

**UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA**

## **DAR ES SALAAM CITY PROFILE**



**Document Prepared By Dar es Salaam City Council  
With advice from**

**Cities and Health Programme, WHO Centre for Development,  
Kobe, Japan**

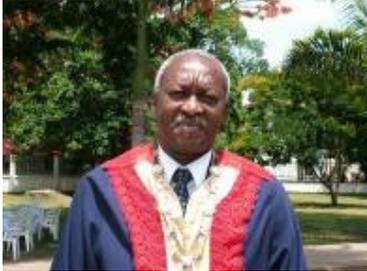
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**November 2004**

### **City Vision: Lord Mayor's Statement**

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His Lordship Kleist Sykes  
**Dar es Salaam City Mayor**

"**Our Vision** is to build Dar es Salaam to be a city with sustainable development, managed on the principles of good governance, where residents do not live in poverty and have decent standards of living and a city with a competitive environment which attracts investors"

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### **City's Mission: City Director's Statement**



Mr. Wilson C. Mukama  
**The City Director**

"**Our Mission** is to use all available resources augmented by the participation of stakeholders to provide quality and accessible service by all, reduce poverty, and achieve a high sustainable economic growth and excellent amenities which will attract and retain private and public investments."

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*“Cities are source of creativity and technology and they are engines for economic growth. However, they are also source of poverty, inequality and health hazards from social and physical environment”*

## **INTRODUCTION TO DAR ES SALAAM’S FIRST CITY PROFILE**

This is the first report of its kind to be prepared in regard of the City of Dar es Salaam. Although based on limited statistical information, it nevertheless presents a fair picture of what goes on in the City. Efforts are being made to collect and compile more information and it is hoped that the quality of the profile will improve with time.

The report covers the founding of the City and how it had developed over time. It also describes the City’s Physical and demographic characteristics and how it is presently administered.

The report indicates that the City’s population is growing very fast and consequently there are inadequacies in providing the various services. The services that are particularly mentioned are health services, education, water supply and waste disposal. The steps being taken to improve these and other services are also mentioned.

The important economic activities as well as opportunities for investment in some of the sectors are also covered. In particular, there are unlimited opportunities for investment in recreation and tourism given the physical location of the City along the Indian Ocean and also its climate.

Dar es Salaam is a big City of around 3 million inhabitants. The complexity, heterogeneity and density of its political, social, cultural and economic environment have to be given specific consideration. No where than in Dar es Salaam are Tanzanians facing so string social, cultural economic, political and epidemiological transitions. Considering these transitions, the Dar es Salaam population is more sophisticated and demanding. It has to receive specific attention from the Tanzania Government. Thus Government policies via the “Healthy cities approach” in numerous cities and communities around the globe.

The City Profile provides background information of the City and its infrastructure, it presents current health status of Dar es Salaam population and it summarizes the City’s policies as well as other factors that could contribute to or hinder Dar es Salaam efforts in putting its **“City Health Action Plan”** into practice.

We are indeed happy to see that the Dar es Salaam City Profile is among the first ones to be included in the just started WHO Health Cities Project. It is our hope that this City Profile will assist in developing a more concrete plan of action a City Health Action Plan that will cater for all sectors within the City. In 1997, Dar es Salaam initiated a WHO Health Cities Project and participated in the 2001

exhibitions in Hanover Germany. Thus Dar es Salaam is fully committed in working towards improving the health and quality of life of all Dar es Salaam residents and makes it a City with best living conditions.

### **Acknowledgements**

This document was prepared with the encouragement from the Hon Anna Abdallah (MP) Minister for Health, Ministry of Health, Tanzania, the Hon Kleist Sykes (Councilor), Mayor of Dar es Salaam, Mr. Wilson Mukama, the Director of Dar es Salaam City Council with collaborative efforts of Mr. Vedasto Rwiza, Secretary General of Dar es Salaam Public Health Delivery System Boards Association and Ms Esther Mwamyala, a student in Administration at Mzumbe University, and Mr. Nelson Rutaragara, a Statistician with Dar es Salaam Regional Secretariat under the guidance of Dr. Deo Mtasiwa, the City Medical Officer of Health for Dar es Salaam City Council.

The main sources of data were the National Bureau of Statistics through their various surveys and censuses, the City Council, the Dar es Salaam Municipal Councils and Ministry of Education from their Basic Statistics Reports.

The advice for preparation of the Dar es Salaam first City Profile was received from the Cities and Health Programme, WHO Center for Development, Kobe Japan.

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## **1. History of Dar es Salaam**

Dar-es-Salaam is popularly believed to mean the "HARBOUR (HAVEN) of PEACE", the name having come from the Persian-Arabic *Bandar-ul-Salaam* (Swahili-*Bandari ya Salama*). Other contemporary records of the City's early years which are the late 1860's indicate that the name simply means "*The House (or Abode) of (Peace or Salvation)*" and that it was originally chosen by the City's founder Seyyid Majid Sultan of Zanzibar in 1862.

Dar-es-Salaam was declared a Township in 1920 and in 1949 it was upgraded to a Municipality under the first appointed British Mayor Mr. Percy Everett. When Tanganyika became independent in 1961, Dar-es-Salaam Municipality was elevated to a City status and continued to be the headquarters of the then Independent Tanganyika and later the United Republic of Tanzania.

The City Council was dissolved in 1972, following a decision of the Government of Tanzania to abolish all local governments in favour of a decentralized system. However, the decentralized system put too much emphasis on rural development. As a result, the urban area deteriorated so much that the urban local authorities had to be reinstated in 1978.

In 1992 a Commission of Enquiry was set up to investigate why the Dar-es-Salaam City Council was not delivering the various services as expected. The Commission revealed some structural and management weaknesses and recommended dissolution and restructuring of the Dar-es-Salaam City Council. In June 1996 the Dar-es-Salaam City Council was dissolved and the Dar-es-Salaam City Commission appointed.

The City Commission was given two major tasks: (i) to perform the day-to-day functions of an urban local authority, and (ii) to propose the restructuring of administration of the Dar-es-Salaam City. The Commission ceased in January 2000 and the new Administrative Structure was put in place.

## **2. THE SYMBOL OF DAR ES SALAAM CITY**

The symbol which was adopted soon after Dar es Salaam was elevated to City Council status is shown below. It depicts the natural resources, local activities and the country's independence symbol.



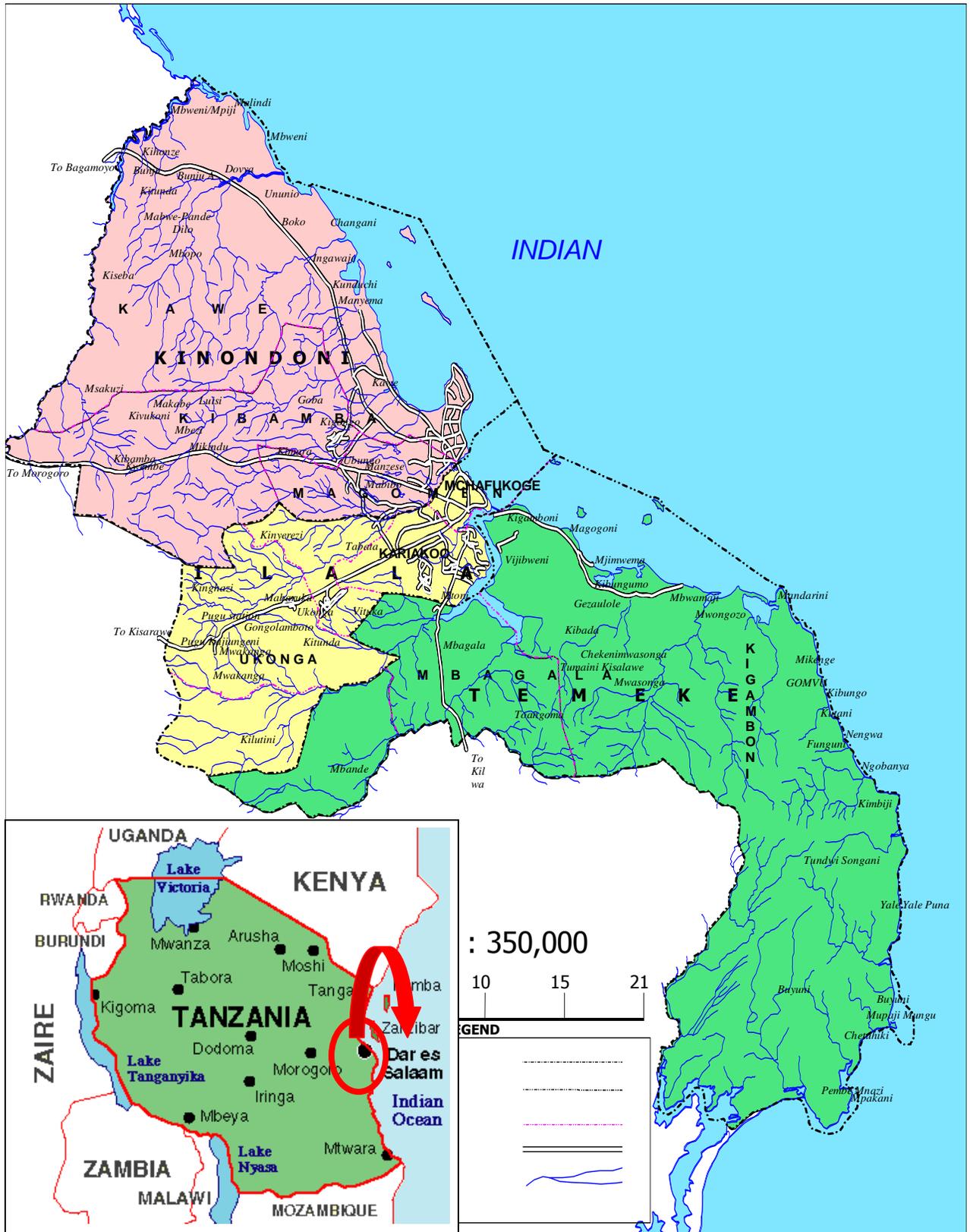
The City's symbol (emblem) depicts a shield with blue colour and white strips, which signifies the sea, specifically the Indian Ocean bordering the eastern side of the city. The fish in the emblem imply that the nearby ocean offers fishing activities. There is also the anchor which implies that this is a port city and there are Swahili words "*BANDARI YA SALAMA*" meaning "harbour of peace". The green colour and coconut plants imply that there is a fertile land for farming and coconuts are one of the major crops grown in the area. The monument in the middle with a red torch on top symbolizes the independence monument at the Mnazi Mmoja grounds in the City centre, which is the country's symbol for freedom, peace and unity.

## **7.2 PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

### **2.1 Geographical location**

The City is located between latitudes 6.36 degrees and 7.0 degrees to the south of Equator and longitudes 39.0 and 33.33 to the east of Greenwich. It is bounded by the Indian Ocean on the east and by the Coast Region on the other sides.

Figure 1: Map of Dar Es Salaam City Council Showing Municipalities



### 3.2 Climate

The City experiences a modified type of equatorial climate. It is generally hot and humid throughout the year with an average temperature of 29°C. The hottest season is from October to March during which temperatures can raise up to 35°C. It is relatively cool between May and August, with temperature around 25°C. There are two main rain seasons; a short rain season from October to December and a long rain season between March and May. The average rainfall is 1000mm (lowest 800mm and highest 1300mm). Humidity is around 96% in the mornings and 67% in the afternoons. The climate is also influenced by the southwesterly monsoon winds from April to October and northwesterly monsoon winds between November and March.

The City is divided into three ecological zones, namely the *upland zone* comprising the hilly areas to the west and north of the City, the *middle plateau*, and the *low lands* including Msimbazi valley, Jangwani, Mtoni, Africana and Ununio areas. The main natural vegetation includes coastal shrubs, Miombo woodland, coastal swamps and mangrove trees.

### 3.3 Area

The total surface area of Dar es Salaam City is 1,800 square kilometers, comprising of 1,393 square kilometers of land mass with eight offshore islands, which is about 0.19% of the entire Tanzania Mainland's area. Temeke Municipality has the largest land surface area followed by Kinondoni while Ilala has the smallest area.

**Table 1: Distribution of the Total Land Mass Area of Dar es Salaam City, by Municipality (Districts)**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Total Land Mass Area (Square Kilometers)</b>
Ilala	210
Temeke	652
Kinondoni	531
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,393</b>

Source: City Council for surface area and Economic survey 2002 for population

## 4. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

### 4.1 Current population

Based on the 2002 Population and Housing Census, Dar es Salaam had 2,487,288 inhabitants, of whom 1,254,853 were males and the rest females. Of the three Municipalities, Kinondoni had the highest population with a total of 1,083,913 inhabitants, followed by Temeke with 768,451 and Ilala with 634,924 inhabitants.

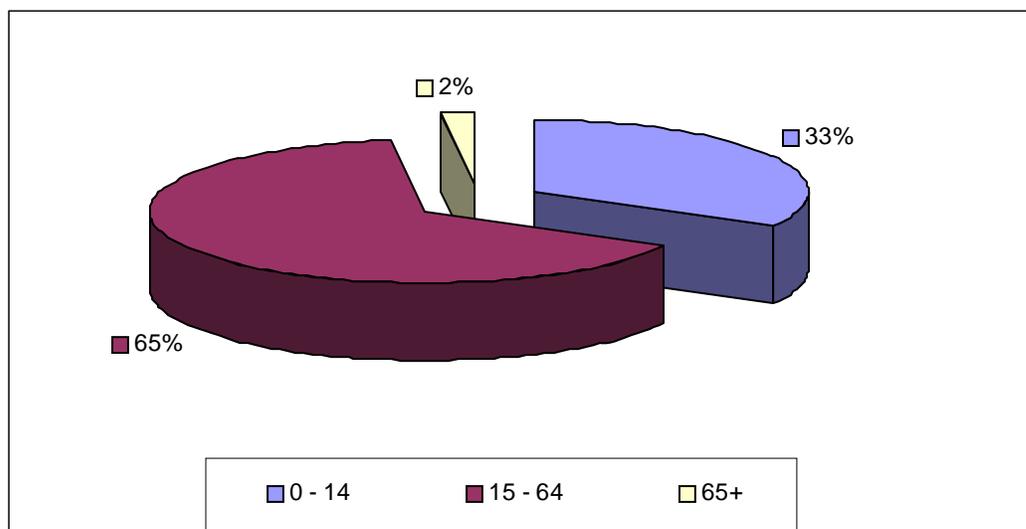
**Table 4: Dar es Salaam Current Population by Sex**

Total Population	Number of Male	Number of Female	Percentage	
			Male	Female
2,487,288	1,254,853	1,232,435	50.45	49.55

Source: 2002 Population Census Report

The City was originally dominated by Zaramo and a few other tribes especially Ndengereko and Kwere. However, due to urbanization many people of different ethnicity and origins have immigrated to the city in big numbers. This has caused the undefined cultural change.

**Figure 2: the Age Distribution of the City's Population**

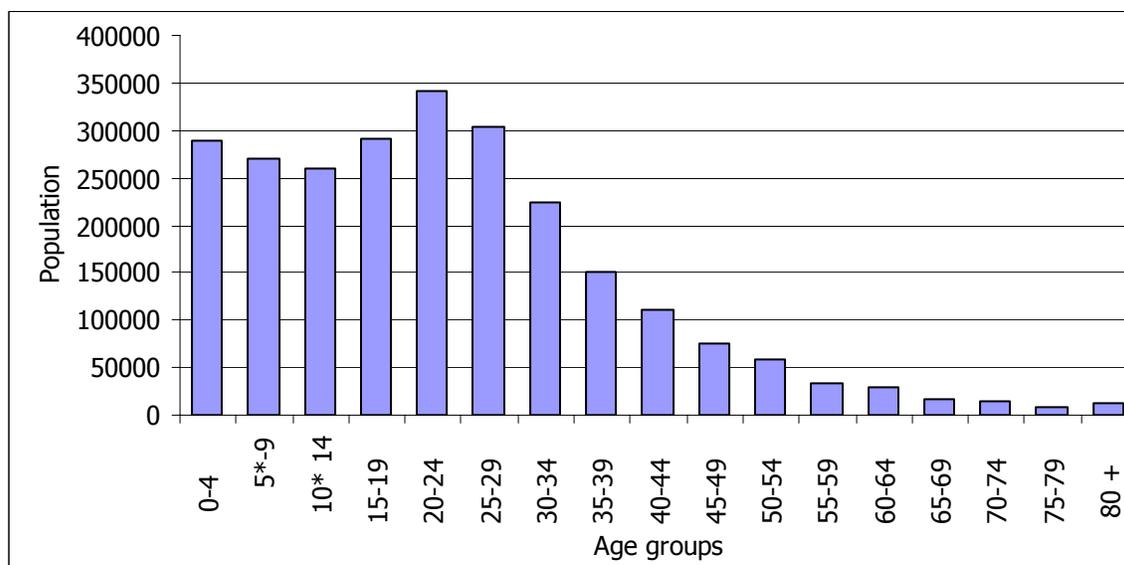


Source: 2002 population and Housing census

The pie chart above indicates that majority of the city's population (65 percent) are aged between fifteen and sixty-four years which is in the working age. However there are few elderly people (only 2% are above 65 years), which implies that the life expectancy is low.

The chart below (figure 3) shows declining levels of population from zero to ten years, which is an indication that there are a good number of babies born but a significant number of them die before the age of ten. The peak age (the age of the majority of the people in the City) is twenty to twenty-nine years.

**Figure 3: Population by Age groups (2002 Population and Housing census)**



## 4.2 Population Change

### 4.2.1 Population Growth

Dar es Salaam is one of the fastest growing cities in Sub Saharan Africa.

The city's population grew from only about 3,500 in 1867 to 128,742 in 1957, to 272,821 in 1967 and to 843,000 in 1978. The 1988 census recorded the city's population to be 1,360,850 and currently the city population is estimated at 2.5 million and is growing at 4.3%.

The relatively high population growth rate is due to increased birth rates, immigration rates, and more significantly by transient population.

The population growth rate for Kinondoni Municipality was 4.1 percent while Ilala and Temeke Municipalities recorded growth rates of 4.6 percent.

#### 4.2.1 Migration Rate

The migration rate for permanent dwellers is considered to be 10% annually and for transient population the rate is about 1,000,000 per annum.

#### 4.2.3 Projected Population for Dar es Salaam City

In consideration of the registered population growth and migration rates indicated above,

**Table 2: The Current and Projected Population for the Three Municipalities of Dar es Salaam**

MUNICIPALITY/CITY		YEAR			
		2002	2003	2005	2007
Kinondoni	Male	547,081	570,605	620,732	675,263
	Female	536,832	559,915	609,103	662,612
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,083,913</b>	<b>1,130,520</b>	<b>1,229,835</b>	<b>1,337,875</b>
Ilala	Male	320,408	334,185	363,543	395,480
	Female	314,516	328,040	356,858	388,207
	<b>Total</b>	<b>634,924</b>	<b>662,225</b>	<b>720,401</b>	<b>783,687</b>
Temeke	Male	387,364	404,020	439,513	478,124
	Female	381,087	397,473	432,391	470,374
	<b>Total</b>	<b>768,451</b>	<b>801,493</b>	<b>871,904</b>	<b>948,498</b>
Dar es Salaam	Male	1,254,853	1,308,810	1,423,788	1,548,867
	Female	1,232,435	1,285,428	1,398,352	1,521,193
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,487,288</b>	<b>2,594,238</b>	<b>2,822,140</b>	<b>3,070,060</b>

Source: 2002 Population and Housing census/Dar es Salaam City Council

### 4.3 Vital Statistics

#### 4.3.1 Birth Rate or Fertility Rate

Fertility is on the decline as revealed by the falling Crude Birth Rates (CBR) and Total Fertility Rates (TFR) reflecting the rising age at first marriage and greater awareness of family planning. The current Crude Birth Rate of 40/1000 means that for each one thousand women there are forty births.

#### 4.3.2 Death Rate

As per World Bank Century Study carried out in 2002, crude death rate is 14/1000. This means there are 14 deaths per thousand.

