

G20 PRINCIPLES FOR QUALITY INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT

DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA



SCALING UP INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENTS TO IMPROVE KEY SERVICES AND BOOST THE ECONOMY

In 2015, the government of Tanzania launched the Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Development Project (DMDP) to expand the economy and increase the emergency response capacity of the city by improving key urban services and institutional management. To support the initiative, the World Bank approved \$300 million in credit from the International Development Association (IDA)—the World Bank Group’s fund for the world’s poorest countries—which along with \$5 million from the Nordic Development Fund will serve to benefit nearly 1.9 million people in Dar es Salaam through better roads, facilities, and community upgrades.

DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Over 6 million people currently call Dar es Salaam home, making it one of the fastest growing cities in Africa. At a growth rate of 5.6 percent, the number of residents in the city will be over 10 million by 2030. This rapid growth has not been guided by a master plan and the lack of institutional coordination has resulted in unstructured urban development and the proliferation of informal settlements. A poor transport infrastructure has made mobility and accessibility to economic opportunities difficult.

The combination of a growing population, crowded settlements in hazardous areas, and a high risk of flooding caused by even minor storms have made urban development and improving key services a priority for the government.

WORLD BANK PROJECT

The DMDP is being implemented by the President’s Office for Regional Administration and Local Government (PO-RALG) with work expected to be completed by 2022. The total project cost is \$330.3 million, and the project has four main components:

- Financing improvements and maintenance of priority infrastructure projects such as local and feeder roads to connect low income communities; primary and secondary drainage systems for flood control; and contingency measures for disaster risk response.
- Upgrading of low-income urban communities by providing them with basic services and strengthening their capacity to undertake some public works.
- Strengthening institutions, capacity building for local governments, and urban analytics.
- Implementation support and monitoring and evaluation.

The interventions address rapid urbanization challenges in 14 wards of three municipal councils. Key transport and utilities-related infrastructure projects will directly enhance the quality of life of 1.5 million residents in broader Dar es Salaam. Additionally, approximately 100,000 low-income households, or 380,000 poor people from the 40 communities located in the three municipal councils, will benefit from basic infrastructure services and accessibility improvements.

OPERATIONALIZATION OF QII PRINCIPLES

The DMDP operationalizes the [G20 Principles for Quality Infrastructure Investment \(QII\)](#) by incorporating resilience-building strategies (Principle 3) and natural disaster-response initiatives (Principle 4). The project promotes competitiveness of cities and efficiency in order to mitigate the impact of natural disasters and reduce unemployment.



QII PRINCIPLE 3: INTEGRATING ENVIRONMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

The project assesses ecosystem-based interventions in low-income communities. The urban upgrading component enhances communities through infrastructure improvements and capacity building. The construction of sanitation utilities, storm water drainage and solid waste management will be progressively developed in selected areas, starting with the highest priority communities. The project identified 40 low-income communities from three different municipalities based on: (a) high population density; (b) opportunities for connecting to the primary drainage and road network; and (c) investments enhancing density rather than urban expansion. Improvements in urban and environmental resilience were planned with community participation and allowed for flexibility in design and adaptable standards based on each area's needs. Community groups were organized to participate during the supervision, operation, and maintenance of the infrastructure and facilities.



QII PRINCIPLE 4: BUILDING RESILIENCE AGAINST NATIONAL DISASTERS AND OTHER RISKS

The project design aims to control flooding, improve storm water drainage, and provide assistance to respond to natural or man-made disasters. The DMDP will improve the overall primary and secondary drainage system (31.5 km of storm water utilities) within five areas of the Sinza River in the Dar es Salaam Metropolitan Region. The works include detention ponds to reduce the magnitude of the incoming peak flow and drain the storm water. These artificial ponds are an innovative approach never used in Tanzania before and are proven to keep the downstream areas safer and free of flooding.

The project also enhances preparedness for disasters, emergencies, or catastrophic events. Assessments, technical assistance, works, or equipment purchases are some of the activities that can be carried out in the event of an emergency. In addition, the project includes a contingency for disaster risk response as one of the sub-components that can be activated under government request. The funds will be made available by loan funds reallocation or additional funding.

MAKING A DIFFERENCE

The DMDP addressed the urban challenges that impact the day-to-day lives of residents and workers. [World Bank interviews](#) with ward chairmen confirmed that businesses in the communities are improving. For instance, people are now building their shops along roads that are no longer affected by dust and flooding. Others said that infrastructure improvements have drawn the attention of major companies to invest in their communities. The project shows the potential better infrastructure services have in increasing economic opportunities.

ABOUT THE QII CASE STUDY SERIES

This case study is one of eight developed by the Quality Infrastructure Investment (QII) Partnership to illustrate how the QII Principles are being applied in practice. The World Bank Group and the government of Japan established the QII Partnership to raise awareness and scale-up quality infrastructure investment aligned to G20 QII Principles in developing countries.

Access the entire series at www.worldbank.org/QII.

“Spending less time in traffic leads to a more productive workforce and promotes timely delivery of services, which in turn boosts the economy. With the interventions from DMDP, we expect the congestion will be greatly reduced and this will provide a major boost all around.”

Emmanuel Ndyamukama, DMDP Sub-Project Coordinator, PO-RALGP