

Country Brief

# TANZANIA

2023

A better quality of life for all in  
an urbanizing world



# A BETTER QUALITY OF LIFE FOR ALL IN AN URBANIZING WORLD

We promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and the achievement of adequate shelter for all.



UN-HABITAT

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Dar es Salaam: City, Tanzania :Flickr/Andrew Moore

# URBAN CONTEXT AND TRENDS

When Tanzania attained her independence, in 1961, the population was about 8.0 million. With a population of 44,928,923 (NBS, 2013), the urban population has increased from 5.3% at Independence in 1961 to 5.7% in 1967, 13% in 1978, 23% in 2002 to 29.1% in 2012 and, is projected to 40% by 2030. During the first Housing and Population Census conducted in 1967 the total population was about 12, 313,469, out of which 6.4% (788,062) was urban population and 93.6% (11,525,407) was a rural population segment. In the second Housing and Population Census conducted in 1978 it recorded total population growth of 3.2 % to 17,512,610 out of which 13.8 % (2,416,740) was urban population while 86.2% (15,095,869) comprised of rural population. The third housing and population census conducted in 1988 recorded an annual population growth of 2.77% giving rise to total population of 23,095,882 out of which 18.4% (4,249,643) were urban residents while 81.6% (18,846,239) were rural population. The fourth Census conducted in 2002 registered a total annual population growth rate of 2.88 giving rise to total population of 34,443,603 out of which 23.1 % (7,956,473) lived in urban areas while 76.9% (26,487,130) were rural population.

The latest Housing and Population Census conducted in 2012 registered a total population growth of about 3.04% giving rise to total population of 44, 928,923, out of which 29.6% (13,298,962) were urban residents while 70.4% (31,629,961) formed a rural population. From the above reports it is notable that urban population has grown almost 17 times i.e. from 788,062 in 1967 to 13,298,962 in 2012. However, the rural population has also grown by about 3 times from 11,525,407 in 1967 to 31,629,961 in 2012.

By and large, the urban population in country is rapidly growing, and Tanzania cities are among the highly populated cities in Africa (URT 2013). Tanzania's urban population is expected to reach 50% of the total national population by 2030. This growth, which is largely fuelled by high rates of rural-urban migration, occurs in the form of densification of the major cities, lateral expansion of informal settlements and growth of rural trading centres. A survey conducted in 2015 revealed that 61.4% of the urban dwellers migrated from rural areas while 38.6% who were born in urban areas.



Kigoma Grand School Water supply system: Storage tanks



## UN HABITAT IN TANZANIA

The Country Portfolio is guided by the Habitat Country Programme Document 2020-2023. The Tanzania Habitat Country Programme Document (HCPD) 2020 - 2023 is in line with the UN-Habitat mandate under the Governing Council Resolution 21/2 of 2007 aimed at aligning UN Habitat's normative and operational activities at the country level. The new Habitat Country Program Document is being developed. The identified focus areas are redevelopment schemes and infrastructure improvement in unplanned settlements, affordable housing provision, the establishment of housing information Centre, review and formulation of new urban policies, institutional reform establishment of appropriate planning instruments/tools, and Energy and Resource Efficiency in Buildings.

# Our Thematic Focus

We contribute to the achievement of sustainable urban development in Tanzania through the following areas:



## **Redevelopment Schemes and Infrastructure Improvement in Unplanned settlements**

UN Habitat and SKAT are collaborating on a market-oriented low-income housing project in Tanzania, showcasing solutions for mass-supply of green and affordable housing in Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar City through market-based redevelopment of unplanned neighborhoods.



## **Affordable Housing Provision**

UN-Habitat plays a significant role in supporting affordable housing provision in Tanzania. It is a key stimulator of change in urban policies around the world, facilitates the development of innovative urban strategies and supports the piloting of inclusive urban development models.



## **Review and formulation of new urban policies.**

UN-Habitat plays a crucial role in the review and formulation of new urban policies. Through its expertise and global network, UN-Habitat provides technical assistance, guidance, and best practices to governments and stakeholders to develop sustainable and inclusive urban policies that address contemporary urban challenges and promote equitable and resilient cities.



## **Establishment of Housing Information Centre**

UN Habitat collaborates with SKAT to create a center hosted by Africa Center for Sustainable Cities, directed by UN Habitat and managed by SKALT. It links African decision makers and investors to expertise and best practices for addressing rapid informal urbanization.

# Our Thematic Focus



## **Institutional reforms.**

We support development of inclusive institutions for championing inclusive and sustainable urbanization.



## **Strengthen spatial and non-spatial development in both rural and urban areas.**

UN-Habitat work encompasses the development of tools for development, capacity development, sharing best practices, providing technical and advisory services, advocacy and partnership building, and normative work.



## **Establishment of appropriate planning instruments/tools**

We are dedicated to championing and cherishing the enactment of urban laws, policies, and tools that foster the development of sustainable cities.




## **Energy and Resource Efficiency in Buildings**

UN-Habitat is at the forefront of developing technical notes and tools that focus on enhancing buildings, energy efficiency, water efficiency, and urban spaces which serve as valuable references for promoting energy-efficient building design, optimizing water usage, and creating livable urban spaces.





## United Nations Kigoma Joint Programme Phase I (2017-2022)


 **Funding:** One Fund/SDG Fund, UN RCO (Norway)

 **Budget:** USD 1,518,236.00


 **Regions of intervention:** Kigoma Region

 **Goal:** The programme was initiated by the UN-RCO in July 2017 in collaboration with the Government of Tanzania particularly the Kigoma Regional Secretariat and its Local Authorities in 2017. UN Habitat focused on Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)


## United Nations Kigoma Joint Programme Phase II (KJP II)

 **Funding:** One Fund/SDG Fund, UN RCO (Norway)


 **Period:** 2022-2027

 **Budget:** USD: 5,410,000.00 Available USD 145, 000


 **City of intervention:** Kigoma

 **Goal:** KJP phase II (2022-2027) aims at enhancing resilience and livelihood of communities living in Kigoma Region through WASH and land-use planning.

## Baseline Data Collection for a Sample of Coastal Cities

 **Goal:** UN-Habitat in collaboration with the West Indian Ocean Marine Science Association (WIOMSA) is currently implementing this project in Dar es Salaam. As part of the implementation of this project, two technical workshops took place in Dar es Salaam and in Bagamoyo to discuss on the importance of aligning city data to the SDGs, introduce the Global Urban Monitoring framework and its application to cities and present on the importance of Voluntary Local Reviews in monitoring and reporting of the urban SDGs.

## Mwanza-Tampere SDG Twinning Project

 **Goal:** The overall objective of the Twinning project is to accelerate the SDG localization process in Mwanza and Tampere and to establish a cooperative framework of cities between the two countries.


The Mwanza-Tampere SDG Twinning project is part of the technical cooperation component of the Finland-UN-Habitat Strategic Partnership on Localizing the SDGs. The project is facilitated by UN-Habitat's SDG Localization and Local Governments Team with the key support of the Association of Finnish Local and Regional Authorities and is based on the direct cooperation between the city administrations of Mwanza and Tampere. The project also foresees the close collaboration of the UN Association of Finland, UN Association of Tanzania and of Tanzania's Association of Local Authorities (ALAT).

# About Our Projects




## SOLUTIONSplus Project

 **Funding:** EU

 **Budget:** EUR 1 Million

 **Regions of intervention:** Dar es Salaam

 **Goal:** The project aims at Integrating Urban Electric Mobility Solutions in the Context of the Paris Agreement, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the New Urban Agenda.


SOLUTIONSplus is an EU-funded flagship project, bringing together 48 international partners that was launched in January 2020 and has a duration of 4 years. The project aims to boost sustainable electrification of transport in large urban areas in emerging economies.

The project is coordinated by the Urban Electric Mobility Initiative, an UN-Habitat Action Platform. Demonstration actions have been launched in ten cities across the globe and are followed by replication cities.


## Dar Safi, Bahari Safi Project

 **Donor:** BMZ

 **Budget:** EUR 5,917,462

 **Goal:** The goal of this project is to prevent the entry of marine litter into the Indian ocean from Dar es Salaam by strengthening the city's solid waste management framework. The project envisages a three-tier approach (Policy, Capacity Building, and Infrastructure) which targets the key sectoral gaps for improving solid waste management identified by recent studies carried out by UN-Habitat and Ardhi University.

## Growing Smarter: Sustainable Mobility in East Africa

 **Goal:** This is an ongoing project that helps to avoid and reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the transport sector at the same time by supporting public & non-motorised transport and urban planning in Tanzania, Kenya, and Rwanda. It also supports the implementation of high-quality public transport systems in Addis Ababa, Nairobi, Kigali and Kampala and the expansion of the existing bus rapid transport system in Dar es Salaam.


The integration of public transport with cycling and walking is being improved and urban development along transport corridors addressed. The project also promotes policy frameworks at urban and national levels, accelerating changes in the transport sector through quality standards, improved financing and other policy measures.

## Waste Wise Cities

 UN-Habitat has developed and is currently hosting the Waste Wise Cities Tool – Step by Step Guide to Assess City MSWM Performance through SDG Indicator 11.6.1 Monitoring (WaCT) is a rapid diagnostic tool for solid waste management of cities, quantifying key solid waste management parameters and flows. The tool will be applied together with Waste Flow Diagram (WFD), which can provide a plastic emission estimate from municipal solid waste management systems in the subject city. Iramba District was selected under African Clean Cities Platform's Expression of Interest for Do-It-Yourself WaCT (Waste Wise Cities Tool) application with technical support from UN-Habitat.



## Investment and Sustainable Cities Programme in Tanzania (ISCP)

 Joint programme between UNDP and UN-Habitat. The goal is to build capacity of Local Government Authorities (LGAs) to access investment and implement impact projects for urban and local economic development in secondary cities.

**Update:** Final project document on ISCP submitted to the MLHHS. UN-Habitat and UNDP currently deciding on potential donors and implementing partners.

## Fostering a sustainable urban economy by promoting value-addition of agricultural MSMEs in Dar es Salaam

**Donor:** Korean SMEs and Startups Agency.

**Amount:** USD 3M

 The project is expected to run from 2024-2026, 36 months, and will cost/ USD 3 million. It aims to strengthen the urban economy and improve the quality of life for impoverished communities in Dar es Salaam through the agriculture value chain. It is expected to be funded and managed by the Korean SMEs and Startups Agency (KOSME). It will be implemented by UN-Habitat (PFES / KCUH) and in cooperation with the Tanzanian Government (MIIT / NEEC) and local stakeholders.

## Smart Urban Resilience in Sub-Saharan Africa

**Aim:** Building Smart Urban Resilience in SSA with a focus on settlements at the frontier of climate risk, conflict risk and/or as key nodes of systems of cities in a country/region. The concept of a “Smart City” seeks to integrate urban planning management with digital technologies.

**Target:** Secondary/Intermediary cities, Informal Settlements and Towns and Villages.

**Update:** Concept note under discussion between UN-Habitat and UNDP. The pilot is to be finalized with ITDP as the main implementing partner. The project is expected to be funded by the Embassy of Belgium in Tanzania.

# Our Achievements



## CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES

- Improved capacity of Community-Based Water Service Organisations (CBWSOs) members in managing and operating water supply systems CBWSOs whereby-235 members from 18 CBWSOs in Uvinza DC and Kasulu TC were trained on various aspects of managing and operating the installed water supply systems in their respective areas. Additionally, 12 CBWSOs have been supplied with equipment ranging from laptops, printing, water flow meters, accounting packages, and tools kits for maintenance and operating water supply systems.
- Increased awareness and enhanced capacity of teachers and pupils from 10 schools in Uvinza DC on SWASH-where 800 pupils and 130 teachers were trained on SWASH using the SLTS approach.
- 24 SWASH/Health and sanitation clubs were formed in 10 schools in Uvinza DC and 14 in Kasulu TC. Each club has more than 20 boys and 20 girls.
- Improved capacity and knowledge of the implementing partners on how CBWSOs operate- whereby 5 staff from KIWODE were trained CBWSOs, composition, mandates, etc.
- Increased awareness amongst community members on WASH issues- whereby 90 health committee members in Kasulu TC were trained on WASH using the CLTS approach.
- Kasulu TC has developed a strategic plan with a strong WASH component.

# WATER CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

- Improved water supply in schools, Kigoma Grand school in Kasulu TC (KGS), for example, with 563 population (teachers and students).
- Reduced water related diseases-in KGS, for example, students get clean treated drinking water.
- Increased access to safe and affordable water supply, sanitation, and hygiene services in Kasulu TC (Kabanga where 20,000 population is served, in Nengo 7,560 population and over 200 prisoners are served, Hwazi population of 3,968 people served (ongoing), Juhudi 1,200 people to be served, and Mudyanda 3,000 people (ongoing) to be served, and Lugufu 3,500 people.
- Improved water supply in health centers and hospitals in Kibondo Hospital, Kabanga Referral Hospital, Kiganamo Health Center, and Mlimani Hospital.
- Reduced operational costs for institutions where water supply systems were solarized, for example, in Kigoma Grand School, Mudyanda, Hwazi, and Kibondo Hospital.



# Our Achievements

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## **SANITATION (CONSTRUCTION OF IMPROVED PIT LATRINES)**

- Improved hygiene: Improved pit latrines are being constructed in 26 primary schools in Kigoma Dc, Kasulu TC, and Uvinza DC. Each school has up to 700 pupils. This, in the future, can reduce the spread of disease and illness.
- Increased attendance: When children have access to clean and safe toilet facilities, they are more likely to attend school regularly, as they do not have to miss school due to illness or discomfort.
- Improved academic performance: With better health and attendance, children can focus better on their studies and perform better academically.
- Improved gender equity: Improved pit latrines can help to promote gender equity by providing separate facilities for boys and girls, which can encourage girls to attend school regularly. The facilities have dignity room for female pupils.

## **CONSERVATION OF WATER CATCHMENT AREAS-TREE PLANTING PUBLIC AWARENESS ACTIVITIES ON ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION**

- Increased water availability and reduced water turbidity: Over 6,000 trees planted in Kasulu TC can, in the near future, increase the water-holding capacity of the soil, which in turn increases water availability in river Chai and its streams in Kasulu TC. The water turbidity is also reduced as no human activities are carried out nearby the river Chai now.
- Reduced soil erosion: Trees planted play a critical role in preventing soil erosion by holding the soil in place and reducing the impact of rainfall on the ground.
- Increased community engagement: Public awareness activities on environmental conservation can help to engage communities in the conservation of their natural resources, creating a sense of ownership and responsibility for the environment.

# DONORS AND PARTNERS



UNITED  
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Kuntaliitto  
Kommunförbundet



unicef   
for every child



WHO



BMZ



Federal Ministry  
for Economic Cooperation  
and Development









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FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

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