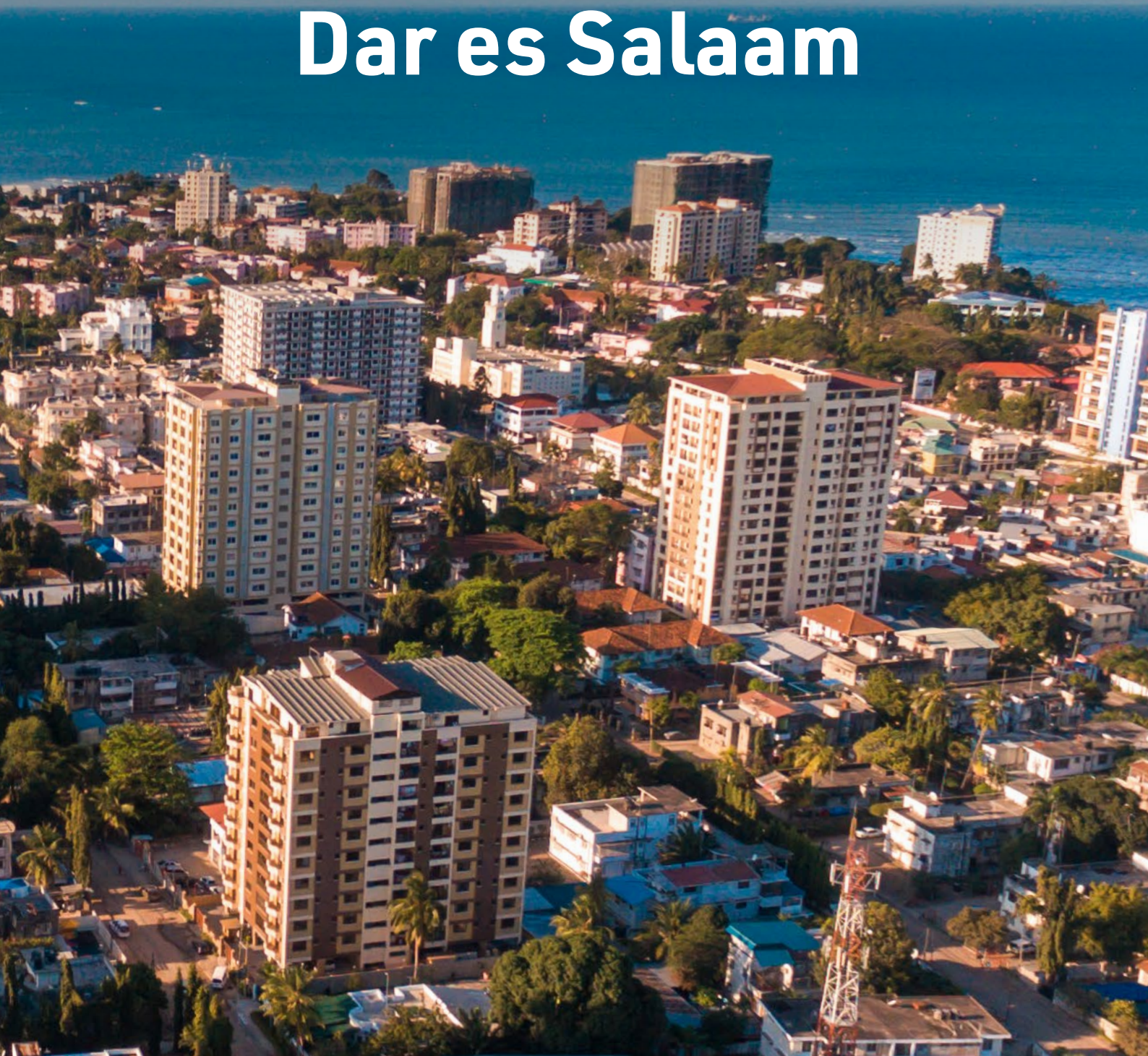

COASTAL CITIES OF THE WESTERN INDIAN
OCEAN REGION AND THE BLUE ECONOMY

City Case Study

Dar es Salaam



Published by WIOMSA

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► Image: Low Tide on Bongoyo Island, Dar es Salaam © Harber, Flickr

