



SLHC/Tanzania Dissemination Meetings Dodoma & Dar es Salaam

This Report provides highlights of the proceedings of two dissemination meetings hosted by SHLC project for stakeholders to receive and discuss research findings:
Dodoma – March 29, 2022 | Dar es Salaam – March 31st 2022.



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1. Introduction

1.1 About the SHLC

The Sustainable, Healthy and Learning Cities and Neighbourhoods (SHLC) is a global consortium of nine research partners aiming to strengthen capacity to address urban, health and education challenges in neighbourhoods across fast-growing cities in Africa and Asia. The partners include: University of Glasgow, Human Sciences Research Council, Ifakara Health Institute, Khulna University, Nankai University, National Institute of Urban Affairs, University of Rwanda, University of the Philippines Diliman, University of the Witwatersrand.

The SHLC is funded through the UK Research and Innovation as part of the UK Government's Global Challenges Research Fund. Check out more about the SHLC [here](#).

1.2 Project Implementation in Tanzania

This research program intended to facilitate research capacity building by carrying out cross-country comparative studies of selected case study cities. Our case study cities and collaborating countries were selected to represent different cities at different stages of economic development and urbanisation to enable the team to build meaningful and useful links between urbanized and fast urbanizing cities.

So, to be able to capture the holistic nature of the urban areas, this research and capacity building focus on the social and spatial structure and dynamics of neighbourhoods/communities in cities of Dodoma and Dar es Salaam, which were selected for the study.

The study involved:

- a) Analysis of the impact of migration on urbanisation and particularly the formation and differentiation of communities or neighbourhoods in urban areas under different policy influences.
- b) Analysis of the spatial and social outcomes of health and education in relation to the basic infrastructure and housing conditions in urban neighbourhoods and develop new and innovative quantitative and qualitative research approaches, techniques and theories, and explores the use of both secondary and primary data created by new technologies, such as GIS, social media and urban big data.
- c) Understanding the nature of growth and develop interventions that will drive sustained improvements in citizens' health, wellbeing, learning outcomes in formal and non-formal settings, and prosperity and improve sustainability of urban areas.

The overall project objectives were applied to the research in Tanzania to achieve below specific objectives:

- a) To jointly develop a comparative analytical framework to analyse the underlining social and economic forces of urban development and the changing internal structure of cities;
- b) To assess the social, economic and infrastructural variations between (and within) neighbourhoods in the case cities.
- c) To understand the perspectives of urban dwellers in relation to sustainable and 'salutogenic' (health-creating) cities.
- d) 4. To develop a platform for the use of multi-sectorial geo-spatial mapping in urban design and planning.

- e) 5. To finalize the development of national framework, guidelines, and policy recommendations on urbanization and urban life.

1.3 Dissemination Meeting Stats

The two meetings attracted participation of 90 stakeholders on the study sectors, namely: health, education and land/urban planning. Attendees included executive officers from all streets covered by the project, councilors from all wards falling under the project. In attendance also were: representatives of ministries, local government authorities as well as independent agencies and organizations. They included region & district education officers (from both primary and secondary level); education coordinators; ministries of education, health, land and state ministry for local governments and regional administration; and representatives of civil society organizations.

In addition, for the Dar es Salaam meeting representatives from the following independent organizations and agencies also attended: the Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority (Dawasa); National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); Tanzania Education Network (Tenmet); Tanzania Association of Private Investors in Education (Tapie); the National Teachers' Association (CWT); National Housing Corporation (NHC); Land Regularization Company; Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP); Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project for Tanzania (DMDP); and the Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA).

2. About this Report: Key highlights of the main content of the report

In addition to this and the introductory section above, this report has three other major sections, which are a section of the Dodoma meeting proceedings; a section on the Dar es Salaam meeting proceedings; and Links to useful annexes.

2.1 Remarks & Presentations

On each of the sections documenting meeting proceedings, there will be subsections for remarks and presentations. Remarks are those given by key figures who officiated the meetings. All key highlights from presentations of research background and findings by respective researchers are included as well.

2.2 Comments & Discussions

Basically, all reflections from the remarks and presentations are included as comments and discussions. The section depicts all key highlights of the suggestions shared by each stakeholder who participated in the meetings.

2.3 Useful Resources

The last section of the report provides links to useful annexes to the report, which includes meetings documents, and coverage of the meetings in various channels. In addition, this section also provides access to a gallery of photos taken at the dissemination meeting and a video documentary on the meetings.

3. Dodoma Meeting Proceedings

3.1 Introduction

The Dodoma meeting was held for one day on March 29th 2022 at the African Dreams hotel and attracted participation of 45 stakeholders on the study sectors, namely: health, education and

land/urban planning. Attendees included executive officers from all streets covered by the project, which include: Bwawani, Ilazo, Image 1 and Ipagala. Others are: Kikuyu, Kilimani, Maili Mbili, Mlimwa, Mlimwa West, Ndachi, Nzuguni, and Surungai. In attendance also were councilors from all wards falling under the project, namely: Mnadani, Kikuyu Kaskazini, Changombe, Ipagala and Kilimani.

In attendance also were: representatives of ministries, local government authorities as well as independent agencies and organizations. They included region & district education officers (from both primary and secondary level); education coordinators; ministries of education, health, land and state ministry for local governments and regional administration; and representatives of civil society organizations.

3.2 Remarks & Presentations

Opening. *The SHLC Project Leader, Dr. Irene Moshi, officially invited chief guest and participants to the meeting.* Began by thanking all participants, including chief guest – the Dodoma city mayor Prof. Davis Mwamfupe – for sparing their time to attend the meeting. She then acknowledged the presence of groups in attendance. She particularly acknowledged presence of ward councilors; representatives of the ministries of land, health and education; Dodoma regional chief medical officer; Dodoma district chief medical officer; education officers; representatives of civil society organizations focusing on urban planning, health and education; and street executive officers.

Dr. Moshi also highlighted on the meeting objectives. She said the meeting objective was sharing research findings of the SHLC project in Tanzania and obtaining feedback from them. She also guided all participants to introduce themselves before presentations on the findings started.

Remarks. *The guest of honor, Dodoma city mayor Prof. Davis Mwamfupe, gave opening remarks.* He began by thanking everyone for participating and acknowledged those who planned and made the meeting possible. He also expressed his thanks for being given the honour to open and address the meeting.

He briefly mentioned the importance of such studies saying he also did a similar study while in his third year of studying at the University of Glasgow. He also encouraged further studies to be done which will act as a source of guidance in the growth and development of cities, particularly in the health, education and social welfare sectors.

He thanked IHI and the project leaders for including Dodoma city in the study and dissemination meeting as well as the collaborators and funders; the government of Tanzania through the various ministries, the University of Glasgow-UK, the GCRF and UK's Research and Innovation Institute for making the study possible.

Presentations. *1. Ifakara researcher Ibrahim Msuya shared a background of the SHLC project.* He commenced by sharing how the four-year project started which involved seven countries and 14 cities and aimed to address urban, health and education challenges in neighborhoods across fast-growing cities in Africa and Asia.

