



**UNHABITAT**

Regional and Technical Cooperation Division



# NATIONAL URBAN PROFILE TANZANIA



Copyright © United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), 2009  
All rights reserved

United Nations Human Settlements Programme publications can be obtained from  
UN-HABITAT Regional and Information Offices or directly from:

P.O.Box 30030, GPO 00100 Nairobi, Kenya.

Fax: + (254 20) 762 4266/7

E-mail: [unhabitat@unhabitat.org](mailto:unhabitat@unhabitat.org)

Website: <http://www.unhabitat.org>

This Tanzania National report was prepared David Kithakye, Phillemon Mutashubirwa, Lusungu Kayani.

The urban profiling in Tanzania was managed by Mohamed El Sioufi, Alain Grimard, David Kithakye and Kerstin Sommer.

HS/960/07E

ISBN 978-92-113-1959-0

## DISCLAIMER

The designation employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area, or of its authorities, or concerning delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries, or regarding its economic system or degree of development. The analysis, conclusions and recommendations of the report do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), the Governing Council of UN-HABITAT or its Member States.

Excerpts from this publication may be reproduced without authorisation, on condition that the source is indicated.

Photo credits: © UN-HABITAT

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Design and Layout: Andrew Ondoo

Printing: UNON, Publishing Services Section, Nairobi, ISO 14001:2004-certified



# NATIONAL URBAN PROFILE TANZANIA

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN SETTLEMENTS PROGRAMME  
REGIONAL AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION DIVISION

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

FOREWORD	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	6
BACKGROUND	8
GOVERNANCE	14
SLUMS	16
GENDER AND HIV/AIDS	20
URBAN ENVIRONMENT	22
PROJECT PROPOSALS GOVERNANCE	26
SLUMS	28
GENDER AND HIV/AIDS	30
ENVIRONMENT	32



## 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 RUSPS 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.

RUSPS 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 concept of RUSPS and is coordinating its implementation. I also wish to cite those members of staff for their role in helping produce this report. They include Alioune Badiane, Lusungu Kayani, David Kithakye, Raakel Syrjanen and Kerstin Sommer.

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 Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability (RUSPS) 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 the 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 and, HIV/AIDS, Environment, and proposed interventions; (2) detailed priority proposals; and (3) project implementation. RUSPS 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 National 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

Tanzania's cities and towns are centres of industry, education, culture, and diversity. Thirty percent of the national population is urban and this group generates over 70 percent of the national gross domestic product. The annual urban population growth rate is 2.8 percent, indicating that it is among one of the most rapidly urbanising countries in the region. However, urban poverty is an issue of growing concern. The majority of the urban population lives in unplanned settlements with limited or no basic services. National and local government authorities do not have the capacity to respond to the challenges of rapid urban growth. Inadequate financial and human resources, coupled with poor urban resource management, have had a detrimental effect on local economic development reforms.

## GOVERNANCE

The Government of Tanzania executed a set of governance reforms under the Decentralisation by Devolution (D-by-D) Programme in 1997. In an effort to improve overall service delivery, the D-by-D reforms sought to devolve roles and responsibilities from central to local governments through participatory means. D-by-D reforms included fiscal decentralisation, increased autonomy for local government authorities, and statutory and legal harmonisation. The reform strategies aimed to improve the overall performance of local government authorities by providing transparent and accountable services to the community. A lack of capacity on the part of local and national government, inadequate financing, limited access to information, and poor awareness and ownership of the reform process, particularly at the local government level, hampered

the decentralisation process. Other constraints include: the impact of HIV/AIDS, lack of coordination at the local level, and the non-existent relationship between development partners and implementers such as the President's Office for Regional Administration and Local Government and the Local Government Reform Team. Though reforms have been put in place, the biggest remaining challenge has to do with changing the attitudes and mindsets of those inside and outside government. In addition to normative policy changes, further resources toward social and civil participatory methods are needed to make the reforms successful. Other important initiatives include promoting good urban governance and the rule of law and strengthening institutional coordination at city, municipal, town, and district levels.

