



UN HABITAT

Regional and Technical Cooperation Division



NATIONAL URBAN PROFILE TANZANIA



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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 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.



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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, and threats (SWOT) of the national and local urban set-ups. The findings are presented and refined during city and national consultation workshops and consensus is reached regarding priority interventions. National and city reports synthesise the information collected and outline ways forward to reduce urban poverty through holistic approaches.

Phase two builds on the priorities identified through pre-feasibility studies and develops detailed capacity-building and capital investment projects.

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 and includes a list of identified projects); and
3. a SWOT analysis and an outline of priority project proposals for each theme. The proposals include beneficiaries, partners, estimated costs, objectives, activities, and outputs.

GOVERNMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

Local government is financed through the national government budget, which is approved by the parliament. The cabinet minister is responsible for policy decisions and outcomes, including the approval and adoption of the parliamentary budget vote. The head official (Director General of the Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government) is responsible for outputs and implementation and is accountable to

parliament for the management and implementation of the budget. The major sources of finance include, but are not limited to, taxes, grants, donations, subsidies, and community contributions. The 2001 Public Finance Management Act and the 2004 Procurement Act help guide the use and reporting of public funds and public assets. The principle administrative functions for all ministries can be found in Table 1.

TABLE 1: MINISTRY FUNCTIONS IN TANZANIA

MINISTRY	PRINCIPAL URBAN FUNCTIONS
Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	Responsible for the administration of justice through the drafting of bills and statutes; registration of marriages, births, deaths, divorces, and adoption; administration of estates and public trustees; and provision of legal advice to the Government of Tanzania, government institutions, and the general public.
Ministry of Labour, Youth, and Sports Development	Promotes labour standards, employment, social welfare, youth development, and sports development.
Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development	Coordinates land development, human settlements development, land surveys, valuation, sites and services, land registration, building research, urban physical structure policy, town planning, master planning, maps, and regional physical planning.
Ministry of Natural Resources	Formulates policies and strategies for sustainable management and conservation of natural and cultural resources and the environment. Promotes and diversifies tourist attractions.
Ministry of Industries and Trade	Formulates, administers, and reviews policies and strategies for industrial and commercial development. Promotes industry and trade development. Coordinates and supervises parastatal sector restructuring through privatisation and commercialisation. Monitors and evaluates post-privatisation sales and Joint Venture Agreements. Promotes entrepreneurship and development. Promotes environment-friendly technologies. Monitors industrial sector performance. Promotes international trade through bilateral, multilateral, and regional cooperation. Facilitates industrial and trade development. Provides export and import management. Performs managerial and administrative functions relating to the sector. Prepares and coordinates recurrent and development budgets for the sector including financial management and accounting for government and donor funds. Plans, programmes, and mobilises both internal and external resources for strategic industrial and trade projects. Supervises agencies and firms performing regulatory roles with specific reference to industry and trade licensing, company and business registration, weights and measures, quality and standardisation, and competition policy. Develops human resource capacity in specialised fields.
Regional Administration and Local Government	Manages policy formulation, standard control, and land administration.
Ministry of Science, Technology, and Higher Education	Oversees science and technology policy and programmes, acquisition and application of technology, development of local expertise in science and technology, science and technology research dissemination to universities, institutes of technology, and technical colleges.
Ministry of Energy and Minerals	Facilitates efficient production, procurement, transportation, and use of minerals and energy in an environmentally sound manner.

TABLE 1: MINISTRY FUNCTIONS IN TANZANIA

MINISTRY	PRINCIPAL URBAN FUNCTIONS
Ministry of Water and Livestock Development	Coordinates water resource development policy, rural and urban water supplies, sewerage and drainage, drilling and dam construction, the Water Resources Institute, river basin development, water quality and pollution control, water boards, livestock development policy, livestock research and extension services, and veterinary services.
Ministry of Finance	Supports and promotes excellence in public financial management and budgeting; promotes excellence in the development of fiscal policies and strategies; promotes professionalism and customer-focused staff; and supports and promotes information technology (IT) in the public service.
Ministry of Education and Culture	Monitors Universal Primary Education, works to eradicate illiteracy, and promotes tertiary education.
Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security	Formulates sound policies and support services to farmers and the private sector for a sustainable growth and poverty-reduction strategy. Promotes agricultural and land use planning, research, and extension services. Constructs food security facilities and implements food and irrigation policy.
Ministry of Health and Social Welfare	Formulates national policies regarding health. Promotes use of traditional medicine. Inspects health services. Participates in international health and medical organizations. Ensures that all health employees and providers deliver health services to the public.
Ministry of Communication and Transport	Oversees communication and transport policies and their implementation, transport licensing, airports and aerodromes, civil aviation, meteorological information, postal services, telecommunications, railways, government aircraft, air transport, general transportation, harbours, and airport fire services.
Ministry of Works	Manages and controls access and usage of the road network. Carries out construction of roads and bridges by using regional road engineers. Carries out design and overall supervision of roads, bridges, and ferry crossings using consultants and in-house capacity. Carries out road inspection and bridge works to ensure adherence to quality standards and cost-effectiveness. Provides professional and administrative support in contract management. Coordinates donor-assisted projects under the Integrated Roads Project. Registers contractors, quality surveyors, architects, and engineers. Oversees operations of parastatal organizations and other inter-ministerial departments under the ministry. Carries out human resource management and development. Oversees road safety and vehicle axle load control.
Ministry of Community Development, Women, and Children	Sets policy for women and children's development. Fights against child abuse and child labour. Promotes social and political rights for women. Trains and educates women on socio-economic issues. Raises awareness on discrimination against women.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION: UJAMAA, STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT, AND LIBERALISATION

At the time of independence, Tanzania's economy was severely underdeveloped. In an effort to create social equity and rapid development, the post-independence government created a system of African socialism called Ujamaa (roughly meaning togetherness or "familyhood"). Ujamaa, launched in 1967 under the banner of the Arusha Declaration, was essentially a socialist programme that sought to nationalise all sectors of the economy (including the banking, industrial, large-scale trade, and marketing sectors). Under Ujamaa, the government also enforced widespread peasant resettlement to communal villages called vijiji vya ujamaa (villages of "familyhood").

Under Ujamaa, Tanzania progressed in both education and health but to the detriment of the economy. After an initial economic boom, the formal economic base shrank and production fell. The Ugandan war also contributed to the fall in overall commodity prices. Economic failure of the Ujamaa policy brought the country to the verge of bankruptcy by the mid-1980s. An economic recovery programme involving the International Monetary Fund (IMF) was announced in 1986 under the leadership of Ali Hassan Mwinyi, Tanzania's second president. Under the programme, IMF-supported structural adjustment programmes were adopted to improve the economy. Although the programmes did help to integrate the parallel economy and stimulate growth, social development was neglected.

In the 1990s, a new economic policy based on liberalisation was introduced under the banner of the Zanzibar Declaration, revisiting certain aspects of the Arusha Declaration. Despite gains in economic growth, liberalisation opened up avenues for corruption. In 1996, with the coming to power of the government of Benjamin Mkapa, the country's third president, the IMF secured an agreement for a three-year loan of US\$ 234 million under the enhanced structural adjustment facility, in support of the government's reform programme. Improvements in agriculture, mining production, and exports contributed to continued steady growth through the second half of the 1990s until the early 2000s.

The country's economy depends heavily on agriculture, which contributes around 47 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP). Agriculture not only provides 85 percent of exports, it employs more than 70 percent of the total workforce. Topography and climatic conditions, however, limit cultivation of crops to only 4 percent of the land area. The main subsistence crops are maize, rice, and wheat while the main cash crops are coffee, cotton, tobacco, cashew nuts, tea, and sisal. Tanzania's agricultural sector is extremely vulnerable to

erratic rainfall patterns. Growth in 2003–2004 featured a pickup in agriculture production and a substantial increase in the output and export of minerals, particularly gold.