To implement the research, comparison was made between two cities; 1 developed city and 1 developing city and, in the case of Tanzania, Dodoma and Dar es Salaam were the selected cities for the research study.

Msuya explained the four stages of the study design approached and applied in the SHLC project which included; 1) Reviewing key national urban, health and education policies, 2) Exploring neighborhoods inside cities and analyzing changes within cities, 3) Investigating the types of

neighborhoods through household surveys, focus groups and interviews and 4) Comparing and Contrasting different neighborhoods to help guide in urban planning, development and governance of fast-growing cities (currently doing comparison for Kigali and Dar es Salaam cities).

Msuya informed the participants that ahead of the study implementation, a total of 15 urban neighborhoods were selected for the study survey involving over 300 households' samples. These neighborhoods were categorized into 5 level of income from low-income to high-income.

2. SHLC Principal Investigator for Tanzania, Dr. Francis Levira, presented to the stakeholders the research findings. He began by sharing data on the sample size used in the study and described the demographic characteristics saying that a total of 1533 residents/households participated in the research program with selected households having a total of 7,098, representing a household size of 5 members. He mentioned that they used data from the 2012 Tanzania census report to identify the 118 neighborhoods to use in the study survey and ranged them into 5 categories; low-income, mixed low-income, medium, mixed medium high-income and, high-income. From these neighborhood categories, they selected 3 respondents from each.

Overall, key research findings were grouped into the following; 1) Housing and Living conditions 2) Migration and Urbanization 3) Education including primary and secondary enrollment, travelling time to school and learning outcomes and progression 4) Health including physical exercise, mental wellbeing, health insurance, fertility and non-communicable diseases 5) Economic activities and employment including labor status (in and out of labor), activity status among out labor individuals by age, unemployment rate (by sex, age, education level, type of neighborhood, illness and, migration status).

Dr. Levira also mentioned that a 'policy brief' report in both Swahili and English will be prepared in the future to be distributed among key representatives involved in national urban, health and education policymaking in Dodoma.

After concluding the presentation of the research findings, he thanked all participants for listening and welcomed them to share feedback and further discussions about the findings from the SHLC project.

3.3 Comments, Recommendations & Closing

Comments. When giving their feedback to the presentations of the research findings, most participants of the meeting had a shared perception on the following:

- The Tanzania government played a huge role in the growth and development of Dodoma City.
- Government control and contribution are vital to bringing positive results in guiding urbanization and ensuring that it goes at par with improvement of the key sectors of health and education.
- Development in any city depends on various things including better planning of infrastructure such as roads, land usage, and schools. If planning is done very well population increase would not affect services.
- Accountability among parents and society in general when it comes to raising children is key. Educating children should not be left for teachers to do in schools or for the government to monitor but everyone should be involved to ensure children can learn effectively both in school and at home.
- Poor nutrition is affecting the health of many people. Bad eating patterns are the root cause of many health issues today.

- The Ministry of Land promised to use the SHLC project report as a reference document in future urban planning.
- The Ministry of Health appreciated inclusion of data on sanitation, health infrastructure, nutrition, and housing conditions, and stressed that these can influence the decision-making process within the Ministry.
- The MoH remarked that it would be more than willing to collaborate with Ifakara and its researchers in future to provide relevant information and data related to health required for the research.
- The Ministry of Education shared briefly the state of education in Dodoma, acknowledging that introduction of free secondary education policy in the 2016 had come with numerous challenges, including poor health and malnutrition – blamed for poor performance. The Ministry believes research findings on distance to and from school; and parental care for school children were key for current and future planning.

Recommendations. In addition to the comments, participants also shared these recommendations:

- Suggested exclusive study for Dodoma – as a potential research area in the future - to help identify the successes and challenges within neighborhoods. This would be helpful in city planning, policy-making, and finding solutions fit for a city exclusively.
- Suggested inclusion in the final report of more information on the following:
How migration influences the spread of diseases such as HIV among city residents and migrants; and,
How migration to cities affect various services, particularly health and schools.
- The suggested in-depth studies on mental health and depression in the future and the results be added to the research findings.
- Advised researchers to include time frames and duration when they collected their data on the migration of people to Dodoma, type of housing, and mode of transportation used in the city.
- Suggested inclusion of maps of the study areas to give a visual representation of the findings for education, employment and health services in Dodoma city.
- The Ministry of Health suggested adoption of sustainable development goals indicators that are used to monitor the implementation of water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH).
- Suggested similar research to be done in fast growing rural regions/settlements and a comparison made with findings obtained from the Dodoma city study.
- On mental health, they suggested inclusion of data on the IQ levels of those involved in the study with their geographical locations so than city planners can consider the aspect of mental health in their future plans accordingly.

Closing. Dr. Levira – the SHLC project Principal Investigator for Tanzania – thanked all participants for their time and active participation the presentations of the research findings and the discussions. He said that his team working on the SHLC project will evaluate the feedback received from the meeting and update the report. Dr. Levira assured all participants a copy of the updated report.

Prof. Davis Mwamfupe, the Dodoma city mayor, gave a few closing remarks by acknowledging the important role that Ifakara (IHI) played in the research, and the efforts put by researchers in a study he believed would influence policies in Dodoma and Tanzania, at large.

4. Dar es Salaam Meeting Proceedings

4.1 Introduction

The Dar es Salaam meeting was held for one day on March 31st 2022 at the Four Points by Sheraton (previously New Africa) hotel and attracted participation of 45 stakeholders on the study sectors, namely: health, education and land/urban planning.

Attendees included executive officers (from 15 streets) namely: Mbezi Beach 'B', Regent Estate, Masaki, Kinyerezi, Kimara Baruti, Goba, Makuti 'A', Ununio, Mwenge, Ulongoni, Mji Mpya, Kisiwani, Barafu, Mwembeni, and Kichangani. Councillors from the five wards of Mwembeni, Ulongoni, Mjimwema, Goba and Masaki also attended.

In attendance also were: representatives of ministries, local government authorities as well as independent agencies and organizations. region & district education officers (both primary and secondary level); education coordinators; ministries of education, health, land and state ministry for local governments and regional administration; and representatives of civil society organizations - on the study sectors of health, education and land/urban planning.

Representatives from the following interested organizations, agencies and authorities also attended: The Dar es Salaam Water and Sewerage Authority (Dawasa); National Bureau of Statistics (NBS); Tanzania Education Network/Mtandao wa Elimu Tanzania (Tenmet); Tanzania Association of Private Investors in Education (Tapie); Tanzania Teachers' Union (CWT); National Housing Corporation (NHC); Land Regularization Company; Tanzania Gender Networking Programme (TGNP); Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project for Tanzania and Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA).

4.2 Remarks & Presentations

Opening. *The SHLC Project Leader, Dr. Irene Moshi, officially invited chief guest and participants to the meeting.* She acknowledged the presence of the chief guest – Ubungo Member of Parliament and former cabinet minister, Prof. Kitila Mkumbo and other participants.

