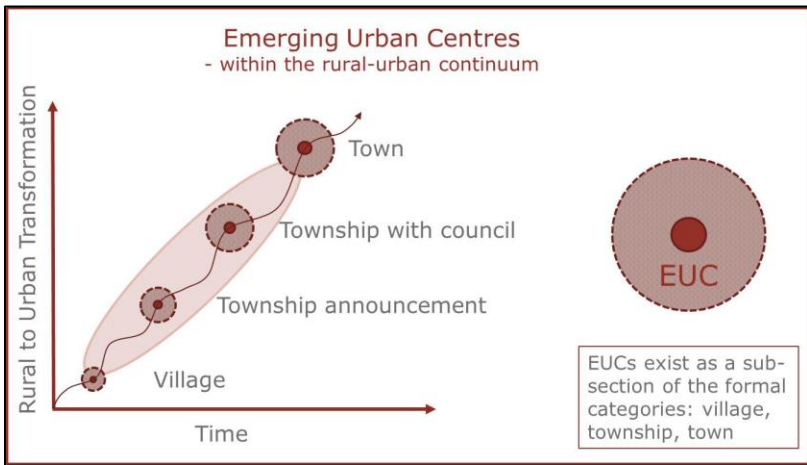




Rural-Urban Transformation (RUT): Economic dynamics, Mobility and Governance of Emerging Urban Centers for Poverty Reduction



Proceedings of the RUT National Workshop on Exploring the Governance Environment of Rural-Urban Transformation in Tanzania Held on August 17th 2016 at Julius Nyerere International Convention Centre Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania



August 2016

Opening Session

Introduction to the Workshop and Research Project – Rural Urban Transformation (RUT)

By Dr. Evelyne A. Lazaro
RUT Project Coordinator



Rural-Urban Transformation (RUT): Economic Dynamics, Mobility and Governance of Emerging Urban Centers for Poverty Reduction is a collaborative project between School of Agricultural Economics and Business Studies of Sokoine University of Agriculture and Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management (DGNRM), Geography Section, of University of Copenhagen. RUT is designed to primarily contribute to Tanzania as well as DANIDA's¹ priority to reduce poverty. The project has been funded by DANIDA through the South-Driven Development Research Program in Tanzania for the period from January 2015 to December 2017.

RUT research project focuses on *Emerging Urban Centres* (EUC). "Emerging Urban Centre" is a term used in this project to make a differentiation from administrative areas that are formally established and commonly identified as 'towns' or 'small towns'. By definition, EUCs are characterized by having experienced above average increase in economic activities and population growth during the previous decade. The increasing economic activities are expected to have fostered increase in employment opportunities that have encouraged growth in temporary migration and permanent settlement of migrants, i.e. population growth.

This workshop is an effort to engage key stakeholders in dialogue and knowledge development in relation to Rural-Urban Transformation in Tanzania. Stakeholders include representatives from government ministries, non-government organizations, and research community of higher learning institutions (Appendix 1).

The core of the workshop comprise, of welcome address, key note presentation, presentation on perspectives on Rural-Urban Transformation in Tanzania, group

¹Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) is Denmark's development cooperation, under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark.

discussions, plenary sessions, reflection/conclusion and closing remarks (Appendix 2 workshop programme).

The workshop concept note in Appendix 3 and the objectives of the workshop are to:

- Identify opportunities and challenges of infrastructural development in EUCs (for land (housing), water, waste, employment and business development)
- Review and identify policies (gaps) in addressing rural-urban transformation
- Propose possible governance framework for managing rural-urban transformations for poverty reduction

I take this opportunity to invite Prof .Vedastus Muhikambe, the Director for Research and Postgraduate Studies at Sokoine University of agriculture to give a welcome address.

Welcome Address

By Prof. Vedastus Muhikambe,
Director Research & Postgraduate Studies
Sokoine University of Agriculture
MOROGORO



Dear

Representatives from the Government Ministries, Representatives from the Non-Government Organizations Representative from the Danish Embassy Researchers, Workshop participants, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I wish to thank the organizers of this workshop for giving me the opportunity of welcoming you to this national workshop titled “Exploring the Governance Environment of Rural-Urban Transformation in Tanzania” organized by RUT Project. (Rural-Urban Transformation, RUT: Economic dynamics, Mobility and Governance of Emerging Urban Centres for Poverty Reduction)

RUT is one of the collaborative research projects between Sokoine University of Agriculture and the University of Copenhagen (in Denmark) and has a capacity building component. Such collaboration and development of human resources

(in the form of capacity building) contributes to the achievements of the broad University goals.

I have been informed that the overall goal of this workshop is to create and facilitate a platform for dialogue between stakeholders and the researchers, in addressing some of the development challenges facing Tanzania. The workshop will attempt to highlight Challenges in relation to governance and planning for rural-urban transformation taking place in Tanzania and how these challenges relate to efforts to reduce poverty. I commend RUT research team and partners for organizing this workshop as part of the design and implementation of the research project.

It is my earnest hope that all participants of this workshop will have frank deliberations on the issues to be discussed so that the development objectives of the project will be achieved and contribute to the countries' efforts to reduce poverty.

