

Community Infrastructure Upgrading Program (CIUP)



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Infrastructure Upgrading Programme (CIUP)

Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Dar es salaam (Tanzania)

Area -1800sq

Land 1350

- Total number of Councils 4
- Total number of wards 73
- Population 4,600,000
- Informal 70%
- Houses 500,000
- Annual population growth 5.6





FACTS ABOUT DAR ES SALAAM

- One of the fastest growing City in Africa
- Highest population city in Tanzania
- Largest City of the Tanzania
- Highest Financial capital compared to other Tanzanian Cities
- Port of most of the eastern and southern part countries
- Heaven of peace



CIUP

- The community infrastructure program is a project aim to alleviate poverty and improve standard of living of the low income community by Improving access to infrastructure services using community participation and in process enhance communities ability to plan and maintain in infrastructure.
- The project jointly financed by World Bank IDA, The Government of Tanzania , The Dar es salaam City Council, Its municipalities and the beneficiary communities.



CIUP objectives

- **To improve** the productivity and well being of low income urban residents in Dar as Salaam by upgrading infrastructure in unplanned settlements
- **To strengthen** municipal systems for upgrading and maintaining infrastructure and services
- **To build communities capacities** to participate in planning and maintaining infrastructure in collaboration with their respective municipalities.

Situation before infrastructure

- The majority of urban population in Dar es Salaam (70%) lives in unplanned or informal settlements.
- These areas were characterised by people with low income, poor sanitation facilities, poor waste collection and drainage, poor access (roads, paths and transport) and inadequate social services
- Residents in the areas suffer from mortality, illness, low productivity and low capacity attributed by these inadequacies.
- These areas were commonly known as breeding places for mosquitoes resulting to high malaria infections. Due to the poor drainage and poor sewerages, water borne diseases (e.g. cholera) were common.

Description of upgrading activities

Improve access to infrastructure in unplanned areas

- Road / Footpaths
- Drains
- Solid waste facilities
- Water supply
- Public toilets
- Street lights
- Sanitation awareness

Community participation



CIUP Phasing

- PHASE 1:

- 16 Communities
- *Design and investments*
- Approx. 200,000 people
- About 450 hectares
- Start 2004-2009

- PHASE 2:

- 15 Communities
- *Design and investments*
- Approx. 220,000 people
- About 550 hectares
- Start 2009-2013

The Planning process

- Involved stakeholders
- Participation was interactive from the program preparation to execution
- Technical Support Teams established
- The community Planning Teams established:
- *The Team's structure was set to insure adequate representative and sufficient balance in gender*
- *The sub ward was split into six up to ten geographical zones from which two members were elected from their respective communities one man and one woman.*

Planning process

- To sensitize their fellow community members regarding the project
- To represent the community in all matters relating the program
- coordination of activities within the sub ward
- Enhancing public awareness on hygiene and environmental matters and all matters in relation to the project



