

URBAN SAFETY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT:

“Engaging Women in Public Space Safety Initiatives in Dar es Salaam”



By: Anna W. Mtani
ICNIC-T
Dar es Salaam,
Tanzania
icnictz@gmail.com

Brief Introduction for Anna Mtani



Ms. Anna Mtani is a Town Planner with MSC from ITC, Enschede in The Netherlands. Her working experience started in the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Human Settlements Development since 1981.

In 1993 she was transferred to the Dar es salaam City Council to join a team of other experts appointed to initiate the Sustainable Dar es salaam Project supported by UN-Habitat aiming to improve the environmental management of the city in collaboration with stakeholders and community members. Ms. Mtani was appointed the coordinator for managing urban open spaces, urban agriculture and hazard lands.

In 1998 she was appointed Coordinator to establish the Dar es Salaam Safer Cities Project with support of UN-Habitat, The Netherlands Government and later by Sida until 2005 for phase one and two. The main objective of the project was to build the capacity of LGAs to address issues of insecurity and manage urban safety for sustainable development in collaboration with other stakeholders.

In 2006/07, the Dar es Salaam project entered a third phase whereby the project was elevated to a National Programme under the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government with the aim of building institutional capacity of seven initial Urban Local Authorities with financial support of Sida and technical assistance of UN-Habitat for a period of two years. Ms Mtani was once again appointed the National Coordinator for safer Cities Tanzania.

As a national Coordinator, Ms. Mtani facilitated the mainstreaming of the Safer cities initiative into Government and Local Authority main operations working with different stakeholders including the Police.

In 2008, Ms Mtani attended the IUP5 training at BTH, Sweden in which she presented a project for change on women safety in urban public spaces.

Apart from the government engagement, Ms. Mtani is also the Executive Director for International Centre for Network and Information on Crime- Tanzania (ICNIC-T) since 2008. ICNIC-T is an NGO working to Develop the capacity of communities, private institutions, local and central governments to enhance crime prevention and crime reduction through research, information and knowledge management. Currently ICNIC-T is working with Women in Cities International to implement Gender Inclusive Cities Project in Dar es Salaam.

Since October 2011, Anna Mtani is working as a Short Term Local Advisor to the Dodoma Municipal Council in the implementation of the Tanzania Strategic Cities Project under the Prime Minister's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government responsible for Institutional Capacity building.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page no.
1.0 CONTEXT.....	3
2.0 THE GENDER INCLUSIVE CITIES PROJECT.....	5
3.0 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH LACK OF SAFETY.....	8
4.0 STRATEGIES AND RESPONSES.....	12
5.0 RESEARCH FINDINGS AND SAFETY PERCEPTIONS: KEKO AND UBUNGO	13
6.0 FEED BACK, CONSOLIDATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERVENTIONS	21
7.0 CONCLUSIONS: CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEANED	23

URBAN SAFETY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: *“Engaging Women in Public Spaces Safety Initiatives in Dar es Salaam”*

1.0 CONTEXT

Urban safety and security is increasingly becoming an important agenda and one of the challenges facing urban planning and development. Safety and security touch upon all aspects of human life; home, work, leisure, in communities. When Safety and Security is ensured, people are able to enjoy complete fulfilled lives without fear. While the poor are mostly affected by a situation of insecurity, women and girls are more vulnerable. In an urbanizing world, where most basic social needs are found in the urban setting, the need for equal opportunities to live and enjoy city life is paramount. Most urban life happens in public open spaces that include streets, bus/train stops, gardens and parks, playfields and avenues. However, the case has not been the same to women living in cities where life is a click around the clock to earn a living and enjoy. In most cases women have found themselves excluded from enjoying public open spaces equally with men due to fear of crime.

Fig. 1: Location Map of Tanzania



Several policies touch on women’s safety, women’s equality and Violence against Women in Tanzania. At the national level, the Tanzania Development Vision (2025) aims to create a society, in which there is, among other things, equal opportunity to all citizens to participate in and contribute to the development of the nation, paying attention to minority and disadvantaged groups in society. The policy also aims at affirmative action towards vulnerable groups, gender equality and empowerment of women. The documents associated with this plan also stipulate that safety and security issues associated with gender-based violence are increasingly becoming important within the agenda on sustainable urbanization. The

documents further show gender-based violence is a crosscutting challenge that needs to be addressed by various actors.