Dear Participants, SUA is one of the public Universities in the country; this university therefore has a major role to contribute to the national development efforts. A number of research programmes and projects have been undertaken at SUA and some are on going. However I note that this research project is focusing directly on a unique issue of rural-urban transformation for the reduction of poverty. Not many studies in this country have focused on this subject area I therefore think that RUT project has come at the right time when issues of rural-urban transformation are increasingly becoming more important at national as well as international level.

Finally, I would like to express our sincere appreciation to the University of Copenhagen and DANIDA for their continuing support of development efforts for Tanzania and in particular research activities at SUA.

Dear participants, I now have the pleasure to welcome you to this workshop of the RUT Project and request you to share knowledge and information relevant to the workshop objectives.

On behalf of SUA management and my own behalf I thank you all for allocating time to participate to this workshop.

Thank You all

Keynote presentation

Dr Steven Nindi

Director

National Land Use Planning Commission



The keynote presentation (Appendix 4) addressed the issue of Rural-Urban transformation as a process of change or expansion of areas that are largely rural or villages to urban setting or towns and cities. In Tanzania it was noted, Rural-Urban Transformation is associated with demographic changes (urbanization, agglomeration patterns and migration) and welfare change (rural-urban welfare differences). RUT also associates with macroeconomic and sectoral change in the economy, pointing an example of Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP). Some of the key drivers to this change from rural urban were identified as endogenous technology change, population growth, economic growth, economic development involving provision and access to socio-economic services (for examples financial services, school, and health services), policy and political change (macro and micro levels), and discoveries of minerals (including petroleum, and gas). The governance environment with respect to key policies that influence rural urban environment were also presented. The recent formulation of the National Land Use Framework Plan 2013-2033 is designed among other things to develop spatial organizations of settlements for enhanced socio-economic development and environmental protection. The key challenges for rural urban transformation in Tanzania that were highlighted. Challenges that are related to the focus of the RUT research project include waste and faecal-sludge management, unemployment (formal and informal) and decrease of village land.

Introducing the Rural Urban Transformations in Tanzania

Associate Professor Torben Birch-Thomsen



“Perspectives on Rural-Urban Transformation in Tanzania”

- Tanzania’s current urbanization is characterized by increased growth of small urban centres.

Tanzania is urbanizing and experiencing urban growth in different types of urban centers, covering the span from larger metropolitan cities such as Dar es Salaam to small and Emerging Urban Centers (EUCs), which in many cases are not yet formally registered as urban centers. RUT research project focus on Emerging Urban Centers (EUC). EUCs are characterized by having experienced above average increase in economic activity and population growth during the previous decade(s). Economic activity has fostered increasing employment opportunities that have encouraged growth in temporary migration and permanent settlement of migrants, i.e. population growth.

EUCs are characterized by diverse livelihood opportunities and social-cultural factors resulting from migration and mobility. Urbanization in this case is associated with the process through which an increasing proportion of rural population moves to and lives in EUCs. The growth of EUC in terms of population and economic activity has led to major governance challenges. The research project RUT is designed to provide an understanding of governance in EUCs beyond the government administrative structures.

Our analysis has so far indicated:

- Tanzania’s current urbanization is characterized by increased growth of small urban centres.
- EUC’s fall in-between formal urban classifications.
- People move and settle for new reasons (job and services) indicating non-rural characteristics of otherwise rural places.
- The legacies of crop driven development persist but non-farming related livelihood opportunities are increasing.
- EUCs have become centres of services not only for their inhabitants but also for the ‘rural’ hinterlands.

Group Discussions and Plenary sessions

Three groups with a mixed representation of workshop participants were made. Group discussions were divided into 2 sessions. In session 1 two questions were discussed and in session 2, one questions was discussed. After each group discussion a representative from each group presented the outcome of respective group discussion and a plenary session was held for after group presentation in each session. A summary of key issues drawn from each plenary session per question are presented in this section while group notes are presented as appendix.

Session 1

Question 1 What are the opportunities and challenges for development planning in Emerging Urban Centres (EUCs)?

There was a general agreement with regard to opportunities and challenges for development planning in EUCs.

Opportunities

Opportunities in EUCs include business opportunities, availability of social services, large agricultural market, availability of energy source and possibilities for agricultural product value addition

Challenges

Unplanned settlements, overpopulation in some settlements, waste management with associated health risks, land conflict between different land users, limited political support of EUCs, uncoordinated development efforts and cultural hindrances.

From the development planning perspective it was generally agreed that coordination of development efforts by different development practitioners (government and non-government) is required to ensure opportunities are exploited and challenges are minimized. Suggestion for potential coordinating institutions included the Ministry of Land Housing and Human Settlement (MLHHS), and Presidents Office Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG). Together with coordination the identification and delineation of EUCs was thought to be an important area where development planning could be anchored.

Question 2 What major policies and governance structures addresses rural-urban transformation in Tanzania?

Sub question A - How are the changes from rural to urban facilitated by policies and governance structures in Tanzania?