Dr. Irene particularly acknowledged the presence of ward councilors; Ubungo district chief medical officer; Dar es Salaam city mayor; representatives of the ministries of land, health and education; municipal councils; education officers; representatives of civil society organizations focusing on urban planning, health and education; and street executive officers.

Finally, she highlighted on the meeting objectives – that's sharing research findings of the SHLC project in Tanzania and obtaining feedback from them. She also guided all participants to introduce themselves before the opening remarks and presentations on the research findings had started.

Welcoming remarks. *Dr. Sally Mtenga, a Senior Scientist at Ifakara who represented the Chief Executive Director, officially welcomed the participants to the meeting,* encouraging them to lend the presenters an attentive ear and afterwards share their constructive feedback on the SHLC project.

Dr. Sally underlined the importance of sharing research findings back to the people who were involved from the beginning, saying that gave them a sense of ownership and active role at different strategies, including implementation of the research results.

Opening remarks. *Prof. Kitila Mkumbo - Ubungo Member of Parliament gave opening remarks.* Dr. Mkumbo acknowledged Ifakara's efforts in the research and the institute's work in other projects which he said were very beneficial not just in Tanzania but in the African region as a whole.

Dr. Mkumbo also highlighted some data provided in the report for the SHLC project including water system and waste-water management, gas usage for cooking within homes, internal migration within Dar es Salaam, education system and health within Dar es Salaam region. He mentioned how important having such data was to the government saying the information would be influential to the government when making policies and urban planning.

Dr. Mkumbo also encouraged participants representing various sectors of the government to collaborate with scientists and research institutions and not to rely on speculations, unofficial data and misconceptions to make decisions and policies.

Presentations. 1. *Research Scientist Ibrahim Msuya presented on the background of the SHLC project.* Msuya explained to the participants how the four-year project started which involved 7 countries and 14 cities and aimed to address urban, health and education challenges in neighborhoods across fast-growing cities in Africa and Asia. To implement the research, comparison was made between two cities: a developing city and a developed city. In the case of Tanzania, Dodoma and Dar es Salaam were selected respectively for the research study. Data collection took place between June-September 2021.

Msuya further explained that the study was implemented in four stages namely:

- i). Reviewing key national urban, health and education policies.
- ii). Exploring neighborhoods inside cities and analyzing changes within cities.
- iii). Investigating the types of neighborhoods through household surveys, focus groups and interviews.
- iv). Comparing and contrasting different neighborhoods to help guide in urban planning, development and governance of fast-growing cities (currently doing comparison for Kigali and Dar es Salaam cities).

2. *Dr. Francis Levira, the SHLC Principal Investigator for Tanzania presented research findings.* He began by sharing data on the sample size used in the study which captured individual, household, and neighborhood's social, demographic, economic, education, health and other important characteristic needed to understand urban dynamics. A total of 1533 residents/households participated in the research program with selected households having a total of 7,098, representing a household size of 5 members.

Dr. Levira mentioned that they used data from the 2012 Tanzania census report to identify the 118 neighborhoods to use in the study survey and ranged them into 5 categories; low-income, mixed low-income, medium, mixed medium high-income and, high-income. From these neighborhood categories, they selected 3 respondents from each.

Overall, key research findings were grouped into the following: **1).** Housing and Living conditions; **2).** Migration and Urbanization; **3).** Education including primary and secondary enrollment, travelling time to school and learning outcomes and progression; **4).** Health including physical exercise, mental wellbeing, health insurance, fertility and non-communicable diseases; and **5).** Economic activities and employment including labor status (in and out of labor), activity status among out of labor individuals by age, unemployment rate (focusing on sex, age, education level, type of neighborhood, illness and, migration status).

Dr. Levira also mentioned that a 'Policy Brief' report – simplified in both Swahili and English – will be written in the future to be distributed among key representatives involved in national urban, health and education policymaking.

4.3 Comments, Recommendations & Closing

Comments. When giving their feedback to the presentations of the research findings, most participants of the meeting had a shared perception on the following areas:

- She spoke about the challenge of land ownership which is caused by the illegal buying and selling of land among people without following the legal procedures set by authorities. The issue is very common in Dar es Salaam with a lot of pending cases in various areas.
- He began by congratulating IHI for the research work done in the SHLC project in particular for looking at the SDGs which are fundamental to world development. He encouraged the scientist to keep conducting such research which is very influential to the government as they can refer to the findings to make decisions that solve challenges facing the nation.
- She spoke about the effects of climate change and how changes in weather can impact other factors such as living conditions of people, health and farming practices and the type of food consumption.
- She gave comments on why students transfer from one school to another frequency which is normally influenced by the performance of the students as well the school's overall performance.
- She also explained about meals in schools that are provided to students and helps reduce students' commutes to their homes during lunch breaks and school dropout due to hunger.
- She said as a representative of NHC they are ready to collaborate and work together with IHI in the future in areas of town planning, residential planning and renting in general.

Recommendations. In addition to the comments, participants also shared these recommendations:

- She shared comments about the health sector and recommended further research to investigate the challenges facing hospitals such as poor health services by healthcare providers and the low number of healthcare workers in hospitals compared to the number of patients.
- In the education sector, she recommended the research to highlight the need to increase the number of teachers in schools in Dar es Salaam.
- He requested the scientist to include the validation of the recommendation section in the final report of the SHLC project.
- He also recommended that for the country to have a coordinated way of thinking and acting about various issues in society has to begin at the local offices level (decentralization) within neighborhoods and should include everyone not just a few decision-makers with authority within the government.
- She proposed including another section in the report which will analyze multiple factors and how they relate to each other i.e., physical exercise in women vs the occupation of the women.
- She also requested the scientists to provide more information on the data provided in the tables and figures shown in the report.
- He said the government should put more emphasis on preventive measures rather than curative measures which could help reduce mental health issues in people and also encourage physical exercise in schools and set aside areas within neighborhoods where people can go and exercise
- He spoke about issues in the waste management system affecting Dar es Salaam region and requested further research to be done to address this issue and find better implementations and strategies to approach the issue.

Closing. *Nuru Dunda Mbezi, Ubungo Municipality Special Seats legislator, gave closing remarks.* She thanked Ifakara for extending the invitation and for sharing the results of the SHLC project. She urged the local officers to implement what was presented and discussed in the meeting and also educated people on the issues addressed during the meeting. She thanked all participants for attending and contributing. After those brief remarks, she officially declared the meeting closed.

5. Useful Links

5.1 Meeting Report Online

[SLHC/Tanzania dissemination meetings - Dodoma & Dar es Salaam.](#)

5.2 Meetings Coverage

Website:

[ENGAGEMENT: Sustainable Cities project disseminates research findings to Dodoma, Dar stakeholders](#)

Social Media:

[Facebook](#) | [Twitter](#)

#SHLC project disseminates research findings to Dodoma, Dar stakeholders.