### 4.3.3 Population Density

Population density per square kilometer as per 2002 population census report stands at 1787 per square kilometer.

**Table 3: Vital Statistics: Selected Indicators**

<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Data</b>
Crude Birth Rate	40
Total Fertility Rate	5.5
Crude death Rate	14 per 1000
Life Expectancy at Birth	48 years

Source: World Bank Century Study 2002

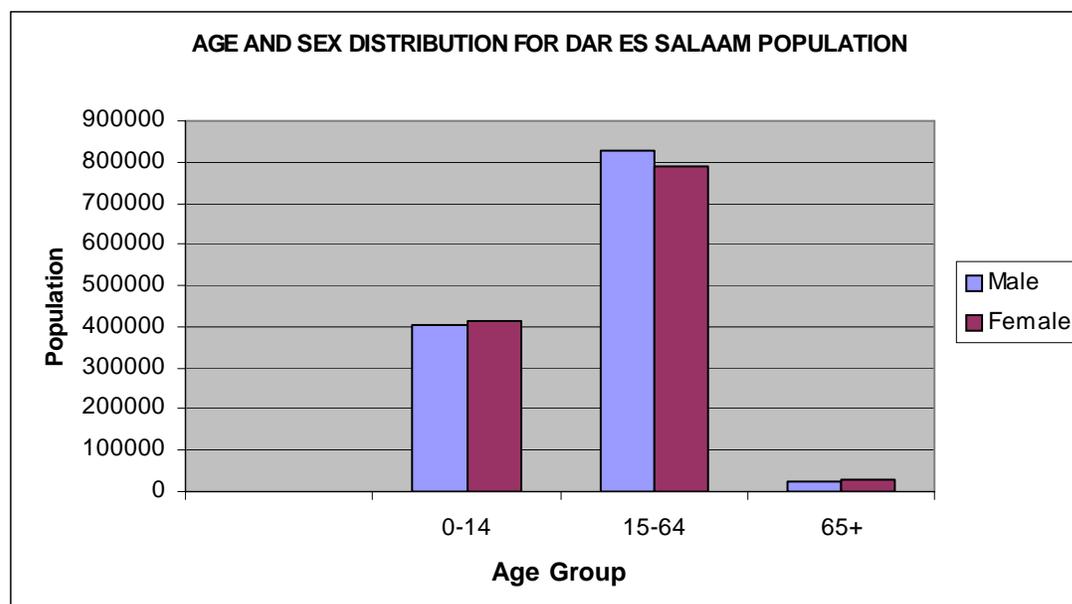
### 4.3.4 Sex ratio

This is the distribution of the total population as according to sex.

**Table 5: Distribution of Dar es Salaam Population by Sex and Broad Age Groups**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	
			<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
0-14	403,241	413,498	816,739	33.55%
15-64	826,910	791,634	1,618,544	64.23%
65+	24,702	27,303	52,005	2.22%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,254,853</b>	<b>1,232,435</b>	<b>2,487,288</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: 2002 Population and Housing Census



**Table 6: Dar es Salaam City Sex Ratio**

Total Population	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
2,487,288	1,254,853	1,232,435	102
100%	50,45%	49.55%	

Source: 2002 Population and Housing Census

**Table 7: Selected Demographic Indicators for Tanzania from the Past National Censuses Years**

Index	1967	1978	1988
Population (million)	12.3	17.5	23.1
Intercensal growth rate	2.6	3.2	2.8
Sex ratio	95.2	96.2	94.2
Crude birth rate	47	49	46
Total fertility rate	6.6	6.9	6.5
Crude death rate	24	19	15
Infant Mortality rate	155	137	115
Population density	14	20	26

Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2004

## **5. ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE OF DAR ES SALAAM CITY**

### **5.1 Dar es Salaam City**

Dar es Salaam has a unique status, being the major City of Tanzania and the center of Government administration, industry, commerce and banking activities, despite of the Government decision to move its capital to Dodoma. Dar es Salaam is also the major port City of Tanzania. It has more than 575 major industrial establishments, a Central Bank, Commercial Banks, foreign exchange bureaus, Insurance companies (including one state-owned) and the Dar es Salaam Community Bank – a Microfinance Bank jointly started and owned by City Council and the three Municipalities.

Administratively, Dar es Salaam has a regional administration headed by the Dar es Salaam Regional Commissioner. It also has a City council administration headed by the Mayor of Dar es Salaam. The City also has three Municipal Councils namely, Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke. The three Municipalities are the three districts of Dar es Salaam Region.

### **5.2 The Mayor of Dar es Salaam City**

The Mayor of Dar es Salaam holds an important position due to the unique status of Dar es Salaam City mentioned above. The Mayor is the head of the largest metropolitan centre in Tanzania which hosts the highest Government Offices including the head of state, ministries, foreign diplomatic missions and international organizations. The office of the Lord Mayor of Dar es Salaam is conveniently located at Karimjee Hall, the very building where some of the important meetings for Government and the Parliament of Tanzania are held.

### **5.3 Dar es Salaam Regional and Political Administration**

Dar es Salaam Region is one of the 27 regions of the United Republic of Tanzania. It has three *Districts*, namely, Ilala, Temeke and Kinondoni. Each *District* is headed by a District Commissioner. The Districts are divided into *Divisions*, which are in turn divided into *Wards*. *Wards* are divided into *villages* in the case of rural areas and *Streets* in the case of urban areas. At times the villages are divided into *hamlets* which are the smallest units.

There are seven Electoral Constituencies in Dar es Salaam, each with an elected Member of Parliament. Kinondoni District has three electoral constituencies namely Kawe, Ubungu, and Kinondoni. Ilala District has two constituencies

namely, Ukonga and Ilala and Temeke District has two, namely Kigamboni and Temeke.

#### **5.4 Dar es Salaam City Council and the Municipalities**

The Dar es Salaam City has an apex Council for the City - the City Council, headed by the Mayor of Dar es Salaam, who is elected by the Full Council from among the 20 Councilors who form the City Council.

The City Council comprises of 11 elected councilors from the three Municipalities, 7 Members of Parliament and Nominated Members of Parliament under "Special Seats" for women. Each of the three Municipal Councils is headed by a Mayor, elected by the Full Councils of the respective Municipalities.

The Dar-es-Salaam City Council and the three Municipalities operate in the same jurisdictional areas, but each of the Municipal Council has been given a jurisdiction area demarcated with an administrative order. The functions of the City Council and the three Municipal Councils are provided for in Section 7A of Act No. 8 of 1982.

The Councilors and Mayors serve for five-year terms, whereas Deputy Mayors are elected every year from among the councilors. The incumbent can be re-elected many times, depending on the will of the councilors. The current mayor of the city is Hon. Kleist Sykes.

**Table 8: Number of Divisions, Wards, Streets, Villages and Hamlets in the Three Municipalities of Dar es Salaam**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Division</b>	<b>Wards</b>	<b>Streets</b>	<b>Villages</b>	<b>Hamlets</b>
Ilala	3	22	65	9	37
Temeke	3	24	97	15	62
Kinondoni	5	27	114	14	14
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>113</b>

Source: Dar es Salaam City Council profile 2004

##### **5.3.1 City Council Administrative Structure**

The City governing body is the City Council, which as explained above, comprises of 20 councilors. Below the City Council, the City executes its administrative duties through the City Director. Under the City Director there are three Heads of Departments namely:-

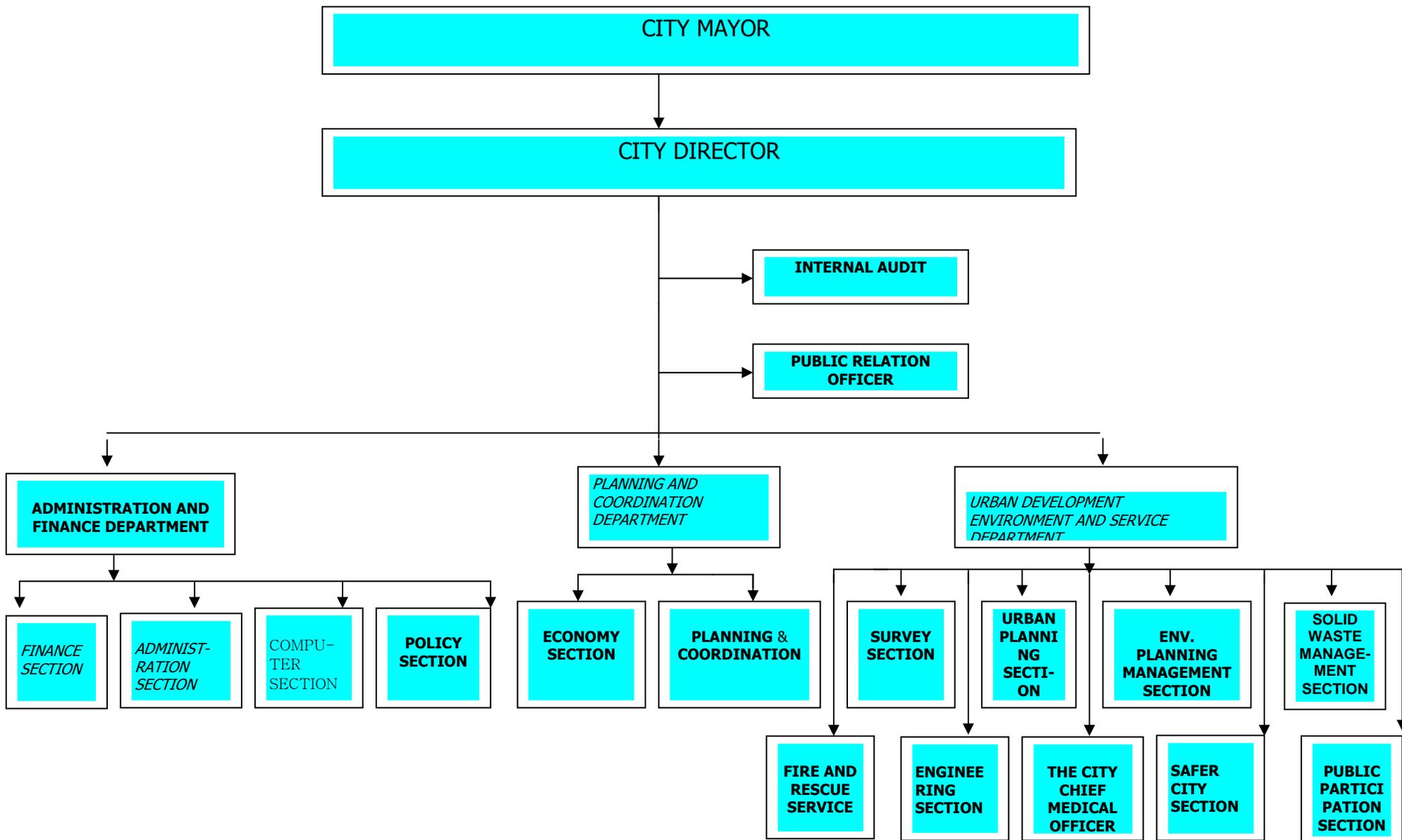
- City Administrative Officer in charge of Finance and Administration Department
- City Economist in charge of Planning and Coordination of all City development activities

- City Planner in charge of Urban Planning, Environment and Utilities Services.

The City Council performs a coordinating role and attends to issues cutting across the three Municipalities such as health services, fire and rescue and transportation. The functions of the Dar es Salaam City Council are:

- To coordinate the powers and functions of the three Municipal Authorities regarding infrastructure.
- To prepare a coherent City-wide framework for the purpose of enhancing sustainable development.
- To promote cooperation between the City Council and amongst local government authorities within the City areas.
- To deal with all matters for which there is interdependency among the Municipalities.
- To support and facilitate the overall performance of the authorities.
- To provide peace and security and emergency services such as fire prevention, and control ambulance and auxiliary police.
- To perform major functions relating to protocol at ceremonies.

**Figure 5: ORGANIZATION CHART FOR DAR ES SALAAM CITY COUNCIL**



Functions of Municipalities include;

- ❑ Maintaining peace and security of residents as well as that of public and private properties;
- ❑ Providing social and economic services to their residents;
- ❑ Taking measures to improve and accelerate performance of key sectors of the local economy notably, commerce and industry;
- ❑ Improving and maintaining quality services in health, education, culture and entertainment for residents; and
- ❑ Creating conditions conducive to poverty reduction and assisting the youth, elderly, disabled and other disadvantaged groups to be productive in the economy.

### **5.3.2 Services Provided by Municipalities**

Each Municipal Council provides the following services; Council affairs, health, solid waste management, infrastructure including roads, natural resources, trade and informal sector development, urban development, legal issues, education responsible for primary education and partly secondary education especially where community is involved, culture, agriculture, and livestock, water, cooperative development, community development, and information and communication technology development.

### **5.4 Women's Participation and Gender Promotion**

The City promotes gender equality in various activities but mainly in education and economic activities. For example in 1999 the total number of standard seven leavers was 29,851 out of whom opportunities for the secondary school education were 2,700 only. Female pupils were allocated 1,459 places for secondary education, compared to 1,241 places for male pupils. Also the City encourages the building of new schools so as to increase the number of students getting the primary and secondary education.

During the period from 1995 to 1999, the City allocated Tshs 334,745,000 for promoting women's economic activities. In this programme, about 489 women groups were given loans under simple and affordable terms. In addition, the city built six stalls for vendors to sell food and these were rented to women. The stalls are at the Old Post office, Magomeni, University of Dar es Salaam, Buguruni and two are at Kurasini. The City has also provided training in business administration and organization to about 1,500 women specializing in selling food with a view to improving their business skills.

### **5.5 City and Municipalities Budgets and Revenue**

Budgets of the Councils are the tools to be used in the implementation of strategies to improve the services delivery to its inhabitants.

### 5.5.1 Objectives and strategies

Under Local Government Reform process, the Councils involve its stakeholders in the formulation of strategies and key result areas. A number of strategic objectives to be reached are as follows: -

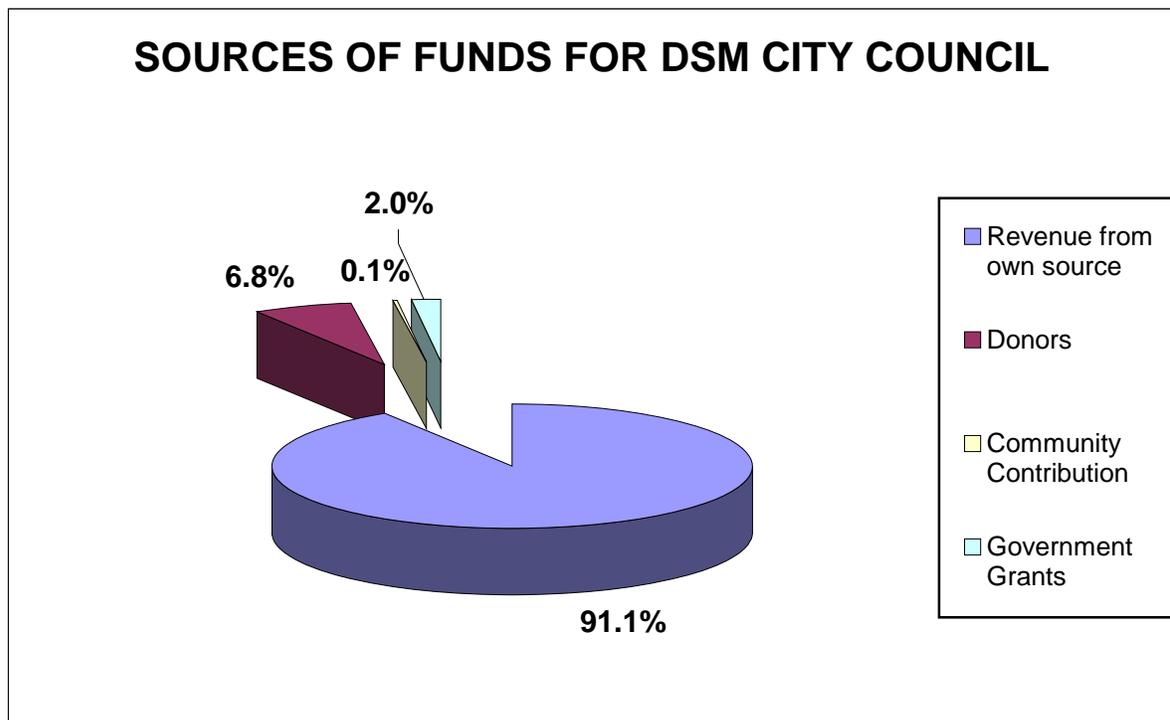
- Good governance.
- Revenue enhancement
- Capacity building.
- Services delivery.

### 5.5.2 Revenue Enhancement

The major focus on revenue enhancement is towards increasing the amount of revenue collected through: -

- Widening the revenue base
- Maximizing donor assistance
- Utilizing the benefits and potentials of Information and Communication Technology in revenue planning, collection and as e-commerce and e-business model.

The annual budget for period of July 2004 to June 2005 for the City Council and the three Municipalities amounting to Tanzanian Shillings 115,117,096,254 and in detail is shown in Table 9 below;



**Table 9: Budgets for July 2004 to June 2005: City Council and Municipalities**

<b>A : REVENUE</b>					
<b>SOURCE</b>	<b>DSM CITY</b>	<b>ILALA</b>	<b>TEMEKE</b>	<b>KINONDONI</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
Revenue from own source	2,199,102,940	7,950,000,000	3,625,435,000	4,765,381,790	18,539,919,730
Donors	4,012,406,000	940,000,000	5,659,606,890	4,084,696,540	14,696,709,430
Community Contribution	49,080,000,000	110,000,000	963,834,253	254,000,000	50,407,834,253
Government Grants	2,796,770,566	9,399,507,052	7,388,547,652	12,489,583,482	32,024,408,752
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58,088,279,506</b>	<b>18,399,507,052</b>	<b>17,587,423,795</b>	<b>21,593,661,812</b>	<b>115,668,872,165</b>
<b>B: EXPENDITURE</b>					
Non grant	2,087,523,646	4,660,755,464	4,137,718,197	4,549,895,357	15,435,892,664
Grants	614,221,256	6,666,073,438	6,621,713,224	10,186,814,839	24,088,822,757
Development	55,380,213,000	6,692,064,150	6,827,735,143	6,331,754,540	75,231,766,833
Sub Total	<b>58,081,957,902</b>	<b>18,018,893,052</b>	<b>17,587,166,564</b>	<b>21,068,464,736</b>	<b>114,756,482,254</b>
Others		360,614,000	-	-	360,614,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>58,081,975,902</b>	<b>18,379,507,052</b>	<b>17,587,166,564</b>	<b>21,068,464,736</b>	<b>115,117,096,254</b>
<b>BALANCE</b>	<b>6,321,604</b>	<b>20,000,000</b>	<b>257,231</b>	<b>525,197,076</b>	<b>551,779,910</b>

Source: City Council

## **6. DAR ES SALAAM'S MAJOR INITIATIVES AND VISION**

The major programs and initiatives of the Dar es Salaam City include:

- Sustainable Dar es Salaam
- Safer Dar es Salaam
- Solid Waste Management
- Community Infrastructure Upgrading Programme (CIUP)
- Bus Rapid Transit (BRT)
- Healthy Cities

### **6.1 The Sustainable Dar es Salaam Program**

Dar es Salaam joined the Global Sustainable Cities Programme (SCP) in August 1992. A major City consultation, bringing together more than 200 representatives of the city residents, discussed and prioritized nine (9) environmental issues facing the city, which needed immediate attention.

It was observed that since independence the City Council was the sole provider of all the services and infrastructure in the city and it did not have any mechanism of involving the city residents in its undertaking. However, by then

the City Council did not have any more resources to provide services to cater for the services hence leading to many un-serviced settlements in the City, disorganized public transport and an increase in congestion and pollution hence causing decay especially of the *Inner City*.

This state of affairs made the city authorities realize that it needed other partners particularly, private and popular sectors, in its efforts to build a sustainable city. The SCP is an approach to Environmental Planning and Management (EPM) which emphasizes the principles of bottom-up planning, capacity building, stake holder involvement in decision making, building and using partnerships in development activities and management. This practical approach ensures effective and equitable development.