Participants acknowledged observable changes in many locations in Tanzania that qualify to be categorized as undergoing change from rural to urban. It was also acknowledged that to link directly these changes with existing policies and governance structures was a difficult question. It was noted that policies are in place to address change or transition from village to township – but whether the fast growing area (our EUC's) are addressed was unclear. It was apparent that there are some provisions in place to address development in EUCs that requires further analysis to identify functions and responsibilities. Participants identified a number of policies that directly or indirectly influenced the rural-urban transformation. The villagisation policy was identified as one of the initial efforts after independence other efforts including the 1972 decentralization policy and establishment of local government authorities. The local government (district authorities) act, 1982 and the local government (urban authorities) act, 1982. It was noted that the Ujamaa village scheme initially started out with a plan for the future development of villages. But along the line these plans were not implemented and developments during the 1980's and 1990's meant that some villages were developing and growing 'off the grid' from the central plan. Recently, however there are efforts from the government through MLHHS to rectify this unplanned growth through a Programme for detailed planning for village and trade centres (2015-2021). It is envisaged therefore that this could be an entry point where the RUT research project can contribute from the perspective of the projects' conceptualisation of EUC, not merely as trading centres but as areas of rapid change/growth in both economic activities and population.

Sub question B – What characterize the institutional structures that interact with the changes (population, business etc.) from rural to urban?

Institutional structures responsible for rural to urban transformation are characterized to a large extent by insufficient budget and human resources, just like other development efforts. Despite the existence of laws in place, but much of local development is organised through by-laws unique to the local regions/districts – meaning that there is room for local institutional variations. It

was also noted that there are indications of disconnection of efforts by different institutions (forma and informal) to the extent that in some areas there exists contradiction in terms of which institution takes the leading role. This is particularly true for land, water and waste management. It was evident from the discussions that institutions responsible for land use planning as prominent in interacting with the changes from rural to urban. There is window for RUT research project to draw on the existing institutional structures and contribute by analysing critically the governance environment of Rural-Urban Transformation in relation to land water and waste management.

Session 2

Question 3 What is needed in order to capture the opportunities while reducing the challenges for governing sustainable development in EUC's?

Four key issues emerged as important to capture the opportunities while reducing the challenges for governing sustainable development in EUC's: i) Engagement of all actors in planning for Rural-Urban Transformation, ii) Coordination of development efforts by different government and non-government institutions and iii) Prioritization of Rural-Urban Transformation issues, and iv) Decisions (for example upgrading of rural villages to township status, on Rural-Urban Transformation be informed by research findings and data.



Synthesis from Workshop Discussions

J.Agergaard, J. Makindara, T. Birch-Thomsen and E. Lazaro

This workshop brought together practitioners (government employees, NGO representatives, and researchers) engaged either directly or indirectly with rural and urban transformation in Tanzania. The discussions during the workshop managed to characterize the governance environment of rural-urban transformation in Tanzania and identify institutional gaps that call for further analysis. There are institutions (local government, central government, and non-government organization), policies, laws and by-laws that facilitate rural-urban transformation. However, a coordination mechanism is required to ensure priority issues are addressed during the transformation. RUT research project with its focus on Emerging Urban Centres (EUCs) has a role to contribute to these institutional efforts in facilitating rural-urban transformation in many ways. First, the research project in the course of implementation and after will stimulate further the dialogue and knowledge development for rural-urban transformation with particular reference to land water and waste management. Second, the knowledge developed for the EUCs will form a basis for formulation and implementation of initiatives that aim to improve the governance environment of rural-urban transformation in Tanzania. A good example are the current planned initiatives by the government for identification of special planning areas as well as programme for detailed planning for village and trade centres to mention just a few. Third, EUC's have special characteristics that form a basis for setting criteria for addressing governance issues in townships.

Acknowledgement

The workshop organizers would like to thank all participants for their time and knowledge sharing during the workshop. We extend special thanks and appreciation to Ms Elizabeth Mshote who played the role of workshop manager and organized all the workshop logistics. This workshop, would not be possible without the financial support from DANIDA through Danida Fellowship Centre (DFC), we therefore extend our gratitude.

Appendices

Appendix 1 Workshop Participants

Exploring the Governance Environment of Rural Urban transformation in Tanzania

No.	Name	Institution
1	Jennifer Sessabo	Mzumbe University
2	Stephen Nindi	National Land use planning Commission
3	Torben Birch-Thomsen	University of Copenhagen/RUT
4	Jytte Agergaard	University of Copenhagen/RUT
5	Sharifa Luhindi	Ministry of Agriculture livestock and Fisheries
6	Jeremia Makindara	SUA/RUT
7	Joseph Rutaizibwa	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development
8	Susan G. Mwangoka	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlement Development
9	Amandus P. Muhairwa	SUA/Directorate of research and Postgraduate Studies
10	Vedasto Muhikambe	SUA/Directorate of research and Postgraduate Studies
11	Evelyne A. Lazaro	SUA/ RUT
12	Juma Kiduanga	Institute of Development Studies (IDS/UDSM)
13	Faustine P. Maganga	Institute of Resource Assessment (IRA/UDSM)
14	Johnsone N. Y Ndaisaba	Part
15	Sebastian Sambua	Rural Urban Development Initiative (RUDI)
16	Ernest R. Mkombi	Regional Office Morogoro
17	Theresia Linuma	Association of Local Authorities of Tanzania (ALAT)
18	Stephen Nyaki	SUA/RUT
19	Elizabeth Mshote	SUA/RUT
20	Susanne Kirkegaard	University of Copenhagen/RUT