Industry accounts for 17 percent of the GDP and is mainly limited to processing agricultural products and light consumer goods. Industries producing agricultural inputs (fertilizer and farm tools) and agricultural outputs (cigarettes, canned meats, beer, pyrethrum, and shelled cashews) are important for the economy. The principal exports are coffee, cotton, cashew nuts, minerals, tea, sisal, tobacco, and pyrethrum; the main imports consist of industrial machinery, transport equipment, textiles, clothing, petroleum, and food products.

Gold, diamonds, and gemstones are the most important minerals for economic growth. The proportion of the GDP is rising with the absorption of the parallel economy into the mainstream economy. Gold, nickel, and cobalt mining is attracting new foreign investment and big firms such as Ashanti Goldfields (Ghana), Pangea Goldfields (Canada), and Sutton Resources (Canada) are entering Tanzania's mineral market. A group of western Australian companies are also currently exploring the feasibility of mining the abandoned goldmines south of Lake Victoria. The government has implemented a number of positive measures to improve the mining sector, including the introduction of the Mining Act. However, environmental degradation in mining areas is increasing at an alarming rate. Recent banking reforms are meanwhile aimed at increasing private sector growth and investment.

Dar es Salaam is the main engine of economic growth for the country, serving as the administrative, commercial, and industrial hub. The city accommodates about 40 percent of the total industrial manufacturing units in the country and contributes about 45 percent of the gross national industrial manufacturing output. Dar es Salaam is also the main port, providing all harbour-related needs (including crucial export facilities for the manufacturing sector). However, service sector investment and employment within the government have decreased. Increasing rates of unemployment and underemployment in the formal sector have resulted in the growth of the informal sector.

THE URBANISATION OF POVERTY

Rapid urbanisation in Tanzania has resulted in an increase in pollution, haphazard housing and settlement development, environmental degradation, land tenure insecurity, and poor infrastructure maintenance. For effective urban management, local, national, and international policy interventions must confront the challenges resulting from the urbanisation. Urban poverty is an issue of growing concern. In urban centres, the majority of the population is living on unplanned land with limited basic services.

In order to achieve social and economic gains in Tanzania, a system of decentralisation should be embraced. If institutional and legislative financing supports it, decentralised economic and physical planning increases the efficiency and effectiveness of urban management. Furthermore, stakeholder involvement in cross-cutting issues (e.g. governance, gender, settlement development, and the environment) is essential to ensure poverty reduction and development.

MAP 1: TANZANIA GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING AND LOCATION OF STUDY CITIES



URBAN POVERTY

In 2002, the population of Tanzania was estimated to be 35 million (Table 2). The urban population is growing at a rate of 4.9 percent and is steadily increasing each year. Outside the urban areas, most of the country is sparsely populated; 35 percent of the population lives in urban areas. By 2030, this percentage is estimated to increase to 58 percent (UN, 2004).

The average annual growth rate for Tanzania's urban population is 4.9 percent¹. Dar es Salaam is by far the largest city in the country, with more than 2.4 million inhabitants in 2003 (UN, 2004). According to the Housing and Population Census Report (2002), the birth rate is 46 births per 1,000 people, and the death rate is 15 deaths per 1,000 people. Life expectancy is 49 years: 47 years for men and 50 years for women.

Data on poverty levels indicate that the per capita GDP is US\$ 250, with 50 percent of the population living on less than US\$ 1 per day and 36 percent of the population living in abject poverty (URT Household Budget Survey, 2002). In 2002, it was reported that 30 percent of the urban population lived in towns, an increase from 20 percent in 1988 (URT, 1988, 2002). Challenges for sustainable development include increased income inequality between urban centres and rural towns, inadequate service delivery, and a lack of employment opportunities.

TABLE 2: TANZANIA POPULATION BY AGE GROUP

AGE GROUP	TOTAL POPULATION	RURAL	URBAN
0-4	5,664,907	4,599,268	
05-Sep	5,130,488	4,152,042	978,406
Oct-14	4,443,257	3,523,522	919,735
15-19	3,595,735	2,665,588	930,147
20-24	3,148,513	2,188,506	960,007
25-29	2,801,965	1,964,575	837,390
30-34	2,229,046	1,600,639	628,407
35-39	1,669,873	1,226,957	442,916
40-44	1,348,508	1,011,886	336,622
45-49	984,823	751,030	233,793
50-54	883,820	694,804	189,016
55-59	590,667	477,958	112,709
60-64	604,956	500,075	104,881
65-69	439,671	370,000	69,071
70-74	377,852	320,261	57,591
75-79	221,354	189,420	31,934

Source: United Republic of Tanzania (URT), 2002 Population and Housing Census

¹ Dar es Salaam urban agglomeration: 4.75 percent; rural population of Tanzania: 0.32 percent (UN, 2004).

WATER AND SANITATION

High population growth and increasing levels of industrial and commercial activity are contributing to the growing demand for urban water provision. Major urban centres consume about 75 percent of the total urban water supply, with 43 percent of the consumption in Dar es Salaam, 3.5 percent in Morogoro, and 2.8 percent in Bagamoyo. Although 70 percent of urban dwellers have access to potable water connections, 40 percent of the connections do not actually have running water and only 20 percent of these urbanites have connections inside their plots.

Sanitation levels in residential areas are unsatisfactory as well. About 80 percent of the population in urban areas use pit latrines. Ten percent of those living in low and medium density areas use septic tanks and soak away systems. The problem of poor hygiene comes primarily from limited space and the poor design and construction of the sanitation facilities. The pit latrines are subject to flooding during the wet season. Only 8 percent of residents in Dar es Salaam are connected to the central sewer system. Seventy percent of urban residents use pit latrines, 20 percent use septic tanks and soak away pits, and 2 percent use other means, including open drains. Declining urban services in education, health, water, sanitation, and energy impact on Tanzania's urbanisation crisis. Inadequate urban services hinder investment, causing the deterioration of the economy and limiting the growth potential for the country. Through privatisation and other forms of urban service delivery management, the country is striving to improve service delivery to major urban cities and towns.

HEALTH

The main urban health problems stem primarily from communicable diseases associated with poor environmental sanitation; malnutrition compounds these ailments. Most of the health services in urban centres are provided in dispensaries and informal clinics. Given the fact that the majority of urban dwellers are poor, they depend on the services provided by government-financed dispensaries. The current service ratio is one government dispensary to 21,600 people, which is well below the national standard of one dispensary to 8,000 people. Public-private partnerships are encouraged throughout the country to meet increasing demand for health services. A major indicator of poor health facilities is the health worker-to-population ratio: in Tanzania it is 5,336 trained nurses per 24,000 people. Child mortality is at 191 per 1,000 live births and the number of hospital beds is estimated at 0.3 per 1,000 people.

EDUCATION

Illiteracy rates have risen throughout the country. In 1980, adult literacy rate was 51 percent. By 2003, the literacy rate had gone down to 21 percent (URT census reports, 1988, 2002). However, due to the Primary Education Development Programme, the overall quality of primary education has gone up.



GOVERNANCE

Tanzania has a two-tiered system of government – central government and local government. The central government creates policy, while the latter formally supervises and implements policy and legislation at the local level.

From independence until the 1990s, government policy on land development was centralised at both the national and local level. During the 1990s, the country embarked on the Decentralisation by Devolution (D-by-D) Programme under a newly formed multiparty system (Lerise, 1998). Under D-by-D, greater collaboration and cooperation between the central and local government is promoted through increased consultation and participatory decision making at all levels. The new multiparty system of governance has helped to promote reform and good governance in Tanzania through increased transparency and participatory planning (URT, 2005).