Gravel road, Drainage and Culvert



Upgraded infrastructure, Roads, drainage and streetlights

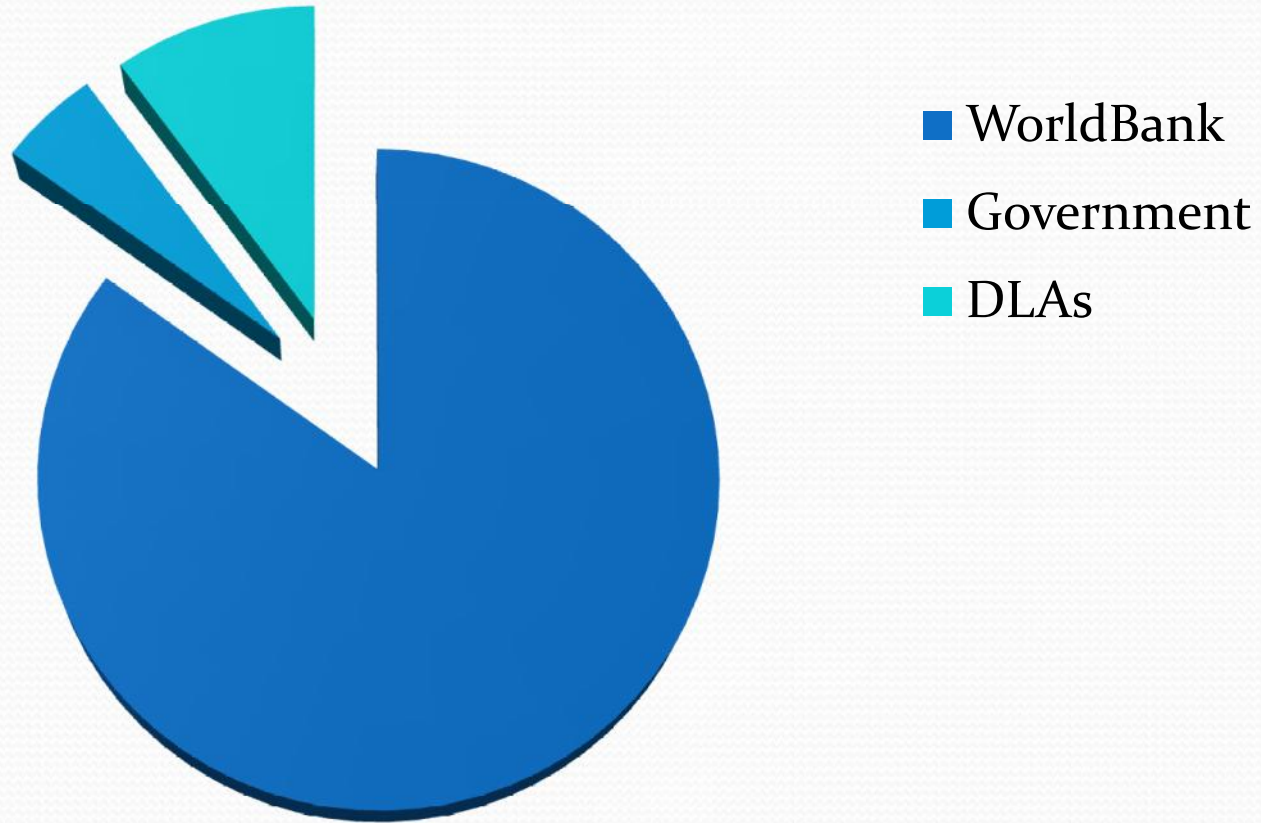


Funding of upgrading

- Loan from world bank 85%
- Government contribution 5%
- Dar Local authorities and Communities 10%
- The total cost is Tsh 70,122,050,843. 45
(equivalent to USD 45,000,000)
- Contributions collected in full from each community before construction begin
- Collections started before project start, community contribution made community members to feel sense of ownership.

Funding of the project

project financing



Environmental and Social Safeguards

Project ensured that negative environmental or social impacts are minimized, by:

- **Guided Implementation:**
Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)
- **Consultation procedure with affected communities:**
Result: Final agreement on Community Environment Management Plan (CEMP) and Resettlement Action Plan (RAP).
- RAP was prepared to ensure that the displaced and compensated people are to resettle at least at pre-displacement level

Compliance with safeguards

- **CEMP (Community Environmental Management Plan)**
 - Contractors and communities followed CEMP
 - NEMC (National Environment Management Council) and DLAs with support from Project Support Team (PST) Dar monitored proper implementation
- **RAP (Resettlement Action Plan)**, insured that people who have lost property are compensated adequately:
 - Compensation at market price
 - Compensation completed before projects start
 - DLAs monitored proper RAP implementation

Upgraded infrastructure

Bituminous roads	16.72 km
Gravel roads	97.20 km
Footpaths	33.03 km
Storm water drains	161.13 km
Main drains	10.23 km
Solid waste containers	70
Water kiosks	43
Streetlights	2972 poles
Box culverts	16
Pipe culverts	492

Improving the Storm water Drainage System

Reducing the risk of urban flooding

Problem Overview:

- Lack of properly built roads and associated drainage systems increases the prevalence of flooding
- Dar es salaam have a total of 825 km of storm water drainage network, of which 422km (about 50%) is not in good condition.
- The package (roads, footpaths and drainages) was included in the program in order to improve accessibility and control the risk of flooding during the rainy season.
- Drains ranged from secondary



Improving roads increase access to the community great mobility and connectivity and increase property value

Improve accessibility

Before and after

The one called inaccessible and hardly reachable settlements are now accessible.

Firefighting services, waste, water scavengers, ambulance and quick rush services are now accessed.



Solid waste management centers improve
cleanness and streetlights improve security
within the community



Construction of public toilets providing and reliable water supply services improve the social livelihood to the community

Water kiosk



Public toilet



Walking distance to next public transport facility reduced significantly.

Bus stop



Foot path



Before and after construction the same location



One of the roads *before and after upgrading*





Overall Project Impacts

- Walking distance to next public transport facility reduced significantly.
- Incidence of urban flooding reduced
- Frequency of waste collection increased
- Proportion of household without sanitation reduced
- Rise in property values, employment generation, reduction of diseases (e.g. cholera), growth of business
- Increase accessibility
- Increase mobility

Increase value of property and attracts outstanding investments in the community

Before upgrading



After upgrading



Overall Project Impacts

- Building capacity of municipal for upgrading and maintaining infrastructures and services in their respective communities.
- Building capacity of the communities to effectively participate in planning, implementing and maintaining infrastructure and services.
- A notable increase in the value of land and properties resulting from improved infrastructures and security
- Improved aesthetic environment in the community attracts investors and stimulates economy and increase economy and employment.
- Good roads improve accessibility , mobility and connectivity and happy society

The background of the slide is a photograph of a concrete structure, possibly a drainage or water management system. It features a grid of horizontal and vertical rebar (steel reinforcement bars) embedded in the concrete. A chain-link fence is visible in the foreground, partially obscuring the view of the rebar grid. The scene is outdoors, with shadows cast on the concrete surface.

Thank you

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