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21	Sankana Simkoko	Ministry of Agriculture livestock and Fisheries
22	Bashiri Salum	Ministry of Agriculture livestock and Fisheries
23	Adella Mpina	Prime Ministers Office
24	Joyce Nyoni	COSTECH
25	Ludger Kasumvi	Media/Citizen
26	Barthlomeo.D Tarimo	NEMC
27	Gerald Kitabu	Media/Guardian
28	Robert Kiunsi	Ardhi Univesity
29	Christopher Awihiz	Open University of Tanzania
30	Gotfrid Muganda	TCCIA
31	Frana Msingi	National Land use Planning Commission
32	Lekumok Kironyi	SUA/RUT
33	Tausi Ally	Media/Mwananchi

Appendix 2 Workshop Programme

17th August 2016,
Julius Nyerere International Convention Center,
Dar Es Salaam

Organized by Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) and University of Copenhagen (UCPH)

In relation to a joint research project, funded by DANIDA, 'Rural Urban Transformations' (RUT): Economic Dynamics, Mobility and Governance of Emerging Urban Centers for Poverty Reduction

Time	Sessions
08.00 - 08.30	Workshop Registration
08.30 - 08.45	Introduction by Dr. Lazaro, SUA Welcome by Prof. Muhikambe, Director for Research and Post-Graduate Studies, SUA
08.45 - 9.15	Keynote presentation by Dr. Nindi, Executive Director for Tanzania Land Use Planning Commission.
9.15 - 9.45	Introducing the Rural Urban Transformations in Tanzania by Prof. Birch-Thomsen
09.45 - 10.00	Q&A/Clarifications
10.00 - 10.30	Health break and group photo
10.30 - 13.00	Two group discussions and plenary follow-ups
13.00 - 14.00	Lunch
14.00 - 15.00	Recap and group discussions
15.00 - 15.30	Conclusions and lessons learnt from workshop
15.30 - 16.30	Refreshments and vote of thanks by Prof. Gabagambi, Acting Dean, SAEBS (School of Agricultural Economics and Business Studies), SUA

Appendix 3: Workshop Concept note



Exploring the Governance Environment of Rural-Urban Transformation in Tanzania Workshop

17th August 2016,
Julius Nyerere International Convention Center,
Dar Es Salaam

*Organized by the Sokoine Agricultural University (SUA) and University of Copenhagen (UCPH)
In relation to the joint research project, funded by DANIDA, 'Rural Urban Transformations'
(RUT)*

This workshop will bring together experts, practitioners and stakeholders (government employees, consultants, NGO representatives, academics) engaged either directly or indirectly with rural and urban planning and governance in Tanzania with researchers of the Rural Urban Transformations project. In the workshop participants will; 1) outline the institutional framework for dealing with rural-urban transformation at various administrative scales; 2) identify positive practices and challenges of the governance environment related to rural-urban transformation; 3) propose overlaps and frictions on national, regional and local governance in relation to land, water and waste, along with livelihood and business dynamics.

The workshop will stimulate dialogue and knowledge development and consist of a combination of presentations, group work and plenaries.

Background

Although Tanzania's overall urbanization level remains fairly low it has increased from 23 per cent in 2002 to almost 30 per cent in 2012 (NBS, 2015). Empirical data indicates that about 17 per cent of the population in mainland Tanzania live in high-density settlements, which are not legally recognized as urban, suggesting that significant urbanization occurs

off the radar screen of government agencies (Muzzini and Lindeboom, 2008). Thus, Tanzania is urbanizing and experiencing urban growth in different types of urban centres, covering the span from larger metropolitan cities such as Dar Es Salaam to small and emerging urban centres (EUCs), which in many cases are not yet formally registered as urban centres. The Rural-Urban Transformation (RUT) research project aims at providing a comprehensive understanding of the development dynamics of Emerging Urban Centres (EUC) in rural areas.

EUCs are characterized by being locations that undergo a conversion from predominantly rural to largely urban characteristics as concerns economic, social, and demographic dynamics and livelihood portfolios. Thus, we are concerned with how locations that are often predefined as rural spaces (e.g. 'villages', rural towns, small towns) are becoming transitional spaces, which are increasingly characterized by non-farm employment and urban lifestyles; hence, EUCs are urban spaces in becoming. It is anticipated that the emergence of small and intermediate urban centres are not separated from the 'rural', rather EUCs are ambiguous and heterogeneous urban forms not easily discernible from large villages or small urban centres (Satterthwaite 2006). Accordingly, it is necessary to examine the transformation process by exploring the role of agriculture in forming (rural) livelihoods economically, socially and culturally (Berdegue et al. 2014),

The overall objective of the RUT project is to provide a comprehensive understanding of development dynamics of EUCs in Tanzania and explore how these impacts on the physical and socio-economic transformation of EUCs into urban townships. Central to the research is to understand governance practices and challenges of these fast growing urban areas characterized by complex in-and out migration and rapid changing economic processes. The project is particularly concerned with governance of land (housing), water, waste, employment and business and seeks to understand how different sectors and levels of governance interact and respond to the rapid spatial and demographic changes that take place in and around the EUCs. In this case the term governance is used to refer broadly to the policies, rules, processes, or laws by which EUCs (land (housing), water, waste, employment and business) are operated, regulated, and controlled.