5.3 Photo Gallery & Video

[Photos and videos taken at the event.](#)

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Timetables

RATIBA



MKUTANO WA KUTATHMINI HALI YA MAENDELEO ENDELEVU KATIKA SEKTA YA ELIMU, AFYA NA MITAA JIJI LA DODOMA

Tarehe:
29.03.2022

Ukumbi:
African Dreams Hotel Dodoma

Muda:
Saa 2:30 Asubuhi - Saa 8:00 Mchana

MUDA	TUKIO
02:30 – 03:00	1. Kuwasili na kujiandikisha (Wote) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kuwasili eneo la mkutano ○ Kujiandikisha
03:00 – 04:00	2. Ufunguzi (Dr. Francis Levira) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Utambulisho na dhumuni la Kikao (Dr. Irene Moshi) ○ Malengo na utekelezwaji wa Mradi (Dr. Francis Levira) ○ Kiongozi wa Taasisi (IHI) ○ Mgeni rasmi kufungua kikao
04:00 – 04:30	3. Chai
04:30 – 05:30	4. Matokeo ya Mradi (Dr. Francis Levira) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Elimu ○ Afya ○ Mitaa/Ujirani
05:30 – 06:30	5. Majadiliano ya Matokeo/Hoja za Wadau (Ibrahim Msuya)
06:30 – 07:20	6. Maeneo mapya ya utafiti na ushirikiano (Dr. Irene Moshi)
07:20 – 07:30	7. Kufunga Kikao (Mheshimiwa Meya)
07:30 – 08:00	8. Chakula cha Mchana

RATIBA



MKUTANO WA KUTATHMINI HALI YA MAENDELEO ENDELEVU KATIKA SEKTA YA ELIMU, AFYA NA MITAA JIJI LA DAR ES SALAAM

Tarehe:

31.03.2022

Ukumbi:

New Africa Hotel

Muda:

Saa 2:30 Asubuhi - Saa 8:00 Mchana

MUDA	TUKIO
02:30 – 03:00	1. Kuwasili na kujiandikisha (Wote) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kuwasili eneo la mkutano ○ Kujiandikisha
03:00 - 04:00	2. Ufunguzi (Dr. Francis Levira) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Utambulisho na dhumuni la Kikao (Dr. Irene Moshi) ○ Malengo na utekelezwaji wa Mradi (Dr. Francis Levira) ○ Kiongozi wa Taasisi (IHI) ○ Mgeni rasmi kufungua kikao
04:00 – 04:30	3. Chai
04:30 – 05:30	4. Matokeo ya Mradi (Dr. Francis Levira) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Elimu ○ Afya ○ Mitaa/Ujirani
05:30 – 06:30	5. Majadiliano ya Matokeo/Hoja za Wadau (Ibrahim Msuya)
06:30 – 07:20	6. Maeneo mapya ya utafiti na ushirikiano (Dr. Irene Moshi)
07:20 – 07:30	7. Kufunga Kikao (Mheshimiwa meya)
07:30 – 08:00	8. Chakula cha Mchana



Annex 2: Proceedings

Dodoma

<p>Dr. Irene Moshi <i>Research scientist at Ifakara & SHLC project leader</i></p>	<p><i>Officially invited chief guest and participants to the meeting</i></p> <p>Began by thanking all participants, including chief guest – the Dodoma city mayor Prof. Davis Mwamfupe – for sparing their time to attend the meeting.</p> <p><i>Acknowledges presence of groups in attendance</i></p> <p>The particularly acknowledged presence of ward councilors; representatives of the ministries of land, health and education; Dodoma regional chief medical officer; Dodoma district chief medical officer; education officers; representatives of civil society organizations focusing on urban planning, health and education; and street executive officers.</p> <p><i>Highlights on meeting objectives</i></p> <p>She said the meeting objective was sharing research findings of the SHLC project in Tanzania and obtaining feedback from them. She also guided all participants to introduce themselves before presentations on the findings started.</p>
<p>Prof. Davis Mwamfupe <i>Dodoma city mayor</i></p>	<p><i>Gave opening remarks</i></p> <p>He began by thanking everyone for participating and acknowledged those who planned and made the meeting possible. He also expressed his thanks for being given the honour to open and address the meeting.</p> <p>He briefly mentioned the importance of such studies saying he also did a similar study while in his third year of studying at the University of Glasgow. He also encouraged further studies to be done which will act as a source of guidance in the growth and development of cities, particularly in the health, education and social welfare sectors.</p> <p>He thanked IHI and the project leaders for including Dodoma city in the study and dissemination meeting as well as the collaborators and funders; the government of Tanzania through the various ministries, the University of Glasgow-UK, the GCRF and UK's Research and Innovation Institute for making the study possible.</p>
<p>Dr. Irene Moshi <i>Research scientist at Ifakara & SHLC project leader</i></p>	<p><i>Highlighted the next session of the meeting</i></p> <p>After thanking the guest of honor, she highlighted how the meeting would proceed and specified four key areas of discussion i.e., presentation of the study findings, participants giving their feedback based on the study findings, assessment and discussion of the key areas to be given priority in the study findings and identifying areas of collaboration; how best the SHLC project leaders and Dodoma city</p>

	<p>leaders can collaborate and apply the study findings within their cities.</p> <p>She then welcomed her colleague Ibrahim Msuya, one of the scientists of the SHLC project to proceed with giving a brief background presentation of the SHLC project.</p>
<p>Ibrahim Msuya <i>Research scientist at Ifakara & SHLC project leader</i></p>	<p><i>Giving a background of the SHLC Project</i></p> <p>He commenced by sharing how the four-year project started which involved seven countries and 14 cities and aimed to address urban, health and education challenges in neighborhoods across fast-growing cities in Africa and Asia.</p> <p>To implement the research comparison was made between two cities; 1 developed city and 1 developing city and, in the case of Tanzania, Dodoma and Dar es Salaam were the selected cities for the research study.</p> <p>He explained the four stages of the study design approached and applied in the SHLC project which included; 1) Reviewing key national urban, health and education policies, 2) Exploring neighborhoods inside cities and analyzing changes within cities, 3) Investigating the types of neighborhoods through household surveys, focus groups and interviews and 4) Comparing and Contrasting different neighborhoods to help guide in urban planning, development and governance of fast-growing cities (currently doing comparison for Kigali and Dar es Salaam cities).</p> <p>In Dodoma, a total of 15 urban neighborhoods were selected for the study survey involving over 300 households' samples. These neighborhoods were categorized into 5 level of income from low-income to high-income. The neighborhoods included; Chadulu 'B', Chang'ombe Juu, Chilewa, Hombolo Bwawani, Ilazo, Image 1 and Ipagala. Others are: Kikuyu, Kilimani, Maili Mbili, Mlimwa, Mlimwa West, Ndachi, Nzuguni, and Surungai.</p>
<p>Dr. Irene Moshi <i>Research scientist at Ifakara & SHLC project leader</i></p>	<p>Gives appreciation to Ibrahim Msuya for his presentation.</p> <p>Welcomes participants for some refreshments.</p> <p>After the break, she welcomes another colleague Dr. Francis Levira to present the research findings.</p>
<p>Dr. Francis Levira <i>Research scientist at Ifakara & SHLC project leader</i></p>	<p><i>Presenting the SHLC project findings</i></p> <p>He began by sharing data on the sample size used in the study and described the Demographic Characteristics saying that a total of 1533 residents/households participated in the research program with selected households having a total of 7,098, representing a household size of 5 members.</p>