Local government reform is measured by public service and financial management reform. Such reforms help measure improvements in efficiency and accountability in the management of national resources. The essential reforms required for achieving local government authority autonomy within the law

and ensuring sector compliance will remain incomplete and incoherent without political will from the highest levels of government for D-by-D implementation. An elevated state for the President's Office for Regional Administration and Local Government, the formation of a presidential task force, constitutional amendments, and a new comprehensive local government act are all necessary to improve and strengthen local government performance.

THE INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP AND REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government supervises, supports, and provides resources to all 114 local authorities.
- The Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act of 1982 established the composition, function, and legislative powers of the urban-based local government authorities (urban councils) in Tanzania. Urban based local government authorities, also known as urban councils, are comprised of the governing bodies for townships, municipalities, and the City Council of Dar es Salaam².

² Source: <http://www.lead.or.tz/publications/decentralization/4.4.urban.authorities.php>

PERFORMANCE AND ACCOUNTABILITY

- Local governments do not have a national communication strategy; there is no planned outreach to politicians, leaders, and citizens.
- The local government lacks regular orientation programmes that ensure all local government staff members are clear on the D-by-D programme and up to date on national policy reforms.
- Strong central control and inadequate financing weaken and constrain local government.
- Political interference, inadequate funding, and weak administrative capacity constrain effective local government service delivery.
- Partnerships with the private sector, business sector, and donor community have been not been encouraged.
- A growing number of informal housing developments have surpassed local authority management capacity.
- Vast duplication of local development projects exists due to an extreme lack of coordination and control in urban land management.
- A local governance citizen survey revealed that many respondents are active in matters concerning local government. In the last (1999) election, 81 percent of respondents said they voted (higher than the national average of 71 percent). A significant number (17–28 percent) say they are presently involved in some of the meetings at village and ward levels.
- Local government reform (LGR) is largely misunderstood. More than 50 percent of citizens claim that they have never heard of LGR (URT, 2004), unlike other government initiatives such as the recently enforced National HIV/AIDS Policy and anti-corruption policies.
- A total of 72,000 grassroots leaders across the country have participated in short courses on local government issues. All 3,550 councillors in mainland Tanzania are trained in local governance issues (roles and responsibilities, revenue collection, finances, legislation, and LGR).
- A total of 3,900 village executive officers (VEOs) and 2,500 ward executive officers (WEOs) nationwide have been introduced to local government roles and responsibilities. About 110,000 booklets on various local government issues have been distributed.

- Local government spending is neither transparent nor public.
- Villagers view VEOs, WEOs, and council staff positively.
- Conflicting policies and programmes weaken political accountability at the village council level.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- The abolishment of a number of local government taxes has weakened local government fiscal autonomy and sustainability. The remaining taxes are low yielding and insufficient to ensure local accountability and flexibility.
- The internal audit functions are absent or weak in local government.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Increase accountability and transparency.
- Raise revenue collection between the central and local government.
- Conduct a regulatory and legislative review for improved governance.
- Strengthen institutional coordination at city, municipal, town, and district levels.
- Increase access to safe and affordable water and sanitation to reduce vulnerability to environmental risks.

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	Good governance programme.	
GOVERNANCE N°2	Project proposal	page 26
	Institutional strengthening programme.	
GOVERNANCE N°3	Project proposal	page 27
	Programme to increase access to affordable and safe water and sanitation.	
GOVERNANCE N°4	Project proposal	page 27
	Local economic development programme.	

SLUMS

Informal and unplanned settlements in Tanzania house 40 to 75 percent of the country's urban population. Even more alarming is the rate at which these settlements are growing. Inadequate service levels, tenure insecurity, and poor hygiene and sanitation negatively affect the quality of life for those living in such settlements. Bureaucratic procedures at the centre hinder local government ability to perform and respond to rapid urbanisation at the local level. The large numbers of people migrating to towns in search of work and employment opportunities are being forced into unplanned and informal settlements. Changes in land policy, urban planning, and urban governance need to be participatory and comprehensive, and policies and economic decisions should address urban poverty as a whole. Policies focused on programmes such as land regularisation and affordable housing will help maximise the country's economic and social development. It is important that the relevant institutions coordinate their efforts in land development and management.

From 1972 to 1978, the Ministry for Lands in Tanzania implemented the World Bank-supported National Sites and Services Project, which aimed to upgrade and improve squatter settlements. In the first phase, the project covered Mwanza, Dar es Salaam, and Mbeya. One of the critical issues addressed was squatter upgrading in the neighbourhoods of Manzese (Dar es Salaam) and Mwanjelwa (Mbeya). In the second phase, squatter upgrading was implemented in Mtoni and Tandika (Dar es Salaam), Kichangani and Msamvu (Morogoro), Isevyu and Kaloleni (Tabora), Gofu Juu and Mwakizaro (Tanga), and Kihesa and Mtwivila (Iringa). In the third phase, upgrading schemes were prepared for Hanna Nassif, Kinondoni Shamba, and Mwananyamala Kisiwani (Dar es Salaam).

In both the first and second phases, the houses in the upgraded areas were registered and a certificate of recognition of secure tenure was granted to the occupants. The certificates duly served as collateral to access loans from a special fund set aside in the Tanzania Housing Bank. Beneficiaries were required to pay some form of property or land tax to the Ministry of Finance. From 1992 to 1997, the Dar es Salaam City Council implemented the Sustainable Dar es Salaam Project (SDP), a global initiative to introduce the environmental planning and management process. One of the major environmental issues addressed in this programme was the upgrading of unplanned and unserved settlements in Hanna Nassif, Tabata, and Kijitonyama neighbourhoods, as well as other neighbourhoods under the Community Infrastructure Upgrading Project, an output of the SDP (Map 2).

Thanks to these initiatives, communities were mobilised and have become more involved in the upgrading process. Through collaboration, the residents collectively raised enough resources under the SDP to carry out upgrading activities. The SDP initiative has

since been replicated in other upcountry municipalities (Mwanza, Tanga, Tabora, Iringa, Moshi, and Arusha) and the towns of Kahama and Bagamoyo.

THE INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- In Tanzania, the Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development and the Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government are involved in settlement planning and management.
- Local authorities are under the supervision of the Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government while the Ministry for Lands and Human Settlements Development is responsible for supervising land matters.
- Local government proposes land regulations and by-laws to strengthen parliament-endorsed legislation.
- The Town and Country Planning Act of 1956 (revised in 1961), the Physical Planning Act of 2003, and the Land Act of 1999 (No. 4 and No. 5) each empower the local governments' ability to plan, guide, implement, and monitor urban land management activities. The National Land Policy of 1995, the Human Settlement Development Policy of 2000, the Housing Programme of 2000, and other government orders strengthen these country policies toward ensuring effective land management, poverty reduction, and sustainable development for meeting the Millennium Development Goals.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- The housing and land markets do not include finance possibilities.
- There is a lack of housing finance options such as mortgage facilities.

CAPACITY

- The inadequate urban shelter delivery system has led to an increase in the number of unplanned settlements in Tanzania.
- The rapid development of squatter settlements is an indication of poor coordination and enforcement between local and national government.
- The growth of the informal sector has led to unregulated growth and illegal housing and has put great pressure on the infrastructure in these settlements.

- Unguided housing construction has resulted in substandard structures. Only 35 percent of housing structures in the country are in compliance with existing construction standards.
- There are few surveys conducted in Tanzania and there is a general lack of data collection.