Aim of workshop

The overall goal of the workshop is to create and facilitate a platform for further dialogue between stakeholders in governance and the research communities, in addressing governance and planning challenges in relation to the rural-urban transformation (both structural and spatial changes) taking place in Tanzania and how these facilitate poverty reduction.

Towards this end, the workshop will through discussions assist in identifying existing opportunities and challenges in governance frameworks and practices, and exchange experiences amongst participants on ways of addressing the rural-urban transformation among planners and policy makers.

Thus, the workshop has the following objectives:

- Identify opportunities and challenges of infrastructural development in EUCs (for land (housing), water, waste, employment and business development)
- Review and identify policies (gaps) in addressing rural-urban transformation
- Propose possible governance framework for managing rural-urban transformations for poverty reduction

Outcome of workshop

The expected accomplishments of the workshop will:

- Create a platform to inform policy and for further dialogue on addressing key challenges and opportunities for planning and governance of rural-urban transformation for poverty reduction
- Create increased insights into the relationship between national and regional planning policies and local implications and implementation challenges
- Stimulate cross sectional dialogue and dialogue between policy makers, practitioners and academia

The organizers will produce a report that summarizes the insights developed during the workshop and before sharing with a wider public, all participants will have the opportunity to comment and remedy possible misunderstandings (the reporting will respect all participants' anonymity).

Format

The workshop will consist of breakout sessions and group work, followed by facilitated plenary discussions. On the basis of the workshop the RUT team will draft a report on *Opportunities and Challenges in Governing Rural-Urban Transformation for poverty reduction in Tanzania* for further comments and shared use.

Convener and Host

The workshop is hosted by Sokoine University of Agriculture, Morogoro in collaboration with University of Copenhagen, Denmark.

Time and venue

The one-day workshop will be held at Mwalimu Nyerere International Convention Centre, Dar-Es-Salaam on the 17th of August 2016 starting at 8:00 am

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Satterthwaite, D. 2006. Outside the Large Cities; The demographic importance of small urban centres and large villages in Africa, Asia and Latin America. London: IIED.

Appendix 4: Keynote presentation



UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
NATIONAL LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION



Exploring the Governance Environment of Rural-Urban Transformation in Tanzania

**Prepared by;
Dr. Stephen Nindi
NLUPC**

**17th August 2016
Mwl. JNICC, DSM**

Introduction

- Nearly 80% of Tanzania population live in rural areas
- Agriculture is still arguably the backbone of the economy & accounts for **80% of employment, 45% of GDP & 26% of export earnings**
- Rural characterized by;
 - Limited socio-economic infrastructures
 - Limited safety nets ; R-U migration
 - Little diversification of economic activities
 - Seasonal unemployment and under-employment
 - Low productivity of labour - climate independent
 - Low technology, low industrialization

Drivers for Rural-Urban Transformation

- Endogenous technology change
- Population growth
- Economic growth
- Economic development (Socio-economic services)
- Policy & Political change (macro and micro levels)
- Discoveries (mining, petroleum, gas)

Introduction

- Emergency of urban centers results from expansion of village/nucleus centers
- Rural-Urban Transformation in Tanzania occurs with both **demographic changes** (urbanization, agglomeration patterns and migration) and **welfare change** (rural-urban welfare differences)
- RUT also associates with **macroeconomic and sectoral change** in the economy e.g. SAPs

R-UT Governance Environment

- By **end of 1990s and onward** - large disparity of poverty btwn R-U continued hence embarked on **poverty reduction** approaches
 - Adoption of internationally agreed socio-economic & ecological agenda (MDGs among 189 countries)
 - Tanzania Long Term **Development Vision 2025**
 - **Policies** on Gender, Lands, HIV/AIDS, Trade, Microfinance, Water, Environment, Infrastructure, Mining, Petroleum, Energy & Cooperative Development

R-UT Governance Environment in TZ

- RUT before 1980s
- By **early 1980s** URT still registered slow pace in **both R-U T** with substantial income disparity
- From **mid 1980s to 1990s** - URT under and post **SAPs & Trade Liberalization** experimented various social-engineering transformations
 - **1980s-1990s** (Market oriented economic policy reforms)
 - Liberalization of international & external trade
 - Privatization of state-owned enterprises
 - Sectoral-based reforms

Governance Environment R-UT 1990s & Beyond

- National Land Policy of 1995
- Sustainable Industrial Development Policy of 1996
- Human Settlements Development Policy of 2000
- National Water Policy of 2002
- National Trade Policy of 2003
- National Population Policy of 2006
- National Agricultural Policy of 1998/2013

