



DEFINING AND VALIDATING URBAN- RURAL LINKAGES PRIORITIES IN ZANZIBAR

REFLECTION WORKSHOP
ZANZIBAR, 29 DECEMBER 2020

UN HABITAT
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

- DA** United Nations Development Account
- FfA** URL-GP Framework for Action
- NUP** National Urban Policy
- URL** Urban-Rural Linkages
- URL-GP** Urban-Rural Linkages Guiding Principles



FOREWORD

This workshop was divided into three sessions: Introducing Urban-rural linkages; Understanding Urban-rural linkages: Guiding Principles and framework for Action (URL-GP); and defining functional territories and identifying capacity gaps. This report presents the structure of the workshop and the key issues discussed.

Discussions on functional territories focused on Zanzibar city (an urban area) and Wete in Pemba (a rural area) due to various flows of goods and services between the two. The reasons for the movement between the two territories were classified into four categories, namely: people; goods; waste; and information (see Annex 2). The challenges and recommendations were addressed for every category as indicated in Annex 3. Furthermore, the participants addressed opportunities for supporting the spatial flow for every category, as indicated in Annex 4. Three key challenges were identified for the functional territories: limited agro-processing activities, insufficient transportation systems and lack of infrastructure and services provision. These three key challenges were linked to the URL-GP Framework for Action (see Annex 5)

Session three identified the capacity gaps related to one of the key challenges which are presented in Annex 6. The capacity gaps listed are cross-cutting for other key challenges which were identified during the second session.

In conclusion, the workshop successfully identified and validated key URL priorities for Zanzibar.



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1. INTRODUCTION

This workshop is part of the process of implementing the project entitled “Leaving no place behind: Strengthening urban-rural linkages in Africa”, funded by the United Nations Development Account (DA). The workshop took place on 29 December and brought together 17 participants drawn from diverse stakeholders in Zanzibar: civil society; private sector; national government; regional government; local government; community-based organizations. The workshop served to define and validate urban-rural linkages priorities in Zanzibar.

Below are the objectives of the workshop:

1. Introduce the Urban-Rural Linkages Guiding Principles (URL-GP) to the participants;
2. Define the functional territory;
3. Identify URL challenges and opportunities as well as recommendations for policy;
4. Prioritise three key challenges for intervention and link them to the Framework for Action;
5. Identify capacity gaps from the three key challenges, make realistic recommendations to address the capacity gaps.

2. SUMMARY OF THE WORKSHOP

The workshop was welcomed by Ms. Munira Humoud, one of the National Urban Policy (NUP) board directors of Zanzibar, Tanzania, followed by Dr Makame Muhajir, NUP consultant in Zanzibar and Zubeda Issa Mohammed, Project Officer – UN-Habitat. It was then followed by brief introductions by participants stating their names and their institutions). The workshop was divided into three sessions: Introducing urban-rural linkages; Understanding Urban-rural linkages: Guiding Principles and framework for Action (URL-GP); and Defining functional territories and identifying capacity gaps.



Zanzibar, 2012 © Daguzan Benoit

3. SESSION 1

The first session began with an overview of the NUP project in Zanzibar presented by Dr Makame Muhajir, outlining the current state of play in implementing this project. The NUP presentation was then linked to the URL context.

An introduction on the 'Urban-Rural Linkages: Guiding Principles (URL-GP)' and its Framework for Action (FfA) to the participants was provided by Mr. Zubeda. The URL-GP and FfA are outlined in the Figure below.

FIGURE 1. Urban Rural Linkages: Guiding Principles (URL-GP)



Source: *Urban-Rural Linkages: Guiding Principles - Framework for Action to Advance Integrated Territorial Development*

FIGURE 2. Urban Rural Linkages: Guiding Principles (URL-GP)



Source: Urban-Rural Linkages: Guiding Principles - Framework for Action to Advance Integrated Territorial Development

This session involved group discussions. Participants were divided into two groups and were asked to state the relevance of URL-GP as well as the actions from the FfA that would be relevant to Zanzibar. The groups also briefly

outlined projects that have been implemented in Zanzibar that addressed some of the elements of the FfA. The groups then presented their priorities (see Annex 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d).



