



General Country Information:

The United Republic of Tanzania is located in East Africa and borders Kenya, Uganda, Rwanda, Burundi, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zambia, Malawi and Mozambique. It has a long east coast along the Indian Ocean. Tanzania is divided into 26 regions (21 on the mainland and five in Zanzibar). Dodoma is the capital (only since 1996) but Dar es Salaam is the largest city and a very important economic centre for the region.

In 1880, Tanzania became a German colony (it was then named Tanganyika). After the end of World War I, in 1919, it became a British Mandate which was to last until independence in 1961.

Tanganyika and neighboring Zanzibar, which had become independent in 1963 merged to form the nation of Tanzania on 26 April 1964.

The economy of Tanzania is highly dependant on agriculture, however only 4% of land area is used for cultivated crops due to climatic and topography conditions. It also has vast amounts of natural resources such as gold.

Tanzania's Human Development Index is 159 over 177. HIV prevalence has decreased from 9.6% in 2002 to 5.9% in 2005.

Cholera Background History:

The first 10 cholera cases were reported in 1974 and since 1977, cases were reported each year with a case fatality rate (CFR) averaging 10.5% (between 1977 and 1992).

The first major outbreak occurred in 1992 when 18'526 cases including 2'173 deaths were recorded. (CFR 11.7%)

In 1997, an epidemic which started at the end of January in Dar es Salaam accounted for 40'249 cases and 2'231 deaths (CFR 5.54%). Seven regions were affected and *Vibrio cholerae* El Tor Ogawa was confirmed.

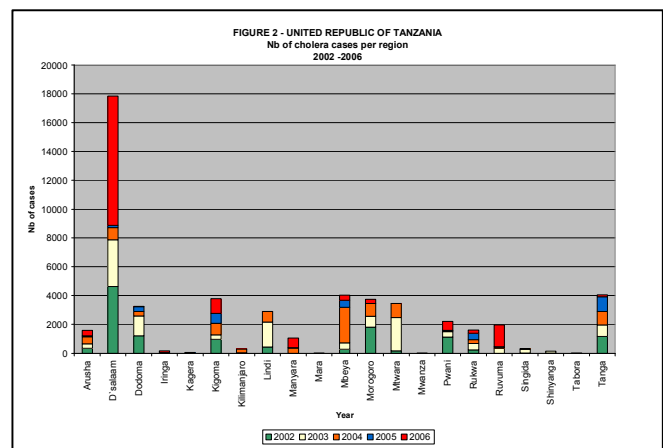
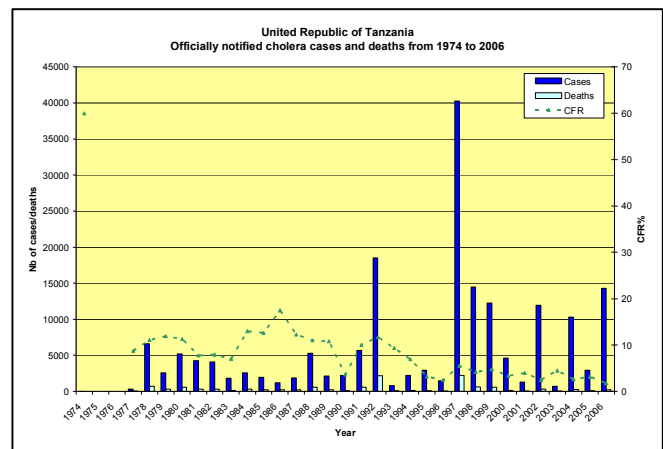
The Tanzanian Government, together with WHO and UNICEF organized an emergency strategy to combat cholera. WHO provided funds to implement control activities (health education, training etc.) and to purchase supplies and equipment. WHO also sent consultants to provide technical support.