Through the EPM approach, Dar es Salaam now has prepared a Strategic Urban Development Plan (SUDP) which among other things gives the framework for land use, city expansion, sector-investment strategies and investment in infrastructure and utilities which are necessary inputs for urban productivity and poverty alleviation and job creation. Today, Dar es Salaam is enjoying economic expansion with the cleanest environment compared to most East and Central African cities.

Further efforts are being taken to ensure an even healthier environment to keep the city livable, bankable, and competitive and well managed, the basic principles for sustainable cities. In view of that in 2003 the city of Dar es Salaam expressed interest to join the Sustainable Cities Initiative (SCI). SCI has conducted a Roadmap Building mission to Dar es Salaam in Mid December, 2003. Priority areas of development identified include:

- Urban Planning and Land-use
- Economic Development
- Public Transportation
- Solid Waste Management
- Municipal Safety
- Water and Sewerage

## **6.2 Safer Cities Dar es Salaam**

Safety and security is a constitutional and legal obligation of local authorities in Tanzania, which are required to maintain peace, order and tranquillity within their areas of jurisdiction. Most local authorities lack the capacity, expertise and resources to implement this duty.

In 1997 The Dar es Salaam City Commission sought support from UN-Habitat and the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime (ICPC), based in Montreal Canada, to provide technical assistance by building the capacity and mobilizing resources to enable the authority implement this obligation through a Safer Cities approach/programme.

The main goal is to develop sustainable crime prevention strategies based on local partnership approaches, involving the main social and institutional actors, enabling citizens to participate in making their city/neighbourhoods safer from crime.

The main Objectives of the programme are to:

- Reduce the number of victims, assisting the victimised and prevent repeat victimisation,
- Develop a culture of respect and adherence to the law, while addressing the causes of crime, violence, delinquencies and insecurity in improving and/or changing socio-economic, cultural and physical environment conducive to them, and
- Support and upgrade prevention policing;

The Methods for achieving the programme objectives include:

- Identification and mobilisation of stakeholders including awareness creation, sensitisation and coalition building
- Local diagnosis of the crime situation and feeling of insecurity in the city (understanding public perceptions of crime) through rigorous analysis such as victimisation surveys.
- Formulation of appropriate crime prevention strategies,
- Developing suitable action plans
- Institutionalisation of the prevention approach
- Replication

The achievements of phase I of the programme are as follows:

- Sensitisation campaigns were launched across the city involving all key players and stakeholders
- Victimisation survey conducted in 2000
- Neighbourhood watch groups (Sungusungu) were established,

## CITY PROFILE for Dar Es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania (November, 2004)

- Employment generation and skill training for youths were established as a measure to address the underlying problems of crime,
- Initial work on law enforcement through auxiliary police and ward tribunals was started,
- Emphasis on networking and collaboration with other agencies, and
- Safer Cities: *Dar es Salaam won the Best Practice award of Africities 2000 in Windhoek, on implementation of a Safety program in local Government in Africa.*

The programme has moved to Phase II with the following objectives:

- Institutional capacity building at city and municipal level in crime prevention initiatives,
- Support to community prevention with emphasis on security groups at risk (youth and women),
- Strengthen law enforcement and access to justice at community level, and
- Support replication to other cities in Tanzania.

The Achievements to date are as follows:

- There is a change in attitudes to crime and development of more community crime prevention initiatives such as watch groups (Sungusungu), in most of the wards at grass root level,
- Reduction of youth vulnerability to be involved in or becoming victims of crime through income generation projects has been observed,
- Establishment of Safer Cities Units in each of the three municipalities with staff and budget to strengthen the institutional coordination and capacity in crime prevention has taken place,
- Safer Cities has facilitated the development and establishment of a legal framework, governing Auxiliary Police, including reorienting the present police into community policing,
- Establishment of Ward tribunals for alternative justice delivery at community level has taken place and is now operational in all wards in Dar es Salaam, in order to expedite enforcement of the law and by-laws including trial of minor offences,
- Supporting initiatives promoting women's safety and empowerment (training communities in conducting women's safety audits – a planning tool,
- Initial discussions with other urban centres in Tanzania on the Safer Cities concept for crime prevention has started and modalities for replication are on going to include five municipalities and one city (i.e. City of Mwanza and municipalities of Arusha, Moshi, Tanga, Dodoma and Mbeya) Already a victimisation survey for Arusha has been done since June, 2003, and Safer Cities:

- Dar es Salaam won the Best Practice award of the Africities held in Yaoundé December 2003 on implementation of Safety and security Program in Local Government in Africa.

### **6.3 Managing Solid Waste**

#### **6.3.1 The Existing Situation**

The Dar es Salaam City Council and the three Municipalities have for many years been confronted by growing volumes of solid waste and the inadequate provisions for its removal and disposal. Currently, the City generates between 2,600 tons of solid waste per day. About 40% to 45% of the amount generated is being collected and disposed-off at the dumpsite.

The major constraints identified are insufficient financial resources, poor infrastructure e.g. roads and transport capacity, lack of integration of other stakeholders at different levels and methods of collection.

#### **6.3.2 Strategy Adopted**

Taking into consideration the inability of the Dar es Salaam City Council and the three Municipalities to collect *Refuse Collection Charge* (RCC) and low ability to pay contractors for the solid waste management service provision, the franchise type of privatization was adopted according to the experiences gained in the past in the City. Under this arrangement a private *contractor* is given a finite-term zonal monopoly for delivery of solid waste management service, after a competitive pre-qualification process. The private *contractor* recovers its cost through *Direct User Charge* (DUC) levied on the service beneficiaries according to rates set by the City Council and the three Municipalities.

The Dar es Salaam City started to implement this strategy in January 1999. The combination of the private companies and Community Based Organizations (CBO) have been contracted to collect and dispose of waste as well as cleaning of streets and storm water drains. The ultimate goal of this strategy is for the City Council and the three Municipalities to remain with the duties of overseeing the service provided by the contractors, enforcement of cleansing by laws, and awareness creation to the general public.

#### **6.3.4 Achievements**

Implementation of the strategy has increased the collection rate from 2-4% in 1992 to 40-45% in 2003. These waste collection rates have improved the city's cleanliness significantly. Moreover, the service delivery coverage has also increased from 24 previously served wards to 44.

Following implementation of the strategy, the rate of refuse collection by the City increased from 2-4% of the waste generated per before 1992, to 40-45% by the year 2003. The service delivery coverage has also increased from 24 previously served wards to 44. Generally, the City of Dar es Salaam looks cleaner than it has been in the last seven years.

The programme has created economic ventures through recycling and brought City management closer to the communities. It has also helped to attract funding from Bi/Multilateral agencies (ILO, DANIDA, UNDP, HABITAT, and SIDA) and enhanced the promotion of Small and Medium Enterprise on solid waste collection and disposal.

#### **6.4 Community Infrastructure Upgrading program (CIUP)**

The "Demand Driven" Community Infrastructure Programme was established within a larger Project namely the Sustainable Dar es Salaam Project (SDP) and was initiated under the global Sustainable Cities Programme. Its major objective was building capacity of the City Council, in the planning and management of the growth and development of the city, using the new Environmental Planning and Management (EPM) approach.

The Project long-term objective is to improve the living and economic conditions of the communities in Dar es Salaam through the provision of basic infrastructures and services. In so doing, it will also alleviate poverty by increasing employment and income generation opportunities. The specific objectives of the Project are: -

##### **Approach**

- Local Practitioners and Decision-Makers Identified Priority Issues.
- Involved stakeholders to agree on action plans.
- Agreed on action plans.
- Implemented demonstration project one of which was community Infrastructure Upgrading Programme (CIP)

##### **Capacity Building: -**

- Work closely with the residents in order to assist in the dialogue and training activities, in identification of their priority problems; and thus enhance their planning, implementation and monitoring capacities, in relation to social and environmental services and infrastructure provision;
- Promote the use of demand driven participatory design procedures and affordable standards for infrastructure to strengthen the sense of ownership of project activities;

- Promote labour based and/or community construction contracting procedures, so as to maximize income-generating opportunities at community level;
- Promote sustainable arrangements for the operation and maintenance of basic services particularly through community ownership and responsibility for upgrading proposals; and
- Strengthen community development in selected urban settlements.

### **Achievements**

- Capacity of CBOs built to plan, manage, evaluate and maintain their infrastructure in their areas.
- Community participation and contribution in community infrastructure upgrading and other community development activities.
- Infrastructure upgraded:-
  - 6 km – Spine roads constructed
  - 26 km – Neighbourhood roads constructed with storm water drainage.
  - 15 km – Sewerage System constructed and used by Kijitonyama residents.
  - Community Owned and Managed Water System in place. 4 Boreholes constructed with reservoirs and 22-water distribution point.

### **Lessons Learnt.**

- Elaborate CBO structure allow effective flow of information from the community to the CBO and vice versa.
- Community mobilization and participation create trust, self help spirit and sense of ownership of the project.
- Transparency in all aspects of the programme helps to maintain harmony and commitment during project implementation.
- Communities differ and therefore different approaches and methodologies should be used accordingly.

### **Impact**

- **Residents livelihoods improved `**
- Access to public transport, storm water drainage.
- Provision of locally sourced and owned water system.
- Access to sewerage services.
- The Mushrooming of income-generating activities such as shops, kiosks, hair saloons, secretarial services, groceries etc. along the upgraded roads.

- Value of land and properties increased.

### **Challenges**

- When working with CBOs conflicts are inevitable because of vested interests among partners or members of the community.
- Community contribution – Community members show willingness to pay but in reality they do not honour their pledges.
- Infrastructure upgrading is Capital intensive. Require external inputs which you have no control.
- Delay in implementing the project by one partner affects implementation plans of others hence may require more money or time.

### **The Way Forward**

- To address the fore mentioned challenges in future strategic plans.
- To expand the concept of infrastructure upgrading with community involvement in more communities. Already 31 un-serviced settlements have been identified for upgrading under the CIUP Program.

#### **6.4 .1 The CIUP Program**

The community Infrastructure Upgrading Program (CIUP) aims to improve access to infrastructure and services in unplanned and under-served areas of Dar es Salaam. 31 Communities are going to benefit with CIUP. These Communities comprise an estimated 330,000 people and cover an area of 1000 hectares or approximately 20% of the unplanned area of the City.

The CIUP will be implemented in two phases of roughly the same size. The second phase includes Communities that require a more substantial investment in trunk infrastructure.

In each of the phase 1 Communities, upgrading packages have been selected through an iterative consultation process that involves the identification of problems, prioritization of actions, and design of initial upgrading packages

The infrastructure upgrading involves the following infrastructure services; Roads, footpaths, drainage, sanitation, solid waste street lightning and public toilets.

Finally all 31 sub-project communities will also benefit from a complementary water supply improvement program funded by the Dar es

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Salaam Water Supply project that will provide public water points and house hold connections.

The communities will contribute 5% towards capital cost- upfront contributions in order to demonstrate community demand and enhance commitment to sustain operation and maintenance of the infrastructure.

**6.4.2 CIUP PROJECT AREAS**

<b>Municipality</b>	<b>Ward</b>	<b>Sub-Ward</b>	
		<b>Phase 1</b>	<b>Phase 11</b>
<b>Kinondoni</b>	Manzese	Manzese Uzuri Kilimani Midizini Mnazimmoja Muungano Mvuleni	
	Kigogo		Kigogo kati Kigogo Mbuyuni Kigogo Mkwajuni
	Mwananyamala		Kwa kopa
<b>ILALA</b>	Buguruni	Mnyamani Malapa Madenge	
	Vinguguti	Mtambani	
			Mtakuja Miembeni Kombo
<b>Temeke</b>	Chag'ombe	Chang'ombe A Chag,mbe B Toroli	
	Sandali	Sandali Mpogo Mwembeladu	
	Keko		Keko Mwanga A Keko Mwanga B Magurumbasi
	Azimio		Mtongani
			Azimio Kaskazini Tambukareli Kichangani Azimio Kusini

**6.4.3 CIUP OBJECTIVES**

- Improve the productivity and well-being of low- income urban residents in Dar es Salaam by upgrading infrastructure and services in unplanned and under-served settlements.
- Strengthen Municipal systems for upgrading infrastructure and services.
- Build community capacity to participate in planning and maintaining infrastructure in coordination with the municipalities.

#### **6.4.4 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION**

- Formation of the Technical Support Teams (TST) for in each Municipality consisting of Municipal and Ward government staff.
- Formation of Community planning Teams (CPT) for each CIUP area.
- Community involved in planning and decision-making, financial contribution to capital costs and responsibility for monitoring of operation and maintenance.

#### **6.4.5 COST SHARING FINANCING ARRANGEMENTS OF CAPITAL COSTS**

The investments costs of the CIUP will be covered by beneficiary communities, the local governments and by a loan from World Bank.

##### **COST SHARING ARRANGEMENT**

	<b>DCC</b>	<b>Municipality</b>	<b>community</b>	<b>World Bank</b>
Community infrastructure	0%	5%	5%	90%
Trunk infrastructure	5%	5%	0%	90%

### **6.11 The Bus Rapid Transit Project**

#### **6.11.1 Problems of Current Public Transport System**

Public transport in Dar es Salaam City is generally poor and unsafe, lacking professionalism, efficiency, quality and safety for the passengers. The main factors leading to the above situation include; rapid expansion of the City which has far outpaced the capacity to provide basic infrastructure (such as good roads) and services, poor state of majority of the buses, untrained bus drivers and conductors driven by the pursuit of daily revenue targets payable to the bus owners, non-adherence to traffic rules and regulations and lack of an organized public transport system.

Public transport service is dominated by small buses called *Daladala*, of which there are about 9,000 of these *Daladala*, with capacities ranging from 16 to 35 passengers. The service offered is poor due to overloading and overcrowded buses particularly during peak hours, reckless driving, route shortening, harassment of women and schoolchildren and polluting vehicles particularly during peak hours dominated by traffic jams on most major roads in the City.

### **6.11.2 Alternative Solutions**

In view of the foregoing, the Dar es Salaam City Council has initiated an integrated transport program to improve public transit service in the city. Important elements of the program are the introduction of high capacity buses and modal integration.

Effective implementation of the program will bring lasting improvements for urban majority. The integrated transport system will:

- Improve bus speeds and reduce bus operating costs by getting buses out of traffic congestion and ending conflicts with bicycles, pedestrians and private cars.
- Improve the quality of service by providing some modern buses and bus stops
- Reduce pedestrian and bicycle fatalities by ending the dangerous competition and providing improved facilities for non-motorized travel.

The introduction of high capacity buses is also expected to:

- Facilitate a smooth transition to a more efficient 'trunk and feeder' or 'hub and spoke' bus routing system.
- Increase private sector investment into the transit system.
- Change private bus operating contracts to include quality of service requirements.
- Facilitate integrated ticketing systems that allow for smoother transfer between different transit modes.
- Increase the capacity of the municipality to plan, manage, and regulate its transit system.

The need for a better mass transit system is supported by the recently approved National Transport Policy which puts emphasis on efficiency, effectiveness, competition, affordable services and environmental preservation. Its objectives so far as urban transport is concerned are clear and include:

- Improving the capacity and quality of the transport network in urban centres

- Establishing alternative transport network to make transport of the people and goods easier
- Improving the availability of safe and affordable transport services to the people in urban areas
- Establishing a transport system that aims at enhancing mobility and which is affordable to low income people
- Having the kind of urban transport that is sustainable and environmentally friendly.

In addition, the private bus owners confronted with high operating costs from their small vehicles; coupled with marginal profits, have created an avenue for easy acceptability of the project.

### **6.11.3 Project Description**

The BRT System for Dar es Salaam is envisioned as a high-quality, low-cost public transportation system operating on specialized infrastructure with adequate incentives to offer affordable mobility, sustainable urban environment and better quality of life to urban population, especially the poor. The system will comprise elements for long-term assessment and specific technical, institutional and financial designs for implementation of a BRT corridor in the short term.

### **6.11.4 Characteristics of the Project**

Dar es Salaam City Council Vision for the Dar es Salaam BRT Project is:

“to have a modern public transport system at reasonable cost to the users and yet profitable to the operators using quality high capacity buses which meet international service standards, environmentally friendly, operating on exclusive lanes, at less traveling time”.

The Project Document also states that the Mission for the BRT Project is:

“To provide quality, accessible and affordable mass transport system for the residents of Dar es Salaam which will subsequently enable poverty reduction, improve standard of living, lead to sustainable economic growth and act as a pioneer of private and public investment partnership in the transport sector in the City”.

The BRT system is expected to include a 100-120 Km network of bus ways, with 200-220 route-Km of feeder roads. Infrastructure will be composed of:

- Segregated and priority bus lanes, preferably on the median,

- Boarding stations every 500-1000 meters with level access to the buses,
- Terminals at the end of the bus lanes and at major intersections between bus lanes,
- Pedestrian overpasses for safe access to stations where required, bikeways,
- Pedestrian and local access facilities and intersections among major roads.
- Around 1,200-1,400 high capacity, low emission trunk buses, combined with 600-800 feeder buses will provide service for around 2.0-2.2 million passengers per day (up to 15,000-17,000 persons per hour in the heaviest loaded sections).
- Centralized fare collection and operations control systems will provide support to ensure adequate handling of the revenues and compliance with high quality service levels.

Planning of the BRT system will be accompanied with urban development actions (zoning) to promote density and mixed activities along the corridors.

The main arteries of the city will be gradually upgraded to introduce BRT operations .Proposed Corridors include Morogoro Rd. (west), Kilwa Rd. (south), Ali Hassan Mwinyi Rd.-Bagamoyo Rd. (north), Nyerere Rd. (south-west) and Mandela Rd.-Sam Nujoma Rd. (outer ring road), Kawawa Rd. (inner ring road).

BRT Corridors will be complemented with services and NMT facilities along the main streets of the wards, focusing on residential and low-income areas.

### **6.12 Healthy Cities Programme (HCP)**

The city of Dar es Salaam was selected to receive DGIS Netherlands support through UNDP/LIFE to initiate and support the development of Healthy Cities Programme (HCP). The objective of the HCP is to improve the health of urban dwellers, especially in low-income areas where the health profile is usually at its worst.

The project was initiated in 1996 on World Health Day under the theme "Healthy Cities for Better living". In its first phase the Buguruni Market was selected as the pilot project. The market, which was in shambles, was able to improve to one of the best five improved markets in terms of hygiene and sanitation. It was exhibited at the Expo- 2000 in Hanover Germany.

## **7. Dar es Salaam's Economy and Economic Situation of Citizens**

Dar es Salaam is the major commercial, administrative and industrial centre of Tanzania. The main aspects making Dar es Salaam an attractive investment destination includes:

- ◆ Political stability of Tanzania, which has reigned since independence in 1961.
- ◆ Favorable economic and fiscal policies
- ◆ Attractive package of investment incentives is offered through the Tanzania Investment Centre (TIC). The main incentives include:
  - ❖ Import duty drawback on raw materials;
  - ❖ Zero rated VAT on goods manufactured for export;
  - ❖ Straight line accelerated depreciation allowance on capital goods;
  - ❖ Right to repatriate 100% of the foreign exchange earned together with profits and capital;
  - ❖ Fast track to obtain other permits such as residence/work permits, industrial and other trading licenses with assistance of the TIC;
  - ❖ Permit to employ up-to five foreign expatriates upon fulfilling the requirements set by the Immigration Department;
  - ❖ Availability of basic infrastructure including established Export Processing Zones (EPZ)
- ◆ Access to large regional market both East African Community (Kenya Uganda and Tanzania) and SADC covering 14 countries of Southern Africa;
- ◆ Locational advantages to all parts of the world offered by Dar es Salaam port and rail connection providing transport access to neighboring countries including DRC Congo, Malawi, Zambia, Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda,
- ◆ Unrestricted rights to international arbitration in case of dispute with the Government
- ◆ Availability of preferential trade agreements such as AGOA.
- ◆ Recognition by government which helps to facilitate assistance needed from the Government.
- ◆ Enabling legislation and effective public administration e.g. the establishment of the Commercial Court and the Lands Division of the High Court of Tanzania.