Participants during the event.
Photo © UN-Habitat / Zubeda Mohammed



Participants during the event.
Photo © UN-Habitat / Zubeda Mohammed

FIGURE 3. The Framework for Action: URL-GP

Creating an enabling environment for strengthened urban-rural linkages



A - Governance, legislation and capacity development



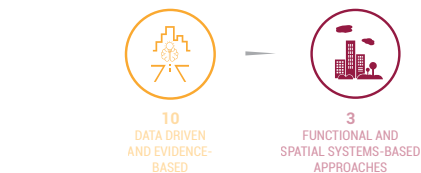
B - Integrated planning across the urban-rural continuum



C - Investment and finance for inclusive urban-rural development



D - Empower people and communities

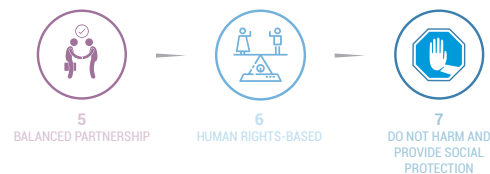


E - Knowledge and data management for dynamic spatial flows of people, products, services, resources and information

Sectorial and thematic entry points to promote integrated territorial development



F - Territorial economic development and employment



G - Coherent approaches to social service provision



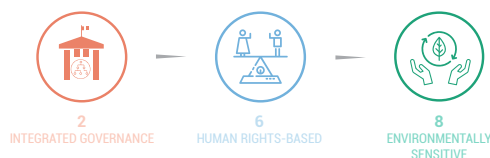
H - Infrastructure, technology and communication systems



I - Integrated approaches for food security, nutrition, and public health



J - Environmental impact and natural resource and land management



K - Conflict and disaster

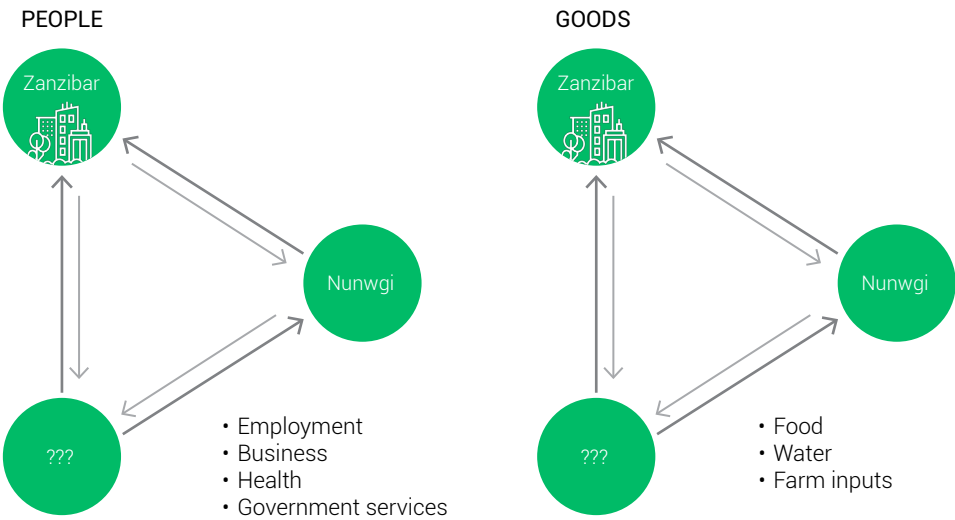
Source: *Urban-Rural Linkages: Guiding Principles Framework for Action to Advance Integrated Territorial Development*

4. SESSION 2

The second session included discussions on defining functional territories. During the discussions, one participant noted that Pemba Island could not be left out and isolated; rather it was essential to include it in the URL project. Therefore, the functional territories selected were Zanzibar city, Mkokotoni in Unguja and

Wete in Pemba, as shown in Figure 1. Some of the reasons outlined for the discussion of the flow of people between the territories were employment, business, education and government services. While the reasons for the movement of goods included obtaining food and farm inputs.

FIGURE 4. A fuctional territory: Defining the territory



Source: Zanzibar-Niger State URL Workshop Presentation. This figure has been designed using resources from Flaticon.com

Due to time constraints, discussions on functional territories focused on Zanzibar city (an urban area) and Wete in Pemba (a rural area) due to various flows of goods and services between the two. The reasons for the movement between the two territories were classified into four categories, namely: people; goods; waste; and information (see Annex 2). The challenges and recommendations were also addressed for every category as indicated in Annex 3.

Furthermore, participants addressed opportunities for supporting the spatial flow for every category, as indicated in Annex 4. Three key challenges were also identified: first, limited agro-processing activities; second, insufficient transportation systems and lack of infrastructure; and third, poor provision of services. The three key challenges were then linked to the URL-GP Framework for Action and are present in Annex 5.

5. SESSION 3

This session identified capacity gaps of one of the key challenges which are presented in Annex 6. The capacity gaps listed are cross-

cutting to other key challenges which were identified during the second session.



