

YOUTH LED MWANZA CITY INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS BASELINE SURVEY

STATE OF LIVING

CONDITIONS AND ACCESS

TO URBAN BASIC SERVICES



UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Youth-Led Mwanza City Informal Settlements Baseline Survey
State of Living Conditions and Access to Urban Basic Services

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Surveys were conducted from September to October 2016 by volunteers from the informal settlement community. Mobile data collection and enumeration was done by 40 youth from Mwanza's informal settlements of Kilimahewa, Kwimba, and Unguja. They participated in the planning, data collection and capturing of images of the existing situation.

UN-Habitat extends its gratitude to the following groups, individuals and organizations that made the survey possible: Mwanza City Council, Mwanza Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (MWAUWASA), hamlet leaders, ward executive officers, community liaison officers, representatives of community-based organizations, members of the multi-stakeholder forums, and community members.

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

AFD	Agence Française de Développement (AFD),
ARAP	Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan
BUWASA	Bukoba Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority
CBO	Community Based Organization (s)
EIB	European Investment Bank
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
LVWATSAN	Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation (Mwanza)
MAUWASA	Magu Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIUWASA	Misungwi Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority
MoWI	Ministry of Water and Irrigation
MUWASA	Musoma Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority
MWAUWASA	Mwanza Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority
RMF	Resettlement Management Framework
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SS	Simplified Sewer

Foreword



In recent years, many cities and towns in lower-middle income countries have witnessed rapid urbanisation characterized by rapid urban population growth. However, at the same time, unplanned urbanisation, growth of informal settlements and rising inequality as well as impacts of climate change have been witnessed in most cities.

In 2015, UN-Habitat estimated that 54 per cent of the world's population, equivalent to 3.9 billion people, were living in cities. It is projected that the figure will rise to 68 per cent by 2050.

Although urbanisation is a positive force underpinning profound social, political and economic transformation, the twenty-first century has been characterized by the continual growth of informal settlements, especially in the developing world. The city of Mwanza, Tanzania, exemplifies this, where 75 per cent of its 706,453 residents live in the informal settlements of Kilimahewa, Kwimba and Unguja.

In November 2014, UN-Habitat signed a service contract with the European Investment Bank (EIB) whereby UN-Habitat would support the Mobilization and Institutional Facilitation of Sanitation component of the Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation programme in Mwanza (LVWATSAN-Mwanza) whose overall objective is to protect the lake's environment and well-being of the area's population. The role of UN-Habitat has been to provide technical assistance, capacity

enhancement and day-to-day guidance to all stakeholders in implementing the project's sanitation components. The project will deliver over 300 sanitation facilities to meet the needs of about 250,000 persons, including 150 schools in low-income settlements.

This youth-led baseline survey provides an inventory of the standard of living, housing and basic infrastructure services in Kilimahewa, Kwimba and Unguja. It is our hope that the survey results will provide vital information to the Government of Tanzania, Mwanza City Council and other stakeholders to guide future investments in housing and infrastructure services as well as inform urban basic services provision in the areas of housing, water supply, sanitation and slum-upgrading. The information provided will also guide urban planning processes and evidence-based decision-making on resource allocation.

UN-Habitat is grateful to the EIB, Agence Française de Développement (AFD) and the Government of Tanzania for the financial support which enabled the implementation of this survey as part of the Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation programme in Mwanza.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'M. A. A.', with a long horizontal line extending from the end.

**Under Secretary General of the United Nations
Executive Director of UN-HABITAT**

Executive Summary

This study provides a baseline inventory of the standard of living, housing and infrastructure services as well as access to urban basic services in the three informal settlements of Kilimahewa, Kwimba, and Unguja in Tanzania's north-western city of Mwanza. It was carried out as part of the Lake Victoria Water and Sanitation project in Mwanza (LVWATSAN-Mwanza). The Project is being implemented by UN-Habitat in collaboration with the Mwanza Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (MWAUWASA), the Musoma Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (MUSOMA), and the Bukoba Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authority (BUWASA).

The main objective of the study was to examine and analyse the linkage between housing and basic social infrastructure services as a factor largely determined by spatial location, level of development of a place and the associated impact on the living conditions of these variables on residents of informal

KEY RESULTS:

- Urban basic services such as water, sanitation, roads, waste management and community facilities are not readily available in Mwanza's informal settlements.
- The living conditions (safety, number of rooms, land tenure and spatial planning) are generally low due to the absence of urban basic services.
- The level of development as measured against living conditions, employment, education and welfare is typically low.
- The five top priorities in Mwanza's informal areas are water, sanitation, roads, wastewater management and electricity.
- The average household size is nine, whilst the average number of households per structure is three; and the total population of Kilimahewa, Kwimba and Unguja informal settlements is 20,553.
- Sixty per cent of the houses fall in the category of formal house structure.
- Employment categories indicate 23 per cent are full-time workers, 23 per cent are part-time workers and 55 per cent are self-employed.
- Household income is low; 20 per cent do not have any earnings.
- House and structure ownership are high, with 73 per cent of the households

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