## SLUMS

Unplanned settlements in Tanzania, making up 60 to 75 percent of Tanzania's urban population, have inadequate service levels, tenure insecurity, and poor hygiene and sanitation. In a country where over 70 percent of the population lives below the poverty line of US\$ 1 a day (UNDP, 2002), uncoordinated and weak policy enforcement, unsatisfactory local level involvement, unaffordable and inadequate housing, and poor systems for monitoring land management and construction have led to the growth of unplanned settlements.

Despite the situation, efforts in support of participatory planning in land policy and legislation are ongoing. The following projects are examples of how the country is making progress towards reform: the Local Reform Programme, the Community Infrastructure Upgrading Project, Cities Alliance, and several programmes looking at the formalisation of informal property rights. Additionally, the adoption of other initiatives (e.g. land banking, urban peripheral planning, and the allocation of low-cost housing) is important to curb the development of informal settlements throughout the country. Appropriate strategies are needed not only to prevent the growth of informal settlements but also to assist the slum dwellers already occupying the numerous settlements in the country.

## GENDER AND HIV/AIDS

Before the 1995 Beijing conference, the gender balance in Tanzanian leadership had been unequal. Males tend to have better access to education and employment than women. Gender inequality leads to an under-representation of females in Tanzania's parliament. In addition to receiving few economic privileges, women face social and cultural discrimination. Domestic violence and sexual harassment are commonplace and there is hardly any protection from current laws. Soon after the Beijing conference, the government started addressing women's issues, especially with regard to promoting women's empowerment and equality. Emphasis has been placed on the following: (1) enforcement of legal protection for women; (2) economic empowerment of women through poverty reduction; (3) political empowerment and decision making; and (4) access to education, training, and employment. Poverty has led many women to enter into commercial sex work. Such activity has made women more vulnerable to increased insecurity, violence, and HIV/AIDS and other sexually transmitted infections. HIV/AIDS education should be offered in all primary and secondary schools, teachers' colleges, and places of employment. The Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and the Ministry of Community Development, Women, and Children should promote national policies around gender and HIV/AIDS to encourage change and halt the spread of HIV.

## ENVIRONMENT

Environmental problems and conflicts over natural resources are on the rise in Tanzania. To cope with the negative environmental effects of rapid urbanisation, the Government of Tanzania enacted the 2004 Environment Law. Aimed at controlling pollution and waste, the law adopts participatory methods toward the sustainable management of the environment. However, there is still a need for greater coordination among the national government, local government, private sector, business sector, donor community, non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations, and individuals in the management of the environment. City planning should be collaborative and should incorporate environmental components. A national programme for the development of all urban centres, an environmental action plan, a national programme for managing transport and transportation infrastructure, and a sustainable urban tourism project are needed to comprehensively manage the environmental impacts resulting from rapid urbanisation.





# BACKGROUND

## INTRODUCTION

The Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability

The Tanzania Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability (RUSPS) 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

RUSPS 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,

**Phase three** implements the projects developed during the two earlier phases, with an emphasis on skills development, institutional strengthening, and replication.

This report presents the outcomes of RUSPS Phase One at the national level in Tanzania.

### RUSPS in Tanzania

RUSPS in Tanzania is comprised of Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, and Bagamoyo. The selection of the cities was based on a consultative process involving government ministries and other development partners. These cities have been undergoing local government reform and have participated in the Sustainable Cities Programme. They were also selected after considering the level of urban governance in response to increased population density and the consequential depletion of natural resources. Findings from each urban profile are documented in separate reports. The national profile offers highlights on the synthesis and comparative analysis inside and outside the region.

### Report Structure

This report consists of:

1. a general background of the urban sector in Tanzania, based on the findings of the national assessment report, a desk study, interviews, and a consultation held in Tanzania 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

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

[https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5\\_19076](https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_19076)