	<p>He mentioned that they used data from the 2012 Tanzania census report to identify the 118 neighborhoods to use in the study survey and ranged them into 5 categories; low-income, mixed low-income, medium, mixed medium high-income and, high-income. From these neighborhood categories, they selected 3 respondents from each.</p> <p>Overall, key research findings were grouped into the following; 1) Housing and Living conditions 2) Migration and Urbanization 3) Education including primary and secondary enrollment, travelling time to school and learning outcomes and progression 4) Health including physical exercise, mental wellbeing, health insurance, fertility and non-communicable diseases 5) Economic activities and employment including labor status (in and out of labor), activity status among out labor individuals by age, unemployment rate (by sex, age, education level, type of neighborhood, illness and, migration status).</p> <p>He also mentioned that a 'Policy Brief' report in both Swahili and English will be prepared in the future to be distributed among key representatives involved in national urban, health and education policymaking in Dodoma.</p> <p>After concluding the presentation of the research findings, he thanked all participants for listening and welcomed them to share feedback and further discussions about the findings from the SHLC project.</p>
<p>Prof. Davis Mwamfupe <i>Dodoma city mayor</i></p>	<p>In his feedback after the presentation of the findings of the SHLC project, he congratulated the scientists for their efforts and gave a few comments as follows:</p> <p>He shared his perception that the Tanzania government played a huge role in the growth and development of Dodoma city adding that government control and contribution are vital to bringing positive results.</p> <p>He advised the scientist to first study one particular city (in the case of Dodoma) exclusively prior to making comparisons with other cities which could help identify the successes and challenges within neighborhoods. This would be helpful in city planning, policy-making, and finding solutions fit for a city exclusively.</p>
<p>Bakari Fundigra <i>Ward Councilor</i></p>	<p>He began by thanking the scientists for their research work and for involving various representatives in the dissemination meeting.</p> <p><i>Question asked</i></p> <p>He then asked for clarification regarding findings from the SHLC project on students' performances in schools which he compared to another research that was done earlier last year by another institute (unnamed). According to him, the findings presented from both</p>

	<p>studies were different while the studies were significantly similar (effects of mental health on students' performances in schools).</p> <p>Another concern he raised was whether there would be any negative impact of using research findings from the study which was done 4 years back (SHLC project). He also wanted to confirm how long research studies can maintain their relevance before conducting/updating another research on the same topic.</p> <p><i>Answer given</i></p> <p>Dr. Francis answered that; Research studies are continuously done until the solutions to a problem are found and the issue is solved.</p>
<i>Not recorded</i>	<p><i>Question asked</i></p> <p>She requested the inclusion of more information on the following;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) How migration influences the spread of diseases among city residents and migrants e.g., HIV infections 2) How does migration to cities affect various services i.e., health services – does an increase in population result in to increase in these services? <p><i>Answer given</i></p> <p>Dr. Irene invited participants from Ministry to share their opinions and answer some questions based on their expertise. Additionally, she responded that development in any city depends on various things including better planning of infrastructure e.g., roads, land usage, and schools saying that if planning is done very well population increase would not affect services.</p> <p>She also spoke on accountability among parents and society in general when it comes to raising children. Educating children should not be left for teachers to do in schools or for the government to monitor but everyone should be involved to ensure children can learn effectively both in school and at home.</p> <p>She also spoke about nutrition and how it is affecting the health of many people saying that bad eating patterns are the root cause of many health issues today. Regarding mental health and depression, she said an in-depth study and analysis on the topic will be done and the results added to the findings.</p>
<p>Amina Ramadhani <i>Ministry of Land - Dodoma</i></p>	<p>She thanked the scientists for sharing the report for their SHLC project which she believed the ministry would use as a reference in the future in urban planning.</p> <p>She also requested the scientists to include time frames and duration when they collected their data on the migration of people to</p>

	<p>Dodoma, type of housing, and mode of transportation used in the city.</p> <p>She also requested the report to have maps of the study areas to give a visual of the findings for education, employment and health services in Dodoma city.</p>
<p>Evance D. Simkoko <i>Ministry of Health - Dodoma</i></p>	<p>He congratulated the scientists on the report and presentation. He encouraged the usage of sustainable development goals indicators that are used to monitor the implementation of WASH.</p> <p>He further went on to share feedback about the data shared in the presentation in particular he spoke about sanitation, health infrastructure, nutrition, housing conditions, and how the data can influence the decision-making process within the MoH.</p> <p>Lastly, he said that the MoH is willing to collaborate with the IHI and the scientist in future to provide relevant information and data related to health required for the research.</p>
<p>Rep From Ministry of Education</p>	<p>Representing the ministry of education, he gave feedback regarding the state of education in Dodoma as below;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) School enrollment has increased tremendously since 2016 due to 'Elimu Bure' policy – this is according to TAMISEMI and Ministry of Education research. 2) Poor health and malnutrition are major causes of poor performance in school among students in Dodoma data has shown. 3) Long walking distance from home to school is also a major cause of school dropout increase among boys and also influences girls to drop out too. 4) Parents' carelessness who fails to monitor their children's education is also a cause of school dropout 5) Punishment in schools by teachers as well as poor student-teacher relationships causes large school dropouts.
<p><i>Not recorded</i></p>	<p>She requested similar research to be done in the rural regions which may help to make a comparison with those findings found in the urban region of Dodoma.</p>
<p>Veyce Maunda <i>MEO - IMAGE</i></p>	<p>She said that when studying health and education topics, it is important to also include data on the IQ levels of those involved in the study. She said data about IQ levels is very important just like other data on health and education and when added to the report, it will show the geographical locations of people and their IQ levels which can influence city planning.</p>
<p>Dr. Francis Levira</p>	<p>He gave final appreciation to all participants for attending the meeting. He also shared a few additional comments based on the</p>

<p><i>Research scientist at Ifakara & SHLC project leader</i></p>	<p>feedback received during the discussion. He added that his team working on the SHLC project will evaluate the feedback received from the meeting and update the report and assured all participants will receive a copy of the updated report in the near future.</p> <p>He also welcomed the participants to IHI in Dar es Salaam to learn more about the institute and its projects.</p> <p>Finally, he welcomed the mayor of Dodoma to close the meeting.</p>
<p>Prof. Davis Mwamfupe <i>Dodoma city mayor</i></p>	<p>He gave a few final remarks about the SHLC project and acknowledged the important role IHI as an institute played in the research, and the efforts put by the scientists to conduct the study which will guide the participants in the implementation of their policies.</p> <p>He gave thanks for being given the honor to attend the meeting and he officially closed the meeting.</p>