Zanzibar, 2008 © Pascal Moriau

6. END OF THE WORKSHOP

The workshop was a success and URL priorities were identified and validated. Participants that were unaware of the ongoing DA funded project "Leaving no place behind: Strengthening urban-rural linkages in Africa" – gained knowledge on issues related to urban-rural linkages. Other outcomes of the workshop included: functional territories and their relationships were identified; URL challenges, opportunities and recommendations were identified and evaluated; key challenges were prioritised, and capacity gaps were identified.

During the wrap-up session of the workshop, the following issues were briefly highlighted: Zanzibar has failed to integrate population dynamics in its planning policies. Increased immigration is challenging the limits of the island's "carrying capacity". While many people

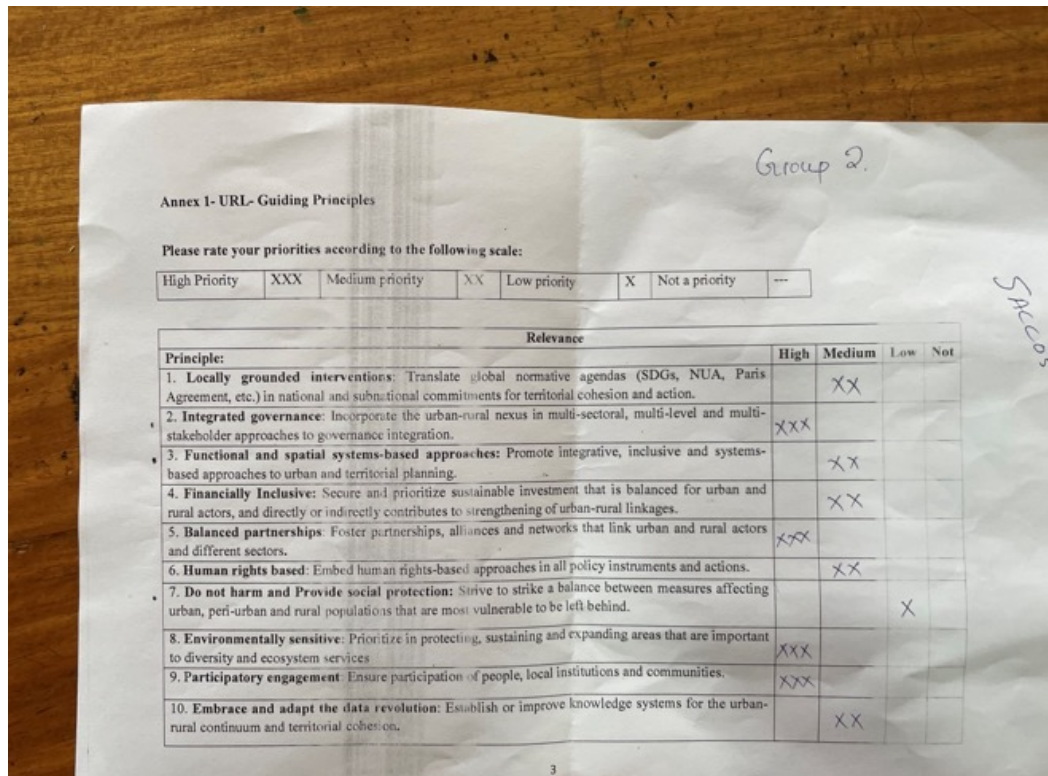
are entering Zanzibar, fewer are leaving the island leading to concerns over imbalanced population growth. Further, most projects that are implemented in Zanzibar do not consider the range of appropriate stakeholders sufficiently, hence during the implementation of this project, the implementers should consider choosing the key stakeholders that will most benefit from this DA-funded project. In addition, one participant mentioned that politics has influenced the way decision-making has been undertaken, particularly in urban planning. The participant further revealed that most settlements in Zanzibar have been constructed in an arbitrary way resulting in the existence of several informal settlements around the island. It was suggested that there should be guiding principles on how to address this.