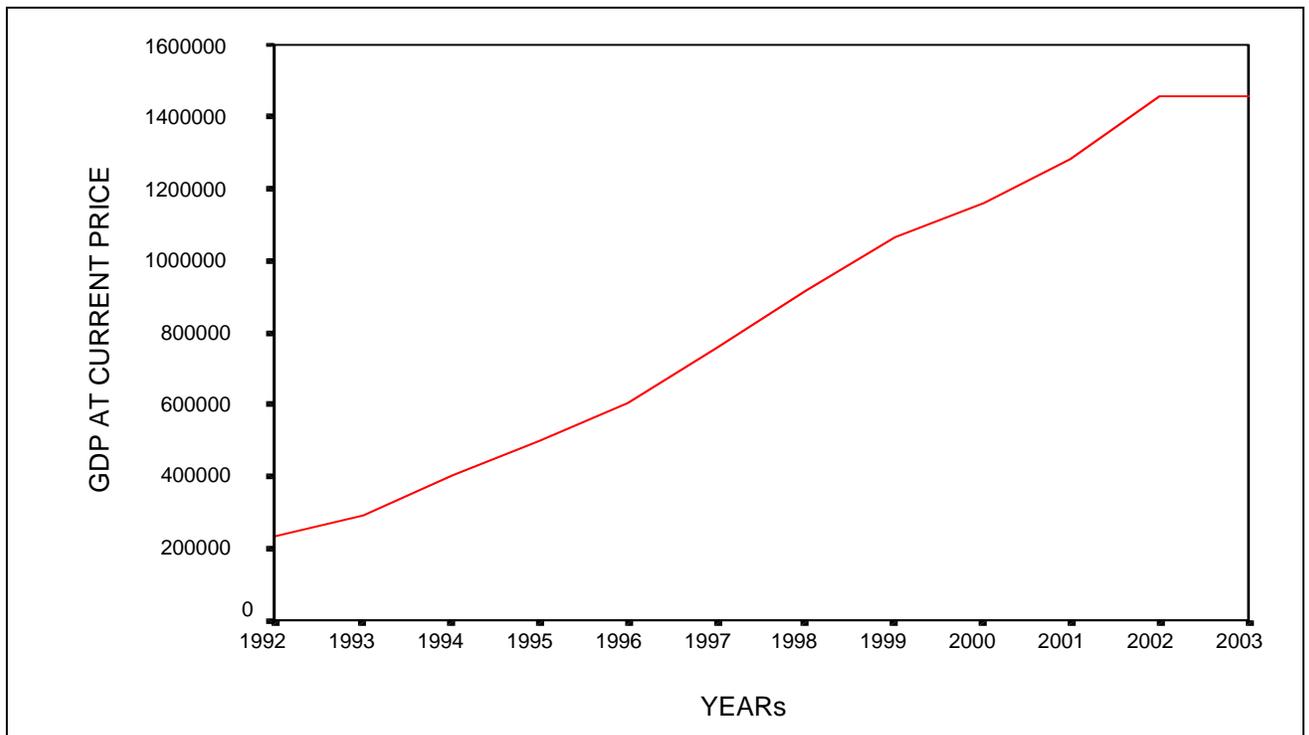
### **7.1 City's Economic Growth**

The GDP of Dar es Salaam has been increasing steadily from 1992 to 2002 as shown in the chart below (Figure 6). Despite the slightly reduced growth between 2002 and 2003 reflecting the decline in Tanzania's GDP from 6.2% recorded in 2002 to 5.6% in 2003, the DGP is expected to continue growing

along with the Country's GDP which recorded an increase from 5.6% in 2003 to 6% in 2004.

The growth from 2003 to 2004 has been influenced by positive growth in manufacturing sector from 8% in 2002 to 8.6% in 2003 and construction industry at 11% in 2003.

**Figure 6: Annual RGDP of Dar es Salaam from 1992 – 2003 in Tanzanian Shillings (National Bureau of Statistics)**



## 7.2 Major Industries

The Industrial development that has taken place in Dar es Salaam is mainly light industries manufacturing a variety of goods for both domestic as well as export markets. Majority of the industrial establishments (64%) are located in Temeke Municipality, 29% are in Kinondoni Municipality and 7% in Ilala. In terms of ownership, 64% are privately owned, 19% public owned and 14% are joint ventures.

The type of industries located in Dar es Salaam City include: textiles, breweries, distilleries, beverages, bags, cigarettes, cement, paints, pharmaceuticals, plastic, metal products, steel, grain milling, chemicals, timber and wood products, confectionery, food products, petroleum products, edible oil, dairy products, domestic utensils, tea blenders, batteries, radiators, body building, printing and publishing, paper products, garments, electricity generation and glass.

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The major industries located in Dar es Salaam are shown in table below:

	<b>Category</b>	<b>Company</b>	<b>Products</b>
1	Textile Manufacturing	• Urafiki Textile Mills	Khanga, Kitenge,bedsheets, linen, drill, khaki
		• Karibu Textile Mills	Khanga, Kitenge,bedsheets, linen, drill, khaki
		• Afritex Limited	Khanga, Kitenge,bedsheets, linen, drill, khaki
		• Blanket Manufacturers Ltd.	Blankets
		• Ubungo Spinning Mills	Cotton yarn
2	Beverages	Tanzania Breweries Ltd.	Beer
		Serengeti Breweries	Beer
		Coca cola Kwanza	Soft drinks
		SBC (T) Ltd. (Pepsi Cola)	Soft drinks
3	Cigarette	Tanzania Cigarette	Sportsman, sweet menthol, Embassy
4	Cement	Tanzania Portland Cement	Twiga cement
5	Paints	Insignia Limited	Coral Paints
6	Pharmaceuticals	Keko Pharmaceuticals	Pharmaceutical products
		Ely's Chemicals	Pharmaceutical products
		Mansoor Daya Chemicals	Pharmaceutical products
		Afya Laboratories Ltd	Cream Ointments Lotions
7	Plastic Manufacture	Simba Plastics	Plastic pipes, fittings and containers
		Plasco Limited	Plastic pipes and fittings
		Coastal Steel Industries	Plastic pipes and containers
8	Metal products	Metal Products Limited	Tins and other metal containers
9		Aluminum Africa Limited	Corrugated iron sheets
10	Body Building	Tanzania Motor Assemblies Ltd.	Bus and truck bodies
		Pan Africa Enterprises Ltd.	Bus and truck bodies
11	Steel and Steel Fabricators	MM Steel Industries Ltd.	Steel bars and sheets
		Raksha Engineering	Fabricated metal products
		Zamil Steel Buildings	Fabricated Steel buildings
12	Grain milling	Said S. Bakhresa	Maize and wheat milling
13		Ben Es –Haq Ltd.	Maize and wheat milling
14			Maize and wheat milling
15	Mineral water Bottling	Bakhresa Food products	Mineral Water
16		IPP Limited	Mineral Water

## CITY PROFILE for Dar Es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania (November, 2004)

17	Bags	Rafia Bags Ltd	PP bags
		Azam P.P. Bags	PP bags
18	Timber and wood products	Anishas Limited	Furniture joinery and other timber products
19	Bakery and Confectionery	Azam Bakeries	Cakes, bread, etc
20	Food products	Bakhresa Food Products	Ice cream
21		Dabaga Vegetable and Fruit Canning	Tomato ketchup, chili, mango pickle
22	Edible oil manufacture	Murza Oil Mills	Cooking oil
23	Dairy products	Royal Dairy	Dairy products
24	Tea blenders	Tanzania Tea Blenders	Processed tea
25	Radiators Manufacture	Afro Cooling Ltd.	Radiators
26	Printing an publishing	Central Printing Works	Printing stationery and paper products
		Tanzania Printing Services Ltd	Printing stationery and paper products
27	Garments manufacture	Aks Limited	Garments
28	Electricity generation	Independent Power Tanzania Ltd	Thermal power generation
29	Glass Manufacture	Kioo Limited	Bottles

### 7.3 Socio-Economic Activities

The City and its Municipalities envision is having a community with sustainable social and economic development through participatory resource mobilization and utilization thus enhancing the quality of social and economic services by using the existing resources and opportunities.

The major economic activities in Dar es Salaam include:

- Internal Trade
- Manufacturing
- Tourism
- Transport and Communication
- Urban Agriculture
- Forestry and Fishing
- Mining and Quarry
- Utility Services
- Construction
- Finance and Insurance
- Public Administration and Education

#### 7.3.1 Internal Trade

Wholesale, retail trade and hotels areas are the catalytic factors in the economic activities of the City, which is the commercial capital of the United Republic of Tanzania. This sector grew by 6.5 percent in 2003 as compared to 7.0 percent in

2002. Contribution of the sector to Gross Domestic Product was 16.8 percent in 2003 compared to 16.6 percent in 2002. These details are obtainable from Economic Survey 2003.

### **7.3.2 Manufacturing Industry**

Industrialization on small and large scale is a common feature in the City. Small-scale industry concentrates in domestic production sectors scattered throughout the City and located mostly in residential areas. Individuals and groups of Tanzanians are engaged in production of a wide range of goods in the sector. Large-scale industries are located in the designated industrial areas. Type of industries include textiles, chemical, food processing, light manufacturing, aluminum and glass, plastic, products, rubber products, cement, etc.

### **7.3.3 Urban Agriculture**

About 110,850 Ha of land comprised of 52,000 Ha in Kinondoni; 45,000 Ha in Temeke and 13,850 Ha in Ilala are potential for agriculture practices especially crop cultivation, (though the figure may differ due to rapid expansion of urban related activities). Land under use for both cash and food crops is estimated at 58,278 ha or 52.03% (13,600 ha in Kinondoni, Temeke 33,000ha, 11,678 ha in Ilala). Food crops are mainly cassava, sorghum, maize, rice, sweet potatoes, bananas, legumes etc. As for cash crops, we have cashew nut, coconuts, oranges, pineapples, mangoes, vegetables etc.

Both rural and urban farmers engage in small and large scale farming, and they mostly till their land using hand equipment. A few use tractors and traditional upgraded technology. Agriculture provides the City with 354,657 tons food (134,060 tons in Kinondoni, 55,597 tons in Ilala and 164,100 tons in Temeke). This information is available from Municipal Council Profiles of Kinondoni, Ilala and Temeke.

Apart from success problems and obstacles to agricultural productivity include the following: -

- ❑ Poor farming methods and implements
- ❑ Non existence of data about farmers and crop yield
- ❑ Great increase of people especially youths.
- ❑ High rate of urban expansion leading to decrease of agricultural land
- ❑ Land degradation due to soil erosion
- ❑ Inadequate knowledge on improving farming techniques by farmers
- ❑ Outbreak of crop pests and diseases affecting plants and crops
- ❑ Shortage of inputs including better quality seeds and fertilizers

#### **7.3.4 Fishing**

Being located along the Indian Ocean, fishing is one of the major economic activities. The fishing business in the City is either for subsistence or commercial purposes and uses traditional fishing equipment like canoes and nets. The contribution of the fisheries sector to GDP is about 29 % (1997, BOT). As a result of the fishing activities, the seashore is being degraded by misuse leading to environment pollution and soil erosion. The Kinondoni Municipality with the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) plan implement the KICAMP project with a view of developing resources to improve the lives of communities and people residing on the coastal belt. Also, Kinondoni Municipality is currently constructing a fish market at Msasani as a fish receiving station to supplement the famous receiving fishing station at Magogoni, Kivukoni Front, in the Ilala Municipality.

#### **7.3.5 Recreation and Tourism**

The City, through its Municipalities of Ilala, Temeke and Kinondoni has parks and gardens as centers for agro extension services and selling of vegetables and trees seedlings. Also the City has good and attractive beaches with a diversity of cultural and archeological sites with potential for investment attraction. It has a coastal belt of about 100 kilometers occupied by many tourist attractions and hotels. However, the City is yet to promote this sector fully so as to make Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke coastline one of the favored tourist destinations.

The major re-creational areas scattered throughout the City enable the young to play and attend discotheques over the weekends and during public holidays.

Arts deal with theatres, handcrafts and sign art. Theatre includes Traditional Dances, Choirs, and Taarab Music groups, Jazz Bands and Theatre Groups. Handcraft consists of crafting, weaving, painting, welding, hair saloon etc.

#### **7.3.6 Livestock Services**

Livestock in the City contribute to 34 % of requirement. Those engaged in livestock keeping include individuals, groups and institutions. Market for the livestock products are within the Municipalities and Dar-Es-Salaam City at large. The products include cows, goats, sheep, chicken, duck, pigs etc. The Municipalities and private sectors play a greater role in the supply of pesticides and livestock extension.

#### **7.3.7 Mining activities**

The mining activities undertaken in and around Dar es Salaam City include; Sand, gravel stone or boulders, aggregates, limestone and salt extraction are common

mining activities, thus their efficient extraction is essential. Mining activities are carried out under the provision of Mining Act of 1998, which prohibits reconnaissance, prospecting of mining without mineral rights and without a written consent from the relevant authority.

A good number of city residents engage in various mining activities including salt extraction, limestone and coral rocks, which are sold to different consumers in large and small quantities. Such activities offer much of the needed employment opportunities and generate income.

The sector reduces unemployment for youth, women and citizens in general. It encourages self-employment, as a source of building and domestic materials.

### **7.3.8 Energy**

The City dwellers like others in Tanzania depend on different sources of energy such as electricity, kerosene, charcoal, fire wood, solar, etc. The main source of power for lighting, business and industry is electricity, which is generated, transmitted and supplied by a sole utility agent, Tanzania Electricity Supply Company Limited (TANESCO). Residents commonly use kerosene, firewood and charcoal for cooking and lighting.

### **7.3.9 Financial Services**

Financial services are available in the City, and being provided by Major banks namely, The National Micro-Finance Bank (NMB), the National Bank of Commerce (NBC), Tanzania Postal Bank, Citi Bank (T) Ltd, Barclays Bank, Stanbic Bank, Standard Chartered, The Federal Bank of the Middle East, Akiba Commercial Bank, Habib African Bank, Malaysian International Bank, CRDB Ltd, and a few financial houses. Also, each Municipality operates some credit facilities targeted to women and youth. These credit facilities are provided to individuals as well as groups for economic activities.

## **7.4 Tax System**

The Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), an executive agency under the Ministry of Finance, collects the largest part of domestic revenue in Tanzania. The TRA is mandated to collect major taxes including Income Tax, Value Added Tax, and Import

### **Import and Excise Duty**

In addition, the Ministry of Finance itself and other Central Government Ministries collect some revenue. This revenue, together with the revenue collected by TRA, makes up Central Government domestic revenue collections.

Local Governments also have the mandate to collect certain taxes and levies and fees. These include, property tax, license fees for transport in the City, parking

fees and refuse collection charges. The revenue generated is used by the Local Government authorities themselves to supplement the subventions they receive from the Central Government, and are not part of Central Government Revenue.

**Table 10: Tax collection in Dar Es Salaam for the Period of 1998/99-2003/2004 in millions**

Year	1998/99	1999/00	2000/01	2001/02	2002/03
<b>Tax in Million Tshs</b>	487,254	567,126	597,611	759,855	897,932

Source: Tanzania Revenue Authority web site

## **7.5 The Employment**

It is estimated that about 95 % of City residents are working in the informal sector, while the remaining 5 % are employed in the formal sector including the government and public cooperation.

Based on statistics for 2002, unemployment in the City of Dar es Salaam was 46.5% while in other urban areas it was 25.5% and in rural areas it was 18%.a

### **7.5.1 Cooperatives**

The City has several types of cooperatives. These include: housing cooperatives, rural primary society, industrial cooperatives, saving and credit societies (SACOS), fisheries cooperative societies and service providers. They are registered according to the Cooperative Act No.15 of 1991, e.g. Kinondoni Municipality by year 2001 had 134 cooperative societies.

Also there are civil organizations within the City, which can be grouped into the following three major categories; Community Based Organization (CBO), Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) and Economical Development Fund Groups. All these organizations operate in the neighborhoods for the sake of improving people's living standards, which in turn creates a sustainable clean and good living environment.

### **7.5.2 Informal Sector Development**

The Municipalities are supposed to energize and mainstream the informal sector into the formal economy. A robust informal sector will increase employment, enhance opportunities for the development of entrepreneurship and improve the living conditions of those who are economically marginalized.

The Challenges in developing the informal sector include: -

- Inadequate knowledge in the dynamics of the informal sector

- ❑ Inadequate strategically located areas for allocating to the informal sector operators
- ❑ Inadequate capital, which is easily accessible by the informal sector

## **7.6 Investment opportunities.**

Because of its location, population, attractive investment climate, and being a center of business, Dar-es –Salaam City offers a wide range of investment opportunities: -

- ❑ Ideal for Cashew nuts processing industries
- ❑ Ideal for Fishing processing Industries
- ❑ Vegetable, Fruits processing Plants
- ❑ Livestock product processing
- ❑ Ideal for Indo-agricultural inputs industries
- ❑ Ideal for direct involvement in crop production and marketing
- ❑ Solid waste management
- ❑ Water Supply
- ❑ Communication
- ❑ Recreational infrastructure facilities and recreational activities such as swimming, fishing and boating.
- ❑ Tourism Industries and many others.
- ❑ Industrial production of all sorts

## **7.6 Income**

### **7.6.1 City Product per Capita**

Based on the 2002 statistics from the Bureau of Statistics, the GDP of Dar es Salaam was Tshs 1,459,013 million which represented 16% of the national GDP of Tshs 8,618,071.

The survey indicates GDP per capita for Dar es Salaam to be Tshs 584,086 with 35% of the population earning an average low income of Tshs 387,319 per annum (about Tshs 32,000 per month).

### **7.7 Cost of Living in Dar es Salaam**

The data provided by the Household survey of 2002 indicates rising cost of living for Dar es Salaam.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Average Index: High Income</b>	<b>Average Index Middle Income</b>	<b>Average Index Low Income</b>
2000	157.5	153.1	150.6
2001	176.0	160.0	165.2
2002	178.8	175.5	175.6

## **7.8 Household Economy**

Poverty remains high despite the interventions which have been put in place to check on poverty. The Household Survey 2000/2001 showed 7.5% of Dar es Salaam population as being unable to get adequate food (food poverty) and 17.6 % unable to get basic needs (basic needs poverty).

### **Trend in Poverty Indicators for Dar es Salaam**

<b>POVERTY</b>	<b>1991/92</b>	<b>2000/2001</b>
Food Poverty	13.6	7.5
Basic Needs Poverty	28.1	17.6

The table above shows marked improvements in efforts to alleviate poverty although the level is still high.

## **8. URBAN PLANNING**

### **8.1 Urban Planning Approaches and Strategies**

The Dar es Salaam City Council, through Sustainable Dar es Salaam Project (SDP) has introduced a new urban planning and management approach through the application of the Environmental Planning and Management (EPM) process.

The EPM is a process-oriented framework, which permits the different stakeholders to discuss their problems, negotiate strategies and seek solutions collectively to priority issues of common concern. It is therefore, a strategic approach to urban environmental planning and management based on enabling participation and building commitment.

The EPM process concentrated upon prioritization of environmental issues, generation of pragmatic interventions and conflict resolution between stakeholders by participating in working groups.

It is a strategic approach to urban environmental planning and management, which is based on enabling participation and building commitment. The approach involves several activities, each of which emphasizes on strengthening

local capacities through consultations, in which rapid assessments are conducted, environmental issues are clarified, key actors are drawn in, political commitments is achieved and priorities are set through an informed consultative process.

Each working group generated strategies of intervention, prepared action plans, formulated project proposals, agreed on implementation mechanisms and prepared a long-term dynamic and integrated development plan and investment strategy for the city.

### **8.1.2 The EPM Process Approach in Dar Es Salaam City**

In order to do this the project adapted a five-stage approach:

#### *Preparation of City Environmental Profile (1992)*

The Environmental Profile highlighted the existing city environmental problems and resources were prepared in 1992.