Governance Environment R-UT 1990s & Beyond

- Land Act # 4 (1999),
- Village Land Act #5 (1999),
- Land Use Planning Act #6 (2007),
- Urban Planning Act #7 (2007),
- National Trade Development Authority Act, etc
- MKUKUTA I & II - **improve quality of life**
- ASDS & Subsequent ASDP – **R-U Transformation**
- SMEs; PPP; BRN; SAGCOT; EPZ; Kilimo Kwanza – (R-UT initiatives)

National Land Use Framework Plans (NLUFP) on Urbanization

- The National Land Use Framework Plan 2013-2033 (provides for land use-based Programmes e.g. built-up environment and population distribution)
 - Built-up area is increasing 0.3% in 1960 to 0.6% in 2002 (2,806.33 sq km to 5,512.44 sq.km)
- Promotes conditions for balanced distribution of population in the country

NLUFP on R-U Transformation

- Develop **spatial organizations** of settlements for enhanced socio-economic development and environmental protection.
- Provides **basis for safety**, healthy, efficiency and security of built up environment and
- Provides **conditions for adequate** and quality human shelter

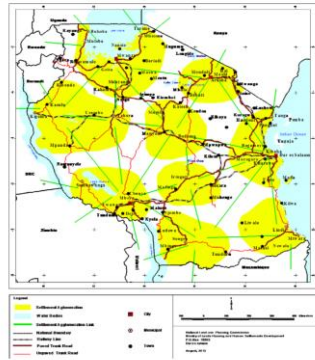
NLUFP on R-U Transformation

- Conditions to enhance security of tenure
- Establishes **framework for prevention** and **minimization** of land use conflicts and disputes settlement mechanism
- Servicing the **built up environment** to meet **adequate standards** for healthy and safe environment
- Develop policy proposal for housing development.

Strategies under NLUFP addressing Rural-Urban Transformation

- Designating **nine settlements agglomeration zones** as centres of growth and nodes of socio-economic and environmental development,
- Defining and promoting **areas for satellite settlements** to ensure sustainable urban growth limit cities expansion and institute development authorities.
- Ensuring **preparation of land use plans** at all levels of human settlements as a basis for efficient, effective and sustainable resource utilisation and environmental conservation.

PLANNED SETTLEMENTS AGGLOMERATION



What we Need to Address?

- Roles and functions of institutions (formal and informal) in support of the transformation
- How governance practices (public and private) can support R-U transformation
- How the R-U connectivity can influence markets, business networks and employment creation
- How livelihoods and the role of mobility practices play roles in R-U Transformation

Opportunities and Changing Economic Processes under RUT

- Employment (formal and informal) – young population
 - Strong linkages can improve the living conditions and employment opportunities of both rural and urban populations
- Expansion of industries, trade and business (growth of markets)
- Social networking, interaction, peace & security
- Technological development due to creativity and innovation and institutions

Challenges under RUT

- Unplanned settlements
- Low levels of industrialization
- Overpopulation in selected un-planned areas
- Health and sanitation
- Waste and faecal-sludge management
- Unemployment (formal and informal)
- Transport infrastructures systems
- Decrease of village land
- De-agrarianization – shift in economic activities
- Food insecurity

THANK YOU

Appendix 5: Introducing the Rural Urban Transformations in Tanzania

UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN

Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management

Perspectives on Rural-Urban Transformation in Tanzania

Organized by:
Sokoine University of Agriculture and University of Copenhagen

In relation to the joint research project, funded by DANIDA,
'Rural Urban Transformations' (RUT)

Torben Birch-Thomsen

RUT Workshop, Dar es Salaam, 17th of August 2016
Dias 1

UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN

Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management

Village Towns ... Small towns ... Emerging Urban Centres

"Dar es Salaam is still growing also beyond what was predicted during the 2000s – but the eight major cities beyond Dar, that was meant to release the pressures from Dar, are stagnating. However, what is generally overlooked in urban planning in Tanzania is the development of **village towns**; first of all the local investment hubs that have developed along road and transport lines, but also the former Ujamaa villages".

(Advisor in Land Planning, Policy Seminar, Dar es Salaam, 3 June 2013)

"Since the second national plan of Tanzania (1974-5) there has been no political will to develop cities and towns. The last master plan mentions urbanization, but there is no money for investment in urbanization and there is a lack of qualified supervision for the process – even for the 20.000 plot strategy that is mentioned in the plan".