Zanzibar, 2010 © Vladimir Drjuchin

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1A



URL-GP © UN-Habitat / Zubeda Mohammed

ANNEX 1B

Annex 1- URL- Guiding Principles

Please rate your priorities according to the following scale:

High Priority	XXX	Medium priority	XX	Low priority	X	Not a priority	---
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Principle:	Relevance			
	High	Medium	Low	Not
1. Locally grounded interventions: Translate global normative agendas (SDGs, NUA, Paris Agreement, etc.) in national and subnational commitments for territorial cohesion and action.		✓		
2. Integrated governance: Incorporate the urban-rural nexus in multi-sectoral, multi-level and multi-stakeholder approaches to governance integration.	✓			
3. Functional and spatial systems-based approaches: Promote integrative, inclusive and systems-based approaches to urban and territorial planning.	✓			
4. Financially Inclusive: Secure and prioritize sustainable investment that is balanced for urban and rural actors, and directly or indirectly contributes to strengthening of urban-rural linkages.	✓			
5. Balanced partnerships: Foster partnerships, alliances and networks that link urban and rural actors and different sectors.	✓			
6. Human rights based: Embed human rights-based approaches in all policy instruments and actions.	✓			
7. Do not harm and Provide social protection: Strive to strike a balance between measures affecting urban, peri-urban and rural populations that are most vulnerable to be left behind.	✓			
8. Environmentally sensitive: Prioritize in protecting, sustaining and expanding areas that are important to diversity and ecosystem services.	✓			
9. Participatory engagement: Ensure participation of people, local institutions and communities.	✓			
10. Embrace and adapt the data revolution: Establish or improve knowledge systems for the urban-rural continuum and territorial cohesion.			✓	

URL-GP © UN-Habitat / Zubeda Mohammed

ANNEX 1C

Annex 2: Framework of Action

URL FFA	Actions on the ground	Examples of actions/projects
A. Governance, legislation and capacity development	1. Yes 2. No 3. Partly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. POLICY FRAMEWORK 2. LAWS 3. EP 1992 2014 ACT DOLL
B. Integrated planning across the urban-rural continuum	1. Yes 2. No 3. Partly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RELIED UPON THE PAST ILUP, ZOO PLANNING, TOURISM PLANNING
C. Investment and finance for inclusive urban-rural development	1. Yes 2. No 3. Partly	
D. Empower people and communities	1. Yes 2. No 3. Partly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EIA PERMIT
E. Knowledge/data management for dynamic spatial flows of people, products, services and information	1. Yes 2. No 3. Partly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ZAHIS ZEMIS TORRETT - FINLAND

F. Territorial economic development and employment	1. Yes 2. No 3. Partly	
G. Coherent approaches to social service provision	1. Yes 2. No 3. Partly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ZUSOP ROAD RESERVE - MOCBI
H. Infrastructure, technology and communications systems	1. Yes 2. No 3. Partly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICI (CENTER USLMA) ROAD DEV & CONSERVATION (ZAVROAD), NIVAP
I. Integrated approaches for food security, nutrition, and public health	1. Yes 2. No 3. Partly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MIKOLIX PADED IRRIGATION / KOREA SPIN (KOCOL)
J. Environmental impact and natural resource and land management	1. Yes 2. No 3. Partly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DOE/ZEMA EIA GUIDELINE + TRAINING (HOUN) SOLID WASTE MGT INDIAN PIPET MWEMBE SHAWRE .HIA
K. The urban-rural continuum in the face of conflict and disaster	1. Yes 2. No 3. Partly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ISLAND PROJECT FOR. PLANN. SYSTEMS. (BANDAR, ASH) COCCO - REUNION

Framework of action © UN-Habitat / Zubeda Mohammed

ANNEX 1D

Annex 2: Framework of Action

URL FFA	Actions on the ground	Examples of actions/projects
A. Governance, legislation and capacity development	1. Yes 2. No 3. Partly ✓	Urban-Rural linkage.
B. Integrated planning across the urban-rural continuum	1. Yes 2. No 3. Partly ✓	ZUSP
C. Investment and finance for inclusive urban-rural development	1. Yes 2. No 3. Partly ✓	SACCOS
D. Empower people and communities	1. Yes 2. No 3. Partly ✓	- UMRA YA VIJANA NA UWEZESHaji. - UMIWA. - TANZANIA FEDERATION OF URBAN POOR. - JKU.
E. Knowledge/data management for dynamic spatial flows of people, products, services and information	1. Yes 2. No 3. Partly ✓	

F. Territorial economic development and employment	1. Yes 2. No 3. Partly ✓	TOURISM SECTORS, INDUSTRIES
G. Coherent approaches to social service provision	1. Yes 2. No 3. Partly ✓	TASAF
H. Infrastructure, technology and communications systems	1. Yes 2. No 3. Partly ✓	ZUSP
I. Integrated approaches for food security, nutrition, and public health	1. Yes 2. No 3. Partly ✓	TOKOMBEZA MALAZIA. Lolka
J. Environmental impact and natural resource and land management	1. Yes 2. No 3. Partly ✓	CLIMATE CHANGE - UNDP strategic planning SEIA Solid waste management
K. The urban-rural continuum in the face of conflict and disaster	1. Yes 2. No 3. Partly ✓	udal - URMS PROJECT