ACRONYMS

BE – Blue Economy	MPA – Marine Protected Area
BMU – Beach Management Unit	MPRU – Tanzanian Marine Parks and Reserves Unit
CBOs – Community-based organizations	MSP – Marine Spatial Planning
CCCS – Centre for Climate Change Studies	NBS – National Bureau of Statistics
COP – Conference of the Parties	NGOs – Non-Governmental Organisation
CSO – Civil Society Organization	OECD – The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
DARCH – Dar es Salaam Centre for Architectural Heritage	PPP – Public Private Partnership
DAWASA – Regional water and sanitation authorities	SDG – Sustainable Development Goal
DMI – Dar es Salaam Maritime Institute	SEZ – Special Economic Zones
DMRS – Dar es Salaam Marine Reserves System	SIDS – Small Island Developing States
DRR – Disaster Risk Reduction	SMMEs – Small, Medium and Micro Enterprise
DUTA – Dar es Salaam Urban Transport Authority	SOEs – State Owned Enterprises
EEZ – Exclusive Economic Zone	SWOT – Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats
EIA – Environmental Impact Assessment	TAFICO – Tanzanian Fishing Corporation
ESIA – Environmental Social Impact Assessment	TAFIRI – Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute
EU – European Union	TANESCO – Tanzania Electricity Supply Company
EWURA – Energy and Water Utilities Regulatory Authority	TANROADS – Tanzania National Roads Agency
FDI – Foreign Direct Investment	TARURA – Tanzania Rural and Urban Road Agency
FTZ – Free-trade zone	TVET – Technical & Vocational Education & Training
GDP – Gross Domestic Product	TEU – Twenty-foot Equivalent Unit
GFDRR – Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery	TPA – Tanzania Ports Authority
GIS – Geographic Information Systems	UNECA – United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
GMP – Gross Marine Product	UNEP – UN Environment Programme
ICT – Information and communications technology	UNICEF – United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund
ICZM – Integrated Coastal Zone Management	USD – United States Dollars
IFRC – International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent	WIO – Western Indian Ocean
IFZ – Industrial Free Zone	WIOMSA – Western Indian Ocean Marine Science Association
LMMA – Locally Managed Marine Area	WWF – The World Wildlife Fund
MICE – Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Events	

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FOREWORD

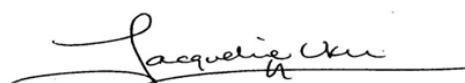
Although cities only represent 2 percent of the world's geographical area, the activities within their regional boundaries use over 75 percent of the planet's material resources, according to a study released by the International Resource Panel in 2018. This among other reason is why the UN in 2015 approved a stand-alone Goal, SDG 11, Sustainable Cities and Communities, which recognizes urbanization and city growth as a transformative force for development. This is the first-ever international agreement on urban-specific development and acknowledges that sustainable urban development is a fundamental precondition for sustainable development in general.

Coastal cities are the location for high levels of economic activity mainly because of their association with ports, waterfront development and well-endowed coastal and marine environment. In the Western Indian Ocean (WIO) region, some of the coastal cities are capitals of respective countries (e.g. Victoria, Seychelles; Port Louis, Mauritius and Maputo, Mozambique) while some are important hubs of trade, industry and commerce, such as Mombasa, Dar es Salaam, Beira and Durban. For the most part, some of these cities are experiencing comparatively rapid population and economic growth, which is known to have negative impacts on the natural environment through resource extraction and use, as natural resources come under increasing pressure. Climate change and the anticipated increase of extreme events exacerbates the problem, with the UN-Habitat's State of African Cities Report suggesting that sea-level rise threatens the very survival of some of these cities. Cities with large proportions of economically and socially vulnerable inhabitants, such as Port Louis, Maputo, Dar es Salaam, Victoria, and Mombasa, are particularly susceptible.