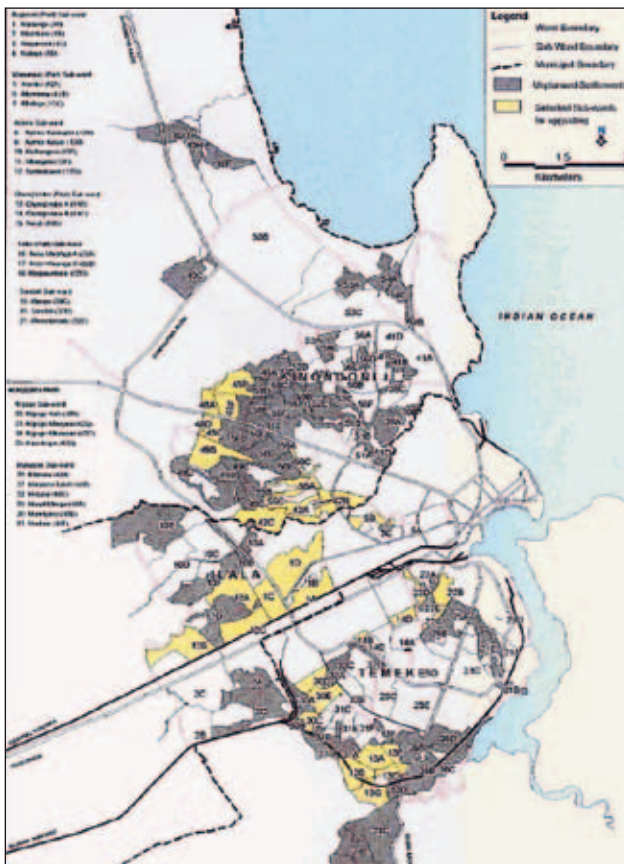
TENURE

- In collaboration with the World Bank, the Dar es Salaam City Council has adopted the Cities Alliance programme.
- Aimed at eradicating squatter settlements by the year 2015, the Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development has started a titling programme for squatters in Dar es Salaam. In the first phase, the ministry hopes to issue 1,300 titles. So far, the project has had only a 20 percent success

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Carry out research on land regularisation and informal property formalisation and support the land regularisation process.
- Increase women's access to and ownership of land and housing.
- Improve informal housing conditions.
- Promote investment in the rental property sector.
- Increase the collection of property tax.
- Revise the legislative and regulatory framework for slum development.

MAP 2: SELECTED NEIGHBOURHOODS FOR INFRASTRUCTURE UPGRADING AFTER THE HANNA NASSIF UPGRADING PROJECT



rate.

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SLUMS N°1	Improvement of town planning by preventing the expansion of informal settlements.	
	Project proposal	page 28
SLUMS N°2	Land regularisation programme.	

GENDER AND HIV/AIDS

Before the Beijing conference in 1995, women held very few leadership positions in Tanzania. Women are greatly disadvantaged in their access to political and legal rights, especially when confronted with violence and sexual harassment. They have limited access to assets and credit. Many have been forced into unskilled and laborious jobs that offer little compensation. After the 1995 Beijing conference, the Tanzanian government worked toward introducing programmes to empower women and enhance gender equality in the country. The programmes have helped improve women's participation in politics, increase their access to education and employment opportunities, and reduce overall poverty. Among the total population, the poor constitute about 87 percent of the rural population and 40 percent of the urban population. Women make up 51.1 percent of the total population (URT, 2002) and the majority live in the rural areas, where poverty is most prevalent.

Studies conducted in Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, and Hai Districts reveal that the leading cause of death among adults (especially women) is AIDS-related illness. The Tanzania National AIDS Control Programme (NACP), introduced in 1988 under the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, has been instrumental in leading the national fight against HIV/AIDS. NACP traditionally coordinated all HIV/AIDS activities in the country, including care, prevention, research, and

health education.

In 2001, the government introduced the Tanzania Commission for AIDS (TACAIDS), which changed the role and responsibilities of the NACP. Attached to the Prime Minister's Office, TACAIDS has been tasked with leading the national multi-sectoral response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. Primarily through strategic leadership, policy guidance, public coordination, and encouraging voluntary, private, and community efforts, TACAIDS has been coordinating the country's integrated response to the epidemic, while the NACP is focusing on building up the capacity of the health sector. In collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare, the NACP builds capacity by promoting awareness about and increasing access to useful and affordable interventions for people living with HIV. Despite the efforts of both the NACP and TACAIDS, the HIV/AIDS rate in the country is still high. There is an urgent need for increased intervention in this sector and further resources must be allocated toward the prevention of the epidemic through education.



THE INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The Ministry of Community Development, Women, and Children is responsible for policy, communication, and coordination of all activities concerning women and children's issues. The ministry works to promote social and political rights for women through increased education and awareness.
- Out of 63 special seats in parliament, only 12 seats are assigned to women. Out of 112 ministerial director positions, only 24 percent are delegated to women.
- Special seats for women in parliament increased from 15 percent in 1995 to 20 percent in 2000. In local councils, 33 percent of the special seats are assigned to women.
- NACP is a technical arm under the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare while TACAIDS is a commission residing in the Office of the Prime Minister.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- Gender budgeting is carried out in all ministries. Both regional and local authorities provide guidelines to ensure gender concerns are incorporated into the national and local administration budgets.
- The World Bank, the Clinton Foundation, and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria contribute funds to fight HIV/AIDS in Tanzania.

EDUCATION

- Registered gross primary school enrolment for girls increased from 47.1 percent in 1999 to 54.5 percent in 2001. Gross primary school enrolment increased from 46.3 percent in 1999 to 54.4 percent in 2001. Female enrolment in public O level secondary schools is 44 percent, while in private secondary schools it is 46 percent. In 2004, the percentage of female enrolment in public A level secondary schools was 46 percent, while in private secondary schools it was 48 percent. Female enrolment at the university level increased to 33 percent in 2004 from 27 percent in previous years.⁷
- In 2004, female students constituted 24 percent of the total enrolment in vocational training colleges, as compared to 12 percent in 1998.

EMPOWERMENT, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND AWARENESS

- The government has enacted laws protecting women's rights to property and protection from abuse. The Sexual Offences (Special Provisions) Act of 1998 was enacted to protect the dignity and integrity of women and children. The Land Act of 1999 (No. 4 and No. 5) gives women the right to own land. Act No. 2 of 2002 establishes a land tribunal composed of 43 percent women.
- The government, in collaboration with civil society organizations, has established legal aid counselling centres.
- The government has put in place several measures to combat all forms of violence against women. Such measures include the National Plan of Action (2001) to address the problem.
- The Eastern African Network was established in 2002 to advocate for the elimination of female genital mutilation (FGM). A coalition of anti-FGM non-governmental organizations (NGOs) formed the network to promote awareness-raising activities and conduct research on FGM.
- The government has established the National Microfinance Policy of 2000 and the Land Act of 1999 (amended in 2004) to economically empower women. The Land Act of 1999 was enacted to make land economically valuable and to introduce mortgage financing to improve access to financial resources. The Land Act also protects matrimonial property and establishes development funds in local council budgets in all 114 districts to help women obtain credit.
- Access to education and decision-making processes has improved. The government has put in place a sector-wide approach to improve education. This includes elements such as the Primary Education Development Programme (2001–2006), which abolished primary school fees; Complementary Basic Education in Tanzania, a basic education programme for out-of-school children aged 8 to 18, introduced in 1999; and enforcement of compulsory elementary enrolment for primary school-age girls.
- The National Policy on HIV/AIDS was passed in 2001. It provides a general framework for a collective response to the HIV/AIDS epidemic. The main sectoral issues, actors, and roles (particularly regarding prevention, care, and support) are outlined in the policy. The mandate and function of TACAIDS are also outlined therein.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Increase resources for effective HIV/AIDS prevention programmes; HIV/AIDS awareness programmes; voluntary counselling and testing (VCT); HIV/AIDS screening and treatment programmes; and peer education and behaviour change programmes.
- Establish a national database on gender.
- Increase awareness on gender and HIV/AIDS issues.