#### *Prioritization of Environmental Issues*

The city's most pressing environmental issues were prioritized by public, private and popular sector representatives during the August 1992 "City Consultation", when priority intervention on the following nine environmental issues was agreed:

- i) Improving Solid Waste Management
- ii) Upgrading Un-serviced Settlements
- iii) Servicing City Expansion
- iv) Managing Liquid Waste and Surface Water
- v) Air Quality Management and Urban Transportation
- vi) Managing Open Spaces, Recreational Areas, Green Belts and urban Agriculture Potential
- vii) Managing Economy and Integrating Petty Trading
- viii) Co-coordinating City Centre Renewal
- ix) Managing Coastal Resources

#### *Preparation of Intervention Strategies*

A series of "mini" consultations were held between 1993 and 1997 on the above issues to bring together and involve key stakeholders representing the public, private and popular sector in order to:

- Prioritize the most pressing problems

- Agree environmental strategies of intervention
- Agree immediate and medium term of actions by the representative institutions for each component of the strategy
- Formulate, mobilize and launch cross-sectoral and multi-institutional working groups to prepare detailed spatial, financial and institutional Action Plans for each strategy component.

Working groups initiated demonstration projects to test the formulated strategies.

### **8.1.3 Preparation and Implementation of Action Plans**

Working groups' Action Plans were (and continue to be) implemented in partnership with other public, private and popular sector institutions as demonstration projects in selected areas of the city, in order to strengthen city management functions.

Some examples of Action Plans, which have already taken off, include:

- Upgrading of roads and drainage system in Hanna Nassif unplanned settlement
- Introduction of the one-way road system in the city centre
- Privatization of solid waste collection system in the city
- Privatization of parking facilities within the city centre
- Pit-emptying demonstration project in Sinza B community
- Rehabilitation of city horticultural gardens of Malolo, Kawe, Gezaulole and Kinyamwezi
- Community mobilizations in managing city open spaces in Mwananyamala and Makurumula wards.
  - Encouragement of fruit growing and vegetable production in inner and peri-urban areas of Buguruni, Vingunguti and Mbutu to improve nutrition and income generation
  - Construction of Makumbusho and Temeke stereo markets for petty traders
  - Planning of shade trees along different city roads and streets
  - Establishment of Community Infrastructure Programme (CIP) in Tabata and Kijitonyama settlements.
  - Introduction of taxes to mineral extractors and transporters

### **8.1.4 Preparation of Strategic Urban Development Plan (SUDP)**

The final stage was the preparation of a "Strategic Urban Development Plan" for the city. In essence, this is a "Strategic Urban Development Planning Framework", as it gives the basis for the preparation of detailed plans for specific areas. The "Plan", which is the final output of SDP has integrated the agreed strategies of intervention formulated by the issue-specific working groups and provides the co-coordinating mechanism to replicate successful demonstration projects citywide.

SUDP can thus, be defined as the citywide planning framework resulting from the incremental aggregations and reconciliation of issue-specific strategic and systemization of lessons of experiences gained through demonstration projects.

### **8.1.5 Strategic Urban Development Plan: A New Planning and Management Tool**

The aggregation and reconciliation of issue-specific and area strategies through the EPM process ultimately provides a broader outlook of a city. The overall urban development plan emerging through the EPM process however fundamentally differs from the traditional plans in that:

- It evolves over time through an incremental build-up of information system and documentation of lessons of experiences on the ground,
- It is not sectoral oriented, and
- It is not geared to controlling development but rather accommodating, managing and co-coordinating constantly developing changes.

SUDP is manifested through its build-in features of continuous generalization, perfection and institutionalization.

### **8.1.6 Salient Features of the Strategic Urban development Plan**

The salient features of the new perspective of urban planning include the following:

- It builds on a process of understanding of issues that make-up and determines the overall landscape of a city; and any macro analytical planning enormously benefits from such insights and grasp of details.
- It is manifested both as a product (environmentally sensitive land use maps, policy recommendations, management tools and investment programs) and as a dynamic information system geared to support routine decision making and resource allocation.
- It is strategic in a sense that it provides a long-term vision of urban growth management with a focus on problems which are (a) inter-sectoral (b) long-term and recurring and (c) affect many areas in the city.

- It focuses on prioritization and connectedness between issues and sectors, and not on comprehensiveness.
- It promotes increments of actions and centers of excellence, whose lessons of experience will feed into an overall-planning framework through continuous process of aggregation, systemization and replication.

### **8.1.7 The SUDP Components**

The Strategic Urban Development Plan has the following three components:

*(i) The physical and geographical component involving*

- Identification, classification and ranking environmentally sensitive areas
- Projecting the spatial growth pattern of the city
- Location of area with least foregone opportunities benign environmental risks, higher carrying capacity, least infrastructure development cost and high propensity to economic efficiency.

*(ii) Management and Institutional component*

Through demonstration projects and case studies, the EPM process becomes instrumental to create new understanding of issues and generate field tested practices and procedures which when spread, amplified and internalized as routines have the potential to change the way problems are perceived and managed by embedding the notion of "learning, doing and changing".

*(iii) Investment and Finance component*

Experience has shown that resource scarcities are activated by lack of coordinated investment and cost effectiveness. The investment and finance component of SUDP infuses new perspectives and approaches that allow improving resource generation and mobilization and investment performance. This is aimed to be realized by emphasizing on local resources by focusing, firstly, on better co-coordinating public spending between different sectors and with private and community investments; and secondly, up-scaling and replicating investments from successful demonstration areas. This is because scaling up successful initiatives is likely to attract more partners and resources and to be perfected and thereby result into enormous resource savings. For instance, lessons and the experience gained in the upgrading initiative of Hanna Nassif will be formalized and scaled up to a larger part of the city.

### **8.3 Housing Development**

The Housing industry is a major source of employment and catalyst for city economic development. The private sector contributes greatly to the construction industry, while the Government plays a role in housing and residential development directly as well as through its parastatals and Pension Funds.

The National Housing Corporation (NHC) is the Parastatal Organisation of the Government involved in constructing shelter for renting. In addition, Pension Funds, namely Parastatal Pension Fund and National Social Security Fund (NSSF) have also invested in major real estate developments in Dar es Salaam.

The most common means of acquiring plots is by formal procedure especially in planned urban areas. However, the City has been suffering from illegal housing especially in unplanned settlements. In this respect therefore the City with its Municipalities is putting in effort to solve the problem.

The number of applicants for the NHC houses grows day by day in the construction site. One complete and serviced building costs Tanzania Shillings 15,000,000.

### **8.4 Urban Development**

Due to uncoordinated development, the City is poorly served, particularly in the residential areas, as the of utility services provision do not meet the demand. The infrastructure provided is inadequate, uncoordinated, and lags behind the pace of development activities. Urban expansion has continued to take place regardless of inadequate efforts to provide infrastructure and amenities. There are areas that are being developed with either little or no infrastructure at all. Sometimes when it is provided, it is vividly haphazard and or un-coordinated.

The rate of urban growth and population increase has outpaced the local authority's capacity. Many of the social services that were provided in the past do not to-day seem to be improved nor extended to cater for the ever increasing City population and urban expansion. To combat this, a new and different urban planning approach needs to be put in place.

#### **8.4.1 Existing Settlement Pattern**

The Settlement pattern in force is graded on the basis of hierarchy of services centers:

**Grade I:** Central Business District and function as the major service center in the Municipalities.

**Grade II:** District (Satellite) Centers

**Grade III:** Sub-District centers

**Grade IV:** Intermediate centers

**Grade V:** Neighborhood centers to provide basic services or goods within residential, neighborhood.

#### **8.4.2 Settlement Growth Pattern**

The settlement hierarchy has three criteria. These include administrative, population and functional criteria. Municipalities are divided into divisions, wards and villages.

#### **Land and Shelter development**

Shelter development has been grouped into zones in relation to population diversity.

Table 17: Tanzania zonal distributions

<b>Zone 1:</b>	More than 2000 persons per hectare
<b>Zone 2:</b>	100 - 200 persons per hectare
<b>Zone 3:</b>	50 – 100 persons per hectare
<b>Zone 4:</b>	Less than 50 persons per hectare

Source: SUDP- DSM Volume II- 1998

#### **8.4.3 Land Use/Plot densities**

Housing is vital aspect for human survival and provides a means of livelihood. Within planned and unplanned settlements, Plot sub-divisions differ from place to place. Low-density areas plot sizes range between **1,200m<sup>2</sup>** and **2,000m<sup>2</sup>**. In medium density areas plot sizes range between **400-800m<sup>2</sup>**. In high-density areas the plots are not mote than 200m<sup>2</sup>. However, poor land survey results into insufficient surveyed plots for housing development

### **Summary of Problems and Potential in Urban Development**

#### **Problems**

- ❑ Unequal spatial development in the Municipalities
- ❑ Increasing squatters settlements
- ❑ Transition institutional set-up (i.e. Villages vs. Urban Authority Laws)
- ❑ Poor sector coordination
- ❑ Inadequate service provision
- ❑ Poor infrastructure flow
- ❑ Transitional institutional set-up (i.e. village, sub ward and ward government)
- ❑ Land scarcity

#### **Potentials**

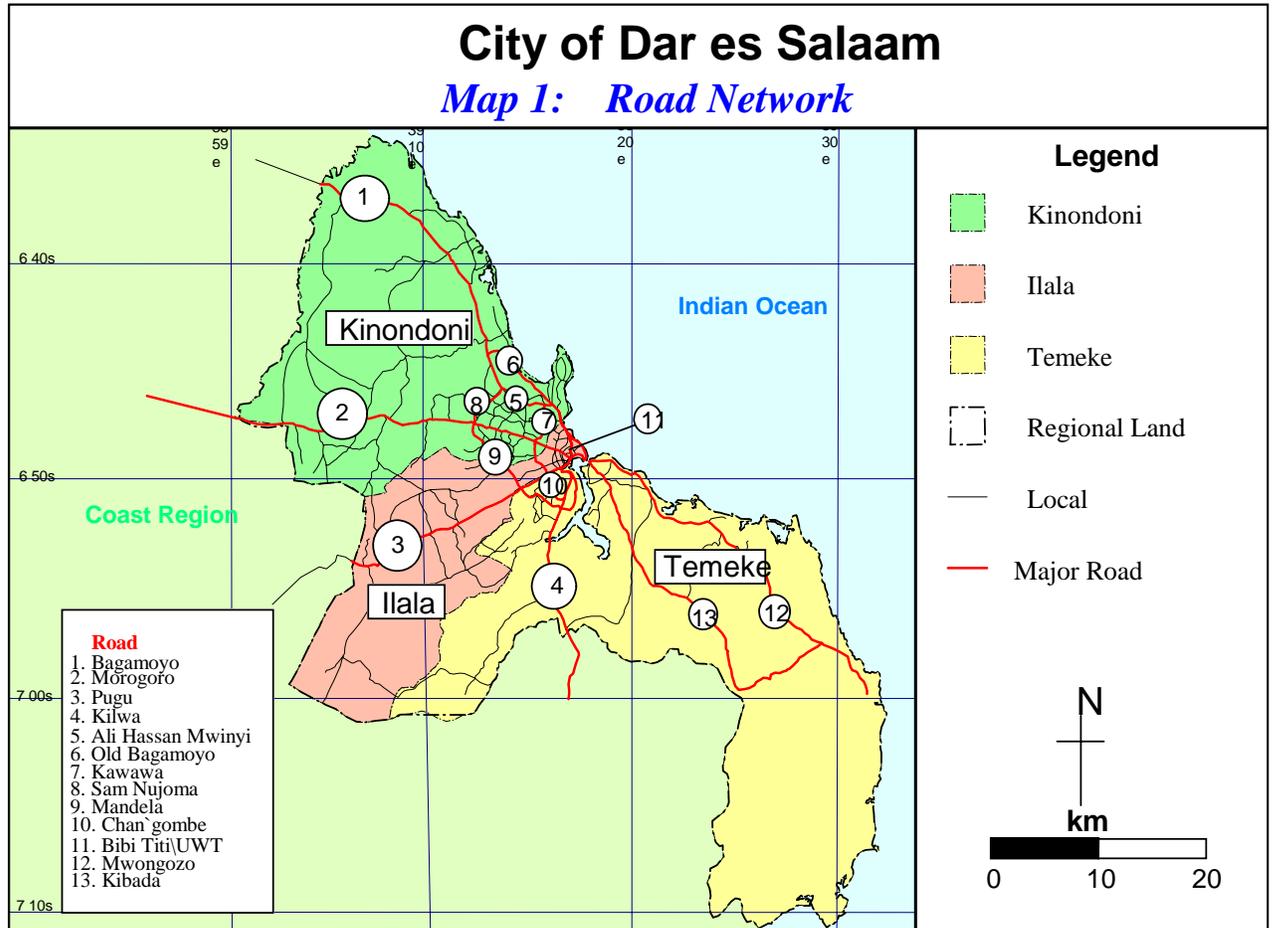
- ❑ Presence of minor township proposed

- Presence of agricultural activities in per-urban areas and commercial activities
- Presence of service centers
- Enrichment of land for housing
- Existence of new institutions
- Available land in the Peri-urban
- Vision to decongest the City through opening of satellite towns in the Municipalities
- Presence of civil and private sectors motivated for planning and management

## **8.6 Road Infrastructure**

Dar es Salaam has a road network of a total length of about 1,950 kms of which only 1120 kms are paved. The majority of these roads are of poor surface conditions caused partly by lack of maintenance due to, among other factors, financial constraints. Moreover, most of these roads do not have walkways and bicycle-ways, leading to non-segregation of traffic. The existing road network in the city is inadequate to satisfy the city's densification and expansion. (Refer Map No. 1 below).

The city has a total of about 1100 kilometers of open lined ditches and 600 kilometers of piped storm water drainage. Lack of regular maintenance and the habit of dumping refuse into the drains has destroyed the proper functioning of the drains. This has been one of the causes for flooding in the city thereby destroying road pavements, bridges and other road furniture.



## 9. ENVIRONMENT

### 9.1 Waste Management

Waste management, in principle, is directly the responsibility of Local Authorities. The Local Government (Urban Authority) Act 1982 (Section 55 grams) imposes on urban authorities the mandate "to remove refuse and filth from any public or private place" and to provide and maintain public refuse containers for the temporary deposit and collection of waste.

The Municipal Councils play an important role in the financing, planning and providing waste collection and disposal services. According to the present management structure, waste management services are placed under Waste Management Department, but other departments such as Works, Health, and Urban Planning are also involved in one way or another.

## 9.2 Solid Waste Disposal

It is estimated that the City generates about 3,000 tons of waste a day. The wastes are from residential, industrial areas and commercial establishments like markets and other informal sectors.

The composition of waste generated in the City is analyzed in Table 31, below according to source.

**Table 31: Sources of Waste and Their Amounts**

S/n	Source	Amount	
		(Tons/day)	Percentage
1.	Kitchen waste	1,338	42%
2.	Paper	222	7%
3.	Textiles	129	4%
4.	Grass	732	23%
5.	Metal	63	2%
6.	Glass	96	3%
7.	Leather and Rubber	33	1%
8.	Soil and Ceramic	33	1%
9.	Others	510	16%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,156</b>	<b>100%</b>

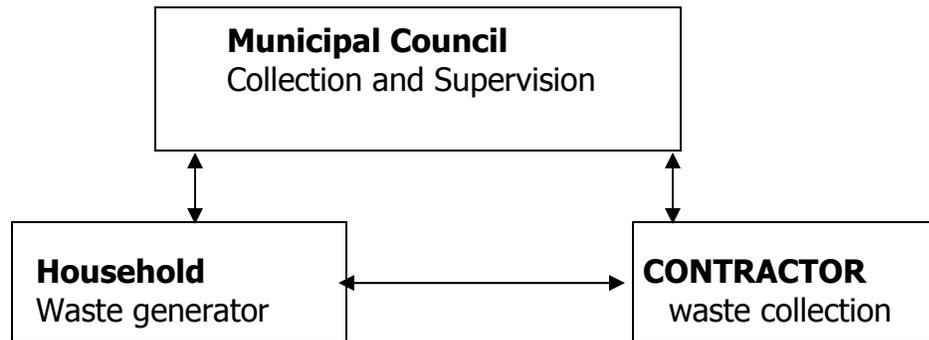
Source: City Municipal profile, 2004

### 9.2.1 Waste Collection

Solid waste collection in the City is carried out by the Municipalities, some private companies, community based organizations and informal sectors.

Apart from collection activities, the Municipalities are also responsible for supervising those engaged in Solid Waste Management. The relationship model for solid waste management in the Municipalities is shown in figure 10 below.

**Figure 10: Relationship model of solid waste management**



### **9.2.2 Community Participation**

In order to cope with the daily problems of waste management and sanitation in the Municipalities, the Councils have requested all stakeholders to come together and find a lasting solution to the problem.

However, this notwithstanding, the Municipalities have initiated a number of strategies to cope with short and medium term plans to deal with the problem, such as:-

- ❑ To strengthen the privatization of service delivery
- ❑ Promotion of waste intermediate treatment and recycling
- ❑ Improvement and enforcement of sanitary by-laws
- ❑ Awareness creation (cooperation and Revenue mobilization)

### **9.2.3 Stakeholders and their Roles**

#### **The Municipal Councils**

Responsible for managing the general waste, such as ensuring availability of sufficient services for refuse collection and might sail removal from households.

#### **The Government**

The Government provides all necessary guidance (legislation and policy), financial grants and other resources to Municipal councils, when available.

#### **Franchisees**

Franchising is required to promote more efficient waste collections services in their respective areas as directed by the Municipal Councils as per contracts.

#### **Role of Residents**

Cooperate in waste management programmes and pay for their refuse collection

## **Supporting Groups**

Community groups (including NGOs, CBOs, etc.), Academic Institutions and donors also have identified roles to play. This includes financing, moral and promotional support, technological and marketing.

### **9.2.4 Capacity Building**

After some years with private sector participation in solid waste management, the Municipal Councils are re- evaluating their partnership with the private sector. This exercise intends to draw the necessary lessons for the private sector. The areas for engagement are: -

- Procedures for contracting of the private sector, and
- Financing and cost-recovery under private sector regime, and
- Interface arrangements with the Community Based Organization (CBOs) and Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs). It is intended to request the necessary assistance of all stakeholders and donors to carryout a number of assessment and consideration to help on the resolving of these three issues.

### **9.2.5 Sanitary Landfill**

Plans are in hand to develop new sanitary landfill sites in the peri-urban parts of the Municipalities with transfer stations due to long transportation distance where necessary.

## **9.3 Dar Sewerage Systems:**

Dar es Salaam sewerage system comprise of the following major components:

- Eight independent systems of waste stabilization ponds,
- About 170 kilometers of sewers with pipe diameter ranging between 100 millimeters for arterials and up to 1000 millimeters for trunk sewers,
- 15 pumping stations, and
- One sewage sea outfall.

### **9.3.1 Waste Stabilization Ponds**

The stabilization ponds are the notable sewerage facility. The sewer system is the only one, but due to operational and maintenance deficiencies coupled with sub-standards construction, the utility has dilapidated. This situation imposes necessities increasing the capacity of cesspit emptying services, by both the municipalities and private operators.

### **9.3.2 Coverage**

The existing system provides services to about 13% of the City's population. The system was developed and is owned by the Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority (DAWASA). The remaining 87% of the population use on-site sanitation System whereby:

- ❖ 80% use pit latrines, and
- ❖ Remaining 20% use septic tanks with soak pits system to treat wastewater.

### **9.3.3 Hydraulic Capacity**

The inadequacy of sewage services in the city has led to many infrastructure development problems including spontaneous flooding in the old and new developed areas. The increasing urban population and construction of the multi-store buildings are the most pressurizing factors to improve the sewerage system in the city. The Dar-es- Salaam Water and Sanitation Authority (DAWASA), has now contracted out to the City Water, as the sole provider of public sewer services

## **9.4 Challenges and Problems to Dar Sewerage System:**

- Small Capacity & Deterioration of existing old infrastructure
- Lack of treatment facilities in Peri-urban areas.
- Potential pollution of beaches and precious water supply underground aquifers
- Insufficient operation and maintenance of equipments.