(Senior Planner in the Ministry of Lands Housing and Human Settlements Development, Policy Seminar, Dar es Salaam, 3 June 2013)


RUT Workshop, Dar es Salaam, 17th of August 2016
Dias 2

UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management

Overview of presentation

- Trends in urbanization in Tanzania
- Intra-regional migration and urbanization in rural areas
- Emerging Urban Centres as part of the rural-urban transformation
- Images of 'emerging urban centres'

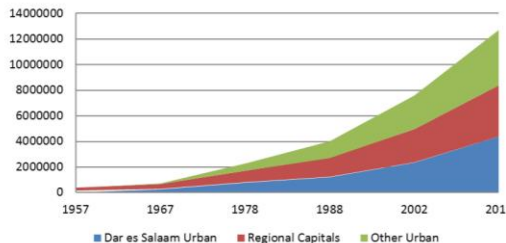

RUT Workshop, Dar es Salaam, 17th of August 2016
Dias 3



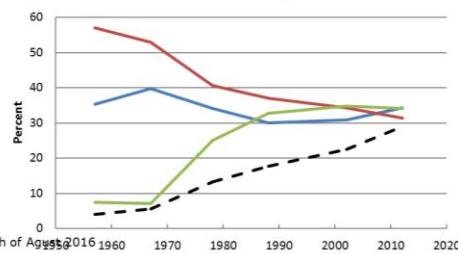

UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN Department of Geosciences and Natural Resource Management

Urbanizations


Urban Population - Tanzania

Urban Composition - Tanzania

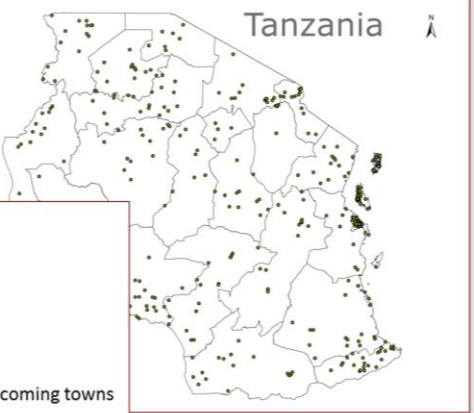
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Demographic shifts

Tanzania National Panel Survey (NPS), executed in 2008/2009 and in 2010/2011



Dar Es Salaam

Other urban

Rural

Small and upcoming towns

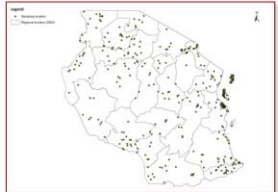
NPS subdivides data according to only three strata on mainland Tanzania: Dar Es Salaam, other urban areas and rural areas. The category other urban areas mainly consists of regional capitals, but also covers some minor towns. The category rural covers both rural villages and upcoming rural towns

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Intra-regional migration

The National Panel Study is multi-topic, covering among other topics the most recent mobility patterns of surveyed households and their members (in total 3,846 HH interviewed).



FROM:	TO:																											
	Dodoma	Arusha	Kilimanjaro	Tanga	Morogoro	Pwani	Daresalaam	Lindi	Mtwara	Ruvuma	Iringa	Mbeya	Singida	Tabora	Rukwa	Kigoma	Shinyanga	Kagera	Mwanza	Mara	Manyara	Total						
Dodoma	27	8	0	1	5	4	31	0	3	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	3	0	2	97						
Arusha	2	30	10	0	2	1	11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	17	75						
Kilimanjaro	1	39	37	0	8	1	47	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	3	0	1	1	0	15	158						
Tanga	0	3	12	53	6	1	55	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	138						
Morogoro	4	1	1	6	43	1	76	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	5	2	0	147						
Pwani	1	0	1	2	2	54	76	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	147							
Daresalaam	1	8	5	6	15	25	155	7	9	5	4	5	1	3	0	0	3	4	5	5	1	901						
Lindi	0	0	0	0	0	5	31	115	27	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	180						
Mtwara	0	0	1	4	1	4	29	23	155	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	224						
Ruvuma	0	0	0	2	5	0	6	1	1	15	3	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	62						
Iriringa	4	0	0	4	4	0	26	0	1	7	15	12	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	112						
Mbeya	2	1	0	1	2	1	21	0	3	0	11	101	0	9	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	124						
Singida	1	7	2	0	5	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	15	6	0	0	10	0	5	0	3	82						
Tabora	0	0	0	0	1	0	12	0	2	4	0	3	4	1	14	1	3	0	0	0	0	145						
Rukwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	37						
Kigoma	0	0	0	0	1	0	8	0	2	0	0	0	8	11	15	15	4	0	7	1	0	82						
Shinyanga	2	2	1	0	5	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	5	53	5	0	8	34	4	1	220							
Kagera	2	0	0	2	5	0	13	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	8	15	32	0	0	136							
Mwanza	0	1	2	1	0	0	17	1	1	1	1	2	0	9	7	2	36	21	4	0	239							
Mara	0	1	0	0	0	0	15	3	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	7	4	28	0	0	92							
Manyara	9	11	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	48						
KUSINI UNGUJA	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6						
MINI/MAGHARIBI UNGUJ	0	0	0	0	0	1	30	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13						
KASKAZINI PEMBA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1						
KUSINI PEMBA	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1						
Total	16	112	72	81	112	98	1311	353	203	71	89	90	49	198	67	48	177	111	262	51	63	3474						

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'Urban' motives for migration

- A growing percentage of both male and female migration to **small urban areas** is motivated by job opportunities – the same is true for migration to rural areas, though to a less degree.
- Compared to 5-10 years ago, both male and female migration to small urban areas is increasingly motivated by schooling and educational opportunities.
- 'Better services/housing' is relatively high, though slightly decreasing – except for females migrating to rural!
- Access to 'land/plot' is decreasing in all cases