GENDER AND HIV/AIDS N°1

Project proposal Page 30

HIV/AIDS education programme in all primary schools, secondary schools, and teachers' colleges.

GENDER AND HIV/AIDS N°2

Project proposal page 30

Collection of gender-disaggregated data.

TABLE 6: WOMEN IN POLITICS AND DECISION MAKING – QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS 1997–2004

DECISION-MAKING POSITION	NO. OF WOMEN			NO. OF MEN			TOTAL		
	1997	2003	2004	1997	2003	2004	1997	2003	2004
Cabinet									
Ministers	3	4	4	24	23	23	27	27	27
Deputy Ministers	3	5	5	13	12	12	16	17	17
Parliament									
Members of Parliament	48	63	63	227	213	213	275	276	276
Elected	-	12	12	-	218	218	-	230	230
Special Seats	-	48	48	-	-	-	-	48	48
Nominated	-	2	2	-	8	8	-	10	10
House Representatives Elected	13	12	12	63	59	59	72	71	71
Regional Commissioners (all are nominated)									
Regional Commissioners	1	2	2	19	19	19	20	21	21
Regional Administrative Secretaries	-	4	5	20	17	17	20	21	22
Local Government (total)									
Elected	-	250	250	-	2,287	-	-	3,477	1,190
Special seats	-	940	940	-	-	-	-	940	940
Nominated									
District Commissioners	19	19	23	88	88	84	107	107	107
District Administrative Secretaries	20	14	14	89	85	85	109	99	99
District Executive Directors	-	14	23	-	86	86	-	100	109
Public/Civil Service									
Permanent Secretaries	4	6	7	21	19	18	25	25	25
Deputy Permanent Secretaries	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	7	7-
Directors	-	29	30	-	83	83	-	112	113
Commissioners									
	-	2	3	-	16	16	-	18	19
Ambassadors and High Commissioners									
	1	1	1	29	34	34	30	35	35
Diplomatic Services	33	-	-	47	47	-	80	47	-

TABLE 6: WOMEN IN POLITICS AND DECISION MAKING – QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS 1997–2004

DECISION-MAKING POSITION	NO. OF WOMEN			NO. OF MEN			TOTAL		
	1997	2003	2004	1997	2003	2004	1997	2003	2004
Judicial									
Chief Justice	-	-	-	-	1	1	0	1	1
Judge of Court of Appeal	-	-	1	-	-	8	-	-	9
High Court Judges	3	6	7	33	33	42	36	39	49
Resident	-	33	33	-	82	82	-	115	115
District Court Magistrates	-	22	22	-	123	123	-	145	145
Primary Court Magistrates	--	149	149	-	546	546	-	695	695
Registrar of Court of Appeal	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Registrar of High Court	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Registrar of Commercial Court	-	1	1	-	0	0	-	1	1

Source: URT, Country Report on the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of the 23rd Session of the General Assembly, December 2004.



URBAN ENVIRONMENT

towns are facing increasing environmental problems. These problems, among others, are the result of increased levels of human activity. Addressing environmental problems requires support from different institutions working on urban environmental planning and management. Tanzania's adoption of the Environmental Planning and Management Strategy in Dar es Salaam and its replication in 12 other cities around the country have revealed the importance of political will in addressing priority issues: solid waste management, liquid waste management, urban transportation, air quality management, service delivery in unplanned and unserved neighbourhoods, access to potable water, environmentally sustainable policy, and crime prevention. The link between environmental management and institutional coordination is of prime importance. Thus, the priority is to strengthen institutional capacity at local, regional, and national levels for effective urban environmental management.

INSTITUTIONAL SET-UP

- The National Environmental Management Council (NEMC) of Tanzania is an institution under the vice-president's office that provides advice on all matters pertaining to environmental conservation and management. It is the leading advisory, coordinating, and regulatory agency responsible for the protection of the environment and the sustainable use of natural resources in Tanzania.

- NEMC works in consultation, collaboration, and partnership with other entities concerned with environmental matters.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

- The 2004 Environmental Management Act provides a legal and institutional framework for sustainable management of the environment, prevention and control of pollution, waste management, environmental quality standards, public participation, and environmental compliance and enforcement. Furthermore, it gives NEMC the mandate to undertake enforcement, oversee the review and monitoring of environmental impact assessments, engage in research, and facilitate public participation in environmental decision making. The council also raises environmental awareness by collecting and disseminating environmental information .
- The Environmental Management Act also provides the framework for institutional responsibilities regarding the environment.

RESOURCE MOBILISATION

- Local authorities lack management capacity.
- There are big tax exemptions made on assets that could potentially improve municipal revenue.

ACCOUNTABILITY AND AWARENESS

- Illegal logging and charcoal burning increasingly destroy forests. In some cases, farmers and livestock herders have encroached upon forest reserves and water catchment areas.
- Local authorities are often lax about environmental rules.
- There is a general lack of awareness regarding environmental issues and resource mobilisation on the part of local authorities.
- Performance of local waste collectors: About 62 percent of the people surveyed in major urban centres reported that waste collectors are doing a good job, while the remaining 38 percent reported no change.
- Local refuse collection charges: Twenty-five percent of residents reported that charges were affordable, 60 percent said charges were unaffordable, and the remaining 15 percent believed that the services should be free since they have been paid for through a tax and development levy.
- Urban stakeholder involvement: About 76 percent of surveyed residents felt that stakeholder involvement should continue in solid waste management. Fourteen percent responded that the district councils should resume waste collection because people have paid taxes to receive the service. The remaining 10 percent felt that each municipality should manage waste in its own area.
- City cleanliness: Eighty-four percent of respondents reported that the city was clean, 13 percent had not noticed a difference, and 3 percent had no opinion.

AGREED PRIORITIES

- Establish a strategic Urban Development Planning Framework for all urban centres.
- Develop local environmental action plans.
- Establish a National Environmental Management Information System.
- Research current environmental legislation for urban centres.
- Create environmental profiles for all urban centres.
- Launch a sustainable urban tourism pilot project.

URBAN ENVIRONMENT N°1	Project proposal	Page 32
	An Urban Development Planning Framework for all urban centres.	
URBAN ENVIRONMENT N°2	Project proposal	page 32
	Local environmental action plans.	
URBAN ENVIRONMENT N°3	Project proposal	page 33
	National programme for managing transport and transportation infrastructure.	
URBAN ENVIRONMENT N°4	Project proposal	page 34
	Sustainable urban tourism project.	

TABLE 7: INVESTMENT PROJECT SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
DECENTRALISATION, INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION, AND GOVERNANCE			
Local institutions exist for urban land use planning, land management, and development.	Local governments do not have enough resources at their disposal to carry out local development.	Ongoing local government reforms such as D-by-D.	Heavy political influence in local development.
Community is committed and willing to participate.	Limited accountability and transparency.		Local government authorities are unaware of national governance developments taking place.
	Too much bureaucracy.		Weak financial management by local authorities.
	Inadequate communication strategy in place for local authorities.		
	Poor national policy enforcement at the local level.		
URBAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND REVENUE COLLECTION			
Local government reforms and city development strategies and programmes are in place.	Inadequate financing to invest in the informal sector economy.	Identification of other revenue sources.	National government is not committed to fiscal decentralisation.
	Reduced tax collection by central government, meaning less trickles down to local government.		
	Limited accountability and transparency.		
WATER AND SANITATION			
Local water and sanitation institutions exist in most cities.	The water and sanitation sector is inadequately financed.	Strengthened support for private sector and NGO management of water and sanitation facilities.	
Community willingness to participate.	Poor resource management and coordination by local government.		
The government is committed to improving access to water and sanitation facilities.			
UPGRADING AND TENURE			
Community willingness to participate in upgrading.	National slum-upgrading strategies are uncoordinated.	Local councils committed to participating in upgrading.	
Participatory policies and legislation in place that encourage greater community involvement.	Inadequate funds available to carry out upgrading activities.	Low-cost accommodation available.	
		Community Infrastructure Upgrading Programme in place.	
		Land regularisation strategies in place.	

