



UN HABITAT

Regional and Technical Cooperation Division



TANZANIA: DAR ES SALAAM CITY PROFILE



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UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME
REGIONAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION DIVISION

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FOREWORD



The annual urban growth rate in Sub-Saharan Africa is almost 5 percent, twice as high as in Latin America and Asia. It also has the world's largest proportion of urban residents living in slums, which today are home to 72 percent of urban Africa's citizens representing a total of some 187 million people. As more and more people

seek a better life in towns and cities, the urban slum population in Africa is projected to double every 15 years in a process known as the urbanisation of poverty. African cities are thus confronted in the new Millennium with the problem of accommodating the rapidly growing urban populations in inclusive cities, providing them with adequate shelter and basic urban services, while ensuring environmental sustainability, as well as enhancing economic growth and development.

UN-HABITAT is the lead agency for implementation of Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 7, Target 10 (reducing by half the number of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water), and Target 11 (achieving significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020).

As part of our drive to address this crisis, UN-HABITAT is working with the European Commission to support sustainable urban development in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries. Given the urgent and diverse needs, the agency found it necessary to develop a tool for rapid assessment to guide immediate, mid and long-term interventions. In 2002, based on the European Commission's Consultative Guidelines for Sustainable Urban Development Co-Operation, UN-HABITAT successfully implemented an Urban Sector Profile Study in Somalia for the first time. The Study resulted in the identification and implementation of three major programmes with funding from a variety of donors.

In 2004, UN-HABITAT's Regional Office for Africa and the Arab States took the initiative to develop the approach further for application in over 20 countries. This was achieved in collaboration with other departments within the agency – the Urban Development Branch with the Urban Environment Section, the Global Urban Observatory, the Shelter Branch, the Urban Governance Unit, the Gender Policy Unit, the Environment Unit and the Training and Capacity Building Branch. This new corporate approach is known as Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability (RUSPS). The implementation of RUSPS was launched thanks to contributions from the Governments of Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands.

The idea behind the urban profiling is to help formulate urban poverty reduction policies at the local, national and regional levels through a rapid, participatory, crosscutting, holistic and action-orientated assessment of needs. It is also aimed at enhancing dialogue, awareness of opportunities and challenges aiming at identifying response mechanisms as a contribution to the implementation of the MDGs.

The urban profiling addresses four main themes: governance, slums, gender and HIV/AIDS and environment. It seeks to build a national profile, and three settlements representing the capital or a large city, a medium-sized city, and a small town. The profiles offer an overview of the urban situation in each participating city through a series of interviews with key urban actors. This is followed by a city consultation where priorities are agreed. City-level findings provide input for the national profiling that is combined with a national assessment of institutional, legislative, financial and overall enabling frameworks and response mechanisms. The profiles at all levels result in supporting the formation of city and national strategies and policy development. Additionally, the profiling facilitates sub-regional analyses, strategies and common policies through identification of common needs and priorities at the sub-regional level. This provides guidance to international external support agencies in the development of their responses in the form of capacity building tools.

In Tanzania, the profiling was undertaken under the principal leadership of Professor B.B.K. Majani, of the University College of Lands and Architectural Studies (UCLAS), and national and local authorities. This initiative has been carried out locally in Dar es Salaam, Bagamoyo, and Morogoro as well as nationally. The National Urban Profile focuses on the findings of a desk-study, interviews with key actors and a town consultation with key urban actors and institutions. Consultation participants agreed to address the salient urban issues including poverty, insecurity, corruption, pollution and crime all problems that negatively affect investments and economic development. A consensus was reached on priority interventions in the form of programme and project proposals to be implemented.

I wish to acknowledge the contributions of Mr. Mohamed El Sioufi, who developed the urban profiling concept, the Programme Manager Alain Grimard and Kerstin Sommer who is coordinating. I also wish to cite those members of staff for their role in helping produce this report. They include Alioune Badiane, Lusungu Kayani, David Kithake and Raakel Syrjanen.

I would like to wish the Government of Tanzania through the Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development, Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government, and Ministry of Natural Resources & Tourism, city mayors, local government officials, authorities, and students and professors from UCLAS Town Councillors, and all those who have participated in and supported this initiative every success in its implementation. I also look forward to supporting further their efforts in the development of Tanzania.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude and acknowledge the tireless efforts of both Professor B.B.K. Majani, Deputy Principal of Planning, UCLAS and Professor F. Halla, former Dean of Architecture & Planning, University of Dar es Salaam who supported and committed themselves towards this initiative. May they rest in peace.