Dar es Salaam

<p>Dr. Irene Moshi <i>Research scientist at Ifakara & SHLC project leader</i></p>	<p><i>Officially invited chief guest and participants to the meeting</i></p> <p>Began by thanking all participants, including chief guest – Ubungo Member of Parliament and former cabinet minister, Prof. Kitila Mkumbo – for sparing their time to attend the meeting.</p> <p><i>Acknowledges presence of groups in attendance</i></p> <p>She particularly acknowledged the presence of ward councilors; Ubungo district chief medical officer; Dar es Salaam city mayor; representatives of the ministries of land, health and education; municipal councils; education officers; representatives of civil society organizations focusing on urban planning, health and education; and street executive officers.</p> <p><i>Highlights on meeting objectives</i></p> <p>She said the meeting objective was sharing research findings of the SHLC project in Tanzania and obtaining feedback from them. She also guided all participants to introduce themselves before presentations on the findings started.</p>
<p>Dr. Sally Mtenga <i>Senior Scientist at Ifakara</i></p>	<p><i>Introduces herself and welcomes the chief guest</i></p> <p>She welcomed the participants and gave remarks on behalf of IHI Chief Executive Director, Dr. Honorati Masanja who could not attend the meeting.</p> <p>She also encouraged participants to contribute and share constructive feedback on the SHLC project and advice on the different strategies to</p>

	<p>approach when implementing the results from the research to solve challenges facing Dar es Salaam city.</p>
<p>Prof. Kitila Mkumbo <i>Ubungo Member of Parliament</i></p>	<p><i>Giving opening remarks</i></p> <p>He began by thanking everyone for participating and acknowledged those who planned and made the meeting possible. He also expressed his thanks for being given the honour to open and address the meeting</p> <p>He acknowledged IHI's efforts in the research and the institute's work in other projects which he said were very beneficial not just in Tanzania but in the African region.</p> <p>He also highlighted some data provided in the report for the SHLC project including water system and waste-water management, gas usage for cooking within homes, internal migration within Dar es Salaam, education system and health within Dar es Salaam region.</p> <p>He mentioned how important having such data was to the government saying the information would be influential to the government when making policies and urban planning.</p> <p>He also encouraged participants representing various sectors of the government to collaborate with scientists and research institutions and not to rely on speculations, unofficial data and misconceptions to make decisions and policies.</p>
<p>Ibrahim Msuya <i>Research scientist at Ifakara & SHLC project leader</i></p>	<p><i>Giving a background of the SHLC Project</i></p> <p>He commenced by sharing how the four-year project started which involved 7 countries and 14 cities and aimed to address urban, health and education challenges in neighborhoods across fast-growing cities in Africa and Asia.</p> <p>To implement the research comparison was made between two cities; 1 developing city and 1 developed city - in the case of Tanzania, Dodoma and Dar es Salaam were selected respectively for the research study. Data collection took place between June-September 2021.</p> <p>He explained the four stages of the study design approached and applied in the SHLC project which included; 1) Reviewing key national urban, health and education policies, 2) Exploring neighborhoods inside cities and analyzing changes within cities, 3) Investigating the types of neighborhoods through household surveys, focus groups and interviews and 4) Comparing and Contrasting different neighborhoods to help guide in urban planning, development and governance of fast-growing cities (currently doing comparison for Kigali and Dar es Salaam cities).</p> <p>In Dar es Salaam, a total of 15 urban neighborhoods were selected for the study survey involving over 300 households' samples. These</p>

	<p>neighborhoods were categorized into 5 level of income from low-income to high-income. The neighborhoods included; Mbezi Beach 'B', Regent Estate, Masaki, Kinyerezi, Kimara Baruti, Goba, Makuti 'A', Ununio, Mwenge, Ulongoni, Mji Mpya, Kisiwani, Barafu, Mwembeni, na Kichangani.</p> <p>After finishing, he welcomes his colleague Dr. Francis Levira to proceed with the presentation.</p>
<p>Dr. Francis Levira <i>Research scientist at Ifakara & SHLC project leader</i></p>	<p><i>Presenting the SHLC project findings</i></p> <p>He began by sharing data on the sample size used in the study which captured individual, household, and neighborhood's social, demographic, economic, education, health and other important characteristic needed to understand urban dynamics.</p> <p>A total of 1533 residents/households participated in the research program with selected households having a total of 7,098, representing a household size of 5 members.</p> <p>He mentioned that they used data from the 2012 Tanzania census report to identify the 118 neighborhoods to use in the study survey and ranged them into 5 categories; low-income, mixed low-income, medium, mixed medium high-income and, high-income. From these neighborhood categories, they selected 3 respondents from each.</p> <p>Overall, key research findings were grouped into the following; 1) Housing and Living conditions 2) Migration and Urbanization 3) Education including primary and secondary enrollment, travelling time to school and learning outcomes and progression 4) Health including physical exercise, mental wellbeing, health insurance, fertility and non-communicable diseases 5) Economic activities and employment including labor status (in and out of labor), activity status among out labor individuals by age, unemployment rate (by sex, age, education level, type of neighborhood, illness and, migration status).</p> <p>He also mentioned that a 'Policy Brief' report – simplified in both Swahili and English will be written in the future to be distributed among key representatives involved in national urban, health and education policymaking in Dodoma.</p> <p>After concluding the presentation of the research findings, he thanked all participants for listening and welcomed them to share feedback and further discussions about the findings from the SHLC project.</p>
<p>Dr. Irene Moshi <i>Research scientist at Ifakara & SHLC project leader</i></p>	<p>After the presentation of the results by Dr. Levira, she welcomes guests for refreshments.</p> <p>After the refreshments, she welcomes the participants to participate in the discussion and to share their feedback, analysis or additional comments.</p>

<p>Nuru Dunda Mbezi <i>Ubungo Municipality MP for special seats</i></p>	<p>She spoke about the challenge of land ownership which is caused by the illegal buying and selling of land among people without following the legal procedures set by authorities. The issue is very common in Dar es Salaam with a lot of pending cases in various areas.</p> <p>She shared comments about the health sector and recommended further research to investigate the challenges facing hospitals such as poor health services by healthcare providers and the low number of healthcare workers in hospitals compared to the number of patients.</p> <p>In the education sector, she recommended the research to highlight the need to increase the number of teachers in schools in Dar es Salaam.</p>
<p>Edwin Benedictor <i>Tanzania Education Network/Mtandao wa Elimu Tanzania (TEN/MET)</i></p>	<p>He requested the scientist to include the validation of the recommendation section in the final report of the SHLC project.</p> <p>He also thanked the scientists for the work they did in compiling the report.</p>
<p>Mhe. Abdallah Mtinika <i>Mayor of Temeke Municipality</i></p>	<p><i>Giving his remarks before leaving</i></p> <p>He began by congratulating IHI for the research work done in the SHLC project in particular for looking at the SDGs which are fundamental to world development.</p> <p>He encouraged the scientist to keep conducting such research which is very influential to the government as they can refer to the findings to make decisions that solve challenges facing the nation.</p> <p>He also shared a few comments and observations on the data presented from the SHCL project including affordable housing plans, urban planning, waste management systems, education system, internal migration and mental health.</p> <p>He also recommended that for the country to have a coordinated way of thinking and acting about various issues in society has to begin at the local offices level (decentralization) within neighborhoods and should include everyone not just a few decision-makers with authority within the government.</p> <p>He finally thanked the participants for attending the meeting and IHI for extending the invitation.</p>
<p>Habiba Mtongori <i>Tanzania Meteorological Agency (TMA)</i></p>	<p>She spoke about the effects of climate change and how changes in weather can impact other factors such as living conditions of people, health and farming practices and the type of food consumption.</p> <p>She proposed including another section in the report which will analyze multiple factors and how they relate to each other i.e., physical exercise in women vs the occupation of the women.</p>