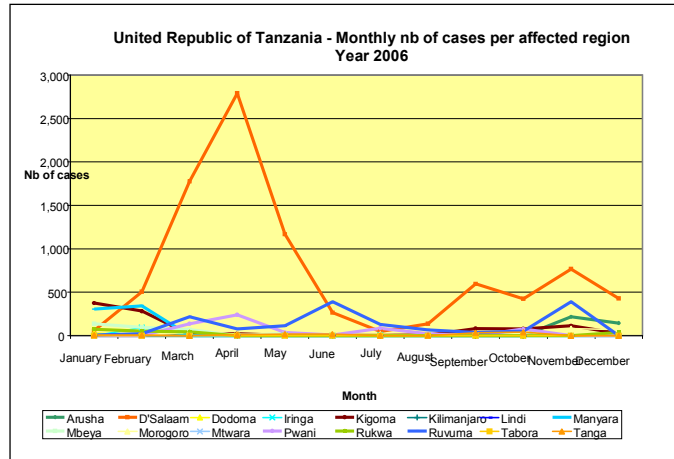
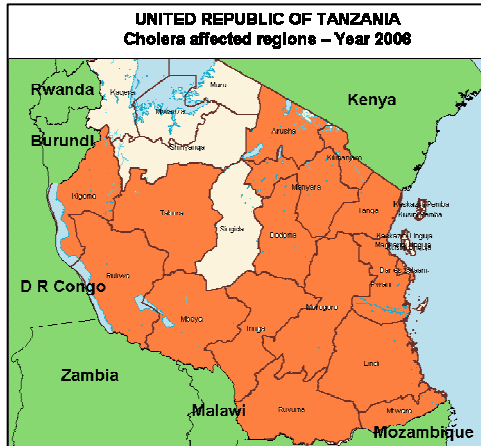
Between 2002 and 2006, most Tanzanian regions have reported cholera cases and nine of them reported more than 2000 cases during this five years period: D'Salaam, Dodoma, Kigoma, Lindi, Mbeya, Morogoro, Mtwara, Pwani, Tanga, (see figure 2).

Cholera situation in 2006:

Between 1 January and 31 December 2006, a total of 14 297 cases including 254 deaths (CFR 1.8%) were reported from 16 regions (out of 21): Arusha, D'salaam, Dodoma, Iringa, Kigoma, Kilimanjaro, Lindi, Manyara, Mbeya, Morogoro, Mtwara, Pwani, Rukwa, Ruvuma, Tabora, Tanga.

- The regions with the most cases were D'Salaam (8 965), Ruvuma (1 507) and Kigoma (1 030).
- The regions with the highest CFR were Mtwara (33.3%), Iringa (12.7%) and Dodoma (6.7%).
- The main epidemic peak occurred during the month of April with a total number of 3 169 cases and 254 related deaths. The most affected region was Dar es Salaam with 8,965 cases representing 62.7% of the total cases and 101 deaths (39.8% of total deaths).





Demographic and Socio-Economic Data:

Geography	Total surface	945'087km2 (coastline of 1'424 km)
	Capital	Dodoma (population in Dodoma: 324,347, 2002)
	Provinces	26 regions
	Official Language	Swahili
Environment	Climate	Tropical along coast, temperate in highlands
	Rainy season	From December to April in South, West, South West and Central regions. Northern and Eastern regions have two rainy seasons from Oct. to Dec. (short) and from March to May (long)
	Floods and droughts	Flooding on the central plateau during the rainy season, drought
	Desertification	Soil degradation, deforestation, desertification
Demographics	Natural resources	Hydropower, tin, phosphates, iron ore, coal, diamonds, gemstones, gold, natural gas, nickel
	Population	38'329'000 (2005)
	Religions	30% Christians, 35% Muslims, 35% indigenous religions
	Ethnic groups	95% Bantu, 1% of Asian, European and Arab
Economy	Migrants	340'000 refugees from Burundi, more than 100'000 from Dem. Rep. of Congo
	Industry	Agricultural processing (sugar, beer, cigarettes, sisal); diamond, gold, and iron mining, salt, soda ash; cement, oil refining, shoes, apparel, wood products, fertilizer
Health Indicators	Farming	Coffee, sisal, tea, cotton, cashew nuts, tobacco, cloves, corn, wheat, tapioca, bananas, fruits, vegetables; cattle, sheep, goats
	Per capita total exp. on health	29\$/year
Communicable Diseases	Life expectancy birth (yrs)	Males: 48 Females: 50
	Child mortality (per 1000)	122
		2 physicians per 100'000 (2000-2004)
Risk Factors for Cholera	Food or waterborne diseases:	diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever
	Vectorborne diseases:	malaria, Rift Valley fever, and plague
	Water contact disease:	schistosomiasis
	HIV prevalence (2005):	5.9%
Risk Factors for Cholera	Population with access to improved water source	62% (2004)
	Population with access to proper sanitation facilities	47% (2004)
	Chronic Malnutrition	44% (2002-2004)

Sources for Document: WHO, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP



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