Anna Kajumulo Tibaijuka
Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations,
and Executive Director,
UN-HABITAT

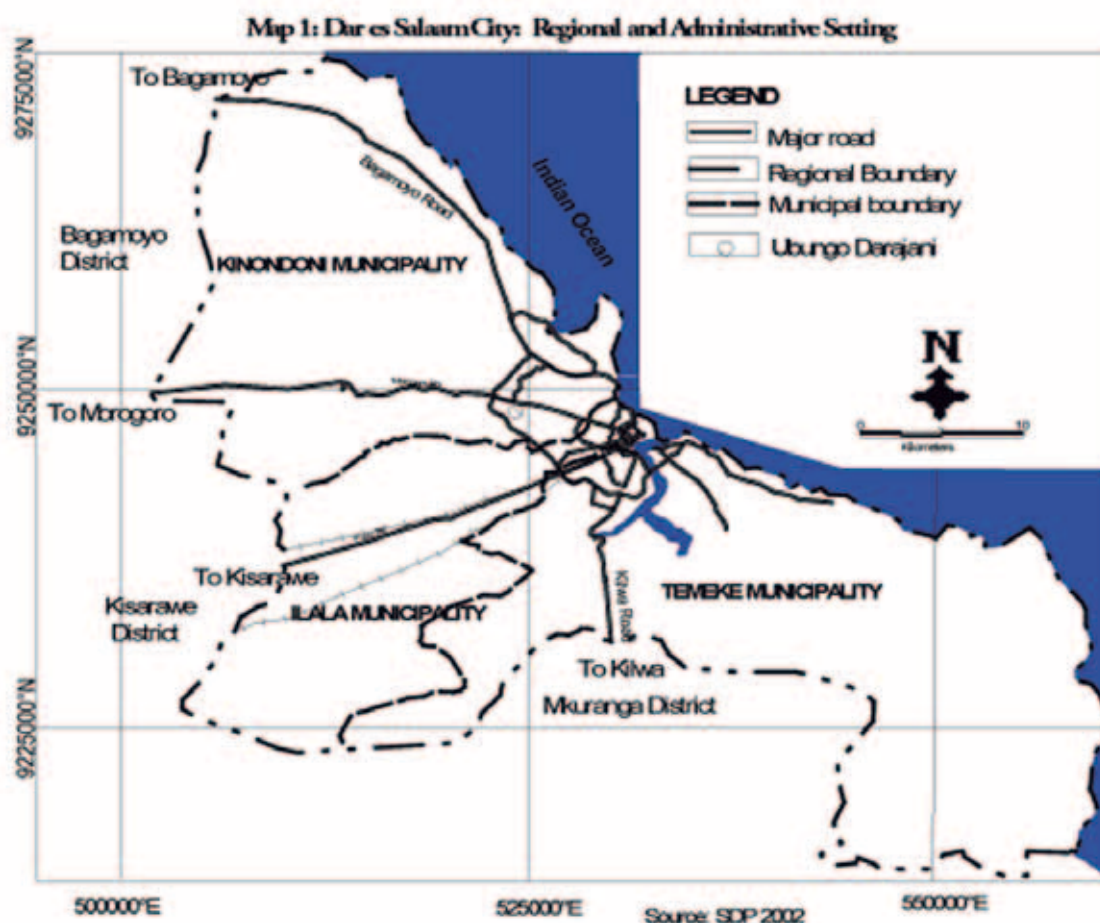
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The Urban Profiling is an accelerated and action-oriented urban assessment of needs and capacity-building gaps at local and national levels. It is currently being implemented in over 20 countries in Africa and Arab States. RUSPS uses a structured approach where priority interventions are agreed upon through consultative processes. The RUSPS methodology consists of three phases: (1) a rapid participatory urban profiling, at national and local levels, focusing on Governance, Slums, Gender, HIV/AIDS, and Environment, and proposed interventions; (2) detailed priority proposals; and (3) project implementation. Urban Profiling in Tanzania encompasses a national profile, as well as profiles for Bagamoyo, Dar es Salaam, and Morogoro, each published as a separate report. This is the Dar es Salaam report and it constitutes a general background, a synthesis of the four themes – Governance, Slums, Gender and HIV/AIDS, and Environment –, and priority project proposals.

BACKGROUND

Dar es Salaam was established in 1862 as a port and trading centre to support new caravan routes opening into the interior of Africa. It became the national capital in 1891, acquired municipal status in 1949, and achieved city status in 1961. In the mid-1970s, Dar es Salaam lost its official status as the capital city to Dodoma. However, it remains the centre for the permanent central government bureaucracy and continues to serve as the capital for the surrounding Dar es Salaam region. The city falls under the jurisdiction of one administrative body but is divided into three municipalities: Ilala, Kinondoni, and Temeke, with a total of 73 wards. Dar es Salaam is the national centre for industry, education, and culture, and is full of diversity. Hosting 8 percent of the national population and generating over 70 percent of the national gross domestic product (GDP), it has a land area of 565 km² (Map 1).





GOVERNANCE

Governance structures and processes in Dar es Salaam are undergoing a series of reforms. The local government authorities in Dar es Salaam lack the institutional capacity and financial resources to address the problems that accompany the growing population and rising poverty in the city. The Dar es Salaam City Council is poorly coordinated and lacks the adequate human and financial resources to respond to the challenges of rapid urbanisation. The lack of coordination between the central and local government constrains communication about current governance reforms. City residents are largely unaware of the reforms taking place. There is an urgent need to improve the local government reform process by increasing access to information about the reforms taking place in the city. Through strengthened partnerships and communication, the reform programme will receive more support and achieve greater success.

