Citywide Survey and Analysis of Unplanned and Un-serviced Settlements
The case of Dar es Salaam

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Overview of Presentation

1. Background
2. The Need
3. The Use
4. Conclusion (benefits/issues/ A way forward)
Background

- Developing a Citywide Upgrading Programme with support from the central government and Cities Alliance and technical asst from UN-HABITAT.
- A Citywide strategy for upgrading unplanned and un-serviced settlements has been prepared with involvement of all stakeholders who developed a common vision and proposed interventions.

The Need

- In order to analyze, survey, decide and prepare action plans for above interventions, it was important to know what is currently on the land.
- Existing maps for the city of Dar es Salaam were old and did not cover the whole city- the need for the exercise.

The Use

- Satellite images and aerial photographs were used to assess settlements supported by ground verification.
- GIS Database was created with the help of necessary ground checks.
- Participatory approach- building capacities of Local Authorities.
Identification of the actual **number** of Unplanned settlements in Dar es salaam (71), their **location** in relation to the administrative boundaries as well as their **characteristics**
• Defining the coverage of Planned and Unplanned Settlements in each Ward

• Houses Digitizing houses on images for establishing densities

Planned area
Area= 17 hectares
Total Houses = 90
Density = 5 houses/hectare

Unplanned area
Area= 19 hectares
Total Houses = 785
Density = 41 houses/hectare
Collaborating with utility providers to identify settlements which are lacking basic services - Roads, Water Pipes, Sewer, Network, and Electricity Networks.
Benefits

- Satellite images provided useful planning tools to monitor the growth of unplanned settlements
- The exercise provided the city with necessary information to focus on critical problems
- The maps are integrated with other urban networks such as transportation, water supply, sewerage, etc.
- Computerized information systems can be easily updated and shared with other planning agencies.
- Access to the same information will permit better coordination among public and private groups that provide urban services to urban dwellers.

Issues

- Costs of SI, GIS soft wares and carrying out detailed mapping hinder the approach to be replicated in other urban areas of Tanzania
- Difficulties in monitoring vertical expansions - two or more stored structures
- Bringing onto one platform digital maps from different dept/utilities (distortions)

A way forward

- Updating the data base for effective monitoring of growth of unplanned settlements and effective planning of the city
THANK YOU