TABLE 7: INVESTMENT PROJECT SWOT ANALYSIS

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES	OPPORTUNITIES	THREATS
EMPOWERMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY			
Active government and NGO participation in raising awareness and committing funds to the gender and health sectors.	Limited national budget.	National HIV/AIDS and gender policies in place.	Difficulties in changing attitudes and stigma about gender and HIV/AIDS issues.
Gender and HIV/AIDS data available for further study and research.	Inadequate financial strategy to encourage implementation.		Political support for gender issues is weak.
	Poor knowledge sharing among institutions.		Poor sensitisation in gender issues and HIV/AIDS transmission, care, and treatment.
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT			
The strategic Urban Development Planning Framework encourages participatory management and planning in handling the environment.	Inadequate funding for local authorities to implement the planning framework process.	Ministry of Natural Resources has drafted a tourism policy that supports greater community involvement in the sector.	Weak financial management.
Community willingness to participate.	Poor institutional coordination hinders success of departmental working groups.		Zoning regulations are not enforced in historical and cultural sites.
International Labour Organization (ILO) involved in promoting local employment opportunities in conservation.	General lack of public awareness on the planning framework process.		Environmental degradation.

GOVERNANCE

GOVERNANCE	Project proposal
N°1	Good governance programme

LOCATION: Tanzania

DURATION: 18 months

BENEFICIARIES: Tanzania's urban community.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government, civil society organizations, selected municipalities, UN-HABITAT, ILO, World Bank, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP).

ESTIMATED COST: US\$ 4 million

BACKGROUND: From independence to the 1990s, local government policy on land, the economy, and development has been centralised at the national level. During the 1990s, the country adopted a multiparty political system and embarked on a national decentralisation programme known as Decentralisation by Devolution. The aim was to give local authorities more decision-making power and to improve the efficiency of the government by improving accountability in national resource management. However, old bureaucratic systems remain and continue to influence the efficiency of local level decision making. Good governance reform must focus on improving public services and promoting financial autonomy by delegating more authority to the local governments.

OBJECTIVE: Improve urban governance by promoting transparency and accountability through increased decentralisation.

ACTIVITIES: Improve governance structures and institutions to be more democratic, participatory, representative, accountable and inclusive by: (a) following up on the implementation of all the components in the national framework for good urban governance; (b) improving the capacity of representative bodies at all levels; (c) strengthening local level governance institutions; (d) harmonising and enforcing land and natural resource policies; (e) developing a strategy to build the capacity of the President's Office for Regional Administration and Local Government and other local authorities in the implementation of governance programmes; and (f) equitably allocating public resources through regular strengthening and monitoring of resource allocation through good financial and accounting management.

OUTPUT: An accountable and transparent system of governance and financial management instilled.

STAFF REQUIRED: Urban planners, economists, and finance specialists.

GOVERNANCE	Project proposal
N°2	Institutional strengthening programme

LOCATION: National and local levels

DURATION: Two years

BENEFICIARIES: Tanzania's urban community.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Ministry of Regional Administration and Local

Government, Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development, UN-HABITAT,

ILO, World Bank, and UNDP.

ESTIMATED COST: US\$ 500,000

BACKGROUND: Local government reform in Tanzania is viewed as a means for strengthening institutional coordination. The essential reforms required to achieve local government autonomy should be coordinated among the different city development agencies involved in the process.

OBJECTIVE: Strengthen institutional coordination at all levels of government.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Expand and improve the local government revenue base to cater to new urban challenges faced by the increasing population. (2) Strengthen local authority management capacity through training and capacity building. (3) Improve law enforcement mechanisms within urban centres by building the capacity and strength of the police force.

OUTPUT: Strengthened and improved institutional coordination at all government levels.

STAFF REQUIRED: Institutional reform and governance specialists, urban planners, and economists.

GOVERNANCE N°3	Project proposal
	Local economic development programme

LOCATION: Tanzania

DURATION: One year

BENEFICIARIES: Tanzania's urban community, the informal sector, the business community, and selected municipalities.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, and Bagamoyo City, Municipal, and District Councils, Ministry of Finance, UN-HABITAT, ILO, and UNDP.

ESTIMATED COST: US\$ 1 million

BACKGROUND: The rapid growth of informal settlements has given rise to informal sector activities in Tanzania. In the existing set-up, the country lacks a comprehensive vision for national economic development that incorporates informal activities into the formal economy. It is estimated that 70 percent of the country's GDP is generated by the urban population. With over 65 percent of the urban population in Tanzania living on informal land, a significant portion of economic activity comes from informal business and trade. The country lacks a coherent strategy that integrates the informal sector and taps its full economic potential. Not only must national policies implement programmes to develop the informal sector and incorporate it into the formal economy, they should also encourage further cooperation among the private, business, and informal sectors.

OBJECTIVES: Improve local authority capacity to promote local economic development and transform selected cities into attractive, competitive, and productive centres that benefit from both the formal and informal sectors of the economy.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Undertake an assessment of local economic development needs, priorities issues, and capacity needs. (2) Establish objective- and priority-based results criteria. (3) Identify resource management potential for urban growth and development. (4) Develop a strategy to monitor and evaluate local economic development.

OUTPUTS: A local economic development strategy created, including an implementation and action plan for Bagamoyo, Morogoro, and Dar es Salaam. Stakeholders with the capacity to promote local economic development identified.

STAFF REQUIRED: Urban planners and economists.

GOVERNANCE N°4	Project proposal
	Programme to increase access to affordable and safe water and sanitation

LOCATION: Dar es Salaam region

DURATION: 12 months

BENEFICIARIES: Dar es Salaam's surrounding urban community, the informal sector, and the business community.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Selected municipalities and towns, UN-HABITAT, ILO, World Bank, UNDP, and UNEP.

ESTIMATED COST: US\$ 2 million

BACKGROUND: Poor urban planning has reduced access to safe and affordable water and sanitation in Tanzania.

OBJECTIVE: Increase access to water and sanitation through the implementation of the National Water Policy and the construction of improved infrastructure facilities.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Establish sustainable access to inexpensive and reliable sources of water in urban areas. (2) Apply lifeline tariffs to ensure affordable access to safe water, with a focus on vulnerable households. (3) Implement a water policy. (4) Expand, rehabilitate, and construct urban sewerage and drainage systems. (5) Establish an ecological management system for solid waste and sanitation; promote hygienic practices in urban settlements. (6) Provide adequate sanitation facilities at all public institutions, including schools, health centres, and public places.

OUTPUTS: Increased access to safe and affordable water and sanitation. Public-private partnerships formed in the water and sanitation sector.

STAFF REQUIRED: Urban planners, water experts, engineers, and economists.

SLUMS

SLUMS N°1	Project proposal
	Improving town planning: preventing the expansion of informal settlements

LOCATION: Tanzania

DURATION: 12 months

BENEFICIARIES: Slum dwellers, Tanzania's urban community, and the informal sector.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Selected councils and municipalities, UN-HABITAT, ILO, UNDP, World Bank, and University of Dar es Salaam College of Land and Architectural Studies.

ESTIMATED COST: US\$ 1.2 million

BACKGROUND: The large number of people migrating to Morogoro, Bagamoyo, Dar es Salaam, and other cities in Tanzania has resulted in growing demands on land, housing, and services. The population influx has led to the growth of unplanned and informal settlements. The government should implement urban land management policies to discourage the further formation and expansion of informal settlements throughout the country's urban centres.

OBJECTIVE: Improve urban planning through the prevention of informal settlement development and growth.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Prepare integrated urban development plans for selected municipalities. (2) Implement land use and management plans according to the 1999 National Land Act. (3) Establish conditions for land development. (4) Produce land base maps for analysis. (5) Raise awareness on urban development needs and priorities with local communities and other urban stakeholders.

OUTPUTS: Urban development plans aimed at improving city and town planning prepared. Strengthened planning processes through participatory community involvement.

STAFF REQUIRED: Urban planners, Geographic Information Systems (GIS) specialists, and economists.

SLUMS N°2	Project proposal
	Land regularisation programme

LOCATION: Tanzania's informal settlements

DURATION: Two years

BENEFICIARIES: Tanzania's urban community, slum dwellers, Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development, Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government, Ministry of Tourism and Natural Resources, and the President's Office (Environment and Poverty Reduction sections).

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements

Development, local communities, the community planning team, development partners, UN-HABITAT, UNDP, and the European Union.

ESTIMATED COST: US\$ 2.5 million

BACKGROUND: Sections 56 to 60 of the 1999 Tanzania Land Act outline the regularisation process for housing settlements. The regularisation process involves settlement upgrading and land legalisation through land surveying, infrastructure provision, and land registration. It entails the preparation and production of a property registry, a general plan, and a detailed plan. The local authorities use the property registry to guide, direct, and control land development for tax collection and rent collection purposes. This registry also helps to enhance tenure security.

The general plan determines which spaces are zoned for public facilities, while an approved detailed plan provides the basis for a cadastral survey of both public and private spaces. The approved plan provides the regulatory framework for land development and the basis for land registration, which enables tenure security potential.

OBJECTIVE: Improve unplanned and unserved settlements through land regularisation.



ACTIVITIES: Regularise unplanned settlements through: (a) planning, demarcation, and identification of land in unplanned areas; (b) sensitisation and awareness creation on land rights; (c) land surveying and/or cadastral surveying; (d) infrastructure provision and improvement; (e) creation of a national land information system; (f) adoption of a national housing programme; (g) promotion of private sector participation in housing; (h) encouraging the use of affordable housing materials and construction technologies to increase low-cost housing and service plot availability; and (i) establishing strategies that increase the number of people with access to secure land tenure through mortgage finance and equal access, ownership, and inheritance for women.

OUTPUTS: Land regularisation programme to improve the quality of life for slum dwellers by enhancing tenure security through mortgage finance and settlement upgrading.

STAFF REQUIRED: Community urban planning team, valuation experts, land surveyors, economists, engineers, and environmentalists. Other staff will include field research assistants and programme management experts.

GENDER AND HIV/AIDS

GENDER HIV/AIDS N°1	Project proposal
	HIV/AIDS education programme in all primary schools, secondary schools, and teachers' colleges

LOCATION: Tanzania's public primary schools, secondary schools, and teachers' colleges throughout the country.

DURATION: One year

BENEFICIARIES: Primary and secondary school students, teachers, Ministry of Education and Culture, Ministry of Community Development, Women, and Children, and TACAIDS.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Lands and

Human Settlements Development, local communities, the community planning team, UN-HABITAT, UNDP, and Morogoro Municipal Council.

ESTIMATED COST: US\$ 300,000

BACKGROUND: Since the first AIDS case was reported in Tanzania in 1985, the spread of the HIV/AIDS pandemic has been rapid, in terms of infection rates. By 1987, 119 HIV positive cases had been diagnosed and by 1989, 1,311 AIDS cases had been reported. By 1995, the cumulative number of AIDS cases since the beginning of the epidemic was estimated to be around 110,000; this figure rose to 320,000 by 1997. Prevalence amongst those aged 15 years and above was estimated to be 9.2 percent in the early 1990s. Prevalence rates went up to 18 percent in 1994 and 19.4 percent in 1995. AIDS-related illnesses claim between 2,000 and 6,000 lives a week, while more than 900,000 children have been orphaned by the illness (Maveneka, 2002).

A great deal of HIV/AIDS-related research has been undertaken in Tanzania, mainly on prevention, diagnosis, and treatment. Relatively few studies have been conducted that look at the impact of HIV/AIDS at the household and community level. Over the past decade or so, a vast amount of data on the epidemiology of HIV/AIDS has been collected, particularly focusing on the contextual and behavioural risk factors that drive the epidemic. However, while there has been a flood of studies in Tanzania by groups such as TACAIDS, there is still a

great need for further research on the socio-economic impact of HIV/AIDS on the affected and infected communities. Target communities include those with the highest prevalence and those with the largest numbers of people living with HIV, AIDS orphans, and burial associations.

OBJECTIVE: Reduce the spread of HIV for the most vulnerable members of society.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Develop a programme to fight the spread of HIV in the workplace through: (a) voluntary counselling and testing; (b) condom provision; (c) behaviour change communication; (d) and antiretroviral drug provision for those already infected with the virus. (2) To fight the spread of HIV in schools, develop a programme for primary and secondary school curricula that involves teacher-training programmes, teaching materials, assessment, and examination.

OUTPUT: Increased HIV/AIDS awareness within institutions of education and at places of work.

STAFF REQUIRED: HIV/AIDS trainers, health care workers, and a full-time national coordinator.

GENDER HIV/AIDS N°2	Project proposal
	Establish a system for collecting and managing geo-spatial data

LOCATION: Public institutions, local authorities, community-based organizations, NGOs, and government ministries.

DURATION: 16 months

BENEFICIARIES: Tanzania's urban community and local authorities.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Dar es Salaam City Council, President's Office for Regional Administration and Local Government, Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development, University of Dar es Salaam College of Land and Architectural Studies, UN-HABITAT, UNDP, and the World Bank.

ESTIMATED COST: US\$ 3 million

BACKGROUND: Along with several other African countries, Tanzania has formed a national committee tasked with setting and defining standards for geo-data collection, management, and exchange, in response to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development/Agenda 21. The committee seeks to create a basis for “electronic government” (also known as e-government) and “electronic commerce” (e-commerce) to make the management of countrywide and continent-wide spatial datasets (e.g. land register information, road maps, power lines, etc.) more efficient and less redundant. Only one institution will be in charge of managing the data.

An information system based on spatially related data is essential. The Internet has emerged as the standard medium for data transport and distribution and can serve as a means to create a multinational information resource for any kind of spatial information by combining data and models from various sites. Data acquisition devices such as laser scanning (often referred to as Light Detection and Ranging, or LIDAR) and digital photogrammetry can be used to capture geometric information and photography on country growth and economic development. The level of detail provided through such technology is constantly being advanced, affecting data modelling and management.

Unfortunately, there are no broadly accepted standards for properly handling this type of spatial data in Tanzania. Spatial Data Infrastructure-Africa (SDI-Africa) is an initiative to create a legal framework for the establishment and operation of SDI for the purpose of providing public information and formulating, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating community policies at all levels. SDI-Africa and the national spatial data infrastructure (NSDI) focus on environmental policy but are useful in other sectors such as agriculture, transport, and energy. SDI and NSDI assist in the collection and assembly of new spatial data within the country. They are designed to optimise the scope for exploiting the data already available. The infrastructure will pave the way for a progressive harmonisation of spatial data in the country and on the continent.