	She also requested the scientists to provide more information on the data provided in the tables and figures shown in the report.
Dr. Samwel Laizer <i>Kinondoni Municipality</i>	He shared his observation on mental health and physical exercise. He said the government should put more emphasis on preventive measures rather than curative measures which could help reduce mental health issues in people and also encourage physical exercise in schools and set aside areas within neighborhoods where people can go and exercise.
Balama Kaiza <i>Street Executive Officer of Mbweni</i>	He wanted clarification on family planning among couples and why the issue is only stressed in women.
Siporah Tenga <i>Education Officer - DCC</i>	She gave comments on why students transfer from one school to another frequency which is normally influenced by the performance of the students as well the school's overall performance. She also spoke about the '2016 open document, No.3' which states what is expected from the government, teachers, parents and students. She also explained about meals in schools that are provided to students and helps reduce students' commutes to their homes during lunch breaks and school dropout due to hunger.
Eliam Manumbu <i>Councilor of Manzese</i>	He spoke about factors influencing internal migration within Manzese ward which include certain area developments within neighborhood and the costs of living.
Lucas Rutainurwa <i>Councilor of Gongolamboto</i>	He spoke about issues in the waste management system affecting Dar es Salaam region and requested further research to be done to address this issue and find better implementations and strategies to approach the issue.
Dr Ritha Kambanga <i>CMOH - DCC</i>	She spoke about abortion and family planning policies which have been set up to help reduce pregnancy among young adults by the government hoping to reduce school dropouts as a result of early pregnancy.
Getrude Mallya <i>National Housing Corporation (NHC)</i>	She said as a representative of NHC they are ready to collaborate and work together with IHI in the future in areas of town planning, residential planning and renting in general.
Nuru Dunda Mbezi <i>Ubungo Municipality MP for special seats</i>	<i>Giving closing remarks</i> She thanked IHI for extending the invitation and for sharing the results of the SHLC project. She urged the local officers to work to implement what was presented and discussed in the meeting and also educated people on the issues addressed during the meeting. She thanked all participants for attending and contributing in the meeting and officially closed the meeting.

Annex 3: Speeches

HOTUBA YA MGENI RASMI MEYA WA JIJI LA DODOMA KWENYE UFUNGUZI WA MKUTANO WA KUTATHMINI HALI YA MAENDELEO ENDELEVU KATIKA SEKTA YA ELIMU, AFYA, JIJI NA MITAA YA DODOMA - MACHI 29, 2022

*Waheshimiwa Madiwani mliohudhuria hapa,
Wawakilishi kutoka Wizara mbali mbali,
Mganga Mkuu wa Mkoa wa Dodoma,
Mganga Mkuu wa Wilaya ya Dodoma,
Maafisa Elimu wote mliohudhuria hapa,
Wadau wa sekta binafsi kwenye sekta ya elimu, afya, na mipango miji,
Watendaji wote wa mitaa mliopo hapa,
Wageni waalikwa,
Mabibi na mabwana.*

Nawasilimu kwa jina la Jamuhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania!

Awali ya yote, napenda kutoa shukurani za dhati kwa waandaaji wa mkutano huu kwa kunipa heshima ya kuja na kuongea na wadau mbali mbali na pia kufungua rasmi mkutano huu muhimu. Lengo la mkutano huu ni kupokea matokeo ya Mradi wa Tathmini ya Hali ya Maendeleo Endelevu kwenye Sekta ya Elimu, Afya, Jiji na Mitaa hapa Dodoma.

Mradi wa Miji Endelevu umejikita kwenye malengo endelevu katika sekta ya afya (SDG3), elimu (SDG4), na jamii endelevu (SDG11). Ni sehemu ya mpango mkubwa unaohusisha majiji yanayokua kwa kasi Barani Afrika na Asia. Tafiti zinazofanywa na ukuzaji wa uwezo kwa majiji husika zina madhumuni ya kufikia Malengo ya Maendeleo Endelevu ya Umoja wa Mataifa ambayo ni pamoja na kuwezesha kuwa na miji yenye maendeleo endelevu; kuwa na afya, jamii endelevu na elimu bora kwenye mitaa ya majiji.

*Wageni waalikwa,
Mabibi na mabwana.*

Napenda kuchukua fursa hii kutoa shukurani dhati kwa Taasisi ya Afya Ifakara na wasimamizi wa mradi huu kwa kulipa jiji letu la Dodoma sambamba na jiji kongwe la Dar es Salaam fursa ya kushiriki kwenye tathmini hii nchini Tanzania. Kwa upande wa jiji la Dodoma mitaa 15 imefikwa. Mitaa iliyochaguliwa kuwakilisha maeneo mengine kwenye tathmini hii ni pamoja na Chadulu 'B', Chang'ombe Juu, Chilewa, Hombolo Bwawani, Ilazo, Image 1 na Ipagala. Mitaa mingine ni Kikuyu, Kilimani, Maili Mbili, Mlimwa, Mlimwa West, Ndachi, Nzuguni, na Surungai.

Nimedokezwa na watafiti wanaosimamia mradi huu kuwa, pamoja na mambo mengine, tathmini hii imeangalia ni kwa kiasi gani jiji hili na mitaa yake ni endelevu, afya za watu wake zikoje, na ubora wa elimu inayotolewa ukoje. Pia, tathmini hii imeangalia changamoto mbali mbali zinazotokana na ukuaji wa jiji na mitaa yake na kuona namna bora za kukabiliana na changamoto hizo.

*Wageni waalikwa,
Mabibi na mabwana.*

Ni matumaini yangu kuwa mkutano huu ni fursa adhimu ya kusikia matokeo ya tathmini hiyo kwa jiji letu la Dodoma na mitaa yake. Matokeo ya tathmini yataweka msingi wa mjadala huru, ambao mwisho wake ni maazimio yatakayoweka msingi bora na kutoa mwongozo utakaofanya jiji letu la Dodoma na mitaa yake kuyaishi malengo ya maendeleo endelevu na kuhakikisha kuwa changamoto za ukuaji wa jili hili zikiwemo matumizi ya ardhi na upatikanaji wa huduma za kijamii zinawekewa mikakati bora ya kuzikabili kwa wakati na kwa ufanisi.