SLUMS

A large majority of Dar es Salaam's population lives on informal land. People living and working on informal land lack access to sufficient housing, secure tenure, and services such as water and sanitation. Private property developers and local authorities do not work together to plan and provide low-cost housing for the city's poor residents. City planning has been highly centralised and has failed to recognise the needs of slum dwellers. The informal sector generates a large portion of the city's GDP, but their impact is not accounted for in the formal economy. There is a need to incorporate slum dwellers into urban planning and decision-making processes to not only prevent the formation of informal settlements but also to capture the economic potential of the informal sector economy. Only through participatory planning can local authorities adequately improve living and working conditions for slum dwellers.

GENDER AND HIV/AIDS

Gender disparities are common in Dar es Salaam. Women suffer from cultural and social stereotypes that lead to gender inequalities. Having less access to education, women and girls consequently have less access to information than men. In general, gender issues are not streamlined into national and local policy, and greater attention needs to be given to this.

The HIV/AIDS infection rates in Dar es Salaam are high, and studies show that women tend to be the most affected. Women also bear the brunt of the economic burden, as they are increasingly becoming the heads of their households. Efforts to institutionalise the national HIV/AIDS policy at the local level and increase awareness on HIV/AIDS are needed to lower rates of infection. The National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), a programme under the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, and the Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS) have been instrumental in leading the fight against HIV/AIDS in the country. Both the NACP and TACAIDS should engage in the process of institutionalising the National HIV/AIDS Policy and should continue to promote awareness.

ENVIRONMENT

Dar es Salaam's growing population is contributing to the degradation of the natural environment. The limited transportation facilities are being utilised to capacity. Vehicle emissions are increasingly polluting the environment. The city's transport facilities need to be upgraded and maintained in order to better serve the population. Alternative means of transportation such as walking and cycling should also be encouraged to reduce the high levels of pollution. Illegal logging, often to make charcoal, is leading to the destruction of the natural rainforest; indeed, deforestation and soil erosion are threatening the future of Dar es Salaam's natural environment. To stop such illegal practices, urban stakeholders and local authorities must ensure that environmental regulations are enforced. To stop such illegal practices, they need to create partnerships to comprehensively address these issues and effectively manage the environment.

BACKGROUND

INTRODUCTION

Urban Profiling

The Dar es Salaam Urban Profiling consists of an accelerated, action-oriented assessment of urban conditions, focusing on priority needs, capacity gaps, and existing institutional responses at local and national levels. The purpose of the study is to develop urban poverty reduction policies at local, national, and regional levels, through an assessment of needs and response mechanisms, and as a contribution to the wider-ranging implementation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). The study is based on analysis of existing data and a series of interviews with all relevant urban stakeholders, including local communities and institutions, civil society, the private sector, development partners, academics, and others. The consultation typically results in a collective agreement on priorities and their development into proposed capacity-building and other projects that are all aimed at urban poverty reduction. RUSPS is being implemented in over 20 African and Arab countries, offering an opportunity for comparative regional analysis. Once completed, this series of studies will provide a framework for central and local authorities and urban actors, as well as donors and external support agencies.

METHODOLOGY

The Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme consists of three phases:

Phase one consists of the rapid profiling of urban conditions at national and local levels. The capital city, a medium-sized city, and a small town are selected and studied to provide a representative sample in each country. The analysis focuses on four themes: governance, slums, gender and HIV/AIDS, and the environment. Information is collected through standard interviews and discussions with institutions and key informants, in order to assess the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities,

This report presents the outcomes of **Phase One** at the local level in Dar es Salaam.

URBAN PROFILING IN DAR ES SALAAM

The urban profiling in Dar es Salaam is one of three similar exercises conducted in Tanzania; the other profiled centres are Bagamoyo and Morogoro.

Dar es Salaam City Council (DCC) representatives participated in the national and city consultation processes, which also included the Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development, the Ministry for Local Government and Administration, and national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs). The purpose is to gather a range of interagency urban development stakeholders to discuss priority areas of intervention and develop a single response mechanism.

REPORT STRUCTURE

This report consists of:

1. a general background of the urban sector in Dar es Salaam, based on the findings of a desk review, interviews, key informant discussions, and meetings with the City Planning Committee held in Dar es Salaam in 2005 (see back cover for a list of participants in the City Consultation and a bibliography). The background includes data on administration, urban planning, the economy, the informal sector, the private sector, urban poverty, infrastructure, water, sanitation, public transport, street lighting, energy, health, and education;
2. a synthesis of the four main theme areas – governance, slums, gender and HIV/AIDS, and environment – in terms of the institutional set-up, regulatory framework, resource mobilisation, and performance (this second section also highlights agreed priorities

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