Framework of action © UN-Habitat / Zubeda Mohammed

ANNEX 2

TABLE 1. Identify the reasons for the flow

CATEGORY OF THE SPATIAL FLOW	ZANZIBAR CITY TO WETE, PEMBA	WETE, PEMBA TO ZANZIBAR CITY
People (reasons for the flow)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social reasons (eg. Marriage) • Clove harvesting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education • Employment • Sports
Goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-exportation of different products including foodstuff • Construction materials 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural products • Poultry products
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Packaging materials • E-waste • Inorganic waste • Liquid / plastic waste 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • E-waste • Organic waste • Liquid / plastic waste
Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Newspapers • Institutional flow of information • Media flow • Virtual meetings • Telephone communication • Private cable 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutional flow of information • Media flow • Virtual meetings • Telephone communication • Private cable

Source: Zanzibar-Niger State URL Workshop Presentation

ANNEX 3

TABLE 2. Challenges hindering the spatial flow and recommendations

CATEGORY OF THE SPATIAL FLOW	CHALLENGES HINDERING THE SPATIAL FLOW		RECOMMENDATIONS TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGES	
	From Zanzibar City to Wete, Pemba	From Wete, Pemba to Zanzibar City	From Zanzibar City to Wete, Pemba	From Wete, Pemba to Zanzibar City
People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine transportation • Spatial flow due to topography 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreliable marine transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliable transportation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reliable transportation
Goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market demand • Lack of incentives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of market demand • Lack of incentives • Lack of agricultural industry centres • Lack of small scale industries • Lack of infrastructure 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Special incentives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create market demand • Special incentives • Develop agricultural industry centres (Agro-processing) • Develop small scale industries
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second handed products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Second handed products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ban / Control importation / supply of second-handed products 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ban / Control importation / supply of second-handed products
Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak infrastructure (ICT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weak infrastructure (ICT) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen infrastructure development and services provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen infrastructure development and services provision

Source: Zanzibar-Niger State URL Workshop Presentation

ANNEX 4

TABLE 3. Opportunities supporting the spatial flow

CATEGORY OF THE SPATIAL FLOW	OPPORTUNITIES SUPPORTING THE SPATILA FLOW	
	From Zanzibar City to Wete, Pemba	From Wete, Pemba to Zanzibar City
People	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Available expertise • Community participation • Institutions ready to cooperate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community participation • Institutions ready to cooperate • Recreational centres such as diving spots
Goods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing markets • Energy • Water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market available • Energy • Water
Waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Existing a recycling company 	
Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media

Source: Zanzibar-Niger State URL Workshop Presentation

ANNEX 5

TABLE 4. URL Priority challenges and the URL-GP FfA-Zanzibar

PRIORITY URL CHALLENGES	URL-GP FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION										
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1. Limited agro-processing activities		x	x	x	x					x	
2. Insufficient transportation system	x	x						x			
3. Lack of infrastructure and services provision		x		x	x		x	x			

Source: Zanzibar-Niger State URL Workshop Presentation

ANNEX 6

TABLE 5. Identify the reasons for the flow

COUNTRY	PRIORITY URL CHALLENGE	HUMAN CAPACITY GAPS	INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY GAPS	FINANCIAL CAPACITY GAPS	TECHNICAL CAPACITY GAPS
Zanzibar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of infrastructure and services provision 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate skills / knowledge / awareness Inadequate data management capacity Insufficient ICT expertise Insufficient personnel Low incentives (accommodation, special allowances, etc.) Lack of human capacity and technical knowhow <p>At the local and regional levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited intersectoral collaboration among plans / policies Limited collaboration with external stakeholders Weak institutional capacity for implementation Imbalanced institutional setup <p>At the local and regional levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient budget allocations Limited budget allocations Limited mechanisms to incorporate external funding Limited market Poor money circulation Limited economic opportunities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited expertise Limited ICT infrastructure

Source: Zanzibar-Niger State URL Workshop Presentation



Zanzibar, 2014 © Tofsninja

The workshop is a continuation of the implementation of the UN Development Account (UNDA) funded project "Leaving no place behind: Strengthening urban-rural linkages in Africa". The workshop took place on 29 December and brought together 17 participants coming from various categories of stakeholders in the civil

societies, private sector and professionals, national government, regional government, local government, a community-based organization in Zanzibar. The workshop served to define and validate urban-rural linkages priorities in Zanzibar.

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