OBJECTIVES: To prepare a national framework for the non-redundant management and distribution of spatial data. To create a National Mapping Department under the Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development in the Land Survey and Cadastral Division. To provide easily accessible and interoperable digital and geographic information globally.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Assess available geo-spatial data through a questionnaire sent to the participating institutions. (2) Sensitise stakeholders dealing with geo-spatial information (producers and users) on the need to establish NSDI. (3) Assess the type of spatial data available in Tanzania. (4) Establish the structure of NSDI committees and working groups and set their terms of reference. (5) Coordinate the establishment of NSDI with other poverty reduction schemes such as the National Poverty Reduction Strategy, Rio + 10, global spatial data infrastructure, and global mapping initiatives.

OUTPUTS: Creation of NSDI committees and working groups to efficiently produce, manage, and distribute accurate geographical data.

STAFF REQUIRED: Urban planners, surveyors, and experts in geomatics, computer science, and information technology.



URBAN ENVIRONMENT

ENVIRONMENT	Project proposal	ENVIRONMENT	Project proposal
N°1	Urban development planning framework for selected urban centres	N°2	Preparation of local environmental action plans

LOCATION: Selected Tanzanian municipalities

DURATION: One year

BENEFICIARIES: Tanzania's urban community.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, and Bagamoyo

City, Municipal, and District Councils, Ministry of Natural Resources, University of Dar es Salaam College of Land and Architectural Studies, UN-HABITAT, ILO, Swedish International Development Agency, UNDP, World Bank, and Danish International Development Agency.

ESTIMATED COST: US\$ 350,000

BACKGROUND: Tanzania adopted the Strategic Urban Development Planning Framework under the SDP. The SDP sought to integrate city stakeholders and administrators in environmental planning, management, and development. The planning framework process encourages such strategic and participatory urban planning and management in handling environmental issues. The process brings together city stakeholders to discuss "best practices" and jointly coordinate responses and interventions in urban management.

OBJECTIVES: Strengthen and promote "best practices" for environmental planning and management.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Establish strategies for city expansion that are based on objectives and priorities. (2) Prepare and implement environmental profiles for selected cities. (3) Monitor and evaluate procedures for city development strategies by holding regular working meetings with city authorities.

OUTPUT: Integration of various urban stakeholders into the environmental planning, management, and development process.

STAFF REQUIRED: Full-time coordinator, local authorities, and environmental consultants.

LOCATION: National and local levels

DURATION: One year

BENEFICIARIES: Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, and Bagamoyo City, Municipal, and

District Councils; residents of these cities.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Dar es Salaam, Morogoro, and Bagamoyo

City, Municipal, and District Councils, University of Dar es Salaam College of Land and Architectural Studies, UN-HABITAT, ILO, Swedish International Development Agency, UNDP, World Bank, and Danish International Development Agency.

ESTIMATED COST: US\$ 1 million

BACKGROUND: Local government has generally been ineffective in environmental planning and management. In order to effectively govern, there is a need to establish local environmental action plans with greater participation from the community.

OBJECTIVES: Design and implement local environmental action plans with the participation of the community.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Assess needs and priorities with urban stakeholders. (2) Develop environmental action plans. (3) Develop partnerships with local authorities and urban stakeholders. (4) Inform the local community about the action plans and the expected results. (5) Implement the action plans. (6) Monitor and evaluate the action plans (the community is to do this).

OUTPUT: Environmental action plans developed through participatory planning, monitoring, and evaluation.

STAFF REQUIRED: Full-time coordinator and experts in urban environment.

ENVIRONMENT N°3	Project proposal
	National programme for managing transport and transportation infrastructure

LOCATION: Tanzania's urban centres

DURATION: 14 months

BENEFICIARIES: Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development, Ministry of Regional Administration and Local Government, Ministry of Natural Resources, and the President's Office (Environment and Poverty Reduction sections).

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Ministry of Lands and Human Settlements Development, local communities, the community planning team, and UNDP.

ESTIMATED COST: US\$ 5 million

BACKGROUND: Inadequate financing and coordination have resulted in poor transportation facilities in the major urban centres in Tanzania. Although the country has made efforts to renovate the transport systems in urban central business areas, poor financing and a lack of community involvement have hindered the process.

OBJECTIVE: Improve transport and transportation infrastructure in Tanzania.

ACTIVITIES:

(1) Managing Transport Congestion

- Repair and install traffic lights
- Introduce more one-way street systems
- Enact by-laws restricting heavy-duty vehicles into the central business district
- Provide non-motorised transport facilities such as flyover bridges and underpasses
- Designate sites for informal business and trade

(2) Managing City Parking

- Privatised parking systems and introduce parking fees
- Relocate bus terminals upcountry, far from the central business district
- Construct multi-level parking garages throughout the city
- Construct off-street central car park facilities

(3) Promoting Public Transport

- Rehabilitate bus stop/terminal facilities
- Improve and introduce proper bus routing systems
- Introduce other modes of public transport
- Standardise safety procedures for bus fleets

(4) Promoting Non-motorised Transport

- Provide road signs and markings, including zebra crossings
- Raise public awareness about non-motorised transport
- Provide overpasses and/or underpass tunnels on busy city roads
- Establish a tree seedling nursery to continuously supply the required seedlings for planting along city roads

(5) Managing the Road Network and Storm Water Drainage

- Privatised systems for cleaning roads and drainage systems
- Prepare citywide storm/surface water drainage and flood control master plans
- Design appropriate drainage channels to avert flooding in the city

OUTPUTS: Improved transport and transportation infrastructure.

STAFF REQUIRED: Project coordinator, community facilitator, transport engineers, and urban planners.

ENVIRONMENT N°4	Project proposal
	Sustainable urban tourism project

LOCATION: Bagamoyo, Dar es Salaam, and other coastal towns.

DURATION: Two years

BENEFICIARIES: Tanzania’s urban community, the local tourism sector, local government bodies, and Bagamoyo and other cities endowed with cultural heritage sites.

IMPLEMENTING PARTNERS: Participating local government bodies, Bagamoyo District Council, Ministry of Natural Resources, UN-HABITAT, UNEP, UNDP, World Bank, and ILO.

ESTIMATED COST: US\$ 500,000

BACKGROUND: Tourism accounts for a large portion of Tanzania’s national GDP, being the second highest foreign exchange earner after agriculture. Revenue earned from tourism activities contributes to overall poverty reduction for local communities and, indeed, all the country’s citizens. Tourism creates employment and income generation opportunities for local communities, who should be integrated into the development and management of the sector.

OBJECTIVE: Promote sustainable urbanisation through the promotion of natural, cultural, and historical sites in Tanzania.

ACTIVITIES: (1) Preserve historical and heritage sites. (2) Rehabilitate and improve accommodation facilities to enhance tourism. (3) Involve local communities in tourism activities. (4) Implement a tourism safety programme with the assistance of the local police.

OUTPUT: Improved tourism sector.

STAFF REQUIRED: Project team with expertise in ecotourism and sustainable tourism, environmental planners, urban developers, and a full-time project coordinator.

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ACRONYMS:

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
D-by-D	Decentralisation by Devolution
FGM	Female genital mutilation
GDP	Gross domestic product
GIS	Geographic Information System
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IT	Information technology
LGR	Local Government Reform
LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NACP	National AIDS Control Programme
NEMC	National Environmental Management Council
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NSDI	National spatial data infrastructure
RUSPS	Rapid Urban Sector Profiling for Sustainability
SDI	Spatial data infrastructure
SDI-Africa	Spatial Data Infrastructure-Africa
SDP	Sustainable Dar es Salaam Project
SWOT	Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats
TACAIDS	Tanzania Commission for AIDS
UCLAS	University College of Land and Architectural Studies
UN	United Nations
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VCT	Voluntary counselling and testing
VEO	Village executive officer
WEO	Ward executive officer

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