### **9.4.1 Small Capacity System:**

City Centre Rapid and un-proportional vertical growth compared to existing conveying and treatment capacity (50% - 150mm diameter). A Big part of the existing water supply pipes were installed more than 50 years ago and require to be replaced with bigger diameter pipes.

### **9.4.2 Potential Contamination Aquifers:**

About 20% of the water for domestic use and industrial manufacturing process comes from wells. About 80% of city residents use on site sanitation system. Several studies from University College of Lands and Architectural studies (UCLAS) and University of Dar es Salaam (UDSM) have revealed threat to people's health through contamination of water by wastewater from pit latrines and soak pits (Nitrates, Ammonia & Bacteria traces).

### **9.4.3 Potential Pollution of Sea Beaches:**

- Wastewater from Upanga, City centre and Kariakoo about 450L/S) goes straight into the sea to be treated by dilution.
- Quite often this method gives inadequate effluent standards after treatment.

Conventional treatment plant could be an optimal supplement solution to safeguard resident's health and beaches.

## **9.5 Water Supply and Consumption**

### **9.5.1 Sources of Water**

Dar es Salaam obtains its water from three major sources, namely, Lower Ruvu near Bagamoyo, Upper Ruvu near Mlandizi and Mtoni in Temeke District. From the three sources, the water is fed to different parts of the City through a system of storage tanks and supply pipes

The water supply for the City is under the ***Dar-es-Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority (DAWASA)***, which controls about 95% of water being consumed daily and the rest 5 % is contributed by shallow and deep wells owned both privately and by public. Out of total population of Kinondoni Municipalities, which is 1,083,913, only 652,800 or 60%, have direct access to clean and safe water while the rest 40 % have no direct access.

In Temeke Municipality, out of the population of 768,451 only 525,000 or 68% are served with clean and safe water the rest have no direct access. In Ilala Municipality out of the population of 634,934 about 331,538 or 52% are served with clean and safe water, and the remaining population have no direct access. Those without direct access are the population the Municipal Councils are responsible to ensure that they get clean and safe water from DAWASA system, deep and shallow wells.

The Municipal Councils facilitate the provision of clean and safe water to rural and peri-urban population by doing or coordinating the following: -

- ❑ Investigation and location of water sources, surface water flow, springs, deep and shallow wells
- ❑ Exploration of water resources
- ❑ Determination of water quality and quantity
- ❑ Topographical surveys
- ❑ Designing of water schemes by considering means of extracting water from the water sources, is storage and distribution pattern
- ❑ Water projects preparation, planning and implementation
- ❑ Operation and maintenance of the not yet handed over water projects
- ❑ Advocating on the implementation of the National Water Policy
- ❑ Construction of water schemes where required and hand over the project to Water Committees elected by water user residents

#### **9.4.2 Initiatives to Improve Water Service**

In order to alleviate the water shortage problem in the city, the respective municipalities e.g. Kinondoni has bought such equipments like drilling rig "PAT 30 IT" with compressor "Atlas Compo XA 186". Currently the drilling rig and its accessories are used to drill boreholes in areas with shortage of water. So far Kinondoni Municipality has managed to drill 25 water boreholes, Temeke 137 boreholes and 162 boreholes in Ilala. Boreholes are either hand pumped, some with diesel or petrol pumps while others are electrically powered pumps. Though there are notable successes in the drilling of boreholes, the problem is lack of resources, for constructing water distribution networks so as to be able to make use of drilled boreholes, efficiently<sup>1</sup>.

#### **9.4.3 Water Purification System**

The Dar-es-Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority (DAWASA) use chlorine in the purification of water. Equally, boreholes are also treated with Chlorine. Boiling of water is commonly done in homes. Also, the use of *waterguard* (a trade mark of chlorine solution) to purify water domestically is now picking pace, as part of the social marketing program in health.

### **9.5 Air Pollution**

According to the analysis that was carried out by the City Council, air pollution is not a very serious problem in Dar es Salaam city, but if left unchecked, it would become a serious one. Already pollution levels for certain pollutants in some parts of the city like Gerezani and Kariakoo, have exceeded the pollution limits set in the WHO guidelines. The deterioration of air quality in these areas has been mainly linked with increased traffic volume, industrial activities and poor state of road conditions.

Some three studies have been carried out by the National Environment Management Council (in collaboration with the University of Dar es Salaam), Centre for Energy, Environmental Science and Technology (CEEST) and the Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA).

#### **9.5.1 Major Sources of Air Pollution**

There are two categories of air pollutants namely; primary and secondary pollutants. The former is produced directly by the polluting source and the latter results from atmospheric chemical reactions of the primary pollutants. For example whereas sulphur oxides and nitrogen oxides are primary pollutants, the acid rain resulting from their reaction in the atmosphere is a secondary pollutant.

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<sup>1</sup> Refer to Municipal council report 2004

The major sources of air pollution in Dar es Salaam city are discussed under two categories: outdoor and indoor air pollution.

### **9.5.2 Outdoor Air Pollution**

#### **(i) Pollution Caused by Transport equipment**

Vehicles are the major source of toxic airborne pollutants, accounting for more than 95% of the atmospheric lead. In Dar es Salaam the vehicular population has been growing at 10% since 1995 and is now estimated to be over 110,000. Unfortunately this increase in the number of motor vehicles has not been accompanied with the improvement and expansion of the roads in the city thus resulting into severe traffic congestion especially in the city centre and at major road junctions.

Vehicles are a major source of pollution in Dar es Salaam as they emit pollutants from their exhaust fumes such as atmospheric lead, nitrogen oxides, ( $\text{No}_x$ ), sulphur dioxide ( $\text{SO}_2$ ), carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide ( $\text{CO}_2$ ) and suspended particulate matter (SPM -mainly dust and smoke). In Dar es Salaam most of the vehicles are second hand ones imported from abroad and are "smoking" due to poor maintenance. Worse still the fuel used in the country is unleaded hence significantly contributing to increased lead pollutant.

#### **(ii) Food processing industrial wastes**

The three breweries based in Dar es Salaam city namely, Tanzania Breweries Ltd, Serengeti Brewery and Chibuku Brewery as well as dairy industries generate wastes which have very high biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) values. They are discriminatorily discharged in rivers and streams within the city. When all the oxygen in the rivers and streams is consumed the anaerobic decomposition causes air pollution through the production of noxious odours.

#### **(iii) Wazo Hill Cement Factory and Sand/quarrying industries**

In 1993 For instance, before the company Wazo Hill Cement Factory introduced mitigation measures, the factory produced 106,000 tonnes of dust in that year, accounting for 94.5% of all the Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM) in the city.

Sand and quarry industries produce enormous amounts of particulate matter (especially dust) into their vicinity hence contributing to air pollution.

#### **(iv) Dust from Unpaved Roads.**

Dar es Salaam city has a total of 2005 kilometres of roads of which only 421 are paved. Hence the majority (1574 km) of the city roads are unpaved hence contributing significantly to the amount of suspended particulate matter especially those with heavy traffic.

**(v) Thermal Power Generation**

There are both industrial and domestic thermal electric power generators in Dar es Salaam, which use fossil fuels like petrol, diesel and industrial diesel oils. When these generators are widely used, there is a corresponding increase in the concentration of pollutants like oils, grease and smoke/dust although at localized areas.

**(vi) Proliferation of small scale metal works and garages**

There has been a great demand for metal grills in the city for the past one decade, leading to the proliferation of small-scale metal works and garages. Also there is a lot of recycling activities where different items are made from scrap metals. In addition there are numerous small garages dotting different parts of the city, mostly located in residential neighbourhoods. All these economic activities entail a lot of gas welding thereby producing nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), which contribute to air pollution in the city.

**(vii) Activities from Urban Agriculture**

Urban agriculture is carried out in almost all areas of the city, major activities being growing crops and animal husbandry. Animals kept include cattle, goats, pigs and poultry. People involved in urban agriculture resort to burning as a means of garbage disposal. They burn cow dung, crop remains and other wastes collected through the cleaning of cattle and poultry sheds, pigs' pen, etc which result in air pollution.

**10. EDUCATION**

**10.1 Education System**

The education system is divided into stages, starting from pre-primary education to the tertiary education. Pre-primary education lasts for one to two years and pupils are enrolled at the age of five to six years.

Primary education follows the pre-primary education and is mandatory to every citizen and takes seven years. Enrollment for primary education starts at the age of seven years but due to a number of factors, the actual age ranges from six to ten years. The Ministry of Education and Culture has arranged the programme for over aged children, which are known as Complementary Basic Education in Tanzania (COBET).

The City and Municipalities are preparing to make use of this programme (COBET) to can provide primary education to children who missed enrolment at the age of 8-13 years.

Secondary education is divided into two levels, namely, ordinary and advanced level education. Ordinarily level takes four years covering form one to form four. It should also be noted that the completion and pass of ordinary secondary education does not force the student to go to advanced level. The student might

opt for the college education to pursue a college certificate. If the student opts for the advanced education, it takes two years after which the student may opt for college education which takes from three to seven years depending on the field of study.

## 10.2 Number of Schools, Students and Teachers

### 10.2.1 Pre-Primary Education

In the past, it was left to the government to provide pre-education. However, due to the rapid population increase and the failure of government to provide enough schools then private organizations and religious organizations started providing the education.

**Table 11: Number of schools, pupils and teachers for the Pre-Primary Education in Dar es Salaam City in 2004**

Characteristics	Government	Non Government Registered
Total number of schools	149	74
Total Enrollment	4,053	2,880
Total number of teacher	98	184
Teacher/ pupil ratio	41	16

Source: Basic statistics in education July 2004

### 10.2.2 Primary Education

Total enrollment is much higher than pre-primary education since Primary education is mandatory. The pupils to classroom ratio in Dar es Salaam are very high, averaging about 124 pupils for each classroom, a clear indication of overcrowded class rooms. Also the pupil to desk ratio is 6 meaning that each desk should carry six pupils. Since many of the desks in Dar es Salaam are made to take only four pupils and if forced can take a maximum of five pupils, that is to say the remaining number have to sit on the floor.

Apart from limited desks, many pupils cannot access the teacher due to high teacher to pupil ratio.

**Table 12: Pupils, Classrooms, Desks, Teachers, Teacher Houses and Their Respective Ratios for Dar es Salaam in 2002**

Characteristics	Data
Total enrollment	359,844
Number of classrooms	2,906
Number of desks	57,004
Number of teachers	6,765

Number of teacher houses	397
Pupil/Classroom Ratio	124
Pupil/ Desk Ratio	6
Pupil / Teacher Ratio	53
Teacher / House Ratio	17

Source: Basic statistics in education July 2004

Besides the pupils the teacher are also not comfortable with their working conditions, for instance look the teacher-house ratio is 17, implying that a large number of teachers are not provided with housing.

**Table 23: Number of Primary school dropouts by course**

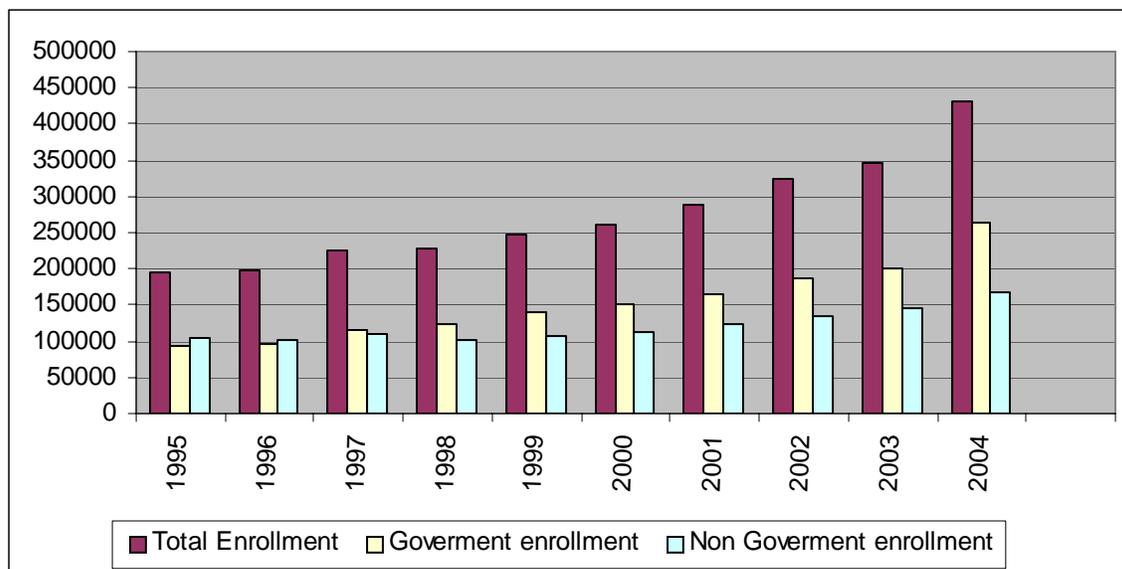
Reason for school dropout	Number of students
Truancy	2,857
Pregnancy	76
Death	126
Others	43

Source: Basic statistics in education July 2004

#### 10.2.4 Secondary Education

The trend in figure 7 shows a continuous increase of the total enrollment of secondary school students with Government enrolment greater than non-Government enrollment.

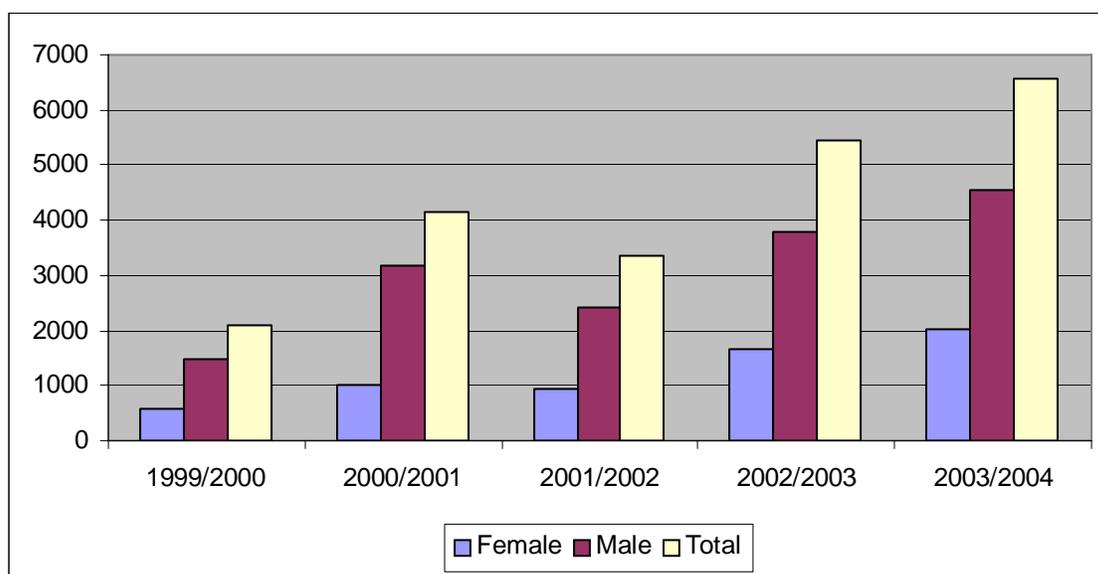
**Figure 7: Government Enrollment and Non Government Enrollment for Dar Es Salaam Secondary Schools from 1995 to 2004**



### 10.2.5 College Education

There has been an increasing trend in number of colleges and universities in Tanzania as shown in figure 8 below.

**Figure 8: Total Enrollment, Undergraduates at the University of Dar es Salaam and the Open University**



Source: Ministry of Science, Technology and Higher Education, July 2004

The chart above (Figure 8) shows the total enrollment of undergraduate, which is the sum from University of Dar es Salaam Main campus, Muhimbili University College of Health Science, University College of Lands and Architectural Studies and Open University of Tanzania.

Also from the same figure, it can be seen that girls have a small proportion of the total enrollment.

### 10.3 Money Spent on Education

Table 74 below indicates increased government allocation towards education for which 35.6% of the national budget was allocated towards educational budget in 2003/2004.

**Table 34: Education Sector Budget from 1995 to 2003 ('million Tshs)**

Year	National Budget	Education Sector Budget	As % of National Budget
1995/96	339,104	79,144	23.3
1996/97	433,720	95,517	22.0
1997/98	419,990	106,981	25.5
1998/99	458,913	118,182	25.8
1999/00	636,315	138,782	21.8
2000/01	820,902	217,858	26.5
2001/02	1,037,735	342,925	33.0
2002/03	1,175,562	395,790	3.7
2003/04	1,391,164	494,706	35.6

Source: Budget Guidelines 2004/05 up to 2006/07

The expenditure table below shows that the larger percent is allocated towards provision of basic education.

**Table 15: Distribution of the Education sector Budget by Type of Education for the period 1994/1995 to 2003/2004 (mill. Tshs)**

Financial Year	Total Education Sector	Basic Education	Secondary Education	Teacher Education	Tertiary and Higher Education
1994/95	79,185	62.1	9.5	2.5	20.1
1995/96	79,144	65.2	8.3	1.8	21.3
1996/97	95,517	66.5	8.2	2.0	20.2
1997/98	106,982	64.4	7.4	2.5	21.4
1998/99	118,182	66.0	6.6	2.2	16.1
1999/00	138,782	66.9	7.6	2.0	23.4
2000/01	217,858	66.4	9.8	2.4	21.4
2001/02	342,925	69.0	7.1	1.7	16.6
2002/03	395,740	73.2	7.5	1.7	17.8
2003/04	494,706	73.1	6.6	3.0	17.4

Source: Public Expenditure Review 1998 – 2004

The second large proportion is invested on the tertiary education and this is of course due to higher costs involved. There are few individuals who can afford the costs but the majority depends on government sponsorship.

## 10.4 Tuition Fees

### 10.4.1 Primary Education

The Government covers all tuition costs for Government Nursery Schools and Primary Schools. Students are supposed to attend the nursery school for two years followed by seven years for primary school.

### 10.4.2 Secondary Education

In government Secondary schools, the tuition cost is shared whereby parents are required to pay Tshs, 70,000/= per year for each student opting for boarding schools and Tshs, 40,000/- per student for day-schools. At secondary schools, ordinary level takes four years, and two years for advance level (A-Level).

### 10.4.3 Tertiary Education

In college education especially the university, a large number of students receive government sponsorship and very few pay the tuition costs themselves. But due to changes in the university policies the fees were cut down a bit especially the tuition fees. This is expected to bring some changes especially in increasing the enrollment for the coming years. The figures shown below are the costs before those new policies.

**Table 16: Fee Structure for Undergraduate Students for the Academic year 2002/2003**  
(000 Tshs)

	<b>FASS</b>	<b>FCM</b>	<b>FoSc</b>	<b>PCET</b>	<b>FoL</b>	<b>MUCHS</b>	<b>UCLAS</b>
Tuition Fees (Annual)	900	900	950	1,200	1,000	1,500	1,200
Application Fees (Once)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Registration Fees (Once)	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Examination Fees	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Graduation Fees	5	5	5	5	50	5	5
Identity Card	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Medical Fees (Annual)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1,328</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>1,628</b>	<b>1,328</b>

Key: FASS Faculty of Science and Social Sciences,  
 FCM Faculty of Commerce and Management  
 FoSc Faculty of Science  
 PCET Prospective College of Engineering and Technology  
 FoL Faculty of Law  
 MUCHS Muhimbili University College of Health Sciences  
 UCLAS University College of Lands and Architectural Studies

## 10.6 Public libraries

The Central Library, public library located in the centre of Dar es Salaam. There are libraries in colleges and each foreign embassy has its own library for its publications.

## 11. CRIME AND VIOLENCE

Safety and Security, are a major concern for Dar es Salaam City residents, a cross cutting priority in development planning and service delivery functions of the City Council and the three Municipals Authorities of Dar es Salaam /City Region. It's also a statutory function per the Country's Constitution and Local Government Laws<sup>2</sup>.

### 11.1 Crime Incidences Reported to Police

According to Police Records available in Budget speeches by the Minister of Home Affairs in the last five (5) yrs. 2000/01-2004/05 crime in the Country has been on the increase at a comparative crime rate of about 14%, annually.