Migrations between 10 and 5 years ago	M TO SMALL URBAN		F TO SMALL URBAN		MALE TO RURAL		FEMALE TO RURAL	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
WORK RELATED	19	25.00	3	3.37	43	14.33	9	2.5
SCHOOL/STUDIES	1	1.32	0	0.00	1	0.33	1	0.28
MARRIAGE	0	0.00	29	32.58	1	0.33	172	47.78
OTHER FAMILY REASONS	19	25.00	31	34.83	79	26.33	97	26.94
BETTER SERVICES/HOUSING	30	39.47	23	25.84	110	36.67	49	13.61
LAND/PLOT	4	5.26	2	2.25	52	17.33	17	4.72
OTHER SPECIFY	3	3.95	1	1.12	14	4.67	15	4.17
Total	76	100	89	100	300	100	360	100

Migrations in the last 5 years	M TO SMALL URBAN		F TO SMALL URBAN		MALE TO RURAL		FEMALE TO RURAL	
	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent	Freq.	Percent
WORK RELATED	21	33.33	10	11.63	45	17.05	22	6.01
SCHOOL/STUDIES	9	14.29	5	5.81	9	3.41	4	1.09
MARRIAGE	0	0.00	23	26.74	2	0.76	154	42.08
OTHER FAMILY REASONS	11	17.46	26	30.23	83	31.44	98	26.78
BETTER SERVICES/HOUSING	18	28.57	18	20.93	95	35.98	67	18.31
LAND/PLOT	0	0.00	0	0.00	19	7.20	11	3.01
OTHER SPECIFY	4	6.35	4	4.65	11	4.17	10	2.73
Total	63	100	86	100	264	100	366	100

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Conflicting urban classifications

Table 1
Urbanization Level by Urban Perspective, 2002

Urban perspective	Urbanization (%)	Urban space		Average density (population/km ²)
		Total km ²	% of mainland territory	
Statistical				
EA-based	22.8	—	—	—
Ward-based	20.7	27,081	3.1	260
Politico-administrative	16.8	6,937	0.8	807
Human settlements	23.5	41,769	4.7	186
Density-based*	33.5	27,445	3.1	415

Source: Author's calculations based on census data.
* 150 persons/km²

Source: World Bank 2009.


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Emerging Urban Centres

EUCs are characterized by having experienced above average increase in economic activity and population growth during the previous decade(s).

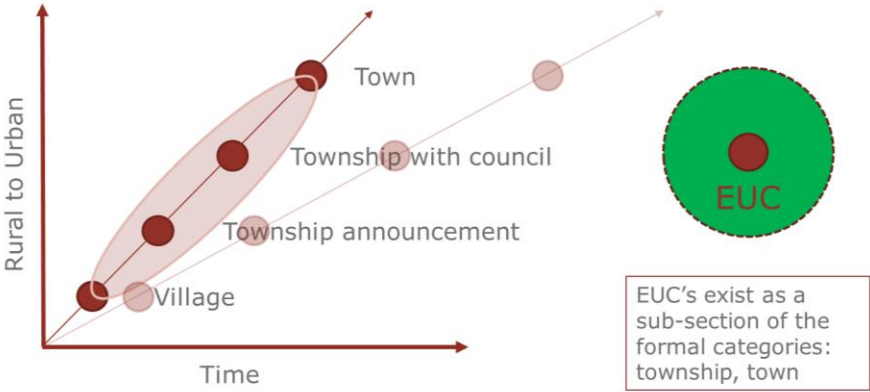
Economic activity has fostered increasing employment opportunities that have encouraged growth in temporary migration and permanent settlement of migrants, i.e. population growth.



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Rural-Urban Transformation



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Images of 'emerging urban centres' – Importance of cash-crops



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Images of 'emerging urban centres' – From land to housing



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Images of 'emerging urban centres' – Employment




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The slide features three photographs illustrating employment in emerging urban centers. The top-left photo shows a small, informal shop with people standing outside. The top-right photo shows a blue motorcycle with 'STUDIOS MARIQUE' written on it, parked on a paved surface. The bottom photo shows a white pickup truck with a large load of hay or straw on its bed, with several people standing around it. A red circular logo is visible in the bottom right corner of the slide.

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Images of 'emerging urban centres' – Service centres



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The slide features four photographs illustrating service centers in emerging urban centers. The top-left photo shows a building with people standing outside. The top-right photo shows a covered area, possibly a bus stop or a market stall. The bottom-left photo shows a gate to a compound with people and animals. The bottom-right photo shows a bicycle repair shop with people standing outside. A red circular logo is visible in the bottom right corner of the slide.

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Images of 'emerging urban centres' – Water and waste



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Urban 'buzz'



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The Rural-Urban Transformation

Our analysis has indicated:

- Tanzania's current urbanization is characterized by increased growth of small urban centres
- EUC's fall in-between formal urban classifications
- People move and settle for new reasons (job and services) indicating non-rural characteristics of otherwise rural places
- The legacy of crop driven development persist but non-farming related livelihood opportunities are increasing
- EUCs have become centers of services not only for their inhabitants but also for the 'rural' hinterlands

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