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MINISTRY OF LANDS, HOUSING AND HUMAN SETTLEMENTS DEVELOPMENT



HABITAT III NATIONAL REPORT TANZANIA

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALAT	Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania
BoT	Bank of Tanzania
CBO	Community-Based Organization
CC	Climate Change
CDR	Council Development Report
CEDAW	Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CFR	Council Financial Report
CIUP	Community Infrastructure Upgrading Programme
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DART	Dar es Salaam Rapid Transit
D-by-D	Decentralization by Devolution
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FGM	Female Genital mutilation
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GFS	Government Financial Statistics
GNHR	Guidelines for Preparation of National Habitat III Reports
GRB	Gender Responsive Budgeting
HAPs	Habitat Agenda Partners
HIV	Human Immuno-deficiency Virus
ICT	Information and Communication Technolog
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IPSAS	International Public Sector Accounting Standards
JAICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
LED	Local Economic Development
LFI	Local Finance Initiative
LGA	Local Government Authority
LGCDG	Local government Capital Development Grant
LGRCIS	Local Government Revenue Collection System
LGDG	Local Government Development Grant
LGRP	Local Government Reform Programme
LGTP	Local Government Transport Programme
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MLHSD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development
MOID	Ministry of Infrastructure Development
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NEMA	National Environment Management Act
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NHC	National Housing Corporation
NHCT	National Habitat Committee - Tanzania
NLUPC	National Land Use Planning Commission
NSGRP	National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty

OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PMO-RALG	Prime Minister's Office-Regional Administration and Local Government
PPP	Public Private Partnership
REA	Rural Electrification Project
SDP	Sustainable Dar es Salaam Project
SIDO	Small Scale Industrial Development Organisation
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
SOSPA	Sexual Offences Special Provisions Act
SPILL	Strategic Plan for the Implementation of Land Laws
SUDF	Strategic Urban Development Plan
TACAIDS	Tanzania Commission for AIDS
TANESCO	Tanzania National Electricity Supply Company
TANROADS	Tanzania Roads Agency
TAWLA	Tanzanian Women Lawyers' Association
TC	Technical Committee
TDHS	Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey
TDV	Tanzania Development Vision
TIC	Tanzania Investment Centre
TMA	Tanzania Meteorological Agency
TOD	Transit Oriented Developments
ToR	Terms of Reference
TSCP	Tanzania Strategic Cities Programme
TSIP	Transport Sector Investment Plan
TZS	Tanzania Shillings
UN	United Nation
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nation Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNPHA	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
VTTP	Village Travel and Transport Programme
WMO	World Meteorological Organization

DRAFT 1 NATIONAL HABITAT REPORT TANZANIA

I. Urban Demographic Issues and Challenges for a New Urban Agenda

(Maximum of 4160 words inclusive of tables and illustrative material)

1. Managing rapid urbanization (540 words)

Tanzania's human settlements are classified as urban settlements with a high population density, scattered agricultural villages with a low population density and sparsely populated pastoral villages (URT 2013). Tanzania has been undergoing rapid urbanisation over the last five decades, a trend that is likely to continue into the next 20 years. As a result of the rapid urbanisation, the proportion of urban dwellers in the country has grown from 5.7% in 1967 to 23.1% in 2002 (URT 2006) and 29.1% in 2012. Although this level of urbanization is relatively low, Tanzania's urban population is growing at a rate of 5.2% per year, which is among the highest growth rates in Africa (URT 2013). At this rate, it is expected that the urban population of Tanzania will reach 50% by 2030.

There are some difficulties in forecast urban population in Tanzania because government authorities use different criterion to designate and classify urban settlements (Muzzini E. and Lindeboom W. 2008). The Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government (PMORALG) uses a politico-administrative perspective, different from the human settlements based perspective of by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development (MLHSD) which also differs from the statistical approach of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) none of which takes consideration of density which the authors deem a more correct approach to classifying urban settlements. According to PMORALG, urban settlements in Tanzania, comprise 5 cities, 17 municipalities, 4 towns and more than 300 townships.

Rapid urbanisation has stretched the capacity of urban Local Government Authorities (LGAs), already financially constrained, beyond limits, resulting in failure of the LGAs to provide planned land, infrastructure and services in sufficient amounts to cope with the growing needs or exercise effective management of urban growth leading into chaotic, sprawling urban growth and land use patterns, entailing higher per capita costs of infrastructure and increased travel costs across long distances from any one point in the city, to another. The government formulated a new Human Settlements Development Policy in 2000 that promotes compact forms of urban development and in collaboration with urban LGAs, implemented a number of urban infrastructure programmes and projects in the major cities and towns of Tanzania, which have improved access to transport, water supply and sanitation, especially in the informal settlements. Low capacity of the LGAs to implement urban development plans remains a key challenge. Local level capacity enhancement, not least by streamlining the local level institutional structure for more effective planning and implementation and also increasing resource capacity of LGAs, both human and financial are among key issue for the new urban agenda.

2. Managing rural-urban linkages (540 words)

Large cities, intermediate sized municipalities, small towns and village centres in Tanzania are all experiencing rapid population growth. The population of Tanzania is approximating 45 million inhabitants, whereby about 70% live in rural areas. Urban population is growing very fast because of rural urban migration, and is expected to reach 50% by 2050. Tanzania urbanisation trend is potentially the most dramatic; therefore, Tanzanian policy makers face enormous

challenges in meeting the needs of current and future transportation requirements. Accessibility, mobility and rural-urban linkages are amongst the most fundamental prerequisites for sustainable national development. In Tanzania roads are the most important means of transport that link between rural and urban areas.

A study conducted by African Development Bank on the transport sector in Tanzania (ADB 2013) reveals that the road network in Tanzania comprises 86,472 km of roads of which 12,786 km are categorised as trunk roads, 21,105 km as regional roads and the remaining 52,581 km as district, urban and feeder roads. Trunk roads provide the primary network and link major towns and cities while regional roads provide the secondary network linking the major towns and district centres.

The ADB report observed, the government has laid strong emphasis in supporting the national roads subsector and implementing the Ten-Year Road Sector Development Programme initiated in 2002, that has successfully reduced the number of national roads in poor condition from 49% in 2002 to 10% in 2012 and increased those in good condition from 14% to 58% over the same period. Nevertheless, while 41.8% of trunk roads are paved to bitumen standards, only 4% of the regional road network and negligible 1% of the local roads, mainly in urban areas, are paved to bitumen standards. While the policy emphasis on trunk roads is correct because they carry the bulk of the heavy traffic and facilitate inter-regional and international trade, the regional and local road networks 'provide an important link in the logistics chain between rural centres of production and markets. With poor road condition, it is a major bottleneck to realising the economic potential of the hinterlands. Future planning needs to give more attention to addressing the regional road network and improve connectivity in the logistics chain between areas of production or development potential and markets' (ADB, 2013).

Tanzania has also formulated a transportation policy supported by guidelines that take a life cycle approach to the planning and management urban, peri-urban and rural developments, that has enhanced Access to multi-modal transport infrastructure and improved connectivity of transport infrastructure and services. The institutional and human capacity to plan, implement and properly manage mobility systems that are effective, efficient, accessible in both urban and rural areas is however, is far from adequate and remains a challenge. (SSATP-Africa Transport Policy Program 2013). Poor transportation infrastructure services connecting development centers to local, national and international markets, is yet another key challenge. Institutional strengthening, upgrading of the regional and local networks and integrating market accessibility of products/goods in urban and rural areas to regional, national and international transportation systems are the main priorities in the new urban agenda

3. Addressing urban youth needs (540 words)

The government of Tanzania formulated the Youth Development Policy of 1996 and National Employment Policy, 2008 to address issues of urban youth employment, among others. Unemployment and underemployment have remained among the most intractable problems facing Tanzania since the 1970s, when the country went through a period of economic crisis as growth in GDP declined from 5% to an average of 2.6% in the early 1980s and about 1% in the beginning of the 1990s (URT: Economic Survey 2000).

According to the National Population and Housing Census 2012, 23,466,616 people or 52.2% of the total population aged 15 – 64 constitute the labour force in Tanzania, 66.4% being youth ages

15 – 35. Unemployment rate amongst young people aged 15 – 24 years stands at a high 13.4%.¹ The youth account for 70% of all HIV/AIDS infections and many of them fall victim to drug abuse, which situation is aggravated by low outreach, especially to women addicts. Government has implemented comprehensive multi-stakeholder HIV and AIDS intervention, led by LGAs to provide health care and psychosocial support to those infected and affected by HIV and AIDS, assist HIV and AIDS related Orphans and vulnerable children and established methadone clinics to treat heroin addiction.

Recognising the link between economic growth, poverty, reduction and labor market performance, taken several measures to strengthen the labor market institutions and systems that promote and coordinate employment. As a way of implementing the National Employment Policy in 1997, the Government in collaboration with other stakeholders has continued to design and implement job creation programmes, include those focused on providing financial support to micro credit schemes for the youth, women, entrepreneurs and other vulnerable groups; skills training through vocational education and training, management and business training and counseling as well as reviewing labor and employment related laws to ensure gender parity.

Tanzania had since the 1970s, adopted a policy on Universal Primary Education and abolished primary school fees to ensure that all children, including the poor have access to basic education. As a result, the primary school Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) increased from 78% in 2000 to 106% in 2004. Similarly the Net Enrolment Ratio (NER) from 59% to 91% over the same period. Access to secondary education has been expanded, through a programme that had LGAs build secondary schools in each ward, in collaboration with communities. Quality of education however is low especially in public schools, both primary and secondary due to shortages of qualified teachers, books and other facilities and poor infrastructure and the situation appears to deteriorate as shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2 below. Drop out rates of 30% for primary and 20% for secondary schools remain high, especially among girls.

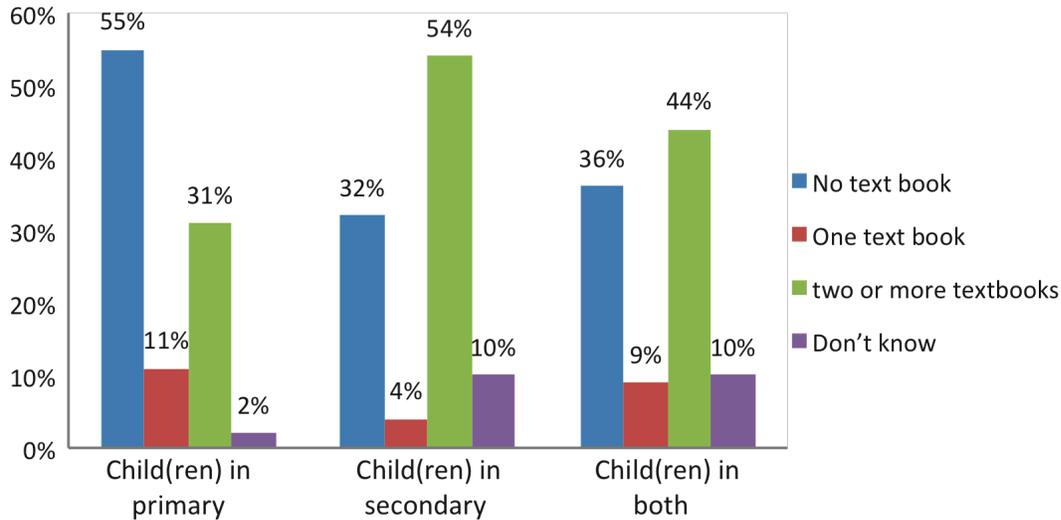
¹ *Addressing Youth Unemployment Through TVET: Policy Perspective In Tanzania*

Paper Presented at the Vocational Education and Training (VET) Forum
held at Naura Springs Hotel, in Arusha, Tanzania from 10 - 11 December, 2014

By MR. THOMAS D. KATEBALIRWE

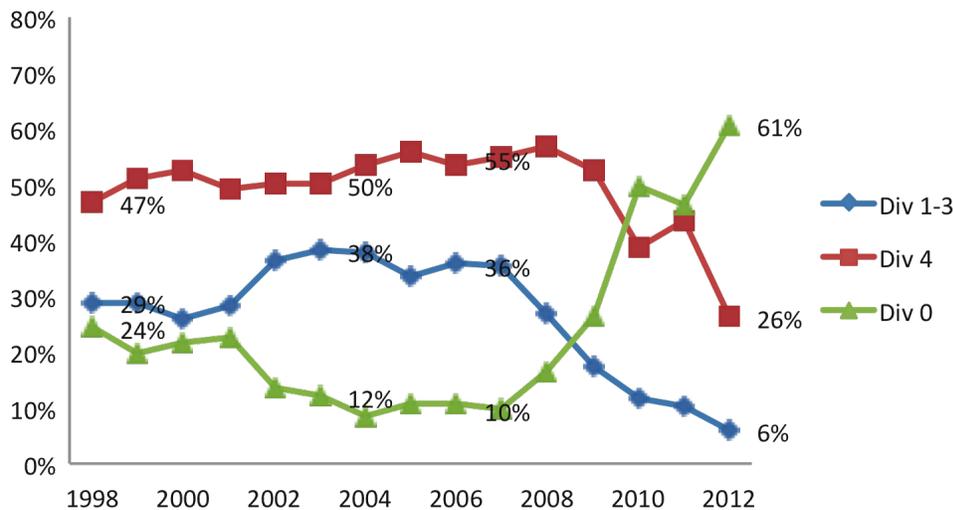
Director of Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Ministry of Education and Vocational Training

Figure 1: Availability of Text Books in Primary and Secondary Schools in Tanzania



Source: <http://twaweza.org/uploads/files/SzWENBrief2-FINAL.pdf>

Figure 2: Certificate of Secondary School Examination Results 1998 - 2012



Source: <http://twaweza.org/uploads/files/SzWENBrief2-FINAL.pdf>

Past strategies for addressing youth unemployment have not had sufficient impact. New innovative initiatives to reverse past and present trends in youth unemployment and increase labor productivity²; revising the minimum age of marriage for girls; inclusive youth education, skills training and social security; integrating vocational guidance, counseling and entrepreneurial education into higher learning; sustainable financing of youth income generating activities and rolling out of methadone clinics to treat drug addiction on a larger scale are proposed as priorities for the new urban agenda.

4. Responding to needs of the aged (540 words)

²Government efforts in reducing the problem of unemployment, National employment policy, 2008.

In Tanzania elder people face many problems including poverty, inadequate health care, lack of pensions for the vast majority and lack of participation in important decisions affecting them and national development. The weakening of traditional ties has greatly affected the lives of the majority of older people. The government formulated the national Ageing Policy, 2003 in which expresses a commitment take 'every effort to ensure that older people are recognized and equally provided with opportunities to participate in development activities. In 2012/2013 the government budget of TZS 6.4 billion for supporting people vulnerable groups including the older people. Elder people are entitled to free medical services in public health facilities, which provide 60% of all services and the National Policy on Disability, 2004 recognized challenges faced by elder people. Tangible benefits to the elderly remain scant as only few of the elderly people (15% in 2007) access free medical services.

The National Population and housing Census 2012 reveals, Tanzania (Mainland) with a population of 43,625,354, had about 2,449,257 elder aged 60 years and above (5.6% of the total population) of whom 1,922,713 or 78.5% live in rural areas. The proportion of elders in Tanzania is expected to increase to 8.3 million or 10% of the total population by the year 2050. Elder people are an acknowledged source of information, knowledge and experience. In traditional life both older and young people shared responsibilities. Whereas older people were custodians of customs and traditions, advisers/mediators and provide child care service, the young people had the responsibility of providing basic needs including food, shelter, clothing and protection. Elder people in Tanzania are not a homogenous group. They include retirees who may be entitled to social security benefits and peasants, herdsmen and fishermen not covered by any social security scheme.

The Universal Declaration of Human rights states "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and wellbeing of himself and that of his family, including food, clothing, housing, medical care and necessary social services." Older people have the same rights. In Tanzania, however, elder people face premature death from curable diseases while older women are often also face violence and extra-judicial killings. Gender discrimination continues during old age with the low status of women intensified by exclusion and isolation, leading to segregation, violence and death. Police reports for example recorded 2,585 women in 8 regions being killed following accusations of witchcraft between 2004 and 2009.

5. Integrating gender in urban development (540 words)

Gender refers to the assignment of roles, responsibilities and obligations, as well as recognition of the rights and entitlements of female and male members of society. Gender perceptions are not a constant. Rather, they vary across cultures and change over time. In Tanzania, the government formulated the Women in Gender and Development Policy 2000 and set quotas for women representation in formal decision-making organs. Consequently, 33% of seats in LGAs 20% in Parliament are reserved for women representative. Government amended the Land Act 1999 to guarantee women's access to land and right to spousal property, passed the Employment and Labour Relations Act of 2004 that guarantees women's equal opportunities to employment and initiated Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB). Government has also spearheaded an intensive anti-Female Genital mutilation (FGM) in collaboration with Civil Society Organisations (CSOs),

Women's desks are operational in police stations, which address Gender based violence have now been initiated in the Police Force whereby Tanzania Female Police Network the desks for GBV are now operative and the Police have been trained both male and female officers to deal with domestic violence cases at each of the city's 18 police stations, with plans to reach all 365 police stations in the country. Violence reports are now filed in separate rooms instead of being filed in the police station's lobby and survivors of violence can choose to deal with female officers exclusively.

Those initiatives notwithstanding, Gender Based Violence (GBV) remains among key problems facing many women in Tanzania. A study in 2005 found out for example, that 33% of women who have ever been married had suffered violence at the hands of their partner in the previous 12 months. The courts of law recognise GBV as grounds for divorce but there is no law in Tanzania that specifically addresses domestic violence, which remains largely under-reported, on account of pressure from family and the community to remain silent, and stigma surrounding GBV.

Rape also remains a serious problem in Tanzania despite stiff penalties imposed in the Sexual Offences Act (SOSPA) 1998. Restrictions on freedom of movement and lack of independent decision is a common form of domestic discrimination experienced by many married women in Tanzania: 48.9% of married women aged 15-49 questioned for the 2010 TDHS said that their husbands made the final decision as to whether or not they could travel to visit family.

Although the practice of FGM is no longer accepted among many communities, the practice continues in parts of the country, especially for women above 18 years who are not protected by law. Maternal mortality; school drop outs for girls; gender parity in tertiary and higher education; higher HIV infection rates and higher burden of HIV for women, compared to men; marital rape; human trafficking; and marriage of girls 15 years and above, remain key challenges to improving gender relations in Tanzania.

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) have been very active and highly effective in promoting gender parity in Tanzania. In one of the many notable examples, Kivulini Women's Rights Organization launched a program in 4 districts of Mwanza region, that has trained 100 paralegals have already been trained, who offer crucial legal advice, assist with legal proceedings, make referrals to other legal professionals and provide reconciliation support to people living in rural areas, who would otherwise not have access to any legal help. In the first cycle of the two-year programme, the organisation has produced 100 paralegals, 60 of them men and 40 women. Training takes 25 days only. Benefiting communities have been empowered and women in particular have become aware of their rights and are taking action against GBV.

The Key priorities for the new urban agenda with regards to gender issues include protecting all women against FGM and the elder women against extra judicial killings; enhancing capacity of grassroots women's and men's groups to advocate for change of attitudes towards discriminatory traditions and beliefs; and, improving access to paralegal services.

6. Challenges experienced and lessons learnt in these areas (3-5) (730 words)

Several lessons have come out of Tanzania's effort to build a more equitable society. Key of them include the following:

- 1) There is need to integrate vocational guidance, counseling and entrepreneurial education in schools and higher learning institutions in order to reduce the extent of youth unemployment.
- 2) It has also become apparent that some of the laws enacted to promote gender parity are far from adequate and the SOSP (1998) is a case in point for not protecting all women against FGM not addressing marital sexual abuse. Laws meant to protect sections of society should be comprehensive and not themselves discriminate against age or any other factor;
- 3) Provision of legal training to the communities enables them to know their rights and avoid being oppressed;
- 4) Inappropriate beliefs usually lead to violation and abuse of a wide range of human rights namely: the right to life, liberty and security; the right to property; prohibition against torture; and also social and economical marginalization. Most affected members of society have been women elder people, children and the poor.

7. Future challenges and issues in these areas (1-5) that could be addressed by a New Urban Agenda (730 words)

The Tanzania Development Vision (TDV) 2025 envisions a society leading a high quality of life, free from abject. The economy will have been transformed from a low productivity agricultural economy to a competitive, semi-industrialized one led by modernized and highly productive agricultural activities, effectively integrated by supportive industrial and service activities in the rural and urban areas. These aspirations require a culture of entrepreneurship, especially among the youth.

With discovery of new resources including natural gas, Tanzania's long-term economic prospects appear promising, but the impact of these resources may not be significant if the benefits will not be shared equitably by all members of society, which calls for greater accountability and openness in public affairs, including matters of contracts and procurement. Citizens are beginning already to demand more insight and influence on public decision-making than previously. Parliament, the media and civil society are increasingly demanding that the government act responsibly, and that it be accountable to citizens. Tanzania has recently seen improvements in budget transparency and public access to information, but the political environment continues to be dominated by a top-down approach. The government is making effort to ensure rule of law but these efforts are undermined by rampant corruption. The fight against corruption must remain a priority in the new urban agenda. Other key priorities in the new urban agenda include raining health workers to care for elders and creating old age friendly physical and socio-economic environments.

II Land and Urban Planning: Issues and Challenges for a New Urban Agenda

8. Ensuring sustainable urban planning and design

Within the framework of Habitat II Agenda on sustainable urban development the government of Tanzania emphasised on controlling further proliferation of unplanned/squatter settlements, regularization and preventing unsustainable use and development of land. A substantial progress

is reported in the planning of sustainable settlements and cities including land titling, infrastructure and community infrastructure improvement both in planned and unplanned settlements. The objective is to curb urban sprawl and emergence of new unplanned settlements.

The Habitat II resolutions also required countries to disseminate legislations with the intent to improve the institutional capacity of state agencies to enforce laws for environmental protection. In line with this resolution, in 1999, a new Land Act and Village Land Act were enacted based on a National Land Policy of 1995. Section 7 of the Land Act restricts development in hazardous lands. Any hazardous land occupied shall be compulsorily acquired on compensation and be restricted from further development. Sections 56 – 60 calls for the improvement of unplanned settlements within and in peri-urban area whether that land is within the boundaries of a village and is village land or not to be subjected to regularization.

In 2000, the National Human Settlements Policy with the ultimate vision ‘to have well organized, efficient, healthy, safe and secure, and aesthetic sustainable human settlements’ was adopted. This policy is the guide to urban development. It calls planning machinery to put limit to physical growth after which development shall be directed to satellite towns, discourage rural to urban migration and government to facilitate establishment and operation of swift, safe and efficient transport systems in urban areasⁱ. Section 4 also calls for participatory planning in urban planning and encourage village land use planning. The Policy facilitated the enactment of the Urban Planning Act and the Land Use Planning Act both of year 2007. These Acts put participatory planning conditions of general and detailed schemes (Sections 9 and 15 of the Urban Planning Act 2007) and (Section 32 of the Land Use Planning Act 2007). The mission of these enactments is to promote sustainable development by ensuring protection of the environment and orderly development of the land of Tanzania in a participatory approach through highly motivated stakeholders and public servants in the field. Vision 2025 also articulates around the achievement of a spatial arrangement of land use that integrates with social and economic development, respects the environment and satisfies the need for security, efficiency, aesthetics and social justice.

In order to enhance a progressive implementation of the policies and legislations, the Government prepared a Strategic Plan for the Implementation of Land Laws (SPILL) in year 2003. This plan outlined in detail task to be done to facilitate implementation of the laws. This included among other things; the establishment of village and district registries for safekeeping of customary rights of occupancies, formulation of national regularization program and plots survey projects currently being implemented in several urban centres. The strategy also lead the opening of District Land Housing Tribunals under the Land Disputes Act of 2002, which by year 2013, the government in collaboration with respective local authorities has opened 40 District Land and Housing Tribunals out of needed 132 districts country wide.

9. Improving urban land management including addressing urban sprawl

Land is a non-renewable resource on which population increase exerts more pressure. As the population increases there is more demand on land, which is inelastic. Its management is therefore a very critical facet to project development. The National Land Policy of 1996 was prepared to guide and improve land titling, tenure, acquisition, pricing and divestment, taxation and incentives for property development actions. Land tenure including titling and customary ownership and rights have a long historical challenge to the central government and local authorities and worse the users. Population increases, social drift to urban areas, right of movement and establishment, have exacerbated the problem over years. Laxity in land management has over years resulted to settlement in unplanned areas especially in fringe lands and uncontrolled urban expansion. This is a very serious challenge in the provision of infrastructure, community security and hygiene for sustainable urban development especially in cities and major towns.

Planning effort in Tanzania has been dragging behind development needs since the 1970s when Tanzania abolished the system of local governments. Since 2000 the Central Government joined forces with Local Authorities (both urban and district, to alleviate the situation by preparing detailed schemes through private-public participation and on own accord. In 2002 for example, the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development (MLHSD) in collaboration with the three Municipalities of Dar es Salaam (Ilala, Temeke and Kinondoni) launched a pilot project ('Survey of 20,000 Plots Project') that produced about 44,000 plots for various uses, many being for residential purposes by 2013. The plots were allocated to developers with a premium to recoup the costs of production, a marker up for administration and further production. This project was up scaled in the country where a number of municipalities using loans from the Ministry and other financial institutions started similar projects though at a lower scale. In recent years (when the 20,000 survey project was officially closed in year 2010) the municipalities of Dar es Salaam city launched own projects independently.

The projects are now implemented using combined efforts of respective local authorities and the private sector. The table below shows municipalities and towns, which initiated plot survey projects using loans from the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development (through the proceeds of the 20,000 plots project and an established Plot Development Revolving Fund) and financial Institutions like The Tanzania Investment Bank. Design of detailed schemes in these projects focuses mostly peri urban areas susceptible to squatter consolidation and sprawl while in the city of Dar es Salaam create satellite towns. Example is an envisaged Bunju New Town and Luguruni peri urban centre. Annex IV is a list of Settlements with special survey project in the country. The work is ongoing. Despite of the low percentage, given the fact of the low national economy this is a commendable progress.

The process for getting free land for such projects in the identified areas is very involving. The process ranges from conducting aerial surveys or geo referenced satellite images, obtaining pre-checked layout plans, conducting household audits, negotiation with land holders, compensation, plot demarcation, marketing of the lots, paying for the lots and transferring to new occupiers. Each of these steps has its own challenges like inadequate funds for compensations, manpower and technical equipment, reluctance of landholders to accept compensation etc; however, implementation of these projects has to an extent proved successful. A certificate of Right of Occupancy issued to a buyer of such plot conveys ownership for specific term of years not exceeding 99 years and also translates development rights and obligations; there is a challenge that, despite that these are legal matters, adherence to the conditions is in some cases flouted due to facts of slow provision of infrastructure, new title owners economic ability and speculation.

Another remarkable program initiated is a recent National Programme for Regularization and Prevention of Unplanned Settlements 2012 – 2021. This project also aimed at complement an on-going CIUP project. Phase I included Manzese, Buguruni, Vingunguti, Sandali and Chang'ombe by constructing community infrastructure and social facilities. Phase II was directed to other four unplanned settlements. Properties identified to compliment the upgrading exercise the government in collaboration with respective municipal councils identified property rights identified between 2004 to 2014 amount to 274,039. Out of this 102,959 have already been issued residential licenses of which 3,736 are used as collaterals in various financial institutions. The project is on- going focusing peri urban areas.

The objective of the programme is to address the large number of unregistered parcels of land in the country by bringing them under the operation of the Registration of Titles Act and clarifying the ownership of parcels to accurately reflect existing legal rights to the parcel. The program comprised Land Registration, Land Information Management, Land Use Planning and Development and Public Land Management. Other regularization projects were done as follows:

Dodoma Municipality: The Capital Development Authority regularized six unplanned settlements where 5,651 plots were surveyed. Moshi Municipality: regularized 4 settlements where 2,290 plots were surveyed. Tanga City: regularized five unplanned settlements where 956 plots were surveyed; Mwanza City: in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands identified 36,172 property rights, surveyed 14,821 plots out of which 6789 certificates of occupancy have been issued under the Private Sector Competitiveness Project which started in 2009 under the World Bank.

The government in collaboration with local authorities is preparing general planning schemes in the master plans for regional cities/municipalities and interim land use plans for district towns/minor settlements. As they are prepared in the form of full community and stakeholder participation, they are useful tools for urban development and checking of urban sprawl. Annex V is a list of Urban Centres with General Planning Schemes.

10. Enhancing urban and peri-urban food production

Urban agriculture has been in existence in Tanzania for decades. The National Human Settlements Development Policy 2000 promotes urban agriculture as an economic activity that provides income and employment opportunities and a reliable supplementary source of food supply to urban dwellers at affordable prices. It therefore requires the government to designate special areas within planning areas whereby people will be granted legal rights to engage themselves in agricultural activities. General planning schemes designate peri urban areas not yet ripe for development and river valleys as agriculture land. Intensive cultivation and animal keeping mostly is done in residential neighborhoods, streams, road reserves and open spaces, which are not fully or partially utilized.

By-laws of urban areas allow crops not exceeding one metre height to be grown in towns and a maximum of 4 cattle units to be reared. This by-law is rampantly flouted probably because of laxity of law enforcement by the local authorities due to the reality of the need for income supplementary for their subjects. Urban agriculture, despite its vast potential, is constrained with shortage of labour, capital, transport, land shortage, weather and diseases among others. A survey of five towns revealed the seriousness of the constraints as shown in table below:

Table 1: Major Constraints facing urban farmers by town (percentage)

Constraint	DSM	Dodoma	Kilosa	Makambako	Mbeya	Morogoro	Total
Labour	6.1	0	0	0	19.0	7.7	7.5
Capital	46.7	28.3	21.0	73.4	58.5	52.8	49.5
Transport	17.5	18.8	23.6	3.2	13.6	21.7	16.6
Land	2.3	1.5	2.6	21.2	1.5	1.5	3.7
Weather	6.7	25.2	13.2	2.0	5.4	7.7	8.8
Disease	20.0	26.0	39.4	0.0	2.0	7.8	13.8

Source Mvena S, S. K, Journal of Agricultural Economics and Development Vol.3 June (1999)

The table above shows that urban agriculture is constrained mostly by lack of capital and transport of the produce to markets. This is a real picture to people living in peri urban areas where most agriculture is done by quasi urbanized communities or rural in character with small pockets of well-off civil servants and business people who shunt from the city inner neighbourhoods.

11 Urban mobility challenges

Transport refers to the supply system enabling people and goods to move or be moved within a defined area (Cervero & Kockelman, 1997). A transport supply system typically includes infrastructure, transportation facilities and operations. It also refers to the way in which infrastructure and transportation facilities are managed, as well as the enabling environment such as financing, legal frameworks and policies.

Accessibility: is the capacity to reach a location, using a means of transport. Therefore, the capacity and arrangement of transport infrastructure and services are key elements in the determination of accessibility. Accessibility also refers to the quality of the connectivity and ability to access the defined location. The presence of transport infrastructure and services generate mobility needs, and forecasted and actual travel demand that influence planning authorities to provide transport services. Countrywide, accessibility is able to deliver both sustainable urban development and land use planning, and sustainable urban mobility planning.

Mobility and Accessibility Status in Tanzania

Mobility and accessibility introduces the important and corresponding strategies for development of sustainable mobility in urban and rural area in different programs. Implementation of the National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (NSGRP) in the transport sector is now underpinned by, first, the 10 Year Transport Sector Investment Plan (TSIP), Phase 1 (2007/8–2011/12). The TSIP, prepared under leadership of the Ministry of Infrastructure Development (MOID), provides the overall transport infrastructure development framework. TSIP Phase 1 envisages an investment of US\$6,192.52 over the five years, with only about 40% reported as committed in 2008.

The second major plan is the Local Government Transport Programme (LGTP), which is reflected in the TSIP, was also launched in 2008 and is similarly for the period 2007/8 – 2011/12. The LGTP in particular addresses the isolation or lack of access to economic opportunities and social services of the poor. The immediate objective was accessibility in urban under Community Based Upgrading Program (CIUP) and rural areas significantly improved on a sustainable basis. In 2008 at the launch of LGTP, 20,000 - 30,000 km of roads, out of total 56,625 km district roads, was reported as unable to provide reliable accessibility (basic access) during the rainy seasons.

The third plan is the Village Travel and Transport Programme (VTTP), whose implementation started 1994 in seven districts. The programme's aim is to improve access and mobility of rural communities. This includes improving community transport infrastructure and means of transport within and between villages. The projects include construction and rehabilitation of community roads, tracks, paths and its cross drainage structures, footbridges and landing points for transport on rivers and lakes, and promotion of intermediate means of transport like donkey/ox carts, bicycles. The experience of VTTP has shown that the programme can reduce the cost of transport in rural areas in terms of effort, time and money to carry out household and livelihood activities and to access socio-economic facilities like health centres, schools, markets and employment opportunities. Consequently, the VTTP is being rolled out and 27 districts received funding for VTTP activities in FY 2007/08 and the number is increasing to ultimately cover all rural districts.

Despite of different programs in mobility and accessibility initiatives, TANROADS and Ministry of Work have provided the overall status of various components of the transport system in Tanzania. However, this is not based on a comprehensive set of performance indicators for all components of the transport systems, but briefly has defined the overall indicators of the transport sector.

Status of Classified (Trunk, Regional and District) Roads

Road infrastructure comprises 86,472 km. According to a revised 2009 reclassification of some roads by MOID from district roads to regional roads (3,316 km) and regional roads to trunk roads (2,763 km), the country's road network now comprises 12,787 km trunk roads and 20,226 km regional roads, both managed by TANROADS, and 53,461 km classified as District Roads (Collector and Feeder Roads and Community Roads), managed by the LGAs. The District Roads Network comprises 26,221 km of district roads (termed as collector roads in the Road Act 2007), 21,191 km of feeder roads and 5,897 km of urban roads.

The indicators show that Tanzania has a low density of about 98 metres per one square kilometre. The overall length of paved roads is also low about 8%. The least is for district roads, of which only a little over 1% is paved. Trunk roads depict a better ratio, with about 4% paved and regional roads, which are about only 3% paved. Regarding road conditions the overall condition, the only 35% good, 34% fair and 31% poor (Refer Figure 1). District roads are worst at about only 24% good, 35% fair and 41% poor. Furthermore, PMO-RALG has reported that out of a total classified district road network. It is clear that such poor condition, with only 35% of the overall road network in good condition, imposes very high cost to the economy. In as far as the classified roads are concerned; the weak link appears to be the district roads, which is about 62% of the total network with only 23% in good condition.

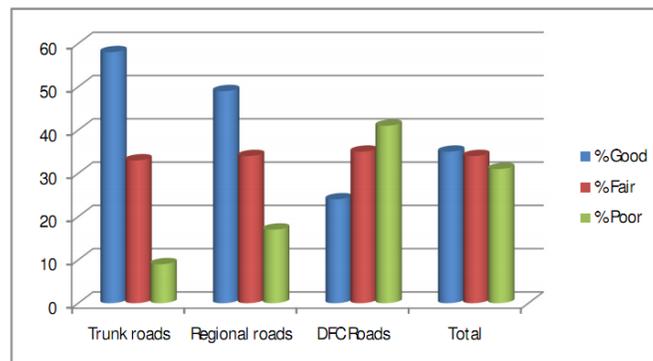


Figure 3: Condition of Classified Road Network

Source: TANROADS 2013

Urban public transport services

Private individual's vehicles who own second-hand mini buses of carrying capacity between 25 and 34 passengers mainly dominate urban public transport in cities and townships. Bus owners who lacked knowledge, skills and experience in transport management mainly dominated provision of urban transport. In turn, this contributed to high rate of turn over as many treated the business as a means of survival instead of a going concern. The DART system implemented in Dar es Salaam is expected to minimize public transport problems, and where necessary to be implemented in other cities. PPP arrangements are considered most appropriate for operating public transport.

Urban mobility describes interrelationship measures that are developed to satisfy the movement needs of people within the urban area. Accessibility and mobility are amongst the most fundamental prerequisites for sustainable national development. Tanzania often lack the required levels of institutional and human capacity to plan and implement mobility systems that are

effective, efficient, accessible and can serve the urban and rural areas in a planned and well managed way (SSATP-Africa Transport Policy Program, 2013).

The city authorities of Dar es Salaam with donor support from JAICA prepared a city transport master plan for the greater city. Among the proposals of the master plan is an attempt to rationalise public passenger system through the establishment of rapid urban bus transport system, Phase I of the project now under construction, is expected to reduce traffic congestion in two major road inlets into the city centre. The transport master plan also targets to build flyovers at the intersections of major of the City of Dar es Salaam at Ubungu, Tazara and Morocco junctions.

The City of Dar es Salaam Transport Master Plan is aimed at fostering improved city mobility through the improvement and integration of the Transport master plan with zoned land uses, the master plan design introduce major ring roads to heave congestion through the inner city. It also aims at increased access to reliable and efficient transport and related services; improved safety of the transport environment; and addressing the issues of the impact of the sector on the natural environment and fuel use. The Ministries of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development, Infrastructure, Works and Prime Ministers; Office for Regional Administration and Local Government and Local Authorities work together to ensure that transportation within urban areas and linkages with rural areas or between towns simplify mobility within and outward movements.

12. Improving technical capacity to plan and manage cities

Tanzania engaged in a program for decentralization by devolution since 1999 to devolve responsibility for delivery of public services including planning and design activities to LGAs, which are required to fully involve local communities and other stakeholders in planning and implementation process. Planning is therefore supposedly more inclusive than before. In this regard all local authorities are mandatory required to hire qualified town planners to guide and coordinate planningⁱⁱ. To ensure that planning ethics and promotion of professionalism the Government also enacted a Town Planners Registration Board Act of 2008. Subsequent to this Act a Registration Board was established. The Board oversees the professional practice of registered planners in the country. By year 2014, total of 238 town planners have been registered. A quick win survey done by the Department of Urban Planning in year 2008 revealed however that the country has a shortfall of 74% qualified town planners. Due to the weak financial base in terms of budgets and revenue collection many Local Authorities are unable to hire planners. Moreover when compared to health, infrastructure, education and water, land administration and planning is not among the national priority sectors. National priority to the land sector is necessary to improve the planning and implementation process for urban development. More planners are needed to conduct proper fore-sighting and to systematically guide what urban areas should look like. Capacity to evaluate and articulate proper waste management systems, parking and transportation operations and the revenue streams of cities and towns is urgent at this time of urban population explosion to reach more than 50% of national population by year 2030. Technical staff is more centralized. Most local authorities have only one town planner. There is need to improve the capacity at the local level. This will aid in improving transparency and accountability.

First, The Urban Planning Department in collaboration with The Prime Ministers Office – Regional and Local Government Authorities (PMO - RALG has for the past 20 years being issuing directives and guidelines to local authorities to improve technical and professional practice to enhance efficiency transparency and community participation, among them:

- Guidelines for the preparation of general and detailed schemes of 2008,

- Town Planning and Space Standards Regulations GN.157 of 1997
- Urban Farming Regulation – GN. 215 of 2001
- Technical Instructions for Change of Use and Sub division of Plots
- Guidelines for planning of small islands of 2012
- Urban Development Control GN. 242 of 2008

Second, the on-going is the preparation of new planning regulations to better operationalise the Urban Planning Act of 2007. The Act is at the same time being amended to make provisions to improve the enforcement mechanism, to devolve most planning powers to the local authorities where they rightly belong and for greater community and stakeholders' participation in the process of planning and implementation. The ultimate goal is to empower communities to plan and implement projects.

Third, improvement of technical capacity to plan also includes the procurement of technical equipment and material. Satellite images, aerial maps and modern survey equipment are expensive. None or very few local authorities can afford buying them without assistance from the central government or donor fund. It is even worse at this time when the National debt has tremendously increased and diminishing donor support.

Fourth, there is a general concern on the lack of transport for urban development inspectors. This is a general concern which hampers the capacity of the councils to monitor and sanction breaches.

13. Challenges in land and urban planning

Uncontrolled and disorderly growth of urban areas and proliferation of informal settlements has been a long standing problem in major cities of Tanzania, caused by many factors including inability of urban LGAs to plan ahead of physical development and rapid urban population growth. Address this problem through regularization is a long and tedious process that is often hampered by political infiltration and budget constraint among others. This is exacerbated by the shortage of technical staff in the field of urban planning, equipment and transport. At the same time, the institutional framework at the local level is disjointed. Public utility agencies like the Urban Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities and Tanzania National Electricity Supply Company (TANESCO), connect utility services settlements built in hazard lands. Nevertheless the Government, in collaboration with LGAs and other stakeholders taking steps to improve conditions in the informal settlements through upgrading and regularization programmes, which however are constrained by many hurdles, including:

- 1) Occupancy audits conducted in the field and land values, which are essential in the process require time and skill. On the outset for example, regularization project participants are required to be educated to exactly know their responsibility. Stigmatisation prevails in the communities and even some practitioners at this stage.
- 2) The size of communities and their multiple parcels, ad hoc nature and topography also add to the length of the process;
- 3) Knowledge of residents about the initiative is fundamental to their success. Community awareness raising is an issue. It is difficult to have them have a common understand to such improvements, and
- 4) There are occasional resistances by land holders within squatter communities that delay or halt land surveying and other data collection processes in fear of losing property rights.

- 5) Lack or inadequate knowledge on land planning, development and design to the grassroots leaders. These are the people who are key to the success of any project.
- 6) The general public has no adequate knowledge on the laws and regulations governing urban development and effects of environmental and social problems. Although community participation is by law mandatory, they are not aware of the existence of such laws. The government has started to translate to Kiswahili (the national language) the Urban Planning Act of 2007, which is written in English. In 2009 some leaflets to explain parts of the Act were prepared and distributed to some districts but because of lack of budget the exercise was stopped. Even though such leaflet issued to District level would have yield insignificant fruits to the communities.
- 7) Urban planning system is by the law starts from the District/town council to the central Government. Grass roots leaders are often not involved.

The government has designed a program for disseminating of planning information including planning law and development control regulations to the grassroots leaders. However, the law needs to first be reviewed, to add clauses, which would empower grassroots leaders to legally exercise development control.

2.7 Further challenges and issues in these areas that could be addressed by a New Urban Agenda

Urban population growth, especially in major cities like Dar es Salaam and sprawling urban forms lead to loss of rich agricultural land surrounding the cities. New or improved highways are opening up lands for settlement development, which would have been otherwise left to rural uses. Dar es Salaam for example, is likely to merge with Kibaha and Bagamoyo to form a conurbation on account of on-going road improvements. In addition, many villages are evolving into minor towns which will grow to accommodate part of the 50% of the national population that is expected to be urban by 2030. Yet, Tanzania still has a restrictive institutional set up for shelter financing resulting in poor shelter provision, especially for the low-income segments of the population, low capacity to provide infrastructure and inability to manage planned urban growth. Unless there is a significant shift in policy on intergovernmental fiscal relations, urban local authorities are likely to continue depending on the central government transfers to finance their activities, an arrangement that has so far proved ineffective. If matters are left the way they are, the future outlook for urbanisation is, to say the least, bleak. Resolute action is required taken to enable intensive rural transformation to make villages attractive settlements for people to live in, revamping existing policies and strategies to guide urban expansion, introduction of flexible housing finance mechanisms and intensive urban agriculture are some of the major programmes and projects need be done.

Agricultural lands are being lost to urban settlement and housing development, It will be important to ensure that long-term land use planning addresses the need to ensure sustainable use of the potential agricultural land resources, particularly prime agricultural land, and should include the following:

- 1) Zoning of land for agricultural and related uses in land use plans and development orders
- 2) Facilitating increased utilization of available agricultural lands including government-owned lands
- 3) Targeting crop production to lands with optimal characteristics for each crop
- 4) Expansion of opportunities for urban agriculture
- 5) Consideration of zoning of agricultural lands approval process for land use applications
- 6) Planners are not properly regulated, there is need for more qualified persons in the few existing posts. Ardhi University is producing Urban Planners who do not find jobs easily. There needs to put in place a clearer mechanism for absorbing college graduates to local authorities.

- 7) The newly established Board for the Registration of Town Planners should be strengthened because it is a watch-dog to the activities of the industry. An independent body to regulate planners could offer some guidance to the process.
- 8) The National Human Settlements Development Policy to be reviewed to add clauses for facilitating “Smart urban growth” to make the city more inclusive. Gentrification and mixed development are to be considered in a new urban policy to facilitate redevelopment processes.

It is important to incorporate some performance standards in how urban authorities are managed especially with respect to urban planning and management, which in most cases is not a priority to some LGAs, along with in-house, refresher training and workshops for planning staff.

III Environment and Urbanization: Issues and Challenges for a New

Urban

15. Addressing climate change (540 words)

In collaboration with partners the government of Tanzania has developed a national adaptive capacity measured in terms of GDP growth coefficient and other indicators of national economic development, conducted research on environment and Climate Change, undertaken awareness created awareness among public leaders, also mainstreaming Climate Change issues within existing national policies, programs and institutions. Tanzania has ratified several protocols on Environmental Protection including the CBD, (1996), CCD, (1994), UNFCCC, 1996, Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC (Aug. 2002), RAMSAR, CITES, Tran boundary Movements and Hazardous Wastes, POPs, Montreal Protocol, Vienna Convention, Cartagena Protocol.

In order to put effect to the National Environment Policy of 1997, the passed the Environmental Management Act 2004, which mandates the Division of Environment in the Vice President’s Office (VPO) with the responsibility to coordinate all climate change issues, including adaptation and mitigation. The government has put in place an institutional structure for response to climate change impacts comprising a National Climate Change Steering Committee (NCCSC) and National Climate Change Technical committee (NCCTC) to oversee and guide the implementation of climate change activities in the country.

Tanzania is party to the UNFCCC, and is committed to address drivers of deforestation and forest degradation through adoption of legal frameworks and implementation of participatory forest management (PFM). Adoption and implementation of REDD+ creates an exceptional opportunity for Tanzania to benefit from financial mechanism linked to sustainable forest management in reducing emissions and increasing storage of CO₂ to mitigate climate change and its impacts. Function of the NCCTC includes implementation of the National REDD+ Strategy. A National REDD+ Fund was established to consolidate and distribute funds to different stakeholders involved with implementation of the National REDD+ strategy. Plans are under way to establish a national REDD+ Trust Fund and National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCMC).

At the operational level a semi-autonomous National Carbon Monitoring Centre (NCCM) has been established to provide technical services on measuring, reporting and verification of REDD+ activities across the country and serve as a depository of all data and information concerning REDD, including the NCAS. Regional Administrative Secretariats coordinate of REDD+ activities at regional and district level, serving also to link between the Ministries and the District Councils. District Environmental Committees established under the Environmental Management Act, 2004, implement REDD+ activities in the LGAs.

Implementation of REDD+ activities is closely aligned with implementation of policies and enforcement of legislation relevant to forest management in Tanzania, including TDV 2025, NSGRP, the National Environmental Policy (1997), the Forest Policy (1998) which encourages participatory forest management while seeking to integrate biodiversity values into forest management, and the Land Policy (1995). Others are the Energy Policy, National Agriculture and Livestock Policy (1997). Developed in a participatory manner in 2009, the National Framework for REDD was the basis for developing this strategy.

Many studies have established that natural regeneration through active involvement of local communities promoted under Community Based Forest Management (CBFM), which is supported by the new forestry legislation. CBFM has therefore been integrated into REDD+ in a system that ensure fair sharing of benefits while Joint Forest Management (JFM) is a strongly favoured approach to the management of state owned forests, with management responsibilities and returns divided between the state and the communities adjacent to the forest. It takes place on “reserved land” owned and managed by either central or local government. By 2008, 1,780,000 ha of forestland were placed under JFM, mostly Montane and Mangrove forest reserves.

Tanzania’s laws and standards ensure Environmentally Efficient Housing. Environmental issues are inherently linked with the quality of life. Settlements are often strongly influenced by access to resources in the environment. Environmentally sound human settlements are characterised by good air quality, energy and water efficient homes, with planting that provide green lungs or even food security. These may be seen as healthy, sustainable settlements, which provide quality living environments. The promotion of settlements with these attributes would bring social, economic and environmental benefits to Tanzania. Designs for affordable housing take cognizance of the need for the resultant dwellings to be comfortable and efficient.

16. Disaster risk reduction (540 words)

Most urban dwellers in Tanzania live in unplanned settlements. About 70% Dar es Salaam city population live in those areas, most of them with very low incomes of less than 1 US \$ a day, without infrastructure and services. This is notwithstanding that the areas are prone to adverse impacts of frequent air pollution flooding, poor solid waste disposal, and sanitation practices, combined with rainfall resulting in water contamination and spread of diseases; a state which will be worsened by Climate Change problems in the absence of sound, forward looking planning measures. Human Settlements in Tanzania are thus faced with vulnerability of urban systems, population and goods as a consequence of natural and man made disasters; manifested in:

- 1) Predominance of informal settlements especially in the major cities;

- 2) Increasing soil and beach erosion;
- 3) Deforestation;
- 4) Invasion of urban green structures, open spaces;
- 5) Loss of biodiversity;
- 6) Inadequate lifelines such as roads, bridges, storm water drains, and sanitation; (85% use onsite sanitation and or pit latrines);
- 7) Frequent flooding especially in informal housing areas;
- 8) Several islands shrinking in size due to beach erosion and sea level rise; urban rivers being encroached for housing, urban farming, and sand mining; (photo displays can be shown to demonstrate a few of the above, lack of drains and flooding effects);
- 9) Unregulated informal economic activities with severe adverse impacts on the ecosystem;
- 10) Increase in unregulated settlements expansion;
- 11) Overdependence on charcoal as main source of energy (up to 94%).

Disaster Risk Reduction involved a number of activities including disaster prevention, mitigation, preparedness and vulnerability reduction. Tanzania formulated the National Disaster Policy 2004 that is complemented by many other policies such as the National Land Policy 1995, National Human Settlements Policy 2000 and the Environment Policy 1997, The Disaster Relief Act 1990, The EMA 2004, Food Security Act. The government of Tanzania is committed to ensuring safe livelihoods with minimum interruptions to social economic development issues and to ensure communities withstand shocks due to natural and man made disasters, preparedness and response during disasters. In this respect, it established the Tanzania National Disaster Relief Committee (TANDREC) chaired by PS PMO with members representing Tanzania Meteorology Agency (TMA), Food Security Department, Fire and Recue Department but lacks finances. The Government also set up a National Relief Fund to deal with response. Several sector policies as Health, Agriculture (food security), Natural Resources incorporate risk management concepts in their development. Risk management is also incorporate in the Industrial regulations as well as in the Traffic and Transport Sector regulations. The NLUPC and LGAS also do incorporate risk management in say upgrading of informal and land use planning.

Effort is however, needed to develop and strengthen institutions, mechanisms and capacities at all levels in particular the community level, that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards; The National goal is to have Regional and District disaster management committees, to cover and increase community awareness and understanding of preparedness for, and participation in hazards and emergency management, reducing the risk from hazards and enhancing capability to resource mobilization, allocation and accountability throughout the Country,

Risk reduction has also been systematically incorporated into the design and implementation of emergence preparedness, response and recovery programs in reconstruction of affected communities. The Disaster management department adopted a disaster risk management approach which aimed at integrating and coordinating disaster policy and activities across prevention and emergency preparedness, response and recovery programs. The approach underpinned all of the National disaster management strategy and objectives such as multi-sectoral Avian and Human influenza Strategic Plan and adoption of a holistic, proactive management of disasters, which prioritise prevention, mitigation and preparedness.

Sector Legislations have also been structured to complement the Disaster Management Act to arrest problems of a range of disaster-specific (relating to fires, mine health and safety and sporting and cultural events) and disaster-associated (relating to environmental impact assessment, water resources, agricultural resources and mineral resources) legislation. It is thus a multi-sectoral activity dependent on inter-sectors coordination of many institutions, each of which are at different levels of developing and implementing their disaster management plans, which also incorporate climate change adaptation.

Promoting the culture of disaster risk avoidance by capacitating government and communities through integrated education, training and public awareness to enable sustainable community livelihoods against hazards and disaster impacts. The Disaster Management Committee and various role players, has in place programs for awareness raising on risks to various hazards based on local dynamics e.g. Informal settlements shack fires prevention; Training and capacitating councilors, and ward committee structures on various disaster management measures to enhance their decision making capacity. This also involves learning from local best practices based on Indigenous Knowledge Systems especially in designing human settlements; training of governmental and community level functionaries including volunteers as well as designing and incorporating disaster management content in education and school curricula.

Strengthen of institutions, mechanisms and capacities has taken place at all levels in particular at the community level that can systematically contribute to building resilience to hazards. The National strategy aims to have Regional and District disaster management committees, to broaden community awareness and understanding of preparedness for, and participation in the management of hazards and emergency situations, reducing the risk from hazards and enhancing capability to resource mobilization, allocation and accountability; throughout the Country;

17. Reducing traffic congestion (540 words)

All major cities in Tanzania are faced with vehicular traffic congestion resulting into air pollution, among other environmental pollution and related problems from emissions of CO₂ and CO (Mrema, G. D. 2011). Human population increase, a rise in the number and usage of vehicles, inadequate and poorly maintained roads and storm water drainage infrastructure as well as poor traffic management. To reverse the trend he suggests decongesting traffic and reducing air pollution emissions by redesigning parts of the cities and city roads; strengthening and enforcing existing legislations and policies; switching to hybrid/ rail/water transport; encouraging positive attitudinal and behavioral changes; provision of reliable and efficient and convenient alternative modes of transport and simple but basic amenities including walkways and safe bikeways and reviving the previous common transport (transport sharing) and or car pooling practice by Companies/ government and other agencies.

Other adverse effects experienced include; air pollution from emissions, traffic jam, slow speeds, longer trip times, increased pollution, queuing, more frequent accidents, attacks which may result in injury, loss of life, economy or both. On health traffic risks, pollution exposure, physical activity, affordability, and physical access to medical services, noise pollution exposure; stress and anxiety, constraint on active transport; financial cost burdens, for reaching economic and social consequences; Global Warming (which results from increasing atmospheric concentrations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases produced by combustion of coal, oil, and natural gas.

18. Air Pollution (540 words)

The National Environment Management Act (2004) reformed the law regulating air quality in order to protect the environment by providing reasonable measures for the prevention of pollution and ecological degradation and for securing ecologically sustainable development while promoting justifiable economic and social development. The Act also provides for national laws, regulations and standards regulating air quality monitoring, management and control by all spheres of government; and for specific air quality measures. The Mining Act, The Road Act, and Industrial Act, Investment Act, Energy Act, water policy and legislation are in place to control pollution from mining, deforestation, transportation, and industrial ventures, water, energy and other economic activities. Other air pollution control instruments in place are the Strategic Environmental Social Assessments, (SESAs), Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs),

19. Challenges experienced and lessons learnt in these areas (15-17) (700 words)

Although Tanzania has introduced a wide range of policies, strategies, programmes and plans to address housing challenges, challenges still remain. Although Tanzania's housing programs address the housing backlog and demand through various schemes, hundreds of houses are being built without consideration of environmentally sound principles, which result in bringing about Climate change and other environmental consequences. If these interventions are taken into account at the inception phase of each project, it would ensure that quality of life is attained. This implies far greater input and oversight of the contractual obligations of contractors and builders. Poor, uncoordinated planning among organs of state without integrating and incorporating disaster risk reduction measures into human settlement design and construction, resulting in experiencing unnecessary costs in relation to rehabilitation and reconstruction of disaster damages.

Organs of state, both at national and regional level, need to ensure a coordinated and well integrated system of planning which is aligned to integrated development planning within the local sphere of government to ensure sustainable development and safeguard community livelihoods against hazards and disaster impacts. It is of critical importance to ensure planning is aligned to the budget, which will include prevention and mitigation in all programs.

Challenges facing Disaster Management include lack of appropriate early warning systems and prediction of atmospheric changes and fluctuations resulting from local air pollution posing a serious problem to intervention as well as lack of budgets and funds to administer to victims, iii inadequate capacities to be deployed in the various requirements that crop up at once.

Challenges in terms of addressing traffic congestion include: Poor alignment between the costly highways and systematic public transport improvements has laid a problematic foundation for a future with increased levels of congestion comprising a greater number of vehicles. Piecemeal approach to transport planning and implementation is a big challenge. Various transport infrastructures and services are being planned and implemented in isolation of each other. These exist in a system and impact each other a lot in compromising the functionality of the whole transport system. The long-term challenge of the devolution of transport functions to the most appropriate level. The more immediate challenge of achieving improved public transport service integration from a users' perspective during the devolution transition. Not much has been done to

bring up shift in travel behaviour towards sustainable transport through Travel Demand Management strategies. vi. There are many global examples of good practice from which to learn but there has been limited adoption and adaptation.

Challenges slowing the progress towards meeting air pollution goals and targets include: socio-economic and political impacts due to outdated industries, ii lack of information and understanding of gasoline engine performance, iii weakness in enforcement of national policies, laws and programs; lack of local lead-exposure data for policymaking and standard setting, as well as inadequate retail infrastructure for unleaded gasoline. Barriers in mitigating indoor air pollution associated with energy use include limited access to cleaner technology, lack of awareness and a weak regime of public health policy, laws and regulations.

20. Future challenges and issues in these areas (15-17) that could be addressed by a New Urban Agenda (700 words)

Climate change impacts carry significant implications for the economies of the region including Tanzania. A well-resourced pro-poor adaptation agenda is required to overcome the impacts of climate change and adequately respond to the climate change challenges facing Tanzania. A pro-poor agenda would require: i. An urgent review of the impacts of macroeconomic policies on the poor and the extent to which these policies are undermining the adaptive capacity of the poor to climate change impacts; adopting better agricultural practices on land, enhanced security of tenure and resource rights that present barriers for poverty reduction and adaptation, especially in rural areas are addressed; iii. Building the institutional capacity at local level for the implementation of climate change adaptation measures. Improving access to information as well as providing a forum for local communities to engage with and influence the climate change agenda at national level is also a matter of priority.

A Climate Change Road Map must be put in place among others to:

- 1) Empower VPO, DOE;
- 2) Create platform for Climate Change Agenda in Tanzania;
- 3) Address role of sectors in contributing to mitigation measure; and adaptation to Climate Change;
- 4) Move towards secondary sectors for Climate Change.
- 5) Combat poverty to reduce Global green house gases, economic measures be used which are effective,
- 6) Improve forecasting of El Nino and public Warning Systems to reduce future damages;
- 7) Construct water wave breakers, walls and groins
- 8) Preserve mangroves;
- 9) Promote Tree planting campaigns to improve micro climate;
- 10) Carbon trade by selling carbon credits to help mitigate the increase of CO₂ in the atmosphere.

Regarding Disaster Reduction and Management the priority should be to ensure availability of funds, and awareness at all targeted levels National to Village/Mtaa; The law must spell out responsibilities of every player clearly that should be followed appropriately to assist prospective victims.

In order to decongest traffic and reduce air pollution from exhaust emissions, it will be necessary to redesign parts of the cities and city roads. Other measures should include strengthening and enforcing existing legislations and policies; switching to hybrid/ rail/water transport; encouraging positive attitudinal and behavioral changes; provision of reliable and efficient and convenient alternative modes of transport and simple but basic amenities including walkways and safe bikeways and reviving the previous common transport (transport sharing) and or car pooling practice by Companies/ government and other agencies.

Sections 110 to 113 of the Environment Management Act on air pollution control, other relevant legislations and regulations must all be rigorously enforced.

IV. Urban Governance and Legislation: Issues and Challenges for a New Urban Agenda

- (Maximum of 4160 words inclusive of tables and illustrative material)

21. Improving urban legislation (540 words)

Planning policies are statements about how decisions will be made. In Tanzania all policies are formulated at the national level. When LGAs and other planning agencies make planning decisions, they must conform with the national planning policies. The Human Settlements development Policy 14 objectives, Tanzania formulated a new planning policy - The Human Settlements Development Policy in 2000. The policy seeks to facilitate employment creation and poverty eradication, protect the environment from pollution, degradation and destruction to attain sustainable development and to promote the use of local building materials.

An urban planning legislation is the enabling instrument to bring objectives of the planning policy to reality. Planning legislation establishes a nation's land use planning system; allows the preparation of a range of planning documents; provides for their approval and implementation and; provides for public input and an appeal process in order to achieve the following:

- 1) Secure the orderly, coherent growth and development of municipalities, based on sound forethought and considerations of public interest;
- 2) Conserve physical environments, including buildings and other works, which are satisfying to human needs and community concerns;
- 3) Regulate how private and public lands may be used; and
- 4) Allow for public participation in planning decisions

Planning legislation in Tanzania is also the prerogative of central government. LGAs are empowered to make bye-laws but these must be within the confines of the principle legislation. At present, Tanzania has two planning laws: The Urban Planning Act and the Land Use Planning Act. The latter regulates regional planning activities including preparation of regional, district and village land use plans.

In Tanzania the law designates two planning authorities termed Preparatory Authorities. At the national level, the Preparatory Authority who is the main institution responsible for urban and rural planning is the Minister responsible for urban development currently the Minister for Lands, Housing and Human settlements Development. The Minister is responsible for policy, planning legislations and regulations on urban and rural planning. The Director of Urban and rural Planning in the Ministry is responsible for approving all plans and for supervising and monitoring preparation and plan implementation of rural physical plans and urban master plans.

At the local level, the preparatory Authority is the LGA, which is responsible for preparation, adoption and implementation of urban master plans and the rural physical development plans. LGAs implement urban and rural planning policies, laws and regulations, elaborate and implement detailed plans, issue planning consent and building permits and perform development control functions. The law empowers the Minister to appoint a Planning Authority other than an LGA as is the case with the Capital Development Authority in Dodoma. The law empowers land-owners to prepare detailed plans over their land and submit them to the LGAs for adoption, before approval. The new planning law emphasizes on public participation through a clause on mandatory public hearing

Tanzania's Urban Planning Act prescribes a detailed set of processes and procedures for preparation, adoption, approval and amendment of urban plans but addresses implementation aspects only in broad terms. The law is silent on the plan implementation role of utility and road agencies, which

report separately to their parent ministries in the central government. They prepare and implement their infrastructure development plans within areas of jurisdictions of LGAs but do not have to get approval of the LGA for those plans and the law does not empower LGAs to instruct the utility and road agencies to develop the infrastructure elements of urban plans. The law is also silent on how the LGAs, constrained by low revenue base, are to finance implementation of urban plans. As a result, 'implementation' is almost always at great variance with urban 'plans' as amply demonstrated in Dar es Salaam and elsewhere in urban Tanzania where the majority of urban dwellers live in unplanned settlements. Budgets of the LGAs are not linked to the physical development plans of their areas of jurisdiction. This in part is due to a lop-sided tax structure and restrictions imposed by central government that limit the scope for mobilizing local revenues.

Besides, there are clear overlaps of planning responsibilities conferred on the minister responsible for urban planning and the minister responsible for local government. Sections 60 and 61 of the Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act No.8 of 1982 and Section 59 (e) of the Urban Planning Act No.8 of 2007, which assign overlapping powers for land acquisition, assessment of compensation, approval of planning schemes and other functions to the Minister responsible for local government and the Minister responsible for urban planning respectively.³

22. Decentralization and strengthening of local authorities (540 words)

Tanzania implemented its Local Government Reforms Programme (LGRP) as part of broader social, political and economic changes that cut across all key sectors from 1999. The main objective of the reform was to take decision-making about local issues closer to the people by decentralising responsibilities for delivery of services to the LGAs and strengthening them, to take up the added responsibilities, through capacity building. The purpose was to improve access and quality of services, ensure transparency and accountability of the LGAs to local communities.

LGRP has made local government authorities more autonomous. Initially, local government revenue sources expanded under the LGRP but declined in the aftermath of abolition of some local taxes (nuisance Taxes in 2003/2004). Nevertheless, accountability, transparency and responsiveness of local government authorities have improved. All this has led to improvement in the delivery of services. Central government grants, both conditional and unconditional, however, constitute over 90% of revenue for LGAs, severely limiting local autonomy and discretion in the allocation of expenditure according to local priorities, as most of the grants are conditional.

A formula based system of allocating conditional and unconditional central government transfers to the LGAs was introduced that made transfers more efficient, equitable, transparent and predictable. At the same time Development Grants and Funds, including a discretionary Local Government Capital Development Grant (LGCDG) was introduced, which enables the LGAs to invest in new infrastructure, or rehabilitate existing infrastructure.

Decentralization did enhance the voice of citizens by enabling greater involvement of communities in managing services and public resources through service user permits. Facilities committees and boards in water supply, education and health services. In rural areas it empowered Village Councils to make by-laws and prescribe fees, charges and tariffs for the licenses.

³ Because of overlapping ministerial powers the Dar es Salaam Strategic Urban Development Plan (SUDP) prepared by the City Council under Act No. 8 of 1982 was not approved by the Minister responsible for urban planning.

23. Improving participation and human rights in urban development (540 words)

Experience and many studies have revealed that ignoring participation in urban development leads to development failure, hence the need to plan with people's participation as a basic human right in urban development. Tanzania's Urban Planning Act has made public hearing mandatory before any plan can be approved.

The Constitution of URT guarantees access to justice to its citizens. The government has increased the number of judges and magistrates, improved infrastructure and staff welfare. The Tanzania land policy and laws safeguard and protect land tenure for the majority.

24. Enhancing urban safety and security (540 words)

Tanzania implemented Safer Cities programme in Dar es Salaam which has mobilized communities in implementing local crime prevention initiatives, including the development of the Sungusungu (Citizen crime prevention patrols), the re-vitalisation of the ward tribunal system, and the establishment of the Auxiliary Police in the four Dar es Salaam LGAS. It has also implemented safety audit tools and supported income-generating projects for groups at risk. The project contributed significantly towards enhanced safety in Dar es Salaam and was rolled out to nine other cities and towns namely Arusha, Bagamoyo, Dodoma, Mbeya, Mwanza, Moshi, Tanga, Morogoro and Iringa. These cities and towns developed their own local crime and violence prevention strategies based on lessons learnt from the Dar es Salaam experience

The safer Cities approach focuses on three main areas of intervention:

- 1) Institutional prevention – which focuses on alternative forms of justice and law enforcement
- 2) Safer design, planning and management of public and semi-public spaces – making public spaces safer for people to interact and businesses to flourish.
- 3) Social crime and violence prevention – focusing on marginalized groups, groups at risk or vulnerable groups and empowering them through various activities.

Based on lessons learned from the Safer cities project Tanzania developed a National Strategy for Urban Crime Prevention primary objective of which was to build safe local communities where citizens are assured of living in peace and harmony, without fear of crime and where there will be security for their property in order to achieve sustainable development. The Tanzania police Force has taken up implementation of some of the key aspects of the strategy document by for example introducing a community based policing (Polisi Jamii) that has resulted improving relations between the police and community members who participate in joint patrol and provide information that helps the police to prevent crime or apprehend perpetrators.

25. Improving social inclusion and equity (540 words)

Every development cannot be enhanced once the inclusiveness approach is left behind. This may lead to several kinds of vulnerabilities that lead to marginalization such as low income status, ethnicity, racism, gender discrimination, youth unemployment; that deny access to basic services and exercise of fundamental rights.

Tanzania is a signatory to various disability specific United Nations instruments which include the declaration on the Rights of People with Disabilities (1975), Convention on the right of the child (1989), the standard rules on the Equalization of opportunities for Persons with Disabilities (1993). Tanzania has taken various measures to address the problem of disability from various angles including the national health initiatives to eradicate childhood diseases that cause disablement such as polio, enactment of disability legislations and inclusion of a question of disability since the 2002 National Population and Housing Census.

Since Independence in 1961, the Government through the Department of Social Welfare has been providing services to people with disabilities without a comprehensive policy. The adoption of the National Policy on Disability (NPD) is the outcome of many years of consultations among stakeholders. Many urban housing and development projects are in progress without consideration of the disability levels of potential users.

The government has adopted affirmative action at policy and legislative levels. Reserving seats have improved women's participation in the political arena for women in various bodies. The Thirteenth Amendment adopted in February 2000 inserted the word "gender" to prohibit discrimination on the basis of gender. For the first time, the government issued sectoral guidelines to each sector to incorporate gender issues into their budget proposals for the years 1999/2000 and 2000/2001. Through the gender section in the civil service department, the government conducted workshops on sensitisation and integration of gender considerations into regular activities. Committees at the different administrative levels (villages, wards and districts) have been directed to include gender perspectives in their plans for social development programmes. Recently the government has enacted laws for protecting disadvantaged/vulnerable groups in the society. These are: the Sexual Offences (special provision) Act 1998, that protects children and women against sexual abuse; the New Land Act 1999; and The Village Land Act 1999 that among other things forbid all cultural practices that prohibit women from owning land.

Tanzania's economy is dependent on agriculture (Blackden, C. M. and Rwebangira, M. 2004). It accounts for 25% of the GDP, 85% of exports and employs nearly 80% of the workforce, 90% of whom are women. The population and Housing Census 2012 reveals women constitute 51.3% of the population of Tanzania Mainland. Women (especially in rural areas) provide about 80% of labour force, accounting for about 60% of food production. However, returns in this backbone sector have been very low and the environment does not allow them to own their own wealth (UN Date not provided; URT Date not provided).

Tanzanian labour market has a gender bias. Data from the Integrated Labor Force Survey, 2000/01 indicated that only 4% of women were in paid jobs, as compared with 10% of men. Women were the majority in agriculture (52% vs. 48%) and in trade 55% vs. 45%), while men predominated in manufacturing, construction, transport, and finance. Moreover, women participation rates in entrepreneurship was lower than that of men and they also chose to start and manage firms primarily in retail, education and other service industries which are often perceived as being less important to economic development and growth (Kushoka, I, 2012). In some instances, projects initiated by women never come to fruition due to discouragement from their husbands, who may be in fear that their wives would either be over exposed or may start dominating them if they achieve certain feats.

Over recent years, an increasing number of women in Tanzania have become active in market-oriented activities, and more responsible for providing cash needs of the household. It is estimated that 18.7% of Tanzanians live below the food poverty line and 35.7% below the basic needs poverty line (URT, 2005). The incidence of poverty however impacts more on women than men, with about two thirds of them living below poverty line.

26. Challenges experienced and lessons learnt in these areas (20-24) (730 words)

The current provision for public hearing in urban planning legislation does not create sufficient room for stakeholders to participate fully in planning or empower them to influence planning decisions that affect them and their communities. Yet successful implementation of any plan including urban master plans requires commitment of all organizations, individuals and the LGAs.

The Tanzanian society still faces major challenges with regard to women: there are a number of discriminatory laws and practices that hinder women from actively participating at different levels and still the majority of women are very poor and uneducated.

However, engendered assumptions continue to contribute to most women being allocated low paying, unskilled or lesser skilled work in both the formal and the informal sectors of the economy. It is assumed for example that a woman's primary role is to care for a family at home and in the 'reproductive' sphere of life, depending on a male to provide for cash needs.

27. Future challenges and issues in these areas (20-24) that could be addressed by a New Urban Agenda (730 words)

The main urban planning challenges for the future will revolve around weak urban planning legislation and poor institutional coordination for plan implementation and financing of urban planning and implementation. It is therefore an imperative recommended to revamp the current planning in order to make planning more efficient and effective by:

- 1) The Land Act No. 4 of 1999 to remove excessive powers of individual land owner who subject LGAs to endless, costly consultations and negotiations before they can access land for public uses thus inhibit implementation of planning schemes and re-introduce the principle of eminent domain;
- 2) The local government laws to establish a mechanism for intergovernmental consultation and negotiation on national policy and fiscal matters affecting Dar es Salaam city and other LGAs;
- 3) Legislation governing utility agencies to enhance coordination with city authorities and decentralise approval of planning schemes.

Extra judicial killings of elder women on suspicion of witchcraft and people with albinism who are also killed or have their limbs cut off in similar witchcraft beliefs is one of the biggest challenges in respect of safety and should be among the top priorities in the new urban agenda.

Widespread Youth unemployment, drug abuse and link of these two issues to crime remains one of the key challenges. There have been incidences of large groups of organised youth Dealing with youth criminal gangs engaging in indiscriminate street violence and robbery. Dealing with youth unemployment and youth criminal gangs is one of the key challenges to be assigned priority in the new urban agenda.

Active involvement of communities and partnership agreements between key public and private sector actors are instrumental in meeting planning goals but city authorities have to undertake the following:

- 1) Design and execute an Information, Education and Communication (IEC) programmes to build capacity of individuals and communities to participate in efforts to achieve the master plan objectives of sustainable development;
- 2) Encourage residents, the mass media and activists to utilize the master plan as a tool to challenges the LGAs to address planning issues perceived as detrimental to the city;
- 3) Obtain consensus of all stakeholders in developing social, economic environmental and service delivery programs and projects.

V. Urban Economy: Issues and Challenges for a New Urban Agenda

(Maximum of 4160 words inclusive of tables and illustrative material)

28 Improving municipal/local finance

Various Local Government laws of 1982 were amended in February 1999 through Act No 6 of 1999 to give effect to new central-local relations. The amendments stress good governance calling for democratically elected leaders and enhanced transparency in the conduct of council affairs as well as greater accountability and transparency of councils to the people. The revised laws provide for decentralized management of staff and finances including plans and budgets by Local Government Authorities (PMORALG 2010).

Pursuant to section 42 of the local Government Finance Act Cap 290 R.E 2002, the Government revised the Local Authority Financial Memorandum, and revised the Local Government Accounting Manual (LAAM) to ensure proper stewardship and accountability. The guidelines were issued to accommodate changes in the public finance sector, technological advancements and statutory changes, which have taken place during the Local Government Reform. The changes include the implementation of the EPICOR accounting system, embedding Decentralization by Devolution (D by D) principles, enactment of the Public Procurement Act, Adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), adoption of new Reporting tools such as Plan Rep and reporting formats of Council Financial Report (CFR) and Council Development Report (CDR) and adoption of Government Financial Statistics (GFS) coding system in budgeting and reporting PO-RALG 2000).

The government farther implemented the Local Government Capital Grant System which provides discretionary development funds to local authorities in order to improve the access of communities especially the poor to local services through expanding the physical stock of new and rehabilitated infrastructure; enhance the delivery and management capabilities, productive efficiencies and financial sustainability of local governments and provide a national system for the delivery of development grants to LGAs.

The rapid growth has put pressure on the development of urban infrastructure and the recurrent spending of social services. It has led to an increase in crime, inadequate housing, transportation system are examples of the pressure that rapid population growth is exerting on the social and physical infrastructure of the towns and cities. Urbanization in Tanzania Mainland has grown from 5.7% in 1967 to 29.1% in 2012. On the other hand, the percentage of people living in rural areas decreased from 94.3% in 1967 to 70.9% in 2012 (URT 2014). To meet the growing demands of urbanization, municipalities require sufficient revenue to pay for services and infrastructure.

The Local Government Acts (1982) assigned a detailed list of specific functions and responsibilities to the local government level in four broad categories: concurrent, exclusive, local administration and delegated responsibilities. LGAs faced fiscal challenges arising from the gap between low own revenues collection and large Local Authority expenditures and a mismatch of transfers to concurrent functions including low Tax compliance was endemic as a result of weaknesses in the revenue collection system and poor infrastructure.

As part of the reforms in Local Authority own revenue generation and government transfers, Local Government Authorities are now receiving 91% government transfers while Local Authorities are collecting only 9% of the total Local Government revenue. Of the total National revenue LGAs collect 2% equivalent to the revenue collected by Regional Secretariats.

Concurrent functions are receiving 91.93% of the total Central Government transfers exclusive functions are met out of the 9% own source collection⁴.

Table 2: Government Budget for financial year 2013/2014
Local Government own source Revenue contribution to the National Budget

Budget Items	2013/2014	% share
Domestic Revenue	11,154.07	61
LGA own source	383.45	2
General Budget support	1163.13	15
Grants and Foreign Loans	2692.07	7
Domestic Borrowing	1699.86	9
External Borrowing non concessional	1156.4	6
Total National Revenue	18,248.98	100

Source: URT Ministry of Finance, Citizen Budget 2013/2014

Local governments have not exploited the potentials of nonconventional revenue source for raising adequate funding to link infrastructure development, recurrent spending on new infrastructures; social services provision without putting extra taxes to the population. The current low revenue collection equivalent to 2% of the national revenue call for action to raise this proportion to at least 10-20% of total revenue.

Among the measures to take include establishing national strategies to boost public investments by enhancing Local Governments financial autonomy, Local Governments and partners to improve urban and financial planning. These strategies include amendments to the Local Government Finance Act to allow the introduction of an independent oversight committee to carry out monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of projects, introduce the use of municipal bonds for infrastructure development, improve the borrowing from financial institutions and social security funds, improve and enhance the involvement of public private partnership in infrastructure development and social service delivery. Other measures should include encourage LGAs to exploit nonconventional revenue sources in the tapping of funds for services delivery and infrastructure maintenance. This will require specialized revenue management training for the LGA.

Currently the government is encouraging LGAs to expand revenue bases⁵ as new sources for increased own source collections, urge them to promote Local Economic Development through community groups, Public Private Partnerships, Non Government Organizations and other Stakeholder participation to collectively engage in income generating activities which will stimulate growth of employment and incomes and improve their household resilience to the costs of energy, water and food.

This can help free up household budgets to contribute to property taxes thereby increasing municipal revenues and be able to address infrastructural bottlenecks and improve delivery of efficient public services. The government emphasis is to let LGAs develop the means with which

⁴The percentage computations done using Tanzania National Budget Estimates figures of 2013/2014 and Detailed Recurrent by Item Regions Regional Secretariats Estimates and Actual Expenditures United Republic of Tanzania; Ministry of Finance Government Budget for Financial year 2012/2013 citizens' budget edition.

⁵Director of Local Government PMO RALG MR Luanda conversation over the phone on 6/3/2015

the urban poor will be accessed to local services through expanding the physical stock of new and rehabilitated social economic infrastructures. This approach is well underway in Ilala Municipal Council where community based groups jointly with the council manage their existing resources and enter into partnership arrangements with private sector to create new jobs and stimulate economic activities, the municipality has contracted a number of tenders on waste management to youth⁶ and in Kigoma Municipality where a Belgium Entity (Belgium Technical Cooperation) is jointly working with the Municipal Council and other stakeholders to improve the sustainability of local development infrastructure through ensuring proper planning and adequate operations and maintenance.

Critical measures need to be taken to improve municipal finances as in most councils there are huge gaps between reported and projected revenues, poor administrative capacity to enforce the taxes, explicit and intentional tax evasion and resistance from taxpayers, corruption, including embezzlement of revenues, inability to collect fully the revenues due to them; external pressure on the local finance department to provide optimistic projections; and political pressure on the local tax administration to relax on revenue collection, poor administrative capacity to assess the revenue base. Thus the fundamental issue to be addressed in the context of improving local government revenues is to strengthen financial management and accountability. Moreover, measures are required to enhance taxpayers' compliance and to improve the accountability of tax collectors and councilors. The government of Tanzania in collaboration with US Government through USAID Wajibika Project has taken measures to provide capacity building on financial and programmatic management and accountability to LGA managements in 28 district councils of Iringa, Dodoma, Morogoro and Coast Regions the outcome of which is encouraging. The Local Finance Initiative of UNCDF in Partnership with PMO-RALG is carrying on investments in essential small and medium size infrastructure projects in Tanzania including urban areas (UNCDF 2014).

29. Strengthening and improving access to housing finance (540 words)

With respect to the goal of "Adequate Shelter for All", Heads of State and Government committed themselves to enabling people to obtain shelter that is healthy, safe, secure, accessible and affordable and that includes basic services, facilities and amenities, and in which everyone enjoys freedom from discrimination in housing and legal security of tenure – all fully consistent with human rights standards (paragraph 39, Habitat Agenda). In the Millennium Declaration, Heads of State and Government committed themselves to improving the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers by 2020.

With limited access to housing finance, urban dwellers in Tanzania had found themselves building incrementally over a long period of time using savings. However, since the beginning of the 1990s' the government has improved the financial sector through financial sector liberalisation and reform programmes thus strengthening banking systems and ensuring financial sector stability. A number of initiatives have taken place to strengthen housing finance and these include the establishment of the Tanzania Mortgage Refinancing Company (TMRC), a specialized single purpose institution involved in the development and promotion of the mortgage finance market. Among other things TMRC aims at enhancing affordability of mortgage for home-owners by lengthening maturities and lowering funding costs. In addition the Mortgage Finance Act, 2008 provides provisions for mortgage financing thus enabling individuals and estate developers to access long-term housing loans. However, Tanzania has a limited number of lending agencies, consisting of 14 commercial banks engaging in mortgage financing and interest rates of 18% and above are prohibitive for most of the population,

⁶Tanzania Development Information Center, Tanzania has achieved an excellence in Local Economic Development; by Nyasigo Kornel, 2005-2012. www.tdic.or.tz,

especially those in the low-income bracket. It is expected that more financial agencies will participate in mortgage financing as the fledgling housing finance market stabilizes.

The country has also experienced the development of a growing number of microfinance institutions (cooperatives and NGOs) and semi-formal financial providers including banks providing housing loans to middle and low-income households. Banks currently offer a repayment period of up to 5 years to employees in stable jobs.

30. Supporting Local Economic Development

Tanzania embarked on reforming the local government system in 1998, which gave mandates to LGAs for decision making and for the control of resources which strengthen their controls in managing Local Economic Development (LED) as a way to promote good governance and reduce poverty, which aims to ensure that economic growth is translated into greater opportunities, empowerment, and enhanced quality of life for all of the people in an areaⁱⁱⁱ and Tanzania appears to have a socio-economic, political and administrative system that is best structured for LED which can be channeled through structures of decentralized institutions. This early political experience and the ongoing decentralization have built a social, political and administrative infrastructure that is highly conducive to LED (Lubuva J. 2014).

Notable achievements include, Tanzania together with UNCDF is implementing a Local Finance Initiative (LFI) Programme in partnership with the PMORALG. The objective of the LFI programme is to promote Local Economic Development through investments that are transformative in the local economy and engage private sector financial institutions, public private partnerships Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) finance, and stimulate the identification, development, and financing of projects.

Total budget of the projects up to 2017 is to a tune of US \$ 262.6 million and the component of the Government equity on the same is US\$ 73.7 million and planned budget for the projects from July 2013 to June 2014 was US \$1,071,000. Actual expenditure was US \$585,990. Projects likely to have an impact on social economic environment and gender empowerment range from public service delivery infrastructures such as modern bus terminal and modern market at Kibaha Coast Region, rural electrification through hydropower and energy provision both in urban and rural areas. Beneficiaries include Iringa, Njombe, Mbeya, Coast, Kilimanjaro, Tanga, Singida, Kigoma and Ruvuma regions respectively. The implementation of these projects to date has created massive employment and incomes in respective areas (ESRF 20). In May 2014, the government in collaboration with LFI empowered 642 LGA officials on LED approaches and highlighted sources of finance for public infrastructure facilities.

Also the government attracted inward investment through Tanzania Investment Center which created numerous advantages including the creation of employment, increasing the tax base and improving knowledge and quality. The growth Export Processing Zones such as Mabibo and Ubungo portray a living example of FDI. Employment generated by investment projects from 2007 to 2011 was; 103,958, 109,521 56,615, 43,640 and 79,101 respectively: (Source: TIC Database). However much as Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) can offer numerous advantages to an area in other situations, it can be costly to attract and compromise the interests of the local economy. Local governments therefore need to be careful in how they try to attract FDI and do it in ways that benefits the local economy, such as having effective marketing strategies and limited incentives to investors (ESRF *ibid.*).

The informal sector in Tanzania consists of mainly unregistered small scale and petty traders, manufacturers, craftsmen, individual professionals, farmers and small-scale businesses. The number is growing fast and their share to GDP is estimated to be not less than 40% and if not taxed, the government loses substantial revenue between 35-55% of total tax revenue (LEDNA

2011). The fact is that economic activity amongst the majority of Tanzanians takes place outside of the formal economy.

The Morogoro Engineering Cluster Initiative, which involves workshops and tinsmiths in collaboration with, Municipal Council, VETA, Sokoine University of Agriculture, SIDO worked out to absorb the informal sector and gradually transformed it into mainstream economic sectors in manufacturing and trade. Morogoro Municipal Council, facilitated formal registration of 44 tinsmiths, VETA conducted special courses to upgrade the skills of the workers in the Cluster Initiative as result income rose from about USD 550,000 as annual turnover for the whole cluster in 2005 to above USD 3 million annual turnover in 2010 (LEDNA *ibid.*).

The government has embarked on formalizing informal sector into a meaningful contributor to GDP through NSGRP Initiative, which is a Property and Business Formalization Program as good attempt to legalise ownership of fixed assets that would enhance the worth of informal sector activities and thus increase areas of taxable opportunities. At the level of the economy, formalization would lead to higher economic growth, poverty alleviation and improved business environment. 654 Certificates of Right of occupancy issued in Njombe 54 of them used them as collaterals and secured Loans to a tune of TZS 840 million from National Microfinance Bank equivalent to US\$ 525,000.

In its initiatives to support LED, the GoT should provide enabling environments to private individuals and non governmental institutions to participate effectively as individuals in the construction of public utilities like local village roads, roads connecting from one ward to another ward etc. Existing clusters like the Dodoma food and milk processing in Arusha should be encouraged throughout in the country, the emphasis should be to process all raw food crops and sell processed products. The country has the potential to produce abundant food crops in all the regions in Tanzania. Un should in this endeavor assist Tanzania achieve this dream.

31. Creating Decent Jobs and Livelihoods

The various economic policy reforms that Tanzania has undertaken since the mid-1980s have translated into increased economic growth and employment creation and better livelihoods.

Concerns over time, have been mounting about high levels of unemployment, job quality, limited opportunities for female and people with disabilities. Growth of urban areas currently at rate of 5.2% (URT 2014) is caused among others by influx of people from rural settings seeking for a better livelihood.

Following this situation, the government embarked on various approaches that would offer solutions such as creating various empowerment fund - the MEF and SELF are put in place to enhance access of the poor including the youth to microfinance (PMORALG 2014), Other government partners in this venture include MUCOBA, CBAT enacting the Small and Medium Enterprises Policy (URT 2003) and the National Employment Policy 2008, with specific objectives of enhancing skills and competencies of the labour force and building Vocational Training Schools in all regions. The YECP was launched in 2013/2014, which is expected to facilitate creation of 600,000 employment oppoertunities by 2015/2016. A CECF for 2011 – 2015 has been designed with ocus on youth leading to establishment of YEFP (Kazi Nje Nje Programme) in several pilot districts (YBI 2014)

The LED from which youth groups of Ilala Municipal Council have secured the bids for cleaning the city of Dar es Salaam in collaboration with a local partner is another effort where economic activities have been stimulated and new jobs have been created. PEDP is another effort, which aims at providing access to quality education for all and is expected to contribute to the creation

of a lifelong learning society, improvement of people's livelihoods. The Safer Cities Dar es Salaam project has supported income-generating projects for groups in the City.

The UNCDF is also implementing the LFI Programme in partnership with the (PMORALG). The objective of the LFI Programme is to promote LED through investments (small and medium size infrastructure projects) that are transformative in the local economy. The LFI approach is applied to a variety of investment modalities including structured project finance, and public private partnerships. The project aims to improve local living standards in the communities and Tanzania has successfully implemented LFI throughout the year 2013/2014. Some beneficiaries of the LFI UNCDF Initiative include Mbeya, Njombe, Iringa, Dar es Salaam, Singida, Tanga and Ruvuma regions (LFIT 2014).

Formal employment increased by 36% from 1,362,559 in 2011 to 1,885,969 in 2013 which include both public and private sectors. Newly recruited workers increased from 74,474 in 2011/12 to 80,216 in 2012/13. The results further show that 77.9% of total youth aged between 15 and 24 years were employed in the private sector in 2013. Persons with disability were 0.3% of total regular employees in 2013 (LFIT *ibid.*). Whereas for the years of 2011 and 2012, the proportion of total employment was higher in the private sector (63.1% in 2011 and 64.2% in 2012) than in the public sector (36.9% in 2011 and 35.8% in 2012) for the two years. Adult male employees accounted for 62.7% of total adult employees as compared to adult female employees who were about one third (37.3%) of total adult employees in 2013.

The informal sector is often despised as an indecent job though urbanization is attracting large numbers of citizens who end up in the informal sector. Statistics show that this sector has increased by 36% in the year 2013. Similarly farming is regarded as an indecent job. To overcome such prejudices requires intensive public education and sensitization of key decision-makers. The informal sector presents a challenge to authorities as their income is unnoticed, they operate without known mandates and guidance and suffer from harassments often times. A system to formalize this sector is due. Soft and affordable loans from financial institutions or the government for farmers and artisans should be encouraged.

(Words 536)

32. Integration of the Urban Economy into National Development Policy

Urban areas are critical to Tanzania's economic growth and poverty reduction. They represent a tangible source of economic growth as they contribute among others more than half of Tanzania's GDP, vital for alleviating poverty, creating a more equitable society, opportunities, enhancing country's global competitiveness. Urban areas offer significant opportunities to address country's social and economic transformation, challenges of poverty, inequality and unemployment.

In addition, 80% of the national revenues and just less than 60% of total local own-source revenues come from urban LGAs. The share of intergovernmental transfers that rural LGAs receive is higher than their population share; correspondingly, urban LGAs receive intergovernmental transfers lower than their population share. Rural LGAs receive almost one fourth more in transfers per capita than urban LGAs (Elisa M. and Wietze L. 2008). Tax Revenue collected by TRA (2014) in 2013/14 from Regions of Mainland Tanzania show tangible quantum mainly from cities of Dar es Salaam, Mwanza and Arusha, whereby Dar es Salaam contributed 32.0% of total tax revenue.

Urban development is at a point where meaningful governance, planning, programs prioritization, judicious use of resources, the right investments, institutions, and interventions can

make a real difference in the future. Tangible achievements have been recorded as envisaged by reform policies. Financial resources have been directed towards empowering Regional and Local Government managements on matters related to good governance accountability and financial management, promoting affordable housing and have a sufficient supply of housing stock on the market^{iv}. heavy investment on mega projects that have higher multiplier effects and potential to create greater and faster growth momentum and employment-generation such as the improvement of Trunk roads linking regional cities, municipalities, towns and neighboring landlocked countries and the rest of the world, improvement of urban transportation in Dar es Salaam through the Rapid Transportation project (DRT), heavy investment on Rural Electrification project (REA) for electrification of district headquarters, townships, villages, and commercial centers viewed as a key input in enhancement of growth and economic development of the country (URT, 2003, ESRF, 2006). “Power Africa” is a US initiative aimed at supporting economic growth and development by increasing access to reliable, affordable, and sustainable power in Africa. Gas investments from Mtwara to Dar es Salaam^v, Water Development Projects, planning and implementing on broad based stakeholder involvement for socially equitable and environmentally sound project such as the Sustainable Dar es Salaam Project (Okoye O Date not provided) aim to improve the quality of and access to basic urban services in LGAs of which Tanzania Strategic Cities Programme (TSCP) overall implementation progress is satisfactory. A new city at Kigamboni is planned for Dar es Salaam, which is growing at 5.6% annually. Other major projects include new high-rise in Dar es salaam and Pension Funds are now investing in real estate development by scattered all over urban areas.

Benefits associated with these investments include, reported jobs creation, increased property values, better flood control, better waste management and improved urban environment. Impressive performance in own-source revenue collection, especially with the launch of the Local Government Revenue Collection System (LGRCIS) in Arusha, Mbeya and Mtwara and the TSCP 3 core components of urban infrastructure and services, institutional strengthening and implementation support and preparation of future urban projects. In the Construction industry many jobs have been created, unskilled workers absorbed a large proportion of which. Additional jobs were created in the construction subsector of water and sanitation, roads, and energy infrastructure, building materials, transportation services, and technical services from a wide range of building and related professions. Jobs are also generated in the “downstream” enterprises that supply related household fixtures and fittings.

(Words 676)

33. Challenges, experienced and Lessons learned in these areas

Tanzania has been pursuing an articulate policy of Decentralization by Devolution for the last 20 years. This commitment is embedded and stipulated in the Tanzania Constitution of 1977 articles 145 and 146; In the Policy Paper on Local Government Reform (1998) the GoT expressed its commitment to the reform of the intergovernmental fiscal transfer system, aimed at achieving efficient use of resources for improved service delivery at all levels of government; equity in access to services; transparency; and fairness in allocation of resources.

Phase 2 of the LGRP aimed to consolidate LGCDG into the Local Government Development Grant System (2008-2013) by ensuring an enabling D-by-D fiscal framework, which can provide the financial resources and incentives needed to empower LGAs to enhance public service delivery, socioeconomic development and poverty reduction at the local level. LGCDG has been transformed into a Local Government Development Grant (LGDG) System as the primary modality for local development funding, fully integrated into the government system.

The Regional Administration Act (No 19 of 1997 was enacted and the Regional Administration was downsized to create a leaner Regional Secretariats in placed of the previous Regional

Development Directorates which replicated functions and responsibilities of Local Government Authorities. The downsized Regional Secretariats have been given a redefined back stopping role to the Local Government Authorities within their area of jurisdiction.

Various Local Government laws were amended in February 1999 through Act No 6 of 1999 to give effect to new central-local relations. The amendments stress good governance calling for democratically elected leaders and enhanced transparency in the conduct of council affairs as well as greater accountability and transparency of councils to the people. The revised laws provide for decentralized management of staff and finances including plans and budgets by Local Government Authorities.

Resource endowments in budgetary terms for LGAs from 2004/5 onwards, increased from a budget of TZS 4.8 billion in 2004/5 to TZS. 205.7 billion in 2012/13; access to local services by the communities, due to increased and predictability of Development funds to LGAs increased. Government transfers increased to a tune of 90% of the total local government revenue sources. The number of LGAs qualifying for receipts of LGDG funds also increased and compliance to rules and regulations and application of EPICOR with all LGAs connected to the server in Dodoma reinforced oversight function for PMO – RALG to observe and monitor transactions performed by LGAs.

34. Future challenges and issues in these areas (27-31) that could be addressed by a New Urban Agenda (730 words)

Policy shifts and mid-budget priority changes in government disrupted LGA own revenue sources as only 9% of the total LGAs revenue is from own revenue sources. Government transfers in form of development grants normally are delayed.

Challenges of youth employment include a failing education system (where youth leave after primary school given the lack of absorption in the secondary school system); a lack of training and business skills (given the discrepancy between the taught skills and the needs of the job market); inadequate credit facilities reducing the potential for self-employment; unattractive agricultural and rural areas (forcing the youth towards urban areas) and inadequate information (about the training and job possibilities).

The Main Challenges for Employment in Tanzania include the mismatch between skills and demand on the labour market; shortage of investment capital and unaffordable loan conditions; low compliance to work environment standards, and low coverage of social security.

The experience has been the inability to address inequality issues across and within LGAs, value for money for purpose aspects on the implemented projects, financing were not sufficient to meet demands for rehabilitation and construction of new infrastructures/impaired efforts of the community, the incentive based performance distorted the equitable allocation of funds.

Urban LGAs should be spending more on infrastructure and social services delivery. Several key strategies could be pursued to close the infrastructure financing gap in urban areas by proactively dealing with new urban growth; targeting lower average service levels; and adopting smaller minimum plot sizes. Exert more efforts to strengthen the framework for resource mobilization and infrastructure financing in urban areas.

- 1) It is much cheaper in the long run to proactively plan for new urban development than to retrofit infrastructure to rapidly growing unplanned settlements.
- 2) To expand service coverage at a faster rate, a more pragmatic approach would be to target minimum (basic) or average service levels rather than full service levels
- 3) To adopt smaller minimum plot sizes for urban development which would significantly reduce the cost of future urban growth

- 4) LGAs in Tanzania lack the resource base to adequately finance infrastructure development that is required to accommodate urban growth (Sarzin Z. and Raich U. 2012).

Many challenges will have to be overcome to raise own Local Authority revenue sources from the current 2% revenue contribution to the national budget to between 10% to 20% in the long term and enhance own revenue collection from the current 9% total local authority revenue collection to at least 20% of the revenue budget. These key challenges are listed below:

1. Broadening the revenue base: Binding constraints appear to evolve around: (1) the absence of systems and mechanisms to reach many taxpayers; and (2) the limited LGAs knowledge about potential revenue sources both conventional and non-conventional.
2. Effectively exploiting ICT to enhance efficiency in the collection of revenue and data storage is still a challenge in LGAs administration.
3. Building and sustaining managerial capacity: The recruitment and retention of specialists in areas such as ICT, accounting and finance, audit, legal, among others, is a challenge in LGAs
4. LGDG Funds (CDG&CBG) are inadequate to immediately address most of the LLGA identified priorities during the O & OD process, the amount available to LLGAs is too small and can therefore cover a few specific projects in specific LLGAs while other LLGAs have to wait for the coming years (PMORALG 2014).
5. Combine both conventional and non conventional revenue sources for raising adequate funding for new infrastructure, maintaining existing infrastructure and running efficient and effective social services provision without putting extra taxes to the population.
6. Review Local Government Acts to allow linkages between development spending and the recurrent cost of the development budget
7. The Need to expand economic infrastructure, create a more enabling and competitive environment for achieving sustained and broad based growth, access efficient allocation of resources, realization of broad-based economic growth and development of a vibrant private sector.
8. Delay in accessing commercial loans; Mismatch between government requirements and revenue collection; Underperformance in non tax revenue collection; Increased cost of producing emergency power; Accumulation of arrears from contractors, service providers, and employees; Low pace in adapting to the use of Electronic Fiscal Devices in business and tax paymeexpenditure base, with emphasis on development spending, and the anticipated recurrent obligations generated by development spending. A cut down on some recurrent spending items is feasible.
9. Austerity budgetary measures may be necessary; not compromising critical public service delivery and focus on key national infrastructure services (esp. transport and energy) and nation building.
10. Attracting more FDI includes: limited infrastructure (roads, port, railway, power), business environment concerns; and limited access to capital markets by domestic entrepreneurs.

However, the economy is vulnerable to both internal and external shocks including: Deterioration in international trade due to weak demand in advanced economies.

Loss of export competitiveness owing to possible appreciation of exchange rate, resulting from large capital inflows; Unexpected increase in world fuel and food prices leading to increase in import bill thus widening the current account deficit; and Power supply problems which might emerge if enough funds are not allocated to the power sector going forward.

The sector has growth potential derived from its linkages to the rest of the economy include agriculture sector and country's natural resource base, esp. forestry, minerals and fisheries.

Access to financial capital for SMEs; technology; infrastructure (especially energy); skilled labor; reduce compliance costs (due to regulation) and enhance its international competitiveness. Mining Sector has been the most dynamic sector, expanding at an average growth of around 9.9% (2002-2012), but its share to GDP remains small of about 3%.

Ensure that the sector is linked with domestic economy by improving prospects for domestic value addition, by creating requisite skills.

1. Trade deficit has increased;
2. Rising of exports have been more than offset by the increase in imports, resulting in an increase in the trade deficit;
3. Ensure that imports are of productive nature (capital and intermediate goods);
4. Management of public investment more efficiently: Capacity in public investment management and execution of the development budget are going to be essential tools for Tanzanians to handle large infrastructure projects including those related to gas sub-sector.;
5. BRN has to show results of disciplined, committed determination to work out agreed detailed programmes; and,
6. The need for integrity in the management of public resources, hard work and selfless service for nation building cannot be over-emphasised (URT 2013a).

The main challenges for employment include the mismatch between skills and demand on the labour market; shortage of investment capital and unaffordable loan conditions; low compliance to work environment standards, and low coverage of social security.

The urban transition is well under way in Tanzania and urbanization is projected to continue at a rapid pace. The demand for urban land significantly exceeds the formal supply and the gap is widening. Moreover, investments in urban infrastructure have not kept pace with urban population growth, resulting in poor or declining access to urban services in several sectors. Rapid urban population growth poses significant challenges for the spatial planning, financing and provision of urban infrastructure and services, whether these are provided publicly or privately.

Spatially planned investments are required in a number of sectors. Urban LGAs do not have sufficient revenues to invest significantly in new infrastructure. Own Source Revenues LGA revenue comes from both own-source revenues and intergovernmental transfers in recent years, there has been an increase in overall revenues and expenditures at the LGA level and an increasing reliance on central government transfers relative to own-source revenues.

The current framework for local revenues and intergovernmental transfers cannot accommodate the significant financing needs of Tanzanian cities. Urban LGAs derive 18% of their total revenues from own-source. Prior to 2003, LGAs in Tanzania were empowered to define their own local tax structure. This gave LGAs wide powers to impose taxes, levies and fees and set rates within their local jurisdiction. Urban Local Government Authorities have limited capacity to improve informal settlements.

VI. Housing and Basic Services: Issues and Challenges for a New Urban Agenda

35. Slum upgrading and prevention

Rapid urbanisation in Tanzania alongside poverty and unmet demand for housing land has led to the proliferation of slums or informal settlements. Slums in Tanzania constitute housing development in unplanned areas that has not followed formal channels. Most times the houses are developed on vacant land largely characterised by overcrowding, lack of basic services and

insecure tenure. Approximately 60% of the populations in Tanzania's urban centres continue to live in slums.

Key achievements since 1996

Since 1996 Habitat II, notable achievements have been made in upgrading the housing conditions in slum areas. In Tanzania, efforts are being made to regularise all unplanned settlements by 2015. Unlike previous years where eviction and disruption of livelihoods and social networks took place the current approaches focus on integrating slum settlements into formal urban frameworks by improving basic infrastructure, demarcating private and public spaces and registering land rights in collaboration with key stakeholders including the target community .

Environmental Planning and Management Approach (1990s – 2000s)

The Environmental Planning and Management approach was introduced to Tanzania in 1992 and continued until the 2000s. The key tenet of the approach was consultations and partnerships among key urban stakeholders so that local communities could prepare and implement local environmental plans to address issues such as flooding caused by lack of storm water drainage, and poor solid waste management. In 2000 during phase II of the programme, participatory community infrastructure upgrading was implemented and a case example of upgrading is Hanna Nassif (one of the oldest densely populated slums in Dar es Salaam). Labour-based community contracting and community management was applied and among other things, the physical environment of Hanna Nassif improved was flood-free; and waterborne diseases reduced drastically by 50% in a 5-year period. The programme was scaled-up to other municipalities of the country.

The Community Infrastructure Upgrading Programme (CIUP 2003-2012)

The Community Infrastructure Upgrading Programme (CIUP) was initiated in 2003. The main objective of the programme was improving living conditions of low-income residents of unplanned settlements by upgrading the existing infrastructure and services, and facilitating their participation in the planning, provision and management of infrastructure services in their respective areas. The project has been implemented in two phases; Phase I (2003-2008) and Phase II (2008-2012).

Unplanned Urban Settlements Regularisation Program (2004- to date)

In order to add value to upgraded settlements in the CIUP programmes, the promotion of tenure security was adopted through property formalisation. As a result the Unplanned Urban Settlement Regularisation Program was initiated in 2004. The program primarily focuses on identifying properties and issuing residential licenses in order to curb further densification and improve security of tenure. Local urban authorities are the key actors of the programme in collaboration with the communities. To date residential licenses have been issued to households in Dar es Salaam, Dodoma, Mwanza, Tanga and Moshi. In Dar es Salaam, about 274,039 properties out 420,000 were identified. By December 2014, a total of 102,959 owners had collected their residential licenses and 3% had used the licenses to access credit in financial institutions thus transforming their assets into productive capital. According to a Finscope Survey (2009), 32% of the population in Tanzania is reluctant to take loans because they fear not being able to repay the loan. This is largely and indicator of poverty and high costs of borrowing. In a bid to meet the Tanzania Development Vision 2025 strategy of reducing slums, the initiative has been mainstreamed into the national level "Big Results Now" programme.

Future challenges and issues

1. Scaling up of programmes and projects and ensuring that the requisite capacity in terms of financial and human resources (planning expertise) is available especially in the local urban authorities so that upgrading and formalization can continue.
2. Participation and mobilization of other key stakeholders e.g. the grass roots community, in slum upgrading so that its rapid development can be controlled collaboratively. Whilst financing the process of regularisation and the formalisation is expensive; there is sporadic and unsustainable mobilization of finances from development partners, NGOs and institutions such as the Property Formalisation Programme.

36. Improving access to adequate housing

Private individual development accounts for between 75% and 95% of the total housing stock in urban areas. Great strides have been made by the government in ensuring that urban dwellers and housing developers alike have access to housing construction inputs such as formal land and housing finance so as to promote access to adequate housing.

Key achievements since 1996

In order to ensure access to land for urban dwellers, Tanzania embarked on a Survey Plot Project initially in Dar es Salaam whereby newly designed, serviced surveyed plots would be available to land seekers. The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development (MLHSSD) implemented the project in 2002 to 2006 in collaboration with local authorities, the private sector including actors responsible for basic services. Plots were sold to prospective land seekers and to date about 37,300 plots have been sold in Dar es Salaam. The initiative was able to ease access to land in planned areas for the project period and somewhat curb the shortage of plots. The project is currently being replicated in other major towns in Tanzania including the towns of Mwanza, Morogoro and Mbeya whereby the Survey Revolving Fund, an initiative to help local authorities borrow funds for the survey has also boosted implementation of the programme.

Promoting private sector involvement

While the involvement of the private sector was absent, professional real estate developers are currently growing and the establishment of the Unit Titles act, 2008 has further spurred the development of mass housing production particularly high-rise buildings though these serve the higher end of the market.

Role of other key players in the housing market

Over the years the involvement of other key stakeholders in housing production has increased, this includes the pension fund parastatals such as the National Social Security Funds (NSSF) who have constructed a number of houses for sale to pensioners and the general public and the National Housing Corporation who aims at being a master estate developer thus constructing 15,000 by 2015. Other planned schemes to enable access to housing specifically for civil servants include the Tanzania Building Agency (to build 10,000 houses) and the Watumishi Housing Corporation (50,000 houses). There are several NGOs like the WAT-Human Settlements Trust (WAT-HST), Centre for Community Initiatives (CCI) who targets low-income communities. The re-establishment of the Housing Department in central government and Urban LGAs further ensures that housing programmes will be coordinated nation-wide.

37. Ensuring sustainable access to safe drinking water (540 words)

The water supply coverage in Tanzania in 1999 was estimated at 68% for urban areas. In 2012 the water supply coverage for urban areas was 73% (URT, 2015). Currently about 81.2% of the urban population have access to improved drinking water, with water point functionality rate of 54%, 46% households walking less than 30 minutes from a water source and 45% take 30 minutes or longer to obtain drinking water. Over 30% of the rural water supply schemes are not functioning properly due to poor operation and maintenance, while 30% of the rural water supply schemes are not functioning properly. Despite significant investment in the Rural Water Supply since the early 1970s, only about 50% of the rural population has access to a reliable water supply service, water sector continues to be raising questions about the sustainability of water supply projects across Tanzania. There is need to enhance quality of implementation linked to planning, budgeting, monitoring, and reporting, Inadequate political will, Conflict of interest: Bias of health professionals i.e. favouring curative than preventive services, Lack of gender responsive and special needs responsive school WASH designs and facilities.

Low commitment, bureaucracy, low coordination between relevant LGA departments, Conflicting interest between LGAs and NGOs on matters of S&H, NGOS working with stakeholders, Limited knowledge and technical capacity of WASH personnel within LGAs, Different standards of dealing with things, e.g. payment of different incentive rates, budgeting different approaches and NSC Focus on rural areas only. Up until 1996 the water supply services

were delivered directly by the government, however, with the continued deterioration of the water services especially in urban areas, the government embarked upon ‘private sector participation’ and commercialisation of the water services in urban areas rather than ‘free water to all’. The move has improved the supply of potable water in urban areas whereby according to the Urban Water Supply and Sewerage Authority, Annual report for 1999/2000; more than eleven out of 18 urban water authorities were able to meet water demand by more than 50% with four recording above 80%.

Key achievements since 1996

The key achievements since 1996 include the development of policies to guide the water sector to ensure access to safe drinking water. These include the National Water Policy (2002) and the Water Sector Development Strategy (2006-2015), which among other things aims to manage water resources equitably so that water supply, sewerage and sanitation services are improved so as to contribute effectively in the nation’s poverty eradication efforts. At a level of local government authorities are also mandated to provide support to Community Owned Water Supply Organizations (COWSOs), which manage water supply and sanitation facilities at grassroots’ settings. Presently water services coverage for municipal and industrial water supply is 73% and for rural water supply it is 50%. Water is an essential liquid for life. Its major need has got no replacement in life. Increasing access to improved drinking water is one of the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) that Tanzania along with other nations worldwide has adopted (United Nations General Assembly, 2002 in TDHS, 2010) as part to respond to the challenges facing the education sector.

38. Ensuring sustainable access to basic sanitation and drainage (540 words)

National Water Policy, (2000) has emphasised on the need for integration of water supply, sanitation and hygiene since diseases related to lack of safe water, poor hygiene and sanitation are a major cause of sickness and death in Tanzania. Widespread use of pit-latrines in informal housing areas and in areas, which are congested, pollutes underground water resources. The situation is made worse during the rainy seasons because some households empty sludge along the rainwater courses. A nation-wide survey statistics indicates that until 2006, the number of toilets available in schools was 38% of the actual requirements, leaving behind a gap of 62% (Basic Education Statistics of Tanzania, 2006).

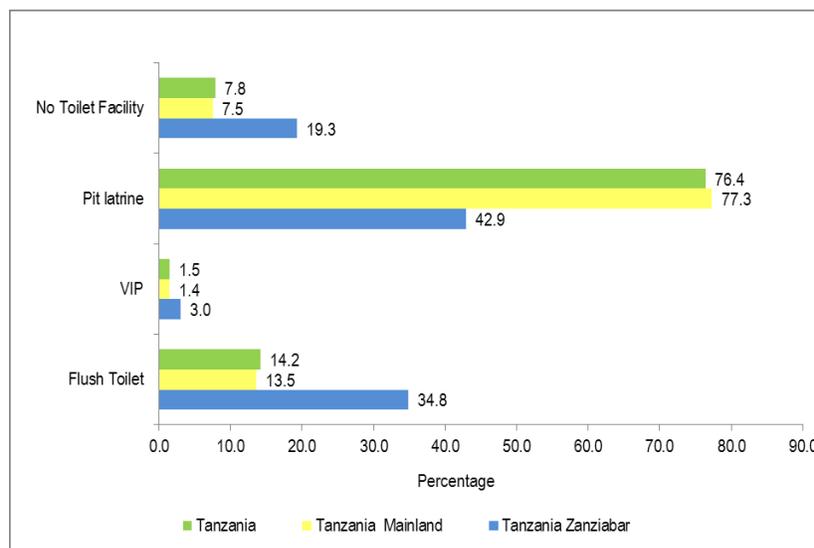


Figure 4: Percentage Distribution of Households by type of toilet Facility

Source: Tanzania Population and Housing Census, 2012

As far as drainage is concerned, many planned and unplanned settlements lack proper storm water drainage facilities. In unplanned /informal settlements that are flood prone areas the situation becomes worse during heavy downpours due to clogged natural water ways and absence of drains.

Key achievements since 1996

Most of the achievements have been in the areas of improving the institutional framework through the development of policies and programmes such as the National Water Policy (2002); the Health Policy 2007 and the National Water Sector Development. In order to improve water and basic sanitation services the School Water, Sanitation and Hygiene programme (School-WASH 2008) has been developed and is currently implemented in primary schools.

Improvement in service delivery in the urban water authorities in terms of quality, efficiency, timeliness or satisfaction as recorded in 2007/2008. For example according to the Water Sector Performance Report (2008) service delivery has improved to about 65% satisfaction levels compared to previous years. Currently the tracking or retrieval of a file or responding to letters submitted by a client takes about 10 to 20 minutes as compared to a day, a week or a month, in the past.

39. Improving access to clean domestic energy (540 words)

According to the Census (2012) only 21 % of households in Tanzania reported using electricity as the main source of energy for lighting. In the urban areas about 48.6 % of households use electricity as the main source for lighting followed by kerosene (42%). The main source of energy for cooking is firewood (68.5 %) followed by charcoal (25.7 %) urban areas 61.8 % of households in urban areas used charcoal for cooking and only 6.9% use other sources such as electricity and gas.

Table 3: Percentage of people residing in urban areas with access to clean domestic energy

Type of cooking fuel	Mainland HH	Zanzibar HH	Mainland people	Zanzibar People
Electricity	3.8	0.4	3.9	0.3
LPG, natural gas, biogas	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.4
Kerosine	9.4	1.1	5.7	0.4
Total	14.1	1.9	10.6	1.1

Only 15% of households in Tanzania have electricity, with a very large disparity between urban and rural households in Mainland Tanzania (45% and 3%, respectively).

Cooking and heating with solid fuels can lead to high levels of indoor smoke, a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants that could increase the risk of contracting diseases. Solid fuels are defined as charcoal, wood, straw, shrubs, and grass. In the 2010 TDHS, households were asked about their primary source of fuel for cooking. The results show that 95% of households use solid fuel for cooking, with wood being the major source of solid fuel (74% of households). There are large differentials in cooking fuel between urban and rural areas in the Mainland. Whereas 92% of households in the rural areas use wood for cooking, the main source of cooking fuel in the urban areas is charcoal (62%). Water Utilities Information System ([MajIS](#)) is one of the tools used by EWURA to monitor monthly performance of WSSAs, whereby data and

information are entered at the respective WSSA's headquarters and received by EWURA and the Ministry of Water on monthly basis.

Apart from the improved efficiency and effectiveness of data collection and reporting, Apart from the improved efficiency and effectiveness of data collection and reporting, the data stored in the MajIs.

- Improve accessibility of data and information for monitoring, planning and decision making as well as for dissemination of information to all stakeholders
- support effective management audits with the objective of analyzing, evaluating, reviewing and appraising the performance of all commercially operated water utilities

EWURA regulates 130 autonomous Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities which provide water supply and sanitation services in regional and district headquarters, small towns and National Projects Water Authorities, as shown on [List of WSSAs](#) declared by the Minister responsible for water as of January 2014.

Table: Summary of WSSAs regulated

No.	Type of Utilities	No. of Utilities
1	Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority (DAWASA)	1
2	Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Corporation (DAWASCO)	1
3	Regional Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities (WSSAs)	23
4	District Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities	72
5	National Projects Water Authorities	8
6	Small Town Water Supply and Sanitation Authorities	25
	Total	130

Key achievements since 1996

- (i) Nationwide campaign to encourage the use of gas and the controlling of gas prices by EWURA so that all income households can use gas for cooking.

The lowering of electricity connection costs to enable more households to get access to electricity.

40. Improving access to sustainable means of transport (540 words)

The provision of transport services in urban centres in Tanzania is largely dominated by the privately owned mini-buses commonly known as daladala. For example in the city of Dar es Salaam, daladala operators control 90% of the public transport market share. The share of other public organisations is 10% (URT, 2012). Daladala are popular because they are available in many parts of the city/towns and are fast and flexible. However in suburban areas services are hardly available due to lack of access roads and existing ones are often in poor condition deterring operators because of reportedly high vehicle maintenance costs. This is a burden to users who depend on public transport to support their livelihood activities. Other modes of public transport include private taxicabs, Bajajis which are the (powered tricycles can accommodate one to three passengers) and motorcycles (Bodaboda) which carry one passenger. For instance, the population in Dar es Salaam using public transport constitutes 39% workers, 29% housewives and 19% students (URT-UDMP, 2012).

Key achievements since 1996

Key achievements to ensure access to sustainable means of transport include:-

- (i) The development of the Transportation policy 2003 including Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Transportation infrastructure provision, planning, maintenance and management;
- (ii) Formalization and regulation of private transport providers through the establishment of the Surface and Marine Transport Regulatory Authority (SUMATRA) a multi-sector regulatory agency formed in 2004 to regulate Rail, Road and Maritime transport. They also oversee the services of *Daladala* including licensing and issues related to safety and operations;
- (iii) The introduction of public service motorcycles (Bodaboda) and tricycles (Bajaj) and urban commuter train; and
- (iv) The Government is now addressing its growing transport problems with the introduction of the Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) to improve urban mobility.

41. Challenges experienced and lessons learnt in these areas

42.1 Slum upgrading and prevention

Challenges experienced and lessons learnt

- (i) Continued development of informal housing due to slow pace of government to meet demand for formally planned plots and weak enforcement of land development control mechanisms.

- (ii) Lack of awareness among central and local government on the critical contribution of sustainable land and housing development, which is a barrier to curbing rapid informal land development.

Future challenges and issues

- (i) Scaling up of programmes and projects and ensuring that the requisite capacity in terms of financial and human resources is available especially in the local urban authorities so that upgrading and formalization can continue.
- (ii) Participation and mobilization of other key stakeholders in slum upgrading so that its rapid development can be controlled collaboratively. Whilst financing the process of regularisation and the formalisation is expensive; there is sporadic and unsustainable mobilization of finances from development partners, NGOs and institutions such as MKURABITA.

42.2 Improving access to adequate housing

Challenges experienced and lessons learnt

- (i) Ensuring that programmes reach the low-income households.
- (ii) Long-term housing finance to low-income households.
- (iii) Use of appropriate and alternative building materials is still not popular among urban dwellers.

Future challenges and issues

- (i) Enabling and supporting the growing interest of other potential actors such as NGOs, CBOs and private companies in housing provision.
- (ii) Ensuring affordable housing by establishing strategies such as tax waivers to lower housing construction costs.
- (iii) Greater research and development on affordable alternative building materials
- (iv) Improving timely availability of serviced land in favourable locations that also support livelihood endeavors of poor people.
- (v) Strategies to recognise and promote rental housing particularly in the wake of the establishment of the Unit Title Act 2008.

42.3 Ensuring sustainable access to safe drinking water

Challenges experienced and lessons learnt

- (i) Many urban residents still do not have access to reliable, good quality, and convenient water supply services especially those living in peri-urban areas.
- (ii) Chronic intermittent supply of water, furthermore with rapid urban expansion, some urban residents do not get the service because their residences fall outside service areas of urban water authorities.

Future challenges and issues

- (i) Improving both the quantity and quality of water in urban areas.
- (ii) Promoting alternative sources of water supply such as rain water harvesting

42.4 Ensuring sustainable access to basic sanitation and drainage**Challenges experienced and lessons learnt**

- (i) The proliferation of informal settlements including development in flood prone areas.
- (ii) Poor solid waste management practices which contribute to drain blockage
- (iii) Limited coverage of central sewer systems in urban residential areas.

Future challenges and issues

- (i) Promoting strategies for alternative sanitation management such as improved manual pit emptying techniques that.
- (ii) Exploring alternative sustainable storm water management approaches such as landscape-based storm water management. For example storm water minimisation through rainwater harvesting and or the development of green infrastructure.

42.5 Improving access to clean domestic energy

Challenges experienced and lessons learnt

- (i) Most households in urban areas depend on charcoal use, which has an impact on forest depletion. The use of gas as an alternative energy needs to be further promoted.
- (ii) Attitude change is needed so that households can use gas for everyday household activities such as cooking.

Future challenges and issues

- (i) Support research and development in alternative energy resources.
- (ii) Develop studies that identify opportunities and barriers to the use of alternative and renewable energy sources.

42.6 Improving access to sustainable means of transport

Challenges experienced and lessons learnt

Ensuring that there is equitable access to public transport facilities. In the absence of public owned transport means, Daladallas provide an important service to urban dwellers. However even to date public transport services are still concentrated in major arterial roads, which have better conditions and higher concentration of passenger volumes. Not only does this cause congestion and reduced travel speed, but it also means that other areas do not get bus services.

Future challenges and issues

- i. Some urban services such as public transport may require government subsidies to ensure quality and safety. Hence there is need to develop strategies for government involvement and subsidy.

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Annex 1

**Procedure to submit the National Report for the
United Nations Conference on Housing and
Sustainable Urban Development (HABITAT III)**

With regards to the official submission of the Habitat III National Reports, Member States are kindly requested to consider the following:

// Member States are encouraged to submit their Habitat III National Report prior to the second session of the Preparatory Committee to be held in Nairobi from 14 to 16 April 2015.

// In case you previously submitted a draft National Report, or any other kind of interim report, you might want to state it clearly by informing the Habitat III Secretariat, and sending the final Habitat III National Report.

// All National Reports will be considered received only if submitted directly to the Habitat III Secretariat by e-mail to habitat3secretariat@un.org, and as a hard copy sent to the address below:

Habitat III Secretariat
UN Conference on Housing
and Sustainable Urban Development

Two United Nations Plaza
Room DC2-0979
New York, NY, 10017
U.S.A.

// Once submitted, the Habitat III Secretariat will acknowledge reception through a note verbale, as well as an official letter of confirmation sent to the designated focal point by e-mail.

// In cases where National Reports are prepared in Arabic, Chinese, French, Spanish and Russian, an English translation of the report should also be submitted together with the copy of the report in the original language.

// Submission of the National Report should be accompanied by the signed form attached as Annex 2, stating that the National Report can be available online for a wider audience and the information provided in the National Report can be used as necessary in any official document prepared by the Habitat III Secretariat in the framework of the preparatory process towards the Conference.



National Report Submission Letter

This is to confirm that the United Republic of Tanzania is submitting its Draft

(name of the respective country)

National Report prepared for the United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban

Development in English ---
(language) (language)

Once submitted, the Habitat III National Report will be published online and deposited in the United Nations archives. The provided data is available to be used to substantiate as necessary for any official document prepared by the Habitat III Secretariat in the framework of the preparatory process towards the Conference. With below signature, consent is given.

For all technical matters related to the final National Report submitted, the Habitat III Secretariat should be contacting the designated focal point

Sara Kyessi, Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development

(name, last name)

(institution)

by e-mail: sarakyessi@yahoo.co.uk

or a telephone number +255715588306 / +255754588306 .

_____S.A.Kyessi._____

(signature of the Member State representative)

Monitoring and Reporting
Habitat III preparatory process

In order to document and facilitate the analysis of the process of country contributions towards Habitat III, Member States are kindly invited to provide information on the questions listed below:

Questionnaire

1. While Governments have the primary responsibility for reporting, it is important to promote dialogue and consensus among all stakeholders. Was a National Habitat Committee (re) established, and if yes, when and by which government agency was initiated.

The National Habitat Committee is in the process of being Re-established, the list was drawn in March, 2015 awaiting official notification of members. The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development is the one steering this process.

2. If a National Habitat Committee was (re) established, kindly provide information on its members of such a committee indicating full name/position/organization and if available email addresses.

- 1) A National Habitat Committee has been proposed in collaboration with members of the Technical Committee, comprising the following members:
 - (i) Director of Urban Planning – MLHHSD;
 - (ii) Director of Housing – MLHHSD;
 - (iii) Director of Urban Development – PMO-RALG;

- (iv) Director of Local Government – PMO-RALG;
- (v) Director of Environment – Vice President’s Office;
- (vi) Director of Roads – Ministry of Infrastructure Development;
- (vii) Director of Water Supply and Sanitation - Ministry of Water and Irrigation;
- (viii) Director of Energy – Ministry of Energy and Minerals;
- (ix) Commissioner for Budgets – Ministry of Finance;
- (x) Secretary General, Presidents Office, Planning Commission;
- (xi) Director General - National Environment Management Council;
- (xii) Director General - National Land Use Planning Commission;
- (xiii) Dar es Salaam Regional Administrative Secretary;
- (xiv) Director - Centre for Human Settlements Development at Ardhi University;
- (xv) Director General - National Housing and Building Research Agency.
- (xvi) Director General - National Bureau of Statistics
- (xvii) Chief Executive Officer - Tanzania Investment Centre.

Names and Contact addresses will be availed later.

3. If a National Habitat Committee was not (re)established, kindly describe circumstances that led to such a case and if applicable provide information on alternative process used to prepare the report.

The National Habitat Report was prepared by a Reputable Consultant Mr. John Mocho Lubuva as lead Consultant in collaboration with other experts in respective thematic areas; these are :

- (i) Urban Planner – Mr. Linus Shao: MSc. Degree with 36 years experience
- (ii) Housing Expert - Dr. Tatu Limbumba: PhD with 28 years experience
- (iii) Transport Planner – Dr. Wilfred G. Kazaura: PhD with 8 years experience;
- (iv) Environmental Expert - Mr. Edward Kihunrwa: MA Degree with 40 years experience;
- (v) Urban Finance Expert – Mr. Joel Shimba: National Accountancy Diploma (NAD) with 49 years experience
- (vi) Urban Economist - Mr. Anthony Kilale: BA Degree with 30 years experience;
- (vii) Public Health Engineer - Prof. Esnati Osinde Chaggu: PhD with 32 years experience;
- (viii) Sociologist/Community Development Expert Mr. Alfred Mwenisogole: BA Degree

and 32 years experience; and
(ix) Data Analyst - Dr. Dorothea Deus: PhD with 10 years experience.

4. If a National Habitat Committee was (re)established, kindly provide information on meetings, workshops and other events held in order to review, discuss and/or support with information the preparation of the Habitat III National Report. Indicate type of event and objective, date, participants (full name/position/organization) and specific outcomes. [In case of any media coverage of such events, kindly provide links or attach scanned print media coverage].

The Draft National Habitat III Report was discussed in a stakeholders meeting held on 2nd April, 2015 at The Courtyard Protea Hotel in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, where they were able to give their views and additional information to complement the report. Thematic groups were formed to allow indepth review of the sections of the report. The comments given by the stakeholders have been incorporated in this report.

5. Kindly provide information on the author(s) of the National Report, If contracted for such a task, kindly provide information of the source of funding, including information on the support received, if any, from the Habitat III Secretariat, UN agencies and/or programmes including funding, technical support, advisory services, and other.

The Author of the National Habitat III Report is Mr. John Mocho Lubuva as lead consultant, working with othe Nine Thematic experts listed in No. 3 above. He was contracted by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development. The consultancy is being funded by The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania

6. If the final National Habitat III Report was submitted, kindly provide information on its nationwide dissemination.

This report is yet the final report, thus when completed it will be disseminated to all stakeholders country wide.

7. Kindly provide information on validation of data and analysis used for the National Report. Was it discussed and or validated in a National Urban Forum or similar other public forum?

The Draft Report and Data therein was validated in the stakeholders meeting held on 2nd April 2015 at The Courtyard Hotel Protea in Dar es Salaam.

Thank you for your collaboration. Kindly submit filled form to habitat3secretariat@un.org

ANNEX 4
STAKEHOLDERS VIEWS EXPRESSED AT THE FIRST NATIONAL STAKEHOLDERS
CONSULTATION MEETING HELD AT THE COURTYARD HOTEL IN DAR ES
SALAAM, 2nd March 2015

1. Managing Rapid Urbanization

One of the challenges facing a rapidly urbanizing country like Tanzania is the provision of planned land for orderly urban development. Urban settlements must have land for: residential uses for households of various income levels; commercial and industrial uses; social infrastructure; public parks; religious uses; cemeteries; waste management; sports and recreation; public utilities; and must not develop on hazardous land.

Public authorities including the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development as well as the various Local Government Authorities have the duty to plan, allocate and monitor the development of land. There is evidence that this task has proved to be too much for them so that by far the majority of urban residents live in unplanned slum areas, which are growing faster than the rest of the urban neighborhoods.

It was suggested that people, who are living in rural areas or those who are used to live in rural areas, should be empowered with various income generating activities from where they are. (In rural areas) and the government should open various economic opportunities in the villages, that will even attract majority of people in urban; to go back to their villages hence will simplify the management of rapid urbanization.

Furthermore, Rural socio-economic environments should be improved to the highest level, such as improvements of social needs e.g. hospitals with best access of services, schools with high education quality, marketing with better access of goods and services.etc. In that case, rural areas people will have no reason coming to settle in urban, as they will be having everything they need. That will help in balancing the population between rural and urban areas. Hence, the management of rapid urbanization.

Stakeholders suggested that we should also address the issue of developing rural areas in Tanzania; we should not focus only on urban centres. And this has been addressed as follows:

Developing rural areas in Tanzania

Development of the rural areas is a major concern of social and economic development policy in Tanzania. The majority of the people in Tanzania (about 80%) live in the rural areas, where poverty is widespread and deep. According to the reassessment of poverty based on the 1991/92 Household Budget Survey (HBS) data and the preliminary analysis of the 2000 HBS data, basic needs poverty has increased over the last ten years.

Challenges encounter in developing rural areas in Tanzania

Lack of modern look – majority of village people are said to resist change because they are ignorant, superstitious, fatalistic and traditional. They have a limited world view and are unable to see the advantage of modernization. They lack innovativeness and are unable to see the advantage of “investing today for a better tomorrow”. They have limited aspirations and are unable to defer today’s gratification to the future.

Lack of awareness: Stakeholders observed that majority of rural citizens are not aware of new technologies, various skills and developments compared to urban areas.

2. Rural-Urban linkage

Stakeholders advised that, rural areas should be improved and developed, and all important and qualitable services should be same like urban areas.

3. Managing urban youth needs

Stakeholders suggested that there should be more investments in rural areas, and rural industries should be promoted and improved E.g. SIDO, which will help the youth to get employment as the results they will cover their needs, even urban youth will be attracted to move in rural areas, in that case they will also cover their needs.

4. Responding to the needs of aged

The stakeholders expressed concern that, the policies are just in written form (on papers) but practically they are less enforced.

Stakeholders observed that older people are subjected to poor housing conditions, poverty, poor feeding, diseases relating to their age: In response, the Government has put in place social protection policies which appear progressive and indicate that Tanzania is intending to significantly reduce poverty among disadvantaged groups including older people. These include among others:

- i. The National Ageing Policy of 2003
- ii. The Social Security Policy of 2003
- iii. The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (MKUKUTA 2010) Goal 6 which is about “providing adequate social protection and rights to the vulnerable needy.

The stakeholders addressed the government that, the policies should be enforced in order to safeguard the needs of older people in the community and in the country enormously.

5. Integrating gender in urban development

Stakeholders agreed that the government has played a big role in enhancing gender balance. For instance, in the ownership of land the women have been given the right of ownership, even in education sector. The communities' are enforced to take girls to school as well as being educated on the effects of Female Genital Mutilation. Various laws has played part to assure that women are protected, the few to mention is Sexual Offences Special Provision Act (1998), Land Act 1999 etc.

6. Challenges experienced and lessons learnt in these areas

There is high level of population increment compared with the low ability of local authorities in handling the population. The Expansion of urban-township is moving fast compared to the low ability of local Government in handling the situation.

However, there is high level rural-urban migration because of the poor structures in rural areas.

Urban women are mostly engaged in small scale businesses particularly in the informal sector. Urban women also face problems in their struggle for economic and social prosperity. Lack of entrepreneurial skills, management problems, inadequate capital and security contribute to low productivity, persistent poverty and low social status. In order for women to get entrepreneurship education they are eligible to pay the cost of which majority of them fail to do so due to low income.

Despite the government playing a big role in impose gender balance, still patriarchal system, customs and traditions that discriminate women continue to perpetuate gender inequalities, gender capacity and institutional aspects. For instance, The Land Act of 1999 and Village Land

Act of 1999 provide for complete gender equality in ownership, access and control over land. But, the Land laws are not known to the majority of the people both men and women. As a result they continue using the customary laws. Moreover, the right of distributing land has been given in family level of which is carried out through tradition norms and culture.

The stakeholders observed that despite the government intervention in stopping Female Genital mutilation, still the existing customs and traditions, perpetuate traditional practices, which affect women's and girls' social life. Due to existing patriarchal systems women are unable to make decisions regarding their health, distribution of resources and income gained at family level and decisions on reproductive health. Other harmful traditions and taboos that prohibit women from eating certain types of food, widow inheritance and cleansing procedures for widows, greatly affect the health of women. **However**, stakeholders such as Community Based Organizations, Non Government Organizations etc. are still providing education to various communities especially in rural areas where traditions had left its roots.

7. Future challenges and issues in these areas that could be addressed by a New Urban Agenda

Stakeholder commented that, in managing rapid urbanization: the government should motivate the investors to invest in rural areas so that majority of people should get employment, as the result, large number of people coming to urban areas will reduce.

Stakeholders proposed that, the government should take into account that the land does not expand but the township expands, on the long run: access of land will be a huge problem, and land double allocation will be a common practice.

People should be educated on land issues in the rural areas, in order to stop the land crisis that happened in urban not to happen in the villages.

However, Youth are not practicing their professions of which they have studied, due to lack of employment they do other alternative jobs, in this case, the labor power is reduced in some sectors. E.g.: a teacher working in the bank, an engineer working in the orphanage centre.

Quality of socio-economic services remained in urban areas only, rural areas still having poor services.

The government with other stakeholder should continue to fight against bad culture and traditions.

Gender perspective is a continued challenge; the government should continue to fight against all challenges that encountered gender perspectives to assure gender equality. In this case, they should address the empowerment of both women and men equally on the basis of merit; Ensuring that macro and micro policies are gender sensitive; ensuring that the Legal Framework is gender sensitive, strengthening institutional mechanisms for gender development; ensuring sustainable partnerships and collaboration as well as ensuring that adequate resources are available to address gender inequalities and inadequate capacities for coordination, monitoring, evaluation, advocacy and follow-up of implementation of policies, strategies, plans and programmes.

Stakeholders went further and address that majority of women who get to be empowered; they tend to misbehave to their husband, to the level of harassing a man psychological e.g. bad language, despising a husband. Other said, the culture was suppressing a position of woman, but

at least women had respect for their husbands. The continuing said that on the long run, men will also form their organizations to defend themselves for their rights.

8. THEMATIC AREA 2: LAND AND URBAN PLANNING

B. Comments according to sub- theme

1. Ensuring sustainable urban planning and design

1. Emphasis should be on public awareness
2. Development control mechanism should be strengthened

2. Improving urban land management including addressing urban sprawl

1. Access to land is a bottleneck to urban development. The established mechanism is cumbersome
2. Planners should adhere to the legal planning processes
3. To establish national land compensation fund for facilitating/accessing land for urban development
4. Put proper collection of land related taxes

10 Enhancing urban and peri-urban food production

Add urban farming to increase greenery and reduce air pollution

11 Urban mobility challenges

Plans should include employment areas close to residential places

12. Improving technical capacity to plan and manage cities

No comment

13 Challenges in land and urban planning

Land consolidation should be part and new approach to squatter improvement

14 Further challenges and issues in these areas that could be addressed by a New Urban Agenda

No comment

THEMATIC AREA 4:DECENTRALIZATION AND LEGISLATION

Improving urban policies and Legislation

1. Land and planning policies, legislation and regulations be presented in order of chronology
2. A comprehensive new Land Acquisition and Compensation Act is required. The land Act now in use has too many gaps
3. A housing Act is still pending
4. A comprehensive Building Act is required
5. There is need to establish an Estates Agency Regulatory Authority

6. The land and planning policies and legislation are due for amendment

Improving governance and decentralisation

1. Government should devolve financial resources to the LGAs so as to improve basic local services
2. The minimum education qualification of LGA leaders including councilors Village and Mitaa Chairpersons should be raised so that they can cope with 21st Century complex issues of local governance
3. All LGA and other grassroots leaders including those elected to lead housing associations must undergo training on policies and legislation, once elected
4. There is a shortage of about 74% in urban planning staffing at LGAs. The reporting process must establish staffing levels for allied professional staff including architects, Quantity Surveyors and Engineers in the LGAs. There is need to determine objective professional staffing at that level based on population per expert as is the case with doctors and medical staff
5. MLHHS is taking measures to decentralize services from the ministry to the Zones. Registration of titles is already established in the zonal offices. Assistant Registrars of the Land and Housing tribunal are operating in the zonal offices. The Directorate of Surveys and Mapping has already appointed Zonal Officers and the Valuation department is in the process of assigning staff to the zonal offices. The urban Planning Act is being amended to enable decentralization to the zonal offices. The Housing Department is working on placing Housing Officers in the LGAs. The priority for a new urban agenda should be to decentralize land and urban planning services to the region in the next 10 years and to the districts in the 20-year period
6. Establish a neutral body to regulate acquisition and valuation of properties for compensation including resettlement to safeguard human rights and the rights of society

Improving participation and human rights

1. The land and planning policies and legislation provide for participatory mechanisms. The national report should cite relevant specific policy statements and Sections of the laws
2. Intensive public information and education is necessary to put effect to the good intentions of the policies and laws on planning and land management
3. Public participation in Village Planning, Regularisation of unplanned settlements and public education on land laws using various media under the SPILL project are good examples to emulate. Emphasis should be on use of simple language and pictorial presentations

Improving urban safety and security

1. Government adopted an Urban Crime Prevention strategy. Dissemination of the strategy and its implementation should be scaled up as a priority in the new urban agenda

2. Effort should be made to introduce mechanisms for grassroots leaders to identify all people living in their areas of jurisdiction, akin to the previous 10-cell leadership system since abandoned
3. Government should expedite the National Identity Card and Street Addressing system now in progress, to enhance security and safety
4. Improve planning practice to take consideration of safety and security in public spaces including street lighting in all cities and installing CCTV

Improving Social inclusion and Equity

1. Design and construction of public buildings takes consideration of needs of the disabled by incorporating ramps
2. Cities should be planned with specific needs and interests of all sections of society including women, the disabled, the elderly, children and youth needs consideration
3. There are no old age housing facilities in the country
4. Setting up a mechanism to ensure participation of all sections of society in the planning process from the early conception stages should be among priorities for a new urban agenda. Public views and opinions to take precedence in planning decision making
5. Stakeholders observed that political interference distorted planning activities in the country mainly driven by vested interest. They proposed aside from the planners observing the law without wavering, widening the parameters of public participation prevent political interference

Advise of stakeholders on the format of the report

1. Use of matrices and charts in elaborating the national report,
2. quantifying the extent of achievements in percentage of implementation of Habitat II Agenda implementation,
3. Involving utility agencies in the reporting process
4. Capturing national data on unplanned settlements and transport
5. Investigate reasons why only 3% holders of residential licenses have obtained bank loans
6. Discuss the Plot Revolving Fund for financing planning and surveying land plots in LGAs for allocation by sale
7. Qualify housing
8. Obtain accurate and up to date data from the Energy unit of the university of Dar es Salaam

9. Discuss in the report: the transfer of the bus terminal from ubungoi, introduction of train services in Dar es Salaam and the new ferry Boat services from Dar es Salaam to Bagamoyo

THEMATIC AREA FIVE: FINANCE AND ECONOMY

28. Improving municipal/local finance

- **Control on Public funds**
Establish an independent local Government Revenue Commission to monitor revenue collection in the LGAs.
- **To improve Local Government revenue base (huge potential bases /sources of revenue exists)**

Improve the human resources capacity of local governments for revenue management by:
 - i. Training of LG staff to build their capacity for project planning and management
 - ii. Enable LGs to raise loans from banks and other financial organisations
 - iii. LGAs kuboresha sheria ili Bonds zitumike kikamilifu katika kuongeza pato
- Encourage Public Private Partnerships na LGAs in the implementation of projects of the LGA

29. Strengthening and improving access to housing finance

- Social Security funds should invest in housing delivery
- Absence of data on housing
- Government funds for providing loans to civil servants
- Private developers face challenges in getting permits, client service contract
- Private waweze shwe kujenga nyumba za kuwauzia wananchi kwa bei nafuu
- Informal real estate companies be registered so they can pay tax to the LGAs
- By-laws ziwa attract local and international private investors

30. Supporting local economic development (540 words)

- GOT Kuwezesha taasisi binafsi kushiriki katika miradi k.m ujenzi wa miundo mbinu LGA , KUJENGA MASHULE, Zahanati,
- GOT imedevolve powers to LGA-
- Promotion/Strengthening of existing clusters-Dodoma food processing/maziwa Arusha/- by processing and not exporting raw materials – we create incomes/revenues/employment
- UN isijitoe kuwezesha nchi

31. Creating decent jobs and livelihoods (540 words)

- Defined Decent jobs as one that enables a working person to lead a good quality of life n safety, and for peasants to have access to affordable inputs and markets so that they can improve productivity
- Entrepreneurship training in schools
- To create conducive environments for Formal employment creation,
- informal economy is a challenge 60% ni informal-not registered hence formalization prog.
- To attract FDI)
- Self employment-initiatives of GOT should focus on modernization of agriculture in villages and GOT initiative strengthen Vocational Education and Training
- On going Skills audit programme ili waweze kuajirika/veta
- Kuanzisha curriculum mashuleni inayofundisha entrepreneurship

32. Integration of the urban economy into national development policy (540 words)

- LGA zitekeleze sera zinazolenga TDV 2025-MKUKUTA 1&11, MDGs
- National Development policies focus on
- Present the future programme for the new urban agenda in Matrics, Tables,
- Dialogue box kwa achievements

33. Challenges experienced and lessons learnt in these areas (27-31) (730 words)

- Limited and unsustainable LG Revenue Sources
- Lack of collaterals for individuals and insufficient housing bank
- Low growth of small scale and large manufacturing industries hence shortage jobs
- Shortage/ skills gap, Poor absorptive capacity of the labour market compared to people looking for employment,
- LGA Resource constraint

34. Future challenges and issues in these areas (27-31) that could be addressed by a New Urban Agenda (730 words)

- Security and crimes
- Social Security
- Lack of capital for most local entrepreneurs

ACHIEVEMENTS

- Explain extend of achievements by quantification/extrapolation
- Explanations should be focused on tables
- Report puts should cover the entire nation
- Mwakyembe and Boat to Bagamoyo be inclusive in our report

THEMATIC AREA 6: HOUSING AND BASIC SERVICES: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FOR A NEW URBAN AGENDA

	General Comments	Remarks
1	<p>i.</p> <p>ii. Each sub-section on key achievements be followed by text on challenges experienced and lessons learnt and Future challenges and issues rather than putting this information as a section on its own.</p> <p>iii. Indicate the extent of the achievements e.g. statistics or percentages to indicate how far we have reached.</p> <p>iv. Data to also indicate what is happening in the regions/other urban centres</p>	<p>i. Done</p> <p>ii. Done where possible</p> <p>iii. There will be some data collection in the regions</p>

2	Specific comments	
	<p><i>35. Slum upgrading and prevention</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Even after 5 years of regularization projects to improve the slum situation and prevent new ones, poor people continue to build in slums because if poverty, there is little political will to address the slum situation. ii. The future urban agenda to include the planning possibilities at grassroots level. Local community can be equipped with basic planning skills to create order in the informal/slum settlements when selling plots to individual buyers. This should go hand in hand with technical support from experts such as urban planners. Technical experts are reluctant to be fully involved at grassroots level. This should be addressed in order to curb slum development iii. Why did only 3% of regularized land holders take loans? 	<p>Recommendation will be included as future urban agenda.</p> <p>Question addressed</p>
	<p><i>36 Improving access to adequate housing</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Housing is still not affordable to many report needs to emphasize how the poor will be assisted or they will continue to move to slums. ii. Other Issue - While high-rise buildings are developed by private developers, the challenge is in installing the requisite infrastructure such as drainage, water supply etc. There is little 	

	<p>coordination among developers and service providers.</p> <p>iii. Land supply (e.g. 20,000 plots a good effort) Stakeholders also informed that there is a Revolving Survey Fund for Local Authorities to access and survey land for plot demarcation and sale to prospective home builders.</p> <p>iv. Issue of high costs of plots still persists and is therefore not affordable to low income residents.</p> <p>v. The government should look into supporting the housing sector growth by establishing tax waivers in say building materials etc so the construction costs are lowered.</p> <p>vi. Housing Cooperatives developing as a key player too</p>	<p>Additional information such as Revolving Survey Fund included. Other comments noted and mainstreamed into report</p>
	<p><i>37. Ensuring sustainable access to safe drinking water</i></p> <p>i. Current information available at the Ministry of water – the Director of Urban water Services to be contacted</p>	<p>Prof Chaggu to follow up</p>
	<p><i>38. Ensuring sustainable access to basic sanitation and drainage</i></p> <p>i. The data needs to be recast. The graph should be followed by relevant text</p>	<p>Done</p>
	<p><i>40 Improving access to clean domestic energy</i></p> <p>i. The table needs to be harmonized with the text</p>	<p>Done</p>
	<p><i>41 Improving access to sustainable means of transport</i></p> <p>i. The achievements should also reflect what is happening in other urban centres in the country.</p> <p>ii. Some Master Plan proposals are not implemented</p>	

	<p>for example, the proposal to divert.</p> <p>iii. Include the current intervention of the city train (<i>Treni ya Mwakyembe</i>) to improve urban transport.</p> <p>iv. Include current discussions/plan to also use sea transport in Dar es Salaam to improve urban transport</p>	<p>There will be some data collection in the regions</p>
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ANNEX V URBAN DWELLERS QUESTIONNAIRE

DODOSO LA KUANDAA RIPOTI YA NCHI YA MKUTANO WA HABITAT III

(QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HABITAT III COUNTRY REPORT)

Jina la Mhijaji/Name of Numerator Tarehe/Date: 2015

TAARIFA ZA MTU ANAYEHOJIWA (<i>Respondents Details</i>)		
Jinsia (<i>Gender</i>)	1. Mwanaume (<i>M</i>) 2. Mwanamke (<i>F</i>)	
Kiwango cha juu cha elimu (<i>Highest level of education</i>)	1. Elimu ya Msingi (<i>Primary Education</i>) 2. Elimu ya Sekondari (<i>Secondary Education</i>) 3. Mafunzo ya ufundi stadi (<i>Vocational Training</i>) 4. Chuo kikuu (<i>university</i>)	
Umri (<i>Age in years</i>) Taja Miaka.....		
Ajira (<i>Employment</i>)	1. Nimeajiriwa (<i>Employed</i>) 2. Nimejiajiri mwenyewe (<i>Self employed</i>) 3. Mstaafu (<i>Retiree</i>) 4. Sina ajira (<i>Unemployed</i>)	

1.1 Hali ya watu mijini/Urban demographic issues

1.2 Kusimamia ukuaji wa haraka wa miji/Managing rapid urbanization

1.1.1. Unafikiri ukuaji wa mji unaoishi unasimamiwa ipasavyo na sera, sheria na taratibu zilizopo

1. Ndiyo/yes
2. Hapana/no
3. Wastani/somehow

1.1.2. Kama hapana, unapendekeza nini kifanyike ili kuboresha usimamizi huo/if no, what need be improved

1. Sera na sheria ziboreshwe /policies and legislations be improved
2. Elimu ya sheria za uendelezaji miji itolewe kwa umma/public education on urban development
3. Nyingine (Eleza)

1.1 Kusimamia mahusiano ya mji na vijiji/Managing rural-urban linkages

1.2.1 Uasilia wako hapa mjini ni wa aina gani/place of origin

1. Mzaliwa/by birth

2. Mhamiaji/immigrant

1.2.2 Kwa maoni yako kuna changamoto zozote kwa uhamiaji mkubwa hapa mjini wa watu kutoka vijijini /on your opinion, what are the challenges to rural urban migration

1. Ndiyo/yes

2. Hakuna/no

1.2.3 Kama ndiyo taja changamotohizo/ if yes mention the challenges.

.....
.....

1.2.4 Unafikiri ni hatua gani zichukuliwe kukabiliana n changamoto za uhamiaji? mjini/what mitigation measures would you propose to avert rural to urban migration

.....
.....

1.3 Masuala ya Kijinsia

1.3.1 Unajua mipango yoyote ambayo serikali au jamii imeweka kuendeleza vijana //do you know any plans the government or respective communities have implemented for youth development

1. Ndiyo/yes

2. Hapana/no

1.3.2 Je, kwa maoni yako, serikali na jamii inaweza kuweka mipango gani ili kuwaendeleza vijana? (eleza)

.....
.....

1.4 Huduma kwa wazee/Responding to the needs of the aged

1.4.1 Iwapo kuna wazee wasiojiweza mtaani kwako wanahudumiwaje/if yes how are they helped

1. Watoto wao au Ndugu wa karibu/children or close relatives

2. Serikali/government

3. Mashirika ya misaada/NGO

4. Njia nyingine (taja)/Others

1.4.2 Je, kwa maoni yako, ni vipi serikali na jamii inaweza kuboresha huduma kwa wazee (eleza)

.....

1.5 Uhusishaji mambo ya jinsi katika uendelezaji miji/Integrating gender in urban development

1.5.1 Ni kwa utaratibu gani wanawake na wasiojiweza wanashirikishwa katika kuleta maendeleo ya jamii na halmashauri/how are women and vulnerable group involved in your community development projects (explain)

.....
.....

1.5.2 ,Uuna maoni gani ya kuboresha utaratibu wa ushirikishwaji wanawake na wasiojiweza kwenye kuleta maendeleo ya jamii (eleza)/what is your suggestion to improve women and the vulnerable groups in community development.

.....
.....

2.0 Ardhi na Mipangomiji/Land and Urban Planning

2.1 Kuhakikisha maendeleo endelevu/ Ensuring sustainable urban planning and design

2.1.1 Unashirikishwa katika ngazi ipi katika upangaji na uendelezaji mji wako/at what stage do you participate in planning and implementation

- 1. Katika ngazi ya upangaji/planning stage
- 2. Katika ngazi ya maamuzi/decision makeng
- 3. Katika ngazi ya utekelezaji/implementation stage
- 4. Katika ngazi zote/all stages

2.1.2 Je ni kwa namna gani ungependa ushirikishwe? (eleza)/if not, how would you want to be involved (explain)

.....
.....

2.2 Kuboresha utawala wa ardhi na kudhibiti upanuzi holela wa mji/Improving urban land management and addressing urban sprawl

2.2.1 Kama unaishi kwenye eneo ambalo halijapangwa ni nini kilikushawishi kuchagua eneo hilo

- 1. Ndiko nilipata chumba/nyumba ya kupangisha
- 2. Ndiko nilikopata kiwanja kwa urahisi
- 3. Nimeridhi nyumba/kiwanja
- 4. Ni karibu na kazini
- 5. Ni karibu na ndugu wa karibu

2.2.2 Kama unaishi kwenye eneo la pembezoni umevutiwa huko na nini

- 1. Ndiko nilipata chumba/nyumba ya kupangisha
- 2. Ndiko nilikopata kiwanja kwa urahisi
- 3. Nimeridhi nyumba/kiwanja
- 4. Ni karibu na kazini
- 5. Ni karibu na ndugu wa karibu

2.2.3 Kama unaishi kijijini ni nini kilikushawishi kuchagua eneo huko

1. Ndiko nilipata chumba/nyumba ya kupangisha
2. Ndiko nilikopata kiwanja kwa urahisi
3. Nimeridhi nyumba/kiwanja
4. Ni karibu na kazini
5. Ni karibu na ndugu wa karibu

2.3 Kuhimiza uzalishaji chakula mjini na pembezoni/Enhancing urban and peri-urban food production

2.3.1 Unashiriki katika kilimo mjini?/do you participate in urban agriculture

1. Ndiyo/yes
2. Hapana/no

2.3.2 Kama ndiyo kilimo cha aina gani/type of agriculture

1. Kilimo cha Mbogamboga na matunda /horticulture
2. Mazao ya Chakula
3. Maua
4. Ufugaji wa ngombe/ kuku/ nguruwe

2.3.3 Unakabikiana na changamoto gani katika kilimo chako? (taja)

Una ushauri gani wa kuondoa changamoto hiyo(hizo) (taja)/what is your advice to solve this/those challenges (mention)

.....

2.4 Kukabiliana na changamoto za usafiri/Addressing urban mobility challenges

2.4.1 Umbali kwenda kazini ni kilomita ngapi?/distance to work place

1. Chini ya/Less than 500m
2. Kati ya/Between 500m - 1km
3. Kati ya/Between 1 - 3km
4. Kati ya/Between 3 - 5km
5. Zaidi ya/More than 5km

2.4.2 Unatumia usafiri gani?/mode of transport

1. Natembea /walk
2. Baiskeli/bicycle
3. Pikipiki/motorcycle
4. Bodaboda/tricycle
5. Gari binafsi/private car
6. Usafiri wa umma/public transport

2.4.3 Unatumia wastani wa muda gani kutoka nyumbani hadi kazini?/average time taken from home to workplace

1. Chini ya dakika 30/less than 30 minutes

2. Kati ya dakika 30 na saa 1/Between 30 minutes and 1hour
3. Kati ya saa 1 na saa 2/between 1 hour and 2 hours
4. Zaidi ya saa 2/more than 2 hours

2.4.4 Huduma muhimu unazipata umbali gani kutoka unapoishi?/how far away do you get your basic necessities and social services

1. Ndani ya mtaa ninaoishi/within the neighbourhood
2. Chini ya 1 km/less than 1km
3. Kati ya/Between 1 – 3km
4. Kati ya/Between 3 – 5km
5. Zaidi ya/More than 5km

2.4.5 Changamoto gani unazipata kwenye usafiri/challenges experienced in transport

1. Msongaamano mkubwa/Severe traffic jams
2. Njia mbaya/Rough routes
3. Usafiri usioaminika/Unreliable transport
4. Uendesha ovyo/Reckless driving

2.4.6 Una mapendekezo gani ya kukabiliana na changamoto hizi/what is your suggestion(s) on how to curb these challenges

.....
.....

2.5 Kuboresha uwezo wa kupanga na kusimamia maendeleo ya miji/Improving technical capacity to plan and manage cities

2.5.1 Unavyoona hali ya uendelezaji wa mji unaoishi una wataalam na nyenzo za kutosha/do you think your town has adequate human capacity and technical equipments for its development

1. Ndiyo
2. hapana
3. sijui

2.5.2 kama ni hapana, unafikiri ni Nyanja ipi ina upungufu zaidi

1. raslimali watu
2. raslimali watu na fedha

3. raslimali fedha
4. raslimali fedha na vifaa
5. vifaa
6. vifaa na raslimali watu
7. vyote

3.0 Mazingira na uendelezaji miji/Environment and Urbanization

3.1 Mabadiliko ya hali ya hewa/Addressing climate change (CC)

3.1.1 Je unaona kuwepo kwa mabadiliko ya hewa ulipoanza kuishi hapa mjini na sasa?/
Have you noted any change in the climate since you resident in this town

1. Ndiyo/yes
2. Hapana/no

3.1.2 Kama ndiyo, ni mabadiliko ya aina gani/If yes, what kind of change

1. Joto limeongezeka/temperature rise
2. Baridi imeongezeka/temperature decrease
3. Mvua imeongezeka/rainfall increase
4. Mvua imepungua/rainfall decrease

3.1.3 Unashauri nini kifanyike kukabili mabadiliko ya hewa (eleza)/suggest what should be done to restrain climate change (explai)

3.2 Kupunguza majanga/ Disaster risk reduction

3.2.1 Umewahi kushuhudia majanga yoyote hapa mjini?/have you ever experienced any disaster in this town

1. Ndiyo
2. hapana

3.2.2 kama ndiyo ni janga la aina gani (taja)/if yes what kind of dissaster (mention)

.....
.....

3.2.3 Unafikiri ni hatua gani zichukuliwe kuondoa au kupunguza majanga hapa mjini/suggest measures to be taken to eliminate or reduce disaster in the town

3.3 Kupunguza msongamano wa magari/Reducing traffic congestion

3.3.1 umeshawahi kukumbwa na adha ya msongamano wa magari hapa mjini?/have you ever experienced traffic congestion or jam in this town

1. Ndiyo/yes
2. Hapana/no

3.3.2 kama ndiyo, unafikiri hatua gani zichukuliwe kuondoa adha hiyo?(eleza)/ if yes what do you think should be done to alleviate traffic congestion and jams in the town/city (explain).

.....
.....

3.4 Uchafuzi wa hewa/Air Pollution

3.4.1 Tafadhali eleza kwa kifupi unavyoona juu ya uchafuzi wa hali ya hewa/please explain in brief your observation on air pollution.

.....
.....
3.4.2 Tafadhali shauri hatua za kupambana na uchafuzi wa hali ya hewa/please **give** suggestions strategies to stop air pollution
.....

.....
4.0 Utawala bora wa mji na sheria/Urban Governance and Legislation

4.1 Kuboresha sheria/Improving urban legislations

4.1.1 Unajua sheria zinazosimamia uendelezaji wa miji/do you know existing legislations for urban development and management

1. Nazijua
2. Nazisikia
3. Sizijui

4.1.2 Kama unajua, unafikiri zinakidhi mahitaji ya kusimamia maendeleo ya miji/ if aware of them do they adequately address urban development?

1. Zinakidhi/adequate
2. Hazikidhi/inadequate

4.1.3 Kama hazikidhi zinahitaji maboresho kwenye maeneo gani (taja) if not adequate which areas **need** improvement (mention)

4.2 Ugatuuji madaraka na uimarishaji wa Serikali za mitaa/Decentralization and strengthening of local authorities

4.2.1 Unajua uwepo wa Mpango wa ugatuuji madaraka na kuboresha serikali za mitaa/Are you informed of existing programs for decentralization and strengthening of local authorities

1. Ndiyo/yes
2. Hapana/no

4.2.2 Kama ndiyo, unafikiri hatua zilizokwisha chukuliwa za kugatua madaraka toka serikali kuu kwenye serikali za mitaa zinatoshwa?/if yes do you think measures taken to decentralize powers are adequate?

1. Ndiyo/yes
2. Hapana/no

4.2.3 Kama hapana, ni maeneo yapi unashauri yaboreshwe zaidi (eleza)/if no, which areas you think need further attention(explain)

.....
.....
4.3 Kuboresha ushirikishwaji wa haki za binadamu katika maendeleo ya miji/Improving participation and human rights in urban development

4.3.1 Unafikiri sheria na utekelezaji wa mipango ya maendeleo iliyopo inakidhi haki za binadamu?/Do you think that existing laws and implementation of urban development plans adhere to human rights?

1. Ndiyo/yes
2. Hapana/no

4.3.2 Kama hapana ni katika Nyanja ipi haki za binadamu zinakiukwa?/if no, in which areas human rights are violated?

.....
.....
4.3.3 Shauri namna ya kuondoa hali hiyotatizo hilo/Suggest way to remedy the situation
.....
.....

4.4 Kuimarisha ulinzi na usalama/Enhancing urban safety and security
4.4.1 Taja maeneo makubwa yenye uvunjivu wa amani na utulivu/mention major areas of insecurity and peace less.

1. Ujambazi/robbery
2. Udokozi/pety theft
3. Ajali za moto na vyombo vya moto/ arson and motor accidents
4. Imani potofu/wickedness
5. Athari za kiafya/health hazards
6. Mengineyo (taja)/others (mention)

4.4.3 Hatua gani zichukuliwe kupambana na hali hiyo/suggest ways to arrest these situations

.....
.....

4.5 Kuboresha maslahi ya jamii, jinsia na uwiano sawa/Improving social inclusion and equity

4.5.1 Maslahi ya kijamii na uwiano wa usawa unazingatiwa katika maendeleo na usimamizi wa uendelezaji katika eneo unaloishi?/is there social inclusion and equity in the implementation of plans in your area?

1. Ndiyo/yes
2. Hapana/no
3. Sijui/don't know

4.5.2 kama ni hapana, ni katika hatua ipi maslahi ya kijamii/kijinsia hayazingatiwi/ at what stage these are not included

1. upangaji/planning stage
2. utekelezaji/implementation stage
3. hatua zote/all process

4.5.3 Shauri mkakati wa kuboresha ushirikishwaji huu/ Suggest strategies to alleviate the situation

.....
.....

5.0 Uchumi wa mji/Urban Economics

5.1 Kuboresha vyanzo vya mapato ya halmashauri/Improving municipal/local finance

5.1.1 Tafadhali taja vianzo vikuu vy pato la manispaa yako/ please mention the major financial sources of your municipality.

.....
.....

5.1.2 Shauri namna ya kupata vyanzo vingine au kuboresha vilivyoko/if no suggest strategies forestablishing new or to improve the existing sources.

.....
.....

5.2 Kuimarisha na kuboresha mitaji ya ujenzi wa nyumba/Strengthening and improving access to housing finance

5.2.1 Umejenga nyumba/have you built a house

1. Ndiyo/yes
2. Hapana/no

5.2.3 Uligharamiaje ujenzi

1. Kudunduliza mshahara/salary saving
2. Kudunduliza kwenye biashara/business saving
3. Mkopo wa kazini/loan from employment
4. Mkopo wa benki/bank loan
5. Mkopo wa SACCOS./from SACCOS
6. Njia nyingine (k.m kusaidiwa na ndugu nk)/other sources (e.g grant from relative)

5.2.4. Tafadhali shauri namna ya kuweza kupata mitaji ya ujenzi kwa urahisi/please suggest strategies for improving access to housing finance

.....
.....

6.0 Huduma za makazi/Housing and Basic Services

6.1 Kuboresha na kuzuia makazi holela/Slum upgrading and prevention

6.1.1 Kwenye eneo unaloishi kuna miradi ya kuboresha makazi/are there upgrading projects in your neighbourhood

1. Ndiyo/yes
2. Hapana/no

6.1.2 kama ndiyo tafadhali itaje/if yes, please mention them

.....
.....

6.1.3 ni kwa namna gani tunaweza kuboresha zaidi makazi holela (eleza) /what is a better alternative strategy for addressing and preventing growth of slums (explain).

.....
.....

6.2 Ni kwa namna tunaweza kuboresha upatikanaji wa nyumba/how we can improve access to adequate housing (explain)

.....
.....

6.3 Ensuring sustainable access to safe drinking water

6.3.1 Maji ya kunywa unapata wapi/where is your source of drinking water

1. Bomba binafsi/Private connection
2. kibanda cha umma /Public kiosk
3. Kisima kirefu/Borehole
4. Kisima kifupi cha kienyeji/Locally dug shallow hoe
5. Kijito/Stream
6. Wauza maji/Water vendors
7. Chanzo kingine/Other sources (mention)

6.3.2 Chanzo hiki kinakidhi mahitaji/is this source adequate

1. Ndiyo/yes

2. Hapana/no

6.3.3 Kama ni hapana una mapendekezo gani ya kuongeza upatikanaji wa maji/if no, suggest ways of increase the supply

.....
.....
.....

6.4 Kuhakikisha uwepo wa miundombinu endelevu ya maji machafu na mifereji ya maji ya mvua/ Ensuring sustainable access to basic sanitation and drainage.

6.4.1 unatoaje maji machafu na maji ya mvua kutoka kwenye nyumba yako

1. mtaro wa mji/ central sewerage system
2. mashimo binafsi/private sewage system
3. choo cha shimo/pit latrine and pit holes

4. others (mention)

6.4.2 Maji ya mvua/storm water

1. kuna mtaro wa wazi/open ditch
2. mtaro uliofunikwa/closed ditch
3. hakuna mtaro

6.4.3 una ushauri gani wa kuboresha miundombinu ya maji taka na maji ya mvua kwenye makazi ya watu/ what is your suggestion better strategies for improving sanitation and drainage systems

.....
.....

6.5 Kuboresha usafiri endelevu/Improving access to sustainable means of transport

6.5.1 Je hali ya barabara katika eneo unaloishi ikoje/what is the condition of access roads in your neighbourhood

1. Good condition
2. Fairly good condition
3. Poor condition

6.5.2 Unatumia zaidi usafiri wa aina gani katika shughuli zako za kawaida?/what is your major mode of transport?

1. Kutembea
2. Usafiri wa umma
3. Usafiri binafsi
4. Bodaboda na pikipiki za kukodi

6.5.3 Pendekeza namna ya kuboresha usafiri wa hapa mjini

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.....

Annex VI: CITIES, MUNICIPALITIES, TOWNS AND TOWNSHIP AUTHORITIES WITH GENERAL PLANNING SCHEMES IN TANZANIA MAINLAND

A. CITY COUNCILS				
S/N	CITY	SCHEME	STATUS	REMARKS
1.	Dar es Salaam	Master plan (1979 – 1999)	Outdated	New Draft Scheme prepared for 2012 – 2032. First draft ready
2.	Mwanza	Masterplan (1994 – 2014)	Outdating	Preparation for a new scheme in progress (2014 – 2034)
3.	Tanga	Masterplan (1975 – 1995)	outdated	New draft schem prepared for (2010 – 2030). Is awaiting stakeholders final comments.
4.	Mbeya	Master plan (1984 – 2004)	Outdated	Planned for revision
5.	Arusha	Master plan (1977 – 1997)	Outdated	Preparation for a new scheme in progress (2014 – 2034)
B. MUNICIPAL COUNCILS				
	Municipality	scheme	status	Remarks
1.	Ilala	Part of Dar es Salaam City	-	-
2.	Kinondoni	Part of Dar es Salaam City	-	-
3.	Temeke	Part of Dar es Salaam City	-	-
4.	Morogoro	Master plan (1994 – 2014)	Outdating	New scheme needed
5.	Mtwara-Mikindani	Masterplan (2008 – 2028)	Final draft is being improved	The final draft is reviewed to accommodate the new development caused by the recent discovery of natural gas
6.	Sumbawanga	Masterplan (1989 – 2009)	outdated	New plan under preparation
7.	Songea	Masterplan (1990 – 2010)	outdated	New plan under preparation
8.	Iringa	Masterplan (1980 – 2000)	oudated	New plan needed
9.	Moshi	Draft Master Plan(1994 – 2014)	Outdated.	Plan to Prepare a New scheme in progress
10.	Musoma	Interim land use plan (1992 – 2012)	Outdated	Need to prepare a master plan
11.	Bukoba	Draft Strategic urban Dev. Plan (2008 – 2028)	Needs improvement.	A new scheme to be prepared
12.	Dodoma	Master Plan (1988 – 2008)	Outdated	New plan needed
13.	Singida	Interim Land Use Plan (1990 – 2010)	Outdated	A master plan is needed
14.	Tabora	Master Plan (1972 – 1992)	Outdated	New master plan needed
15.	Kigoma/ Ujiji	Master Plan (2008 – 2028)	In operation	Need to be reviewed.
16.	Shinyanga	Draft Strategic Ubarnd Development Plan 2006 – 2026	Need to be improved	A new master Plan needed to conform to the Urban Planning Act of 2007.
17.	Lindi	None	-	New scheme need to be prepared
18.	Ilemela	Part of Mwanza Master Plan	-	New plan for 2015 – 2035 in preparation
C. District Councils				

Towns				
	Council	Type of Scheme	Status	Remarks
1.	Kibaha	Interim Land Use Plan (1990 – 2010)	Outdated	Preparation for new master plan in progress.
2.	Masasi	Interim Land Use Plan (2006 – 2016)	In operation	A master Plan is needed to be prepared.
3.	Njombe	Interim Land Use Plan (1979 – 1989)	Outdated	A master plan is needed.
4.	Makambako	Interim Land Use Plan (1990 – 2000)	Outdated	A master plan is needed.
5.	Mafinga	Interim Land Use Plan (1986 – 1996)	Outdated	A new scheme is needed.
6.	Korogwe	Master Plan (1985 – 2005)	Outdated	New scheme needed.
7.	Babati	Interim Land use Plan (2006 – 2016)	In operation	Needs to be reviewed
8.	Bariadi	No plan	-	A new master plan under preparation
9.	Geita	No plan	-	A master plan is need
10.	Kahama	Draft Interim Land Use Plan (2010 – 2020)	Final draft completed	Ready to be presented to Stakeholder meeting for final comments.

TOWNSHIP AUTHORITIES

	Township	Type of Scheme	Status	Remarks
1.	Tunduma	Interim Land Use Plan (2006 – 2016)	Implementation in progress	Needs to be reviewed
2.	Rujewa	Interim Land Use Plan (2010 – 2020)	Implementation in progress	Need to be reviewed
3.	Kyela	Interim Land Use Plan (2008 – 2018)	Implementation in progress	Needs to be reviewed
4.	Vwawa	Draft Strategic Urban Development Plan (2004 – 2024)	Draft not completed	New master plan needed
5.	Lushoto	Draft Strategic Urban Development Plan(2005 – 2025)	The draft scheme not completed	Master plan needed.
6.	Bunda	Interim Land Use Plan (2007-2017)	Implementation in progress	Need to be reviewed
7.	Muleba	Interim Land Use Plan (2006 – 2016)	Implementation in progress	Need to be reviewed
8.	Kondoa	Interim Land Use Plan (1991 – 2000)	Outdated	Need to prepare a new master plan
9.	Kibaigwa	Interim Land Use Plan (2008 – 2018)	Implementation in progress	Needs to be reviewed
10.	Igunga	Interim Land Use Plan (1983 – 1993)	Outdated	New master plan needed
11.	Nzega	Interim Land Use Plan (1994 – 2004)	Outdated	New master Plan needed
12.	Ushiroambo	Interim Land Use Plan (2006 – 2016)	Implementation in progress	Need to be reviewed

11.	Bagamoyo	No scheme	-	Preparation of a master plan in progress
CITY COUNCILS				
S/N	CITY	SCHEME	STATUS	REMARKS
6.	Dar es salaam	Master plan (1979 – 1999)	Outdated	New Draft Scheme prepared for 2012 – 2032. First draft ready
7.	Mwanza	Masterplan (1994 – 2014)	Outdating	Preparation for a new scheme in progress (2014 – 2034)
8.	Tanga	Masterplan (1975 – 1995)	outdated	New draft schem prepared for (2010 – 2030). Is awaiting stakeholders final comments.
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MUNICIPAL COUNCILS				
	Municipality	scheme	status	Remarks
19.	Ilala	Part of Dar es Salaam City	-	-
20.	Kinondoni	Part of Dar es Salaam City	-	-
21.	Temeke	Part of Dar es Salaam City	-	-
22.	Morogoro	Master plan (1994 – 2014)	Outdating	New scheme needed
23.	Mtwara-Mikindani	Masterplan (2008 – 2028)	Final draft is being improved .	The final draft is reviewed to accommodate the new development caused by the recent discovery of natural gas
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32.	Tabora	Master Plan (1972 – 1992)	Outdated	New master plan needed
33.	34. Kigoma/ Ujiji	35. Master Plan (2008 – 2028)	36. In operation	37. Need to be reviewed.
38.	40. Shinyanga	42. Draft Strategic Ubarn Development Plan 2006 – 2026	43. Need to be improved	44. A new master Plan needed to conform to the Urban Planning Act of 2007.
39.	41.			

45.	46. Lindi	47. None	48. -	49. New scheme need to be prepared
50.	51. Ilemela	52. Part of Mwanza Master Plan	53. -	54. New plan for 2015 – 2035 in preparation

District Councils

Towns

	Council	Type of Scheme	Status	Remarks
12.	Kibaha	Interim Land Use Plan (1990 – 2010)	Outdated	Preparation for new master plan in progress.
13.	Masasi	Interim Land Use Plan (2006 – 2016)	In operation	A master Plan is needed to be prepared.
14.	Njombe	Interim Land Use Plan (1979 – 1989)	Outdated	A master plan is needed.
15.	Makambako	Interim Land Use Plan (1990 – 2000)	Outdated	A master plan is needed.
16.	Mafinga	Interim Land Use Plan (1986 – 1996)	Outdated	A new scheme is needed.
17.	Korogwe	Master Plan (1985 – 2005)	Outdated	New scheme needed.
18.	Babati	Interim Land use Plan (2006 – 2016)	In operation	Needs to be reviewed
19.	Bariadi	No plan	-	A new master plan under preparation
20.	Geita	No plan	-	A master plan is need
21.	Kahama	Draft Interim Land Use Plan (2010 – 2020)	Final draft completed	Ready to be presented to Stakeholder meeting for final comments.

(i) TOWNSHIP AUTHORITIES

	Township	Type of Scheme	Status	Remarks
13.	Tunduma	Interim Land Use Plan (2006 – 2016)	Implementation in progress	Needs to be reviewed
14.	Rujewa	Interim Land Use Plan (2010 – 2020)	Implementation in progress	Need to be reviewed
15.	Kyela	Interim Land Use Plan (2008 – 2018)	Implementation in progress	Needs to be reviewed
16.	Vwawa	Draft Strategic Urban Development Plan (2004 – 2024)	Draft not completed	New master plan needed
17.	Lushoto	Draft Strategic Urban Development Plan(2005 – 2025)	The draft scheme not completed	Master plan needed.
18.	Bunda	Interim Land Use Plan (2007-2017)	Implementation in progress	Need to be reviewed
19.	Muleba	Interim Land Use Plan (2006 – 2016)	Implementation in progress	Need to be reviewed
20.	Kondoa	Interim Land Use Plan (1991 – 2000)	Outdated	Need to prepare a new master plan
21.	Kibaigwa	Interim Land Use Plan (2008 – 2018)	Implementation in progress	Needs to be reviewed
22.	Igunga	Interim Land Use Plan (1983 – 1993)	Outdated	New master plan needed
23.	Nzega	Interim Land Use Plan (1994 – 2004)	Outdated	New master Plan needed

24.	Ushirombo	Interim Land Use Plan (2006 – 2016)	Implementation in progress	Need to be reviewed
22.	Bagamoyo	No scheme	-	Preparation of a master plan in progress

ANNEX VII

TANZANIA'S URBAN FINANCE AND ECONOMY

Local Government can be defined as a sub-national, semi autonomous level government discharging its functions in a specified area within a nation. By definition, Local Governments are the level of government that are closest to the people and therefore responsible for serving the political and material needs of people and communities at a specific local area, such areas could be a rural setting or an urban setting, a village, a town, a suburb in a city or a city, depending on the size.⁷

Local governments have both political and economic purposes. Politically Local Governments being the levels of governments closest to the people, are suitably situated to provide a way for ordinary citizens to have a say in how their communities are governed. Local governments provide opportunities for democratic participation of citizens in matters that affect them directly. They facilitate closer interaction between citizens and elected representatives.

Economically Local Governments provide basic services that affect people in their area of jurisdiction. Being close to the people, local Governments know better the needs of the local area and not only what the people can contribute but also how to engage them in economic activities.

Tanzania has a two-tier system of government the Central Government and the Local Governments are either Urban Authorities (city, municipal, and town councils) or Rural Authorities (district councils, Townships and village councils).⁸

The Urban Authorities consist at the material time 5 City Councils, 18 Municipal councils. 16 Town councils, while Rural Authorities are 129 and 72 Townships⁹. Tanzania local government system is based on political devolution and decentralization of functions and finances within the framework of a unitary state. Local governments are multi-sect oral, government units with a legal status (body corporate) operating on the basis of discretionary, but general powers under the legal framework constituted by the national legislation. Local Governments have the responsibility for social development and public services provision within their jurisdiction, facilitation of maintenance of law and order and issues of national importance such as education, health, water, roads, and agriculture.

Reforming Local Government 1996-2005¹⁰

Local Government Reform policy is based on the CCM Election manifesto of 1995; recommendations from the National Conference on a shared vision for local government in Tanzania. There was then a general agreement within the government and the ruling party CCM that Local Government needed reform. The fundamental problems faced by Local Governments were categorized under six headings:

- Institutional and legal framework
- Roles, functions and structures
- Governance

⁷ Presidents Office Regional Administration and local government – History of Local Government in Tanzania

⁸ President's office Regional Administration and local Government - History of Local Government in Tanzania

⁹ Mr Luanda - Director of Local Government – PMO RALG

¹⁰ Presidents Office Regional Administration and local government – History of Local Government in Tanzania

- Finances
- Human resource capacity and management
- Capacity of Central Government institutions (URT 1996)

Institutional and legal framework

The institutional and legal framework, which regulates the relations between Central and Local Government, was complex and was somewhat ambiguous and fragmented. There were also overlaps and conflicts between major pieces of legislation. Some of the problems emanated from the framework set up during the decentralization era, which remained intact despite the restoration of Local Authorities. The Central Government continued to exercise excessive controls over Local Governments such as approving their revenue sources, budgets and their by-laws.

Roles, functions and structures

The roles, functions and structures of the Local Government Authorities translated in the mismatching of council tasks and capacities. The limited capacities did not prevent them from centralizing authority within themselves, compared to lower tiers of administrative set-up, that is wards, mitaa, village governments, communities and user groups.

Governance

Problems emanated from the fact that the relations between political leaders at national and local level, civil society organizations and the Local Government Authorities were weak and sometimes antagonistic. Within some Authorities friction existed between councilors and technical staff. The Stature of the Councilors was also criticized. Other problems of governance concerned the weak representation at the Central Government level of the views from the councils, through their national Local Government association ALAT in matters of vital interest for Local Authorities and especially with regard to their ability to provide services. Finally governance problems related to finance and human resources.

Finance

Local Governments operated under severe financial constraint, underfunding was significant. Local authorities had sources that were generally difficult to collect and were non buoyant. There were interferences by Central Government agencies in revenue collection arrangements by Local Government Authorities. The Authorities themselves had problems in organizing equitable or efficient collection of local revenue. The Government did not operate a grant system with clear indications for Authorities to improve performance

The general public was generally against paying local taxes since Local Authorities were seen as inefficient, non transparent and unaccountable, and was suspected to have corrupt elements. There were no institutional mechanisms to facilitate rational decisions about sharing public revenue sources and funds between the Central and Local Governments. Central Government transfers to Local Governments remained inadequate and arbitrary, even where the Local Government Authorities operated as agencies of Central Government. The expenditure of Local Government remained lopsided with little going to development and the bulk of income going to recurrent expenditure, particularly personal emoluments.

Human resource capacity and management

Most staff working in the Local Government Authorities were not accountable to them, but to the Local Government Service Commission and or parent ministries. The centralized management of Local Authority staff was fragmented and suffered from understaffing, under financing and subterfuge. Most Authorities faced a shortage of trained, skilled and young and energetic

manpower. Women were also glaringly under- represented in key positions in the Local Authorities.

Limited Capacity of the relevant Central Government Institutions

There was limited capacity of the relevant Central Government Institutions to design, develop and implement measures that would help promote a stronger Local Government system. This was characterized by poor performance in almost all Local Authorities functions particularly service provision. Existing infrastructure such as roads, drains, sewers, schools, health centers, public toilets, markets, open spaces and so on were in disrepair and were not being expanded to cope with growing requirements. Waste management systems were poor and heaps of uncollected stinking waste could be seen in a number of areas.

Local Government reform agenda

The prevailing poverty at the time among citizens, a poor general national economic performance and lack of honesty and commitment on the part of elected and appointed officials and other similar reasons led to the Local Government reform.

The reform was envisaged to be necessary and to cover both the Civil service and Local Government. Various studies, commissions, Workshops and seminars were undertaken from the early 1990s. The conclusions from these was that there was need to downsize Central Government and increase efficiency, and at the same time reform Local Government, to decentralize more powers, to improve service delivery, and to encourage transparency and accountability.

The ruling party CCM in its Election Manifesto of 1995 promised to strengthen Local Authorities so as to transform them into engines of social and economic development and of extending the realm of democracy. In June 1996 the Prime Minister announced the Government decision to restructure and downsize regional administration, with the objective of making Local Authorities more efficient and effective. Local Government Reform Agenda (1996-2000) was promulgated, guided by the vision of the future of Local Government system as formulated and endorsed at the National Conference in 1996.

The main principles of the Reform were pointed out in the Government's policy paper on Local Government Reform published in October 1998. They were:

- Letting people participate in Government at the local level and elect their councils.
- Bringing public services under the control of the people through their local councils.
- Giving local councils powers (political devolution) over all local affairs'
- Determining the appropriate and cost effective organizational structures for Local Government Authorities.
- Improving financial and political accountability.
- Securing finances for better public services.
- Creating a new local government administration answerable to the local councils and to local needs.
- De-linking local administrative leaders from their former ministries.
- Creating new central- local relations, based not on orders, but on legislation and negotiations.¹¹

Achievements in Local Government Reform since 1996

Major achievements have been the changes in the legal and institutional framework affecting Regional Administration and Local Administration:

- Restructuring Regional Administration:

¹¹ President's Office Regional Administration and Local Government – History of Local Government in Tanzania

Regional Administration Act (No 19 of 1997, was enacted, Regional Administration restructured, Regional Secretariats replaced Regional Development Directorates which replicated and duplicated the functions and responsibilities of Local Government Authorities. The downsized Regional Secretariats have been given a redefined back stopping role to the Local Government Authorities within their area of jurisdiction.

- Amendment of Local Government Laws:

Various Local Government laws of 1982 were amended in February 1999 through Act No 6 of 1999 to give effect to new central-local relations. The amendments stress good governance calling for democratically elected leaders and enhanced transparency in the conduct of council affairs as well as greater accountability and transparency of councils to the people. The revised laws provide for decentralized management of staff and finances including plans and budgets by Local Government Authorities.¹²

The Government issued a number of guidelines to ensure proper stewardship and accountability pursuant to section 42 of the local Government Finance Act Cap 290 R.E 2002, revised the Local Authority Financial Memorandum, and revised the Local Government Accounting Manual (LAAM). These guidelines were issued to accommodate changes in the public finance sector, technological advancements and statutory changes, which have taken place during the Local Government Reform. The changes include the implementation of the EPICOR accounting system, embedding Decentralization by Devolution (D by D) principles, enactment of the Public Procurement Act, Adoption of International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS), adoption of new Reporting tools such as Plan Rep and reporting formats of council Financial Report (CFR) and Council Development Report (CDR) and adoption of Government Financial Statistics (GFS) coding system in budgeting and reporting.¹³

- Annual Assessment of Minimum Conditions and Performance Measures for Local Councils under the LGCDG System.

The government further implemented the Local Government Capital Grant System which provides discretionary development funds to local authorities in order to improve the access of communities especially the poor to local services through expanding the physical stock of new and rehabilitated infrastructure; enhance the delivery and management capabilities, productive efficiencies and financial sustainability of local governments and provide a national system for the delivery of development grants to LGAs.

The GoT established a link between the financing of local governments and their performance in key area of financial management, participatory planning pro poor budgeting, budget execution and the broader area of governance such as transparency and accountability, council functional processes and the involvement of Lower Local governments and communities.

The link aimed to promote compliance with national policies, legal and regulatory frameworks and secondly introduced an incentive system that allows for adjustment of the annual grant allocations to each LGA, upwards or downwards depending on their performance against a set of performance indicators designed to encourage LGAs to comply with policy guidelines and regulations aimed at improving the quality of services and promoting good governance.¹⁴

12[□] Presidents Office Regional Administration and Local Government – Legal Framework for implementation of Government Policy on decentralization by Devolution

13[□] Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government – Local Authority Financial Memorandum 2010

14[□] Prime Minister's Office Regional Administration and Local Government – Annual Assessment of Minimum Conditions and Performance Measures for Local Councils under the LGCDG System National Synthesis Report April 2007.

Strengthening of democracy at grassroots level has been achieved through the establishment of mitaa committees in Urban Council's area of jurisdiction strengthening the Kitongoji level in rural areas.

The government issued two Codes of Conduct Regulations for staff and Councilors enacted with the objective of ensuring good governance at local level.

The basic principles for the achievement of the policy have been defined in law and decentralization by devolution has taken place across central and sector Ministries, legislations and Guidelines for the improvement of Revenue Performance in Local Authorities have been issued.

The Government amended the Local Government Procurement Regulations in 2007 to enable LGAs use the PPA, CAP 410. During the financial year ended 30th June 2008 the Government adopted the International Public Sector Accounting Standard (IPSAS) – Cash basis of accounting. This has improved the content, credibility and quality of cash flow plans for revenues and expenditures, good banking arrangement system and effective utilization, and reporting of Local Authority funds.

In general, access to fiscal information has improved in recent years, notwithstanding a few key missing elements and quality controls, which undermine integrity and accuracy of financial reporting.

The Institute of Internal Audit (IIA) was established in 2006 to promote greater awareness and facilitate accredited training to Internal Auditors provide technical guidance for internal auditors across MDAs and LGAs and be the only responsible agent on behalf of Government suiting and channeling of new International Standards of Accounting Guidelines.

The Government strengthened audit and oversight functions through enactment of the Public Audit Act No.11 of 2008, which empowered and enhanced operational independence of the Controller and Auditor General (CAG) and the functions of the Parliamentary Accounts Committees in order to ensure accountability in PFM.

CAG has taken measures to improve external audit performance through the introduction of a risk-based audit methodology as a result there has been increased compliance with financial legislation and regulations as evidenced by CAG audit reports.¹⁵ The reports show that unqualified audit opinion for LGAs) increased from 58%% in 2008/09 to 80%% in 2012/13¹⁶.

Government Fiscal Transfers

¹⁵ Public Financial Management Reform Programme Strategy (PFMRP) Phase iv 2012/13 - 2016/17

¹⁶ *Controller and Auditor General (CAG) General report on LGAs 2012/2013*

Prior to 2000, national regulations, and transfers guided fiscal spending at a local government level from the Ministry of Finance, which were generally earmarked for particular uses. Fiscal reforms however, were introduced with the intention of sharing fiscal resources more transparently and according to a needs-based formula; enhancing LGAs autonomy in terms of budgetary allocations and expenditure.

From 2004, progress on the above began to be made when it was agreed to introduce formula-based transfers for recurrent expenditure Local Government Capital Development Grants (LGCDG).

Assignment of expenditure responsibilities in Tanzania is guided by the policy of “decentralization by devolution” and the “principle of subsidiarity”. The Local Government Acts (1982) assigned a detailed list of specific functions and responsibilities to the local government level in four broad categories: concurrent, exclusive, local administration and delegated responsibilities.

Concurrent expenditure: A function is concurrent if more than one sphere of government is responsible for making policy, legislating, administering or monitoring performance in relation to that function. The functions categorized as concurrent functions are education, health, roads and works, water and agriculture. Central Government transfers have significantly increased from TZS104.5bn. In 1998/99 to 3.5trillion TZS in 2013/2014. Out of this 3.3 trillion tsh which is 91.93% of all transfers is allocated to concurrent functions.

Exclusive function (expenditure): is exclusive if only one sphere of government is responsible for making policy, legislating, administering or monitoring performance in relation to that function. In this respect functions of land use planning, sanitation, public markets, local amenities, street lighting, street cleaning and many others are exclusive responsibility of Local Government Authorities. The current trend of Local Authority own revenue sources over the total LGA income is 9% far too small to meet the increasing expenditure demand of expanding needs of the various exclusive expenditures per current population increase from 22.6% in 2002 to 29.1% in 2012¹⁷.

Local Administration: is partly financed by Government transfers in form of salaries and Local Government Capacity Development Grants (LGCDG). Government transfers to meet Local Administration costs have constantly averaged 8% over the past three years.

Distribution of resources by the Central Government

The National Budget for f/y 2013/2014 was 18,284.98 trill out of this revenue total Local Government own source was 383.45bill which is 2% of the total revenue. Regional secretariats revenue contribution was 383.409 bill which is 2% of the national budget. Available data for total local government expenditure for f/y 2012/2013 is 3,826trill and Regional Secretariats is 146,364 bill out of 18,192trill Tanzania shillings. Total local spending is 21.03% central government spending accounts for 78.97%.¹⁸

Local Administration Central Government transfers was 7.92% of the total budget in 2010/2011, concurrent expenditure was 92.08%, in 2011/2012 local administration was 7.48%, concurrent

¹⁷Source: Basic Facts and Figures on Human Settlements 2012 Tanzania mainland June 2014).

¹⁸The National Budget 2013/2014

functions 92.52% and in 2012/2013 local administration transfers was 8.07 % and 91.93% concurrent functions. Exclusive Local authorities functions of street cleaning, street lighting, parks, markets etc and the monitoring and regulatory functions are funded through the own source which have drastically been eroded by the central government transfers which record a constant average of 9% local government own source revenue.

Among the measures to take include establishing national strategies to boost public investments by enhancing Local Governments financial autonomy, Local Governments and partners to improve urban and financial planning.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN TANZANIA

The goal of any good economy has to focus on how to get rid of poverty for its people and improve social economic services and enhance good governance and above all reduce the cost of living.

The various social economic policy and structural reforms that the country under took 20 years ago, has brought with it impressive economic growth. To date, Tanzania is ranked among the world's top 30 fastest growing economies¹⁹, and has experienced considerable stable economic growth over the past decade averaging seven% per year primarily driven by strong performance in communication, financial intermediation, construction, wholesale and retail trade, and manufacturing activities. This growth trend is expected to be inclusive and broad based, reduce persistent poverty of the people, improve the social economic services and infrastructures, improve delivery of public services, create employment and opportunities, enhance good governance and above all reduce the cost of living and doing business.

The growth outlook remains favorable, backed by on-going investments in various infrastructure, projected stability in global oil prices, exploration of gas and related resources, stable political situation, favorable weather conditions and the projected recovery in global economy, which may increase our export earnings. This trend has been echoed by IMF representative in Tanzania "Macroeconomic developments in Tanzania remain favorable," he said, "Inflation remains in mid-single digits, consistent with the authorities' target of 5% and by June 2015"^{vi} GDP grew at 7.0% in 2013, compared to 6.9% in 2012²⁰ with higher growth momentum recorded in communication (22.8 %), financial intermediation services (12.2%), construction (8.6%), wholesale and retail trade (8.3%), and hotels and restaurants (6.3%). GDP continued to grow positively during the first half of 2014 where in absolute terms increased to Tshs 5,402,531 million shillings in 2014 compared to 5,055,349 million shillings in 2013. Performance by activity during same period saw agriculture and fishing registering the growth rate of 5.4% compared to 4.9% in similar quarter, while Mining and Quarrying Activity recorded a growth rate of 3.0% in the second quarter of 2014 compared to a negative growth rate of 6.2% in the similar quarter of 2013 and manufacturing activity recorded the growth rate of 7.0% in the second quarter of 2014 compared to 6.6% in 2013. The growth was attributed to increased processing and preservation of meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oil and fats.

Inflation

19 IMF World Economic Outlook Database

20 The United Republic Of Tanzania: Speech by The Minister of State, Social Relations and Coordination, Honourable Stephen Masato Wasira (Mp) Presenting to The National Assembly The National Economic Survey For 2013 and Annual Development Plan For 2014/15 12 June, 2014

Inflation has an impact on cost of living. Headline inflation remained at single digits in the first 10 months of 2013/14, supported by sustained tight monetary policy while inflation eased to 6.3% in April 2014, from 7.5% in July 2013. Inflation is forecasted to remain in single digits in the remainder of 2013/14 and 2014/15; however, upside risks associated with forecasted food supply shortage in the East African Community (EAC) region as well as uncertainty in Middle East and North Africa countries, could exert inflationary pressures through food and oil prices²¹.

Further decline of inflation rate is expected on account of anticipated further stabilization of power supply, easing of world market oil prices and continued stability of the Tanzanian shilling including favorable weather conditions in the East African region which will support production of enough food hence ameliorating food prices driven inflationary pressures. The expected low and stable inflation will contribute to enhancement of competitiveness of Tanzania's exports, reduce production distortions resulting from wedge between returns to real and financial capital, and strengthen savings and investment. These are important not only for promoting a sustainable economic growth, but also enhancing the stability of the financial system.

In 2013, the GDP at current prices, increased by approximately 19% from Tshs 44.7 trillion in 2012 to Tshs 53.17 in 2013 similarly, per capita income increased by 15.7% from shillings 1,025,038, in 2012 to shillings 1,186,200, in 2013. Tanzania GDP increased at a growth rate of 6.8% in the third quarter of 2014 compared to 7.4% for the corresponding period of 2013.

This achievement was attributed to the Government efforts in strengthening macroeconomic stability and good governance which are important pillars in attracting investments in the country. For the same reason, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) report for the Month of April, 2014, put on record that Tanzania ranks 8th in economic growth in Sub Saharan Africa, and ranks first in the East African countries²².

Correspondingly during July 2013 to April 2014, domestic revenue on cash basis reached 88.0% of the target for the period. This development was mainly due to delays in the implementation of some revenue measures, especially taxes on money transfers, coupled with decline in gold prices in the world market and closure of Tulawaka and Resolute gold mines, which contributed to shortfall in corporate income taxes.

In 2013, the value of the Tanzania shilling has continued to fall over time against the USD and depreciated by an average of 1.7% compared to 0.9% in 2012. One USD was bought at an average of Tanzania shillings 1,598.60 in 2013 compared to shillings 1,571.70 in 2012. The decline in the value of the shilling was due to an increase in the demand for foreign currency to import goods and services compared to earnings from exports. Moreover, the value of the Tanzania shilling continued to decline whereby in April 2014 one dollar was bought at an average of Tanzania Shillings 1,637.38.

Balance of payments: During 2013, overall balance of payments, recorded a surplus of USD 498.4 million compared to a surplus of 326.1 million registered in the preceding year. This development was partly explained by increase in official capital inflows, non-concession loans and foreign direct investments.

²¹ Bank of Tanzania, Monetary Policy Statement; Governor Bank of Tanzania, June 2014

²² The United Republic Of Tanzania: Speech by The Minister of Finance, Honourable Saada Mkuya Presenting to The National Assembly The Budget Estimates 2013/14

Reserves: Gross official reserves amounted to USD 4,678.8 million as at the end of December 2013, sufficient to cover 4.4 months of projected imports of goods and services excluding those financed by foreign direct investment. As for the current account recorded a deficit continued to fall by 25.1% from USD 4,671.8 million in 2013 down to USD 3,499.3 million registered in 2012. This outturn was largely explained by a decline in exports of goods and services coupled with an increase of imports and decrease in official current transfers²³

Exports and Imports

Exports of goods and services decreased by 1.7% from USD 8,675.6 million in 2012 to USD 8,532.0 million in 2013 mainly due to a decrease in traditional exports and gold including tobacco, coffee, cotton and sisal; the drop in domestic production for some of the crops; and fall in world commodity prices and imports increased by 6.6% to USD 13,517.6 million in 2013 compared to USD 12,678.0 million in 2012. The increase was mainly due to a 27.4% increase in the importation of fuel²⁴.

Areas in which Tanzania performed well in the exports of goods and services in 2013 include tourism where earnings increased by 32.12% from USD 1.37 billion in 2012 to USD 1.81 billion in 2013, transit trade increased by 16% from USD 497.3 million in 2012 to USD 576.8 million in 2013. The increase was attributed to an increase in cargo transport from 1,175,484 tons to 1,386,705 tons²⁵.

During 2013, the value of imports increased to USD 13,616.9 million from USD 12,678.0 million recorded in the preceding year. Much of the increase originated from oil imports, which grew by 27.4% when compared to the amount recorded in 2012 on account of increase in volume and price. The volume of imported oil grew by 25.1% to 4.4 million tonnes due to rising demand for thermo power generation, while prices in the world market rose by 4.6%²⁶.

Investments

Investments in the economy increased from USD 8.73 billion in 2012 to USD 11.37 billion in 2013 and the inflow of foreign direct investment in year 2013 increased to USD 1.88 billion compared to USD 1.80 in 2012. The increase was attributed to investments in gas and petroleum exploration projects.

Revenue performance

²³Bank of Tanzania, Monetary Policy Statement; Governor Bank of Tanzania, June 2014.

²⁴The United Republic Of Tanzania: Speech by The Minister of State, Social Relations and Coordination, Honourable Stephen Masato Wasira (Mp) Presenting to The National Assembly The National Economic Survey For 2013 and Annual Development Plan For 2014/15 12 June, 2014.

²⁵The United Republic Of Tanzania: Speech by The Minister of Finance, Honourable Saada Mkuya Presenting to The National Assembly The Budget Estimates 2013/14.

²⁶Bank of Tanzania, Monthly Economic Review, January 2014, page 17.

Government Revenue and Expenditure

Domestic revenue for 2012/13 was shillings 8,585 billion equivalent to 17.6% of GDP, while Government expenditure was shillings 12,817 billion, equivalent to 26.3% of the GDP. The corresponding fiscal deficit, including grants, was 6.5% of the GDP in 2012/13. Revenue forecast, showed domestic revenue collection for 2013/14 was estimated to be shillings 11,154.07 billion, equivalent to 18.3% of GDP, while Government expenditure was expected to be shillings 18,248.9 billion, equivalent to 27.0% of the GDP. Whereas, in 2013, Government expenditure has grown by approximately 19 % from Tshs 44.7 trillion or USD 25.24 billion in 2012 to Tshs 53.17 trillion at current prices equivalent to USD 33.26 in 2013. Thus, per capita income increased from shillings 1,025,038, equivalent to USD 652.1 in 2012 to shillings 1,186,200, or USD 742 at current prices. This is equivalent to an increase of 15.7%²⁷.

The government performance on revenue collections has continued to improve. Monthly collections increased from an average of TZS37.0 bn in 1995/96 to around TZS 800.0 bn in 2013/14. Domestic revenue effort for 2013/14 was 20.1% of GDP compared to 18.0% of GDP in 2012/13. The good performance was attributed to improved tax administration and tax policy reforms

Programme and projects (loans and grants) increased from TZS 812,113 million and 1,063,808 million in 2008/09 TZS 1,163,131 million and 1,796,874 million in 2012/13 respectively²⁸.

Foreign Reserves

The stock of foreign reserves continued to improve during the year 2013. Foreign reserves stood at USD 4,676.2 million in the period ending December 2013 compared to USD 4,069.1 million in the corresponding period in 2012. This amount was sufficient to cover 4.5 months of import of goods and services compared to 3.9 months in 2012. In addition, foreign reserves in commercial banks decreased by 2.2% to USD 867.3 million from USD 887.1 million in 2012²⁹.

National Debt

As for national debt, during the period ending December 2013, the national debt stock amounted to USD 17.10 billion, equivalent to shillings 27.04 trillion compared to shillings 22.71 trillion during the corresponding period in 2012. This is equivalent to an increase of 19.1%. The increase in debt stock was mainly due to new concessional and non-concessional loans and accumulation of interest arrears on external debt for Non-Paris Club creditors which have not concluded their debt rescheduling agreements. These loans were used to finance various development projects

²⁷The United Republic Of Tanzania: Speech by The Minister of State, Social Relations and Coordination, Honourable Stephen Masato Wasira (Mp) Presenting to The National Assembly The National Economic Survey For 2013.

²⁸United Republic of Tanzania, State Of The Tanzania Economy Prepared For The National Poverty Policy Week; State of the Tanzania Economy President's Office, Planning Commission 25th November 2013 ; J.K Nyerere Conference Centre, DSM

²⁹The United Republic Of Tanzania: Speech by The Minister of State, Social Relations and Coordination, Honourable Stephen Masato Wasira (Mp) Presenting to The National Assembly The National Economic Survey For 2013

including construction of the gas pipeline from Mtwara to Dar es Salaam, construction and maintenance of road infrastructure, water projects and construction of electricity infrastructure.

In 2014, the ratio of external debt to GDP was 41.9% at the end of April 2014, out of which public debt to GDP was 35.3%. Based on the Debt Sustainability Analysis, which was conducted in September 2013 using end June 2013 data, the present value of external debt to GDP was 19.5% well below the international threshold of 50.0%, keeping Tanzania's debt at sustainable level.³⁰

Country's Critical vulnerabilities

While the level of economic growth so far achieved is important for sustainable development, the country experiences critical vulnerabilities that may impede achievement of broader development targets. Specifically, the country has (a) a large (45 million) and rapidly growing population (2.7% per annum) based mainly in rural areas (b) Significant poverty levels (28.2% of the population living below the basic need poverty line³¹ . (c) Considerable inequities in accessing basic services³² (d) numerous pressing health concerns (e) high youth unemployment (accounting for 33% of the unemployed). Addressing these issues concurrently with the nation's focus on economic growth, will be critical to reaping the benefits of the demographic dividend.

Inclusive broad-based growth is stymied by: (a) low productivity growth in labor intensive sectors (agriculture employs 77% out of total national employment, but the sector grew just 4% per year over the past decade) and (b) an unchanging and high population growth rate³³. Forty-four% (44%) of Tanzania's current population of 45 million is under 15 years of age. At the current growth rate, Tanzania's population is projected to reach 70 million by 2025³⁴. In addition, women make up fifty% of the population, yet gender inequities continue to persist: salaries paid to women are on average 63 per cent lower than those paid to men, and when women own businesses, they make 2.4 times less profit than men³⁵.

Poverty levels:

Despite of the impressive economic growth, poverty has not declined significantly. This is largely attributed to low productivity in agriculture which employs the majority of the

30 Bank of Tanzania, Monetary Policy Statement; Governor Bank of Tanzania, June 2014.

31 Tanzania Household Budget Survey 2011/2012 National Bureau of Statistics-Reference ID TZA-NBS-HBS-2013.

32 USAID/TANZANIA: Country Development Cooperation Strategy: Empowering women and Youth October 3, 2014 – October 3, 2019 Tanzania's Socio-Economic Transformation toward Middle Income Status by 2025 Advanced.

33 Tanzania Demographic and Health Survey. 2010.

34 Tanzania in Figures, 2012, NBS; projection figure from TZ's Population Planning Commission, 2007

35 World Bank, 2012

population. Agriculture has continued to be subsistence and dominated by use of poor farm inputs, methods, and technology, in addition, the sector attracts little investment and limited credit.

The 2011/12 Household Budget Survey results for Tanzania Mainland indicated that the proportion of people living below the basic needs poverty level dropped from 34.4% in 2007 to 28.2% in 2012³⁶. The rural areas are most hit although rising unemployment among the youth and urban poverty are becoming thorny³⁷.

Cross-cutting issues

Gender issues:

Pervasive and persistent extreme poverty remains the core concern. Growth has been concentrated in urban areas and in capital-intensive sectors. The agriculture sector, which employs 77% of all Tanzanians, and for which Tanzanian women provide 80% of the labor, is growing at just four% per year. Tanzania is unlikely to meet its inclusive growth objectives unless gender issues are specifically addressed through efforts to empower women.

Family Planning:

At a 2010 fertility rate of 5.4 and population growth rate of 2.9%, the GOT continues to be challenged to reduce poverty, lack of “youth friendly” health and family planning services.

Youth unemployment:

The high youth unemployment rates, “youth bulge” has the potential to thwart Tanzania’s 2025 vision

Education:

Over 64% of the population is currently under 24 years old. With the lack of focus in the early grades on achieving basic reading skills;

Achievements following stable economic growth.

A lower proportion of people living below the basic needs poverty line down from 38.6% in 1991/92 to 28.2 % in 2012.

Increased trade and investment and higher financial returns on investment, higher school enrolment, completion and literacy rates, improvements in health indicators such as under-five child mortality; and declining fertility rates and early signs of transformation as shown by World Bank’s Tanzania Economic Update (February 2012) include:

- The dynamism of informal firms, especially those operating in off-farm activities;
- the emergence of manufacturing exports;
- increased options for financing; and
- new pilot projects to improve the productivity of crop agriculture

36 Household Budget Survey 2011/12 National Bureau of Statistics-Reference ID TZA-NBS-HBS-2013

37^aWhat Growth Pattern is needed to achieve the Objective of Tanzania’s Development Vision–2025? By: Dr. Longinus Rutasitara & Dr. Jehovaness Aikaeli, The Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) THDR 2014: Background Paper No. 5 ESRF Discussion Paper 59 2014 The Economic and Social Research Foundation (ESRF) THDR 2014: Background Paper No. 5 ESRF Discussion Paper 59 www.esrftz.org

The Government efforts in strengthening macroeconomic stability and good governance which are important pillars in attracting investments in the country are the reasons for this achievement. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) report for the Month of April, 2014, Tanzania ranks 8th in economic growth in Sub Saharan Africa, and ranks first in the East African countries Mkuya 2013/14.

630,616 new jobs were created in the public and private sector. Out of the created new jobs, education sector created 36,073; health produced 11,221; Agriculture created 130,974; infrastructure construction created 32,132; energy and mining created 453, and communication created 13,619 new jobs. Moreover, the Government through Employment Secretariat in the public services employed 3,055 people. These numbers do not include jobs created in the health and education sectors. New jobs created in the private sector totaled 211,970.

The annual inflation rate has continued to decline from 9.4 per cent in April, 2013 to 6.3 per cent in April, 2014. The decline in inflation was mainly due to strong macroeconomic policy, good climate conditions, which led to increase in food production, provision of farm inputs, subsidies, and availability of electricity

The foreign financial reserves continue to be satisfactory during the period ending April 2014. In the same period, foreign reserves amounted to US Dollar 4,647.5 million compared to US Dollar 4,380.3 million in April 2013. The April 2014 reserve is enough for the importation of goods and services covering 4.6 months as compared to the target of 4.0 months of imports by end June, 2013.

Other achievements include meeting the costs for the Constitution Reform Commission and the Constitutional Review Assembly, timely payment of salaries of Government employees, construction and laying out of the gas pipeline from Mtwara to Dar es Salaam which is being implemented as planned,

Continued construction and rehabilitation of different infrastructural networks in the Country, timely disbursements of loans to students of higher education, meeting the costs of purchasing food kept by the National Food Reserve Agency, continuing meeting the costs for the provision of social services, and the purchasing of agriculture implements.

i³URT, The National Human Settlements Development Policy 2000, pgs 47 and 48.

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Source: MLHSD - (a rephrase from Swahili version)

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