Crime incidents reported to Police in the Country is summarized hereunder, as follows:

Year	No. of Incidences
2000	101,984
2001	480,628
2002	529,227
2003	618,753

In Dar es Salaam, the annual comparative crime rate during the period has been on the increase at a rate of 8-12%. Dar es Salaam has also been accounting for 24-28% of all crime incidents reported to Police in the Country.

Crime incidents reported to Police in Dar es Salaam during the period is as follows:

Year	No. of Incidences
2000	53,050
2001	117,077

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<sup>2</sup> Article 146 (2) (b), Functions of local government authorities: the constitution of the United Republic of Tanzania, 1977.

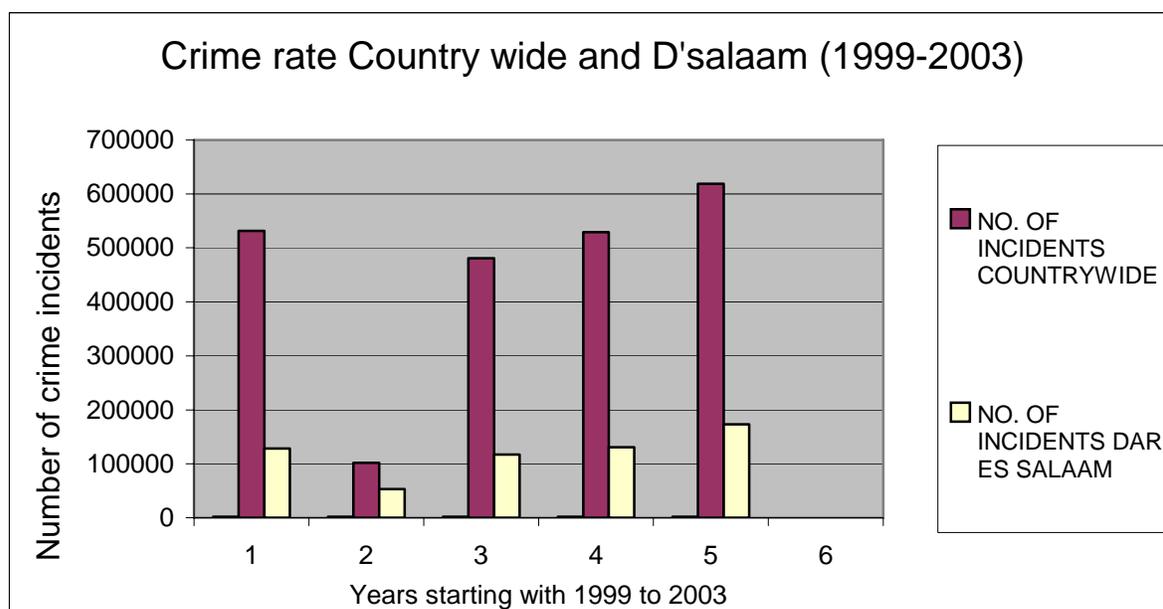
CITY PROFILE for Dar Es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania (November, 2004)

2002	130,626
2003	173,334

The figures are represented in the following Table and Graph in **Fig. 1 and 2**, as follows:

S/N.	Year	No. of Incidents Countrywide	No. of Incidents Dar Es Salaam	% Dar es Salaam Countrywide
1.	1999	531,303	128,714	24.1%
2.	2000	101,984	53,050	52%
3.	2001	480,628	117,077	24.4%
4.	2002	529,227	130,626	24.7%
5.	2003	618,753	173,334	28%

Source: Budget Speeches, Ministers of Home Affairs, and Dar es Salaam :( 2000/01-2004/05)



Source: Budget Speeches, Ministers of Home Affairs, Dar es Salaam: (2000/01-2004/05)

**Note:**

Police crime records only provide part of the crime picture because they are limited to those incidents, which the public chooses to report to the police, and in turn the police choose to record. Again police records do not provide sufficient evidence of the effectiveness of the police or lack of it, because crime rate can be high due more supportive public reporting and/or police operations/raids carried out at given period, place; or type of crime targeted in raids; e.g. Traffic, drug offences, etc.

### 11.2 Crime Opinion Survey<sup>3</sup>

As a result of the limitations, and general lack of information about victims of crime, Safer Cities Dar es Salaam conducted a Crime Opinion Survey (1999) in the course of the then on going Sensitization Seminars involving leaders, stakeholders (including police) from grassroots community Ward and Sub Ward ("Mtaa") District and Regional levels. Participants observed, (among other things); crimes which heighten public fear with others on constant occurrences, include:

- Banditries/armed robberies
- Burglaries;
- Muggings
- Corruption/bribery
- Drug offences: Abuse, Sell trafficking, crime and behaviors,
- With health hazards associated with drug abuse, e.g. HIV/AIDS pandemic
- Manufacture consumption, and sell of illicit liquor: "Gongo" and crimes associated with alcoholism.
- Riots, unlawful assemblies, unrests etc by informal traders and other groups.
- Traffic offences including fatal accidents
- Terrorists attacks, (e.g. the 1998 terrorist attack of the US Embassy in D' Salaam) and other organized crimes like bank robberies, motor vehicle thefts etc.

Others included were by law violations on trade, health, building transport, environmental violation etc.

Although not supported by statistics the Opinion Survey provided some information on how people and the local leadership perceive crime tend and impact in their everyday lives. This information was useful for Safer Cities Dar es Salaam in assisting Wards in prioritizing crime prevention strategies in relation to the most prevalent crimes and appropriate intervention measures necessary for their localities.

Despite differences of opinions, all leaders agreed that crime was on the increase, and that poverty, un –employment, and rapid urbanization and its mismanagement; with inadequacies of law enforcing agencies :( police and courts were some of the causes noted by participants. They also observed joint local efforts; with police/"Sungusungu" collaboration, were needed in strengthening crime prevention efforts in communities.

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<sup>3</sup> Safer Cities' Six Months Report, 1998/1999

### 11.3 Victimization Surveys<sup>4</sup>

Safer Cities Dar es Salaam began with a strategy development phase, which consisted of a comprehensive participatory analysis on the crime situation in the City through police statistics, followed by Crime Opinion Survey mentioned above. These were later followed with the City Wide Crime Victimization Surveys: May/June 2000 and June 2003 three years later.

Crime analysis through the phases were aimed at determining the root causes of crimes, , patterns, magnitude, and impact of various forms of crime in the Country, and in particular. The exercises were also aimed at determining the cost and consequences of crime and the opinions of the general public on performances of the criminal justice system i.e. police, courts etc.

Victimization Surveys are tools designed to nurture local crime prevention strategies and capacities. They present a rigorous assessment of the crime situation through local safety appraisal based on social research data.

The appraisal identifies, assess, and prioritize safety problems and policies, and aims to generate consensus among crime prevention partners as one of the tools o crime preventions strategies. Victimization surveys directly consult the public through the victims of crime, occurrences of crime, and public perceptions of in insecurity. They help to determine the extent' manifestations and types of crime in cities. They seek to identify the most at risk measures the levels of fear, evaluate the public perceptions of police effectiveness and service delivery. They seek to know the opinions of victims of crime and others, and look for appropriate intervention mechanisms.

Victimization Surveys provide a "road map" for crime prevention strategies in cities and towns by focusing on the root causes and consequences of crime and violence in communities with accurate in formation and knowledge that comes out of victimization surveys, social planners police experts, politicians, etc. can jointly, prioritize and implement strategic crime prevention policies, with criminal justice system implementing pertinent and proper punitive methods, and rehabilitation remedies which maximize the requirements of the rule of law and public expectation.

Citywide Victimization Surveys: May/June 2000, and a second one three (3) years later, June 2003, had the following notable summary results:

- That the majority of residents interviewed: (94%), said they feel safe walking in the City Center, established suburbs, emerging suburbs, and rural suburbs during the day, while 61% feel unsafe walking in the areas during the night, especially in emerging rural suburbs.
- That, 62% of the respondents believe that crime has increased in the last five (5) yrs. especially organized crimes, e.g. banditry, motor vehicle thefts, drug offences, burglaries, bank robberies etc.

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<sup>4</sup> Dar es Salaam City Wide Victimization Report, June 2000 & June 2003

- That, 66% of the respondents said: "there was nothing else they could do to enhance security in their premises, or places they visit.
- That, 56% of the respondents said visible policing and security guards with better distribution of police are better intervention measures that the government should adopt in ensuring security in their places of work and residence.
- That, about 50% of the residents interviewed further recommended that effective crime prevention interventions depends on police/public cooperation, and knighthood watch groups, "Sungusungu
- That dissatisfaction levels with police performances were very high ranging from 83% for simple theft, 66% for robbery, and 61% for burglary. Reasons for dissatisfactions range from lack of police action, Seriousness in investigation on those incidents except where peoples were involved.
- That, 62% of respondents were victims of various types of crimes, while 45% were victims of burglaries, in the last five (5) years.
- 32% of the respondents live under fear of being mugged especially in crowded market places and bus stops/stations.
- That, 60- 70% of the respondents was victims of various crimes or witnesses to crimes, but have never reported them to the Police ("**Dark figure Crime**"), due to various reasons/factors; summarized hereunder as follows:
  - Fear leverage from offenders, associates.
  - Social acceptance of the use of domestic violence as a way of instilling discipline, etc.
  - Treatment-of domestic crimes which are gender related through other institutions, e.g. religious institutions, etc.
  - Police stations/posts being for removed from where most of the people stay or work: (especially in emerging rural suburbs).
  - Crimes which have no victims: (some of the traffic offences).
  - Fear of being social out-casts: (e.g. Sexual offences).
  - Where a victim and an offender are in agreement: (e.g. corruption or bribery offences).
  - Where offences are reported to other authorities before taken by-law enforcement; customs, incidents handled by Anti-corruption Bureau (PCB).

#### **11.4 Causes and Consequences of Crime in Dar es Salaam**

Causes of Crime and criminal behavior in Dar es Salaam and elsewhere in he country are multiple and tentative. They include:

- Urbanization, poverty; unemployment
- Urban Design, Social services

- Social inequality and exclusion; and
- Limitations of law enforcement agencies.

#### **11.4.1 Urbanization, Poverty, Unemployment:**

Tanzania is a developing country, part of the international community group led with forces of inevitable globalization through advancement of science and technology which have had some increasingly complex negative effects, such as: rapid urbanization, urban poverty, unemployment, income poverty; etc; some, or a combination which, contributes to urban violence, delinquency, and crime.

Tanzania has a population of about 35 million (34.6)<sup>5</sup>, with an annual growth rate of 2.9% in the mainland, and 3.1% in Zanzibar. She has the fastest growing economy in East Africa, growing at a rate of 6.2% (2002) compared with Uganda, which is 5%, and Kenya 1.1%.

The Country's economy has been growing from 3.6 %( 1998) to the current rate of 6.2% showing Tanzania being one of the poor countries, but with stable micro economic setting.

But the common majority population who are said to account for 18.7% who live below food poverty line and 35.7% who still live below the basic needs poverty line has not yet realized such achievements.

Income gaps are growing quickly and wider in urban centers with income poverty more widespread in rural areas, while urban poverty is increasing rapidly<sup>6</sup>.

The Country has the one of the highest urbanization rate in South of Sahara, estimated to be at a rate of 4.3% annually. According to UN- Habitat, with said rate of urbanization, by year 2030, 55.4% of all Tanzanians will be living in urban centers, mostly Dar es Salaam<sup>7</sup>.

With such rapid urbanization, urban centers are faced with the threat of growing unemployment rate.

#### **11.4.2 Urban Design and Social Services**

The rapid urbanization in Dar es Salaam has also resulted in growing number of the population living in un-planned, densely settled squatter areas of about 70-75% with none, or in adequate social services by way of:

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<sup>5</sup> National population census report, September 2000, in Daily News, Newspaper led, Dar es Salaam: 1<sup>st</sup> January 2003.

<sup>6</sup> Poverty Amongst Tanzanians, Sunday Observer news Paper, Dar es Salaam: 20<sup>th</sup> July 2003.

<sup>7</sup> Professor A. Tibaijuka, Executive Director UN-Habitat RAI: News Paper, Dar es Salaam, 2<sup>nd</sup> – 8<sup>th</sup> January 2003.

- i) Infrastructure: (roads, sewage, lightning etc.)
- ii) Water: clean and potable water
- iii) Health services: affordable and within the reach hospitals, clinics, dispensaries
- iv) Schools
- v) Recreational centers
- vi) Police posts and stations
- vii) Fire, and ambulance services; etc.

### **11.4.3 Social inequality and exclusion**

Poor socio-economical and environmental conditions caused by low economical growth:(4% annually) mismanagement of urbanization which is contributed by poverty, lack of, or inadequate social services mentioned above, creates slum areas favorable to criminals and/ or criminal behaviors, violence, and delinquencies.

In some crowded parts of Kariakoo, Buguruni, Manzese Tandale, Mtoni, Mbagala and Sabasaba etc. most people living and/or working such areas are in constant struggle for survival, sometimes criminality notwithstanding. Others who see no future in such struggles, live grilled with attitudes of jealousy, desperation, and servility attitudes which are often conducive to violent reactions resulting into crimes or behaviors like alcoholism, drug abuse commercial sex, mugging, banditry etc

### **11.4.4 Consequences:**

Social inequality, accessibility to basic social services and lack of livable incomes, leads to distrusting, intolerance, and in some cases leads to violent reactions, e.g. Urban violence against person(s) or property among various social groups which not only creates a feeling of insecurity, but tears away social fabric threatening the foundations of democratic institution, erodes the ability of the poor to live harmoniously, creates urban ghettos, and stigmatizes neighborhoods, particularly among the poor and the more vulnerable groups i.e. women children, youth and the aged. Violence is the product of social inequality, social exclusion, insufficient urban services, and failure to incorporate security related issues in urban management policies.

Social causes of delinquencies include social exclusion, due to long periods of unemployment or marginalization, dropping out of school or illiteracy and lack of socialization within the family. All these are the most recurring factors amongst the social causes of delinquency, but none of these on their own are regarded as sufficient explanation on causes of delinquency.

## **11.5 Limitation of Law Enforcement Agencies**

Limitations of law enforcing agencies; (i.e.: police, courts, prisons, etc.) contribute to crime increase due to the following, (among others)

- (i) Criminalization on some few misguided elements bent on criminal behaviors; e.g.: corruption/bribery or other unethical practices; e.g. colluding with criminals; etc.
  - (ii) Lack or inadequate working equipment including transport, communication equipment, etc.
  - (iii) Improved housing working conditions, and terms of service.
  - (iv) Lack of modern equipment and technology
  - (v) Inadequate training on human rights and public education aimed at building trust, collaboration, and accountability on both police and the public.
  - (vi) Inadequate training that relate more amicably with the public on community consultation as a key strategy designed to identify short term and long term priorities in addressing crime and social disorder.
- i) Inadequate workforce that corresponds to the population growth and area covered in policing countrywide, more so urban centers, Dar es Salaam included. Currently the police/population/area ratio in the Country is said to be: 1: 1500: 45sq kms; while the acceptable Un benchmark ratio is 1:400-700: 7-18 sq kms<sup>8</sup>.

The proliferation of illegal firearms drugs; “ increasing fear of political violence;” flow of refugees from the politically unstable neighbors in the Great Lake Region, and those in the Horn of Africa, have of late contributed to banditries, car high jacks and bank robberies in Dar es Salaam and in boarder towns of Arusha, Mwanza and Moshi.

## 12. HEALTH STATUS

The status of health services in Dar es Salaam is very poor with ratio of population to physician of 18,637 (18,637 persons are under the care of one physician). The quality of service is reflected in long queues to see doctors, congestion in hospital wards and poor facilities in general.

**Table 30: The Summary of Municipal Health Characteristics**

Characteristics	Data
Population per physician	1: 18,637
Population per health facility	1: 5,333
Population per nursing staff	1: 4,000

Source: Dar es Salaam City profile 2004

<sup>8</sup> Consultation workshop on community policing practice in Tanzania, Inspector General of Police (IGP), O. Mahitta's opening speech, Guardian Newspaper, Dar es Salaam, 19<sup>th</sup> January 2004

## 12.2 Infant and Child Mortality

The child mortality rates for Dar es Salaam are provided in table 49 along with national figures in table 38 below. They indicate that infant mortality rates for Dar es Salaam are far lower the national level.

**Table 48: National Infant and Child Mortality le 49. by Five-year Periods**

Age	Neonatal Mortality	Post-neonatal Mortality	Infant Mortality	Child Mortality	Under-five Mortality
0 – 4	31.7	55.7	87.5	53.7	136.5
5 – 9	41.5	60.1	101.5	58.5	154.1
10 - 14	46.8	55.4	102.3	70.8	165.9

Source: Demographic and Health survey 1996

**Table 59: Dar es Salaam Infant and Child Mortality Rates**

City	Neonatal Mortality	Post-neonatal Mortality	Infant Mortality	Child Mortality	Under-five Mortality
Dar es Salaam	28.4	42.5	70.9	42.0	110.0

Source: Demographic and Health survey 1996

## 12.3 Morbidity and /or Cause of Death

In 1999, the Ministry of Health launched a five year second phase of Adult Morbidity and Mortality Project (AMMP) in partnership with the University of Newcastle upon Tyne and with increased support from DFID.

### Cause-Specific Mortality Burden

- ❑ Specific mortality burden are as follows: -
- ❑ Mortality burden by Broad Cause
- ❑ Mortality Burden by Broad Care Needs
- ❑ Intervention Addressable Shares of the Mortality Burden
- ❑ Causes Addressable by Essential Drugs Programme (EDP).
- ❑ Causes addressable by the integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI).
- ❑ Causes Addressable by the Safe Motherhood Initiative (SMI)
- ❑ Causes Addressable by Tuberculosis Direct Observation of Treatment (TB - DOTS).
- ❑ Causes Addressable by Sexually Transmitted Infection (STI) Control, HIV Prevention and AIDS Care, Treatment, and Support.
- ❑ Causes Addressable by the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI).
- ❑ Causes Addressable by Malaria or Acute Febrile Illness (AFI) Treatment and Preventive

- Causes Addressable by Packages Related to injury Prevention and Treatment.

The figures in the table below shows the number of people who use health services in the period before death and their respective age groups.

**Table 24: Use of health Services in the Period Before Death**

Age group	Traditional	Government	Private	Self.	No Service
0-4	7.1	75.5	15.5	3.2	17.4
5-14	17.4	73.9	30.4	4.3	7.4
15-90	18.2	77.4	23.9	8.8	10.7
60+	9.3	59.7	27.1	14.0	10.9

Source: Volume 4: Mortality Burden Profile from Sentinel Sites, 1993-2002

The category government includes all governmental health organizations such as pharmacies, dispensaries, health centers and hospitals. On the other side Private includes all private and voluntary health services like dispensaries, health centers and hospitals, while Self-treatment includes the use of medication bought by deceased or by friends of relatives of the deceased before his death. The uses of private pharmacies also fall under self-treatment. Traditional health services, means a visit to traditional healer also known as "mganga wa jadi" or the use of traditional medication. No service means that the deceased died without attempting to use any form of health service.

The proportion of individuals using government health services in the period before death was higher in the 15-59 years age group than any other group. The lowest proportional use was for those aged 60 years and above. 19.9 percent of the people aged 60 years and above did not use any health services in the period before death.

### **13. HEALTH BEHAVIOUR**

#### **13.1 Smoking**

Information on smokers for Dar es Salaam is not maintained. However, there is a considerable number of smokers although the numbers are declining.

#### **13.2 Alcohol Consumption**

There are indications that the consumption of beer in Dar es Salaam has been increasing along with increased local production of beer and other alcoholic drinks. However, accurate statistics are not been kept.

#### **13.3 Physical Activity**

The people of Dar es Salaam are generally physically active due to the kind of livelihood activities being pursued. A large number of residents of working age are engaged in the informal sector which includes, petty trading, hawking and

urban agriculture. Others are in formal employment in government, construction industry, in service sector and in the private sector. The mode of transport of the majority is public busses which are far from being comfortable.

The kinds of activities performed keep people physically active. However, the level of attendance for physical exercises offered in gymnasiums is very little as only a few people can afford the high fees charged.