Kadhalika, nachukua fursa hii kuwashukuru wadau wa jiji la Dodoma ambao ni pamoja na watendaji wa mitaa na kata, madiwani na wenyeviti wa mitaa kwa ushirikiano mkubwa walioutoa wakati wa utekelezaji wa mradi katika maeneo yao ya utawala.

Vile vile, natoa shukurani za dhati kwa wadau mbali mbali wa maendeleo wa ndani na nje ya nchi walioshirikiana kufanikisha utekelezaji wa mradi huu, ikiwa ni pamoja na Taasisi ya Afya Ifakara - Tanzania; Serikali ya Tanzania kupitia Wizara zake mbali mbali zilizofanikisha mradi huu; Chuo Kikuu cha Glasgow - Uingereza; Taasisi ya Utafiti na Ubunifu - Uingereza; na Taasisi ya GCRF.

*Wageni waalikwa,
Mabibi na mabwana.*

Bila kupoteza muda, naomba mniruhusu kumalizia hotuba hii kwa kutangaza kuwa Mkutano wa Kupokea Matokeo ya Tathmini ya Maendeleo Endelevu kwenye Sekta ya Elimu, Afya, Jiji na Mitaa ya Dodoma umefunguliwa rasmi.

Nawatakia uwasilishaji na majadiliano yenye tija na mafanikio.

Asanteni kwa kunisikiliza!

HOTUBA YA MGENI RASMI MBUNGE WA UBUNGO KWENYE UFUNGUZI WA MKUTANO WA KUTATHMINI HALI YA MAENDELEO ENDELEU KATIKA SEKTA YA ELIMU, AFYA, NA UKUAJI WA JIJI NA VITONGOJI KWA JIJI LA DAR ES SALAAM - MACHI 31, 2022

*Waheshimiwa Madiwani mliohudhuria hapa,
Wawakilishi kutoka Wizara mbali mbali,
Mganga Mkuu wa Mkoa wa Dar es Salaam,
Mganga Mkuu wa Wilaya ya Dar es Salaam,
Maafisa Elimu wote mliohudhuria hapa,
Wadau wa sekta binafsi kwenye sekta ya elimu, afya, na mipango miji,
Watendaji wote wa mitaa mliopo hapa,
Wageni waalikwa,
Mabibi na mabwana.*

Nawasilimu kwa jina la Jamuhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania!

Awali ya yote, napenda kutoa shukurani za dhati kwa waandaaji wa mkutano huu kwa kunipa heshima ya kuja na kuongea na wadau mbali mbali na pia kufungua rasmi mkutano huu muhimu. Lengo la mkutano huu ni kupokea matokeo ya Mradi wa Tathmini ya Hali ya Maendeleo Endelevu kwenye Sekta ya Elimu, Afya, na Ukuaji wa Jiji na Vitongoji vya Dar es Salaam.

Mradi wa Miji Endelevu umejikita kwenye malengo endelevu katika sekta ya afya (SDG3), elimu (SDG4), na jamii endelevu (SDG11). Ni sehemu ya mpango mkubwa unaohusisha majiji yanayokua kwa kasi Barani Afrika na Asia. Tafiti zinazofanywa na ukuzaji wa uwezo kwa majiji husika zina madhumuni ya kufikia Malengo ya Maendeleo Endelevu ya Umoja wa Mataifa ambayo ni pamoja na kuwezesha kuwa na miji yenye maendeleo endelevu; kuwa na afya, jamii endelevu na elimu bora kwenye mitaa ya majiji.

*Wageni waalikwa,
Mabibi na mabwana.*

Napenda kuchukua fursa hii kutoa shukurani dhati kwa Taasisi ya Afya Ifakara na wasimamizi wa mradi huu kwa kulipa jiji letu la Dar es Salaam – sambamba na jiji la Dodoma yalipo makao makuu ya nchi yetu – fursa ya kushiriki kwenye tathmini hii nchini Tanzania. Kwa upande wa jiji la Dar es Salaam mitaa 15 imefikwa. Mitaa iliyochaguliwa kuwakilisha maeneo mengine kwenye tathmini hii ni pamoja na Mbezi Beach 'B', Regent Estate, Masaki, Kinyerezi, Kimara Baruti, na Goba. , Makuti 'A', Ununio, Mwenge, Ulongoni, Mji Mpya, Kisiwani, Barafu, Mwembeni, na Kichangani.

Nimedokezwa na watafiti wanaosimamia mradi huu kuwa, pamoja na mambo mengine, tathmini hii imeangalia ni kwa kiasi gani jiji hili na vitongoji vyake ni endelevu, afya za watu wake zikoje, na ubora wa elimu inayotolewa ukoje. Pia, tathmini hii imeangalia changamoto mbali mbali zinazotokana na ukuaji wa jiji na mitaa yake na kuona namna bora za kukabiliana na changamoto hizo.

*Wageni waalikwa,
Mabibi na mabwana.*

Naamini kuwa mkutano huu ni fursa adhimu ya kusikia matokeo ya tathmini hiyo kwa jiji letu la Dar es Salaam na vitongoji vyake. Matokeo ya tathmini yataweka msingi wa mjadala huru, ambao mwisho wake ni maazimio yatakayoweka msingi bora na kutoa mwongozo utakaofanya jiji letu la Dar es Salaam kuyaishi malengo ya maendeleo endelevu na kuhakikisha kuwa changamoto za ukuaji wa jili hili zikiwemo matumizi ya ardhi na upatikanaji wa huduma za kijamii zinawekewa mikakati bora ya kuzikabili kwa wakati na kwa ufanisi.

Kadhalika, nachukua fursa hii kuwashukuru wadau wa jiji la Dar es Salaam ambao ni pamoja na watendaji wa mitaa na kata, madiwani na wenyeviti wa mitaa kwa ushirikiano mkubwa walioutoa wakati wa utekelezaji wa mradi katika maeneo yao ya utawala.

Vile vile, natoa shukurani za dhati kwa wadau mbali mbali wa maendeleo wa ndani na nje ya nchi walioshirikiana kufanikisha utekelezaji wa mradi huu, ikiwa ni pamoja na Taasisi ya Afya Ifakara - Tanzania; Serikali ya Tanzania kupitia Wizara zake mbali mbali zilizofanikisha mradi huu; Chuo Kikuu cha Glasgow - Uingereza; Taasisi ya Utafiti na Ubunifu - Uingereza; na Taasisi ya GCRF.

*Wageni waalikwa,
Mabibi na mabwana.*

Bila kupoteza muda, naomba mniruhusu kumalizia hotuba hii kwa kutangaza kuwa Mkutano wa Kupokea Matokeo ya Tathmini ya Maendeleo Endelevu kwenye Sekta ya Elimu, Afya, Jiji na Vitongoji kwa Dar es Salaam umefunguliwa rasmi.

Nawatakia uwasilishaji na majadiliano yenye tija na mafanikio.

Asanteni kwa kunisikiliza!