The Blue Economy is an emerging policy area that is subject to ongoing political discussions at the global and regional levels. In 2018, Kenya hosted the first high-level international Sustainable Blue Economy Conference. The Blue Economy seeks to promote economic growth, responsible production and consumption, social inclusion, preservation and improvement of livelihoods while at the same time ensuring environmental sustainability of ocean and

coastal systems, as well as other waterfront areas, through the circular economy. UN-Habitat published a report on "The Blue Economy and Cities", highlighting the need to recognize the role of urbanization and urban planning in shaping the Blue Economy. This underscores the urgency of including urban policymakers in the global discussions around the Blue Economy concept.

Since 2018, with the funding from the Government of Sweden, WIOMSA has been implementing a five-year project, Cities and Coasts project, whose goal is to build and strengthen human and institutional capacity in coastal and marine planning for sustainable coastal cities in the WIO region. Through this project, WIOMSA, in collaboration with UN Habitat commissioned a series of studies to explore the current relationship between coastal cities of the WIO region and the blue economy, challenges and opportunities and offer recommendations moving forwards.



Dr Jacqueline Uku, President of WIOMSA

PREFACE

The linkages between environment, society and economy in coastal cities are important in the countries of the WIO region, and there is a need to understand better their interdependencies and the associated constraints to sustainable development. If managed properly, cities can offer better socio-economic conditions and quality of life to residents and the wider context in which they are situated effectively facilitating sustainable cities and the communities. The integrated adaptive management and sustainable development of coastal cities and their marine environment are therefore essential.

At the Ninth Conference of Parties to the Nairobi Convention (COP 9) August in 2018 in Mombasa, countries of the region acknowledged for the first time the importance of collaborating with UN-Habitat to address the environmental challenges and opportunities posed by rapid urbanization, particularly in coastal cities in the WIO region, as articulated in the SDG 11 ("make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable" (Sustainable Cities and Communities)) and the New Urban Agenda (NUA) on sustainable cities and communities. Further, COP 9 urged Contracting Parties to consider undertaking climate change vulnerability assessments of their urban coastal areas, including urban spatial planning processes, and integrating marine natural capital (Decision CP.9/9). The Nairobi Convention Secretariat was requested to collaborate with UN-Habitat and other partners to develop a regional action plan and roadmap to assist the Contracting Parties in integrating the NUA into coastal cities in the WIO region for the protection of the marine and coastal environment (Decision CP.9/13). Furthermore, countries agreed to advance Blue Economy approaches in SDG 14 as a pathway for sustained incomes and economic benefits from natural blue capital including fisheries, tourism, oil and gas development, offshore renewable energy, and other maritime activities.

As part of the implementation of these decisions and to provide a greater understanding of the local challenges and opportunities faced by coastal cities in the WIO region and to support the future development of an environmentally sustainable and socially inclusive roadmap for the Blue Economy, WIOMSA and UN-Habitat commissioned Arup to prepare a portfolio of six reports:

- Four blue city economy case studies;
- A 'Status Report' which outlines more broadly the current situation concerning the blue economy in coastal cities across the region; and
- A 'Roadmap for the Development of the Blue Economy in Coastal Cities', which provides recommendations for cities in current and future blue economy planning, activities and investment.

These reports offer knowledge resources for city and national government stakeholders, WIOMSA, UN-Habitat, private sector and civil society. Each case study provides specific blue economy recommendations for that city, focusing on strategic and operational opportunities for the city and its blue economy stakeholders, informed by primary and secondary research. Key points and recommendations from each case study have also been extracted and integrated into the main body of the Status Report, which has, in turn, informed the Roadmap. The Roadmap provides strategic and operational blue economy recommendations across case study cities, which stakeholders are encouraged to also read and consider with respect to their city or region.

The Dar es Salaam report is one the case study reports for coastal cities, others being Kilifi and Mombasa, Kenya and Port Louis, Mauritius. Key Informant Interviews and Focus Group Discussions were the primary means of field investigation for these reports and engaging key stakeholders across blue economy sectors and stakeholder types (government, academia, private and civil society). Stakeholders were identified through city-specific desktop research, undertaken in January/February 2020.



Oumar Sylla
(Director Regional Office for Africa - UN Habitat)



Arthur Tuda
(Executive Secretary, WIOMSA)



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Dar es Salaam's status as the economic centre of Tanzania for large scale commercial operations as well as from the perspective of individual

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