### 13.4 Average Hours of sleep

Majority of people sleep for six to seven hours each day. For some like bus drivers who work for 16 hours, there is very little time to sleep.

### 13.5 Breastfeeding Rate

The table below shows that about 97 percent of the children born have been breastfed at sometimes. Also it can be seen that about 60 percent of children in the country were breastfed within an hour of birth and about 88 percent in the first 24 hours after delivery. The trend looks almost the same for the Dar es salaam Municipal. Looking at the background characteristics it can be said that there was high risk of children not receiving early breastfeeding if their mothers had no education or if the traditional midwife assisted the delivery or if they delivered at home.

**Table 20: Percentage of Initial Breastfeeding by Selected Background Characteristics, Tanzania and Dar es Salaam**

Background characteristics	% Ever Breastfed	% Started Breastfeeding		Number of children
		Within one hour of birth	Within one day of birth	
<b>Child's sex</b>				
Male	97.2	59.9	87.9	3552
Female	97.3	57.7	87.5	3364
<b>Residence</b>				
Mainland	97.2	58.6	87.6	6693
Total Urban	98.2	67.3	92.3	1165
Dar Es Salaam	98.2	61.1	93.4	327
Other Urban	98.1	69.8	91.9	838
Total Rural	97.1	56.8	86.6	5529
Zanzibar	98.7	65.7	92.0	223
<b>Region</b>				
Dar Es Salaam	98.0	61.3	93.6	377
<b>Mother's education</b>				
No education	97.3	56.1	85.4	2048
Incomplete Primary	96.3	58.2	88.2	1138
Primary	97.7	60.4	88.9	3493

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complete				
Secondary and above	97.2	63.0	88.2	236
<b>Assistance at Delivery</b>				
Health Professional	97.6	66.9	91.1	3229
Traditional midwife	96.6	55.9	89.8	1223
Other or None	97.2	50.5	83.6	2414
<b>Place of Delivery</b>				
Health Facility	97.5	67.3	91.3	3218
At home	97.1	52.0	86.1	3425

Source: Demographic and Health Survey 1996

### 13.2.2 Breast-feeding Status

**Table 21: Percent Distribution of Living Children Less than Three Years of Age by Breast feeding Status According to Child's Current Age in Months, Tanzania**

Age in months	Not Breastfed	Exclusively Breastfed	Breastfeeding and		Number of children
			Plain water only	Complementary food	
0 - 1	0.6	55.2	24.3	19.9	202
2 - 3	1.3	27.4	21.1	50.2	235
4 - 5	2.7	8.0	12.3	77.0	238
6 - 7	0.7	4.1	3.9	91.3	240
8 - 9	2.3	1.7	0.8	95.1	226
10 - 11	3.6	2.0	0.6	93.8	234
12 - 13	4.6	0.0	0.1	95.3	250
14 - 15	8.5	0.0	0.7	90.8	229
16 - 17	12.4	0.0	0.2	87.5	202
18 - 19	18.8	0.7	0.1	80.4	245
20 - 21	39.4	0.0	0.0	60.6	205
22 - 23	54.4	0.0	0.0	45.6	205
24 - 25	71.8	0.0	0.3	27.9	215
26 - 27	75.9	0.0	0.0	24.1	184
28 - 29	82.1	0.0	0.0	17.9	208
30 - 31	90.3	0.0	0.0	9.7	191
32 - 33	94.6	0.0	0.0	5.4	187
34 - 35	95.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	203

Source: Demographic and Health Survey 1996

The breastfeeding status is that 29 percent of infants under five months of age were exclusively breastfed. The trend decreases from 55 percent to 27 percent among those ages two to three months and to only 8 percent those aged four to five months.

**13.4 Abortion****Table 65: Percent of All Years of Life Lost by Cause and Age Group  
Dar-Es-Salaam, 2002**

<b>Cause</b>	<b>0-4</b>	<b>5-14</b>	<b>15-59</b>	<b>60+</b>	<b>All ages</b>
Abortion			0.2		0.2
Acute Abdominal Conditions			0.9	0.2	1.1
Acute Febrile Illness	11.7	3.5	9.8	1.2	26.2
Acute respiratory Infections	1.9		0.5	0.1	2.5
All Other Prenatal Causes	1.9				1.9
All Other Spec. Communicable Diseases			0.1		0.1
All Other specified Non-communicable Diseases			0.2	0.1	0.3
All Other Spec. Symptoms, Sign and Syndromes			0.5	0.1	0.6
Anemia	1.5	0.2	0.2		1.9
Ante/ Postpartum Hemorrhage			0.4		0.4
Birth injury and/or Asphyxia	2.8				2.8
Cardiovascular Disorders	0.2		2.3	0.9	3.4
Central Nerve System disorders			0.7		0.7
Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Diseases			0.1		0.1
Congenital Abnormalities	0.2				0.2
Diabetes			0.6	0.3	0.9
Diarrhea Diseases	0.8	0.2	1.1	0.2	2.3
Eclampsia			0.3		0.3
HIV/AIDS/TB	1.7	0.6	31.0	1.0	34.3
International injuries			0.7		0.8
Neoplasm			1.0	0.4	1.4
Other Spec. Direct Maternal Causes			0.2		0.2
Prematurity and or Birth Weight	1.7				1.7
Renal Disorders	0.2		0.3	0.1	0.6
Still Birth	3.9				3.9
Tetanus			0.2		0.2
Undetermined	0.6	0.2	2.4	0.5	3.7
Unintentional injuries	1.0	0.8	4.0	0.1	5.9
Unspecified. Direct Maternal Causes			0.6		0.6
Unspecified Communicable Diseases	0.2		0.4	0.2	0.7
Unspecified External Causes	0.2				0.2
Unspecified Non-Communicable Causes			0.2	0.1	0.3

<b>Total (All Causes)</b>	30.4	5.6	58.7	5.3	100.0
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Source: Volume 4: Mortality Burden Profile from Sentinel Sites, 1993-2002

**Table 22: Tanzania women's health status**

Indicators	Sub-Indicators	Data
Birth Spacing	Percent of birth within 24 months of a previous birth	17.5
Safe Motherhood	Percent of birth within prenatal care	89.3
	Percent of birth within prenatal care in first trimester	11.1
	Percent of birth with medical assistance at delivery	46.7
	Percent of birth in a medical facility	46.5
	Percent of births at high risk	57.9
Family planning	Contraceptive prevalence	18.4
	Percent of current married women with an unmet demand for family planning	23.9
	Percent of current married women with an unmet demand for family planning to avoid a high risk birth	19.8

Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 1996

**Table 23: Tanzania Child's health**

Indicators	Sub indicators	Data
Vaccinations	Percent of children whose mothers received tetanus toxoid vaccination during pregnancy	91.4
	Percent of children 12-23 months with measles vaccination	80.9
	Percent of children 12-23 fully vaccinated	70.5
Diarrhea control	Percent of children with diarrhea in preceding 2 weeks who received oral dehydration therapy	50.4
Acute Respiratory Infection	Percent of children with acute respiratory infection in preceding 2 weeks who seen by medical personnel	69.6

Source: Demographic and Health Surveys, 1996

## **14. HEALTH SERVICE INFRASTRUCTURE**

### **14.1 Health Insurance System**

The Nation Health Insurance Fund (NHIF) is a compulsory health insurance scheme established by the Act of Parliament No. 8 of 1999 to provide health care services of public servants and their dependants.

The National Health Insurance Fund is the first and largest Social Health insurance scheme in Tanzania to provide medical care services in accordance with internationally recognized Social Health Insurance Principles and Standards.

The range of the NHIF medical care services currently covers over 242,508 for public servants and over 1.2 million beneficiaries through a net work of over 3,500 accredited public/ private health facilities. Majority of NHIF members are within an average of 10km from these facilities.

The current benefit package offered includes:

- Registration fees
- Basic diagnostic tests
- Outpatient services which include medications as per National Essential Drugs list (NEDLIT)
- Inpatient care (Covering bed, medicine and investigations) starting from Health Center, District, Regional and Referral hospitals
- Surgeries (Minor, Major and specialized)

NHIF is reviewing the package periodically for the purpose of enhancing it and updating costs in line with market prices so that NHIF can serve better their members and health service providers.

Apart from the NIHF, there are private Health Insurance Schemes operating in Dar es Salaam notably, MEDEX and AAR. The range of benefits offered is more or less similar to those of NHIF.

#### **14.2 Medical Personnel and Hospital Beds**

Dar es Salaam has a total of 22 hospitals of which 4 are owned by Government and parastatals and the remaining are privately owned. This shows clear dominance of private hospitals over those owned by the government.

**Table 26: Number of Hospitals in Dar es Salaam by Districts**

District	Ownership				Total
	Govt.	Voluntary	Parastatal	Private	
Ilala	1	0	0	7	8
Kinondoni	1	1	1	8	11
Temeke	1	0	0	2	3

<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>
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Source: Dar Es Salaam City profile 2004

However, the number of hospitals is too small number of hospitals especially by compared to the City population of 2.5 million. The situation is critical since majority of the residents prefer government hospitals due to their small charges.

#### 14.2.1 Number of Beds

The total of beds for both government and private hospitals is 2,257 which is too small. As indicated due to meager incomes, many residents opt for government hospitals for which there are only 487 beds. Apart from limited capacity, the condition of the hospital facilities is in poor state, leading to poor services.

**Table 27: Numbers of in Hospital Beds in Dar es Salaam by District**

District	Ownership				Total
	Govt.	Voluntary	Parastatal	Private	
Ilala	194	0	1,000	189	1,383
Kinondoni	163	150	80	256	649
Temeke	130	0	0	95	225
<b>Total</b>	<b>487</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>2,257</b>

Source: Dar Es Salaam City profile 2004

#### 14.3 Number of Health Centers

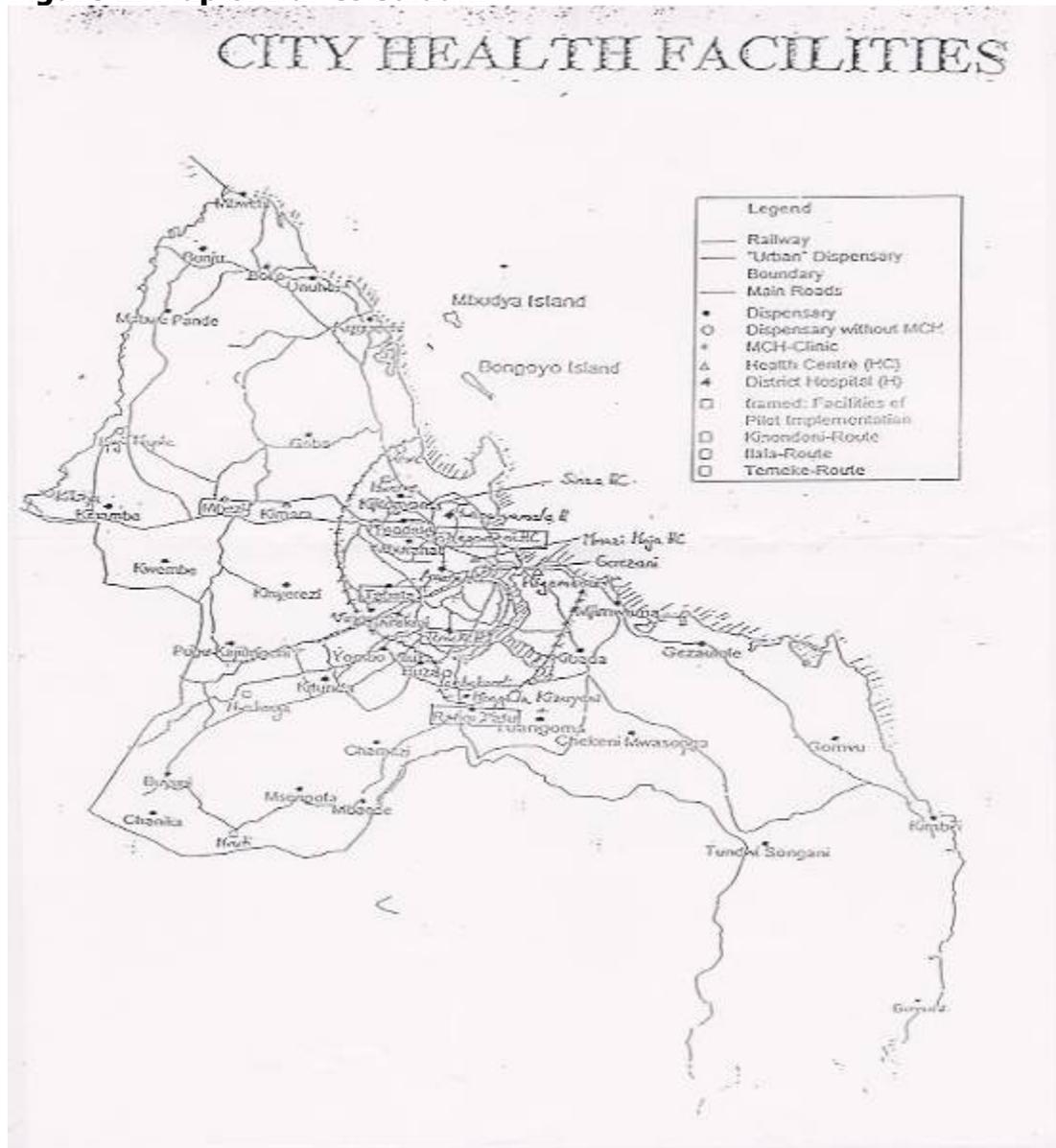
The number of health centres is 25 of which Government has only 5. This again reinforces the gravity of the situation pertaining in the Hospital services in Dar es Salaam.

**Table 28: Number of Health Centers by District**

District	Ownership				Total
	Govt.	Voluntary	Parastatal	Private	
Ilala	2	0	0	12	14
Kinondoni	2	0	1	3	6
Temeke	1	0	2	2	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>25</b>

Source: Dar es Salaam City Council

**Figure 2: Map of Dar es Salaam**



### 14.3.1 Number of Beds in Health Centers

There are about 61 beds in government health centres and a total of 204 beds for both government and private health centres. As is the case of the Government Hospitals, the quality of medical facilities is poor. Private Health Centres have varying standards, some being in fairly good condition but some have deficiencies as regards required standard of facilities and services.

**Table 7: Number of Beds in Health Centers in Dar es Salaam by District**

District	Ownership				Total
	Govt.	Voluntary	Parastatal	Private	
Ilala	15	0	0	48	63
Kinondoni	30	0	24	36	90
Temeke	16	0	15	20	51
<b>Total</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>204</b>

Source: Dar es Salaam City Council

## 15. FIRE SERVICES AND DISASTER MANAGEMENT

### 15.1 Fire and rescue service

Fire and Rescue is one of the services which the City Council is obliged to render in accordance with section 69A of Local Government Act No. 6 of 1999. The other fire service providers in the City of Dar es Salaam are: Tanzania Harbours, Tanzania Airports Authority and Knight Support.

The City Council offers fire and rescue services free of charge using its Fire Brigade. On the other hand, private sector providers such as Knight Frank charge a fee for their service.

The high rate of urbanization taking place in Dar es Salaam has led to the Fire and Rescue services failing to cope with the increasing demand. For instance, only 6% of the fires which occurred between 2001 and 2002 were extinguished.

Magnitude of fire	City Council Fire Service		Harbours Fire Service		Airport Fire Service		Knight support Fire Service		Total	
	Reported Fires	Extinguished Fires	Reported Fires	Extinguished Fires	Reported Fires	Extinguished Fires	Reported Fires	Extinguished Fires	Reported Fires	Extinguished Fires
Big Fires	5	5	6	0	2	2	9	9	22	16
Moderate fires	4	3	4	0	3	3	345	37	356	43
Small fires	345	10	1	0	6	6	617	11	963	27
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>354</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>1341</b>	<b>86</b>

Source: Chief Fire Officer, DSM City

As evident in the above table, the City Council is heavily assisted by other institutions in providing fire services. Knight support leads in service provision with 77% of the reported fires and extinguished 66% of all extinguished fires.

<b>Facilities</b>	<b>Required</b>	<b>Operational</b>	<b>Defective</b>	<b>Excess/Deficit</b>
Fire tenders	10	3		-7
Hydrant Points	2,800	72	1,196	-2,728
Fire stations	4	1		-3

The City fire Brigade does not have the capacity required to fight fires. The limited capacity relates to inadequate hydrant points, fire tenders and fire stations are among the factors limiting the City Councils ability to render effective fire and other emergency services.

## **15.2 Disaster Management**

Tanzania is prone to disasters and has a long history of them. Most of the disasters emanates from its topography, climate, natural endowments, political and social economic activities. Few resources are set aside for disaster Management and other disaster management activities such as disaster risk and people vulnerability, but many resources are spent during disaster response Main disasters occurrence Vulnerability Assessment findings

**Table 32: Tanzania Types of Disasters and their percentages**

<b>Disaster</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Epidemics	30.10%
Pests	19.40%
Drought	17.40%
Floods	10.40%
Fire	5.40%
Major accidents	3.40%
Cyclone/strong winds	3.40%
Refugees	2.30%
Landslides	0.90%
Explosions/terrorism	0.40%
Others	4.90%

Source: Website

### **15.2.1 Major Accidents (Road, Marine and Train)**

Most of the road accidents occurred in the urban areas and along the highways. The main causes of road accidents are poor road conditions, reckless driving, defective vehicles, drunkenness and provision of license to young and unqualified people. For marine vessels the causes are defective vessels (not maintained)

## **Epidemics**

Epidemics have been a major killer hazard. The most common killer diseases are HIV/AIDS pandemic malaria, cholera, dysentery and water borne diseases and. The major causes of the outbreak of diseases are poor sanitation and inadequate sewage system, lack of clean drinking water. In urban areas it is also due to poor planning and uncontrolled urban development

## **Floods**

The low lying areas of Dar es Salaam notably, Mzimbazi valley, Jangwani, Mtoni, Msasani Bonde la Mpunga and Kinondoni Mkwajuni are prone to flooding during the heavy rains.

## **Fire**

Fire is very common in urban areas which most of them claims the life of people and property. Most of the fire incidents in urban areas is closely correlated to the nature of the location they occur. Fire caused by electrical faults and industrial Inflammable substances (chemical and petroleum products) are common in industrial and commercial/ office buildings. Domestic fires are widely spread in urban areas caused by petroleum products such as kerosene and inflammable gases in the presence of fire or burning objects. Electrical fires are also common and are mostly caused by defective electrical installation.

In the past 10 years the country has experienced the increase of fire incidents. Sixty eight (68%) in the residential, industrial and office buildings and 16% in the forests (wild fire) and 16% others. Dar-es-Salaam city has experienced 133 fire incidents in the past four years on manageability the country is very poor in managing fire hazards.

## **Conflicts/IDPs**

The country has experienced several major types of conflicts/land disputes, which claimed lives and property. (Land use conflict (boundaries), are most common in Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Kagera. Land use conflict (farmers & pastorals) this are common in Arusha, Morogoro and Mbeya, for the past ten years this conflict claim the lives of more than fifty people and some of the houses destroyed. Tribal conflict, this is also common in Arusha and Mara regions - Refugees and the people along the borders (host), in Ngara district, Karagwe and Kibondo, Kasulu and Kigoma districts.

## **Pests:**

Locust's breeds in four areas that lie in the western part of Tanzania. Adjacent regions of Singida and parts of Mbeya are also affected. Armyworms affect all regions except Rukwa, Kagera and Kigoma. Quelea quelea birds are more

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prevalent in central parts of the country in which some of the breeding sites are located. The main effects of quelea quelea are loss of crops which itself leads to inadequacy of food.

### Definitions

Here are some of the terms used in this profile and what they represent as according to this profile.

- Neonatal Mortality means the probability of dying within the first month of life.
- Post-neonatal Mortality is the arithmetic difference between Infant and Neonatal Mortality.
- Infant Mortality is the probability of dying between birth and the first birthday.
- Child Mortality is the probability of dying between exact age and the fifth birthday.
- Under-five Mortality is the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday.