

## SOURCES

- a) Republic of Zimbabwe, First Five-Year National Development Plan 1986-1990 vol 1, 4/86
- b) Central Statistical Office, Quarterly Digest of Statistics, 9/88
- c) Central Statistical Office, The Economy of Households in Zimbabwe 1985, 7/88
- d) Central Statistical Office, "Stats-Flash" no. 42, 11/88
- dd) ----, no. 8, 8/89
- e) Central Statistical Office, Statistical Yearbook of Zimbabwe 1987, 1/87
- f) Hoek-Smit, Housing Preferences and Potential Housing Demands of Low-Income Urban Households in Zimbabwe vols 1 & 2, 5/83
- g) USAID, Zimbabwe Shelter Sector Assessment, 1/81
- h) Butcher, Low Income Housing in Zimbabwe: a Case Study of the Epworth Squatter Upgrading Programme, 11/86
- i) UNDP-World Bank Water and Sanitation Program, Work Program vol 1, 1990
- j) World Bank, World Development Report, 1990

Local Currency = Zimbabwe Dollar

## Instructions for Using and Updating Files and Reports

### Tables 1 - 3: Comparative Indicators

These instructions assume that you have seen dBaseIII+ before but are not a master of it (this would put you at the same level as the author). They should be readily comprehensible to anyone who has taken the training offered by the Nairobi USAID complex's data management division.

#### 1. Introduction

The diskette has a number of files which are not useful or necessary. For instance, there are a number of HOUSING files, but these have not been developed because it has so far been hard to find any consistently defined and or available housing indicators. The most relevant files are on both the hard drive in the Deputy Director's office and the diskette. These are:

GENERAL.DBF	GENNAME.NDX
GENECON.FRM	GENECON.NDX
GENPOP.FRM	GENPOP.NDX
GENERAL.FMT	GENERAL.SCR

INFRASTR.DBF	INFRNAME.NDX
INFRASTR.FRM	
INFRASTR.FMT	INFRASTR.SCR

The GENERAL database contains a large number of datafields, most of which are tailored to the World Bank's Annual World Development Report. In addition to indicator fields, there are also fields for the years for which the indicators are valid, for example "Urban pop as % of total = \_\_\_% in 19\_\_". There are two report files which refer to the GENERAL data, one for population and one for economic indicators. Not all of the datafields are reported.

The INFRASTR database contains a relatively small number of data fields, due to the fact that there are few consistently defined and available infrastructure indicators. Reflecting this problem, there are in addition to numeric fields also text fields for explanations of the data. This text does not appear in the INFRASTR report.

#### 2. Setting Up

Use the SET UP menu to load the appropriate DataBase File and screen FormaT for the information you want to work with. It is important to load and use the screen format, because the actual fields in the data base are not named or organized for easy use. [Figure 1]

*In the main "assist" menu, the top line shows eight sub-menus.*

```

Set Up Create Update Position Retrieve Organize Modify Tools 03 40:16 pm
#####
: Database file :#####
:#####: GENERAL DEF
: Format for Screen : INFEASTR DEF
: Query : HOUSING DEF
:#####:#####
: Catalog :
: View :
:#####:
: Quit dBASE III PLUS :
#####
    
```

*To start, select "Set Up".  
First select a "database file";  
then a "format for screen."*

```

Command: USE A:
ASSIST :<C:> :Opt: 1/3 : :Num
. Select - DY.
                Select a database file.
    
```

Figure 1

3. Adding and editing data

This is very straightforward, once the data base and screen are set up. Use the EDIT or APPEND function in the UPDATE menu. Move through the file with the PREV / NEXT keys. Save changes with the CONTROL-EXECUTE keys (but don't worry if the editing screen disappears before you have a chance to do this, your changes will still be saved). [Figures 2, 3]

4. Printing data

To print an individual country record, bring that record up on the screen (using EDIT as above) and press the PRINT SCREEN key. [Figure 3]



Before printing reports (i.e., Tables 1 - 3), it is crucial to re-set the desired information. Use the SET-UP menu to load the database and the appropriate INDEX file that matches the desired report. The index is important because it causes the countries to be listed in a logical order -- by size for the population report, by GNP per capita for the economics report, and alphabetically for the infrastructure report. (There is also an alphabetical index for the general database, which might come in handy.) Without the correct index, the countries will be listed in the random order in which they were first entered into the database.

Use the REPORT function in the RETRIEVE menu. [Figure 4] Do not "direct output to printer" at first; rather, get a quick look at the output by pressing N or the ENTER key. If it looks right, then repeat the function and print the report.

```

Set Up  Create  Update  Position  Retrieve  Organize  Modify  Tools  03:41:55 pm
IHHHHHHHHH:
: List      : IHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH:
: Display  : INFRASTR.FRM :
: Report   : ECONOMIC.FRM :
: Label    : GENPOP.FRM   :
: DDDDDDDDD: GENCON.FRM   :
: Sum      : HHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHHH<
: Average  :
: Count    :
HHHHHHHHHH<

```

*To print reports,  
be sure you have first selected the appropriate  
database file and index.  
Then select "retrieve" and "report".*

Figure 4

### 5. Modifying the system

Anyone is welcome to do this. Use the SCREEN or REPORT functions in the MODIFY menu (the DATABASE function is also relevant, but requires more steps and does not have any obvious advantages). The SCREEN function can be used to add new datafields, rearrange the screen design, rewrite the indicator descriptions, etc. Be careful about deleting datafields from the screen, because this will also delete all the data in those fields from the database. The REPORT function can be used to rewrite the column names, select different data columns, etc. These kinds of modifications are simple but do require some basic training.

More fancy suggested modifications include:

- Write a small program which would suppress "0.0" in the reports when no data is available.
- Write a small program which would suppress countries for which there is little or no information (i.e., Namibia, Djibouti) in the reports without eliminating them from the database altogether.

### Tables 4 - 12: National Housing and Urban Development Indicators

These WANG word processing tables are located on pages 9 - 21 of Document 3408F titled "Databook", on both the VS system and the archive diskette number 0030. Using and updating them requires no more than regular typing skills. New country tables should be inserted in alphabetical order. It would be nice if future users would follow the patterns (i.e., indenting, describing indicators, and referencing sources) that are already established in the tables so that future print-outs will look clean and consistent.

WANG DOC 3408F is designed to integrate the dBase reports (Tables 1 - 3), word processing reports (Tables 4 - 12), and dBase printed screens (Figures 1 - 4). It therefore contains a number of blank spaces and pages at the beginning and end, where the non-word processing items are meant to be pasted in. It also contains a header which inserts page numbers and assumes 50-line pages. It might be advisable to suppress the header when printing only certain pages of the document, but then the text will start at the very top of the paper.

If these features become unwieldy, it may be useful to create another document containing only Tables 4 - 12, or even to create separate documents for individual tables.