The National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty II popularly known as MKUKUTA (Kiswahili acronym) stresses that safety is a major concern for the urban poor. MKUKUTA underscores the value of establishing social safety nets to address the vulnerable groups at both local and central levels of government administration. In addition, this policy addresses improved governance of judicial systems, crime reduction, and the elimination of sexual abuse and domestic violence.

The Women and Gender Development Policy was formulated in 2000 and aims to ensure that all national policies, programmes and strategies become gender mainstreamed. It also aims to reach impact in the context of international and regional level governance. In order to meet its objectives, the government has established mechanisms for coordinated monitoring and evaluation of gender development policies and gender mainstreaming programmes and plans. As part of this policy, a ministry responsible for gender development has been established, and has facilitated the establishment of Gender Desks within other ministries, independent departments, and Regional and District Authorities. The National Strategy for Gender Development (NSGD) was established in 2005 in order to implement the Women and Gender Policy in a more harmonized manner.

The National Strategy on Urban Crime Prevention was formulated in 2008 through the Safer Cities Programme in Tanzania, with the primary objective to create safe local environments where citizens are assured of living in peace and harmony, without fear of crime or domestic violence and where there will be security of their property. The policy focuses on building capacities at city, municipal and community levels. Using the Safer Cities Approach, strategic interventions focus on three main areas:

1. Institutional prevention (focusing on law enforcement and alternative forms of justice);
2. Prevention through urban design, planning and management of public and semi-public spaces; and
3. Social crime and violence prevention through empowerment (focusing on marginalized groups, groups at risk or vulnerable groups, including youth and women)

Addressing issues of crime need an integrated approach embracing other fields and stakeholders. While attending the IUP 5 Programme April 2008, as part of the training course, I proposed a **project for change** focusing on preventing crime against women in urban living environment through safety audits for women. The project was proposed to be implemented in Kigogo ward in Dar es Salaam under the auspicious of Safer Cities programme by linking it with Community Infrastructure Upgrading Programme (CIUP) aimed at improving the livelihood of the community for sustainable development by improving basic infrastructure. Due to some administrative complications, it was not possible to accommodate the proposed project into the already ongoing projects.

As a fall back situation, I decided to team up with a newly established NGO named International Centre for Networking and Information Centre –Tanzania (ICNIC-T) as one of

the Directors. ICNIC –T is a voluntary, non-political, non-partisan, non-profit and non-governmental organisation which subscribes to universal human rights, humanitarian values and practices. The vision of ICNIC-T is to have safe, secure and just communities which are free from crime and violence. The organisation's mission is to build capacity and support communities, local and central governments, and public and private institutions working to enhance crime prevention and reduction initiatives. The main goal of the organisation is to research, develop and disseminate innovative approaches, which support effective and sustainable community policing and urban crime prevention practices in Tanzania using different approaches. To achieve this mission, ICNIC-T focuses on the interplay between the built environment, the social and economic environments; and information and knowledge management on crime, violence and victimisation in human settlements. Main beneficiaries are both urban and rural communities. In this regard, the integrated urban planning approach was envisaged as perfect approach that would bring together different players from different sectors to address issues of crime and insecurity especially targeting women's access in public open spaces in the urban arena. ICNIC-T is a young organisation which was registered in 2008. The organisation's activities to date have included:

- Training nine local government authorities on the implementation of the National Strategy for Crime Prevention Tanzania, in collaboration with the Prime Minister's Office-Regional Administration and the Office Local Government
- Networking and linking with different organisations through workshops and seminars
- Implementation of the Gender Inclusive Cities Project (GICP) in two areas of Keko and Ubungu in Dar es Salaam
- Collaboration with the national police in the implementation police reforms which strengthen the capacity of the community to prevent and solve crime and strengthen the capacity of the police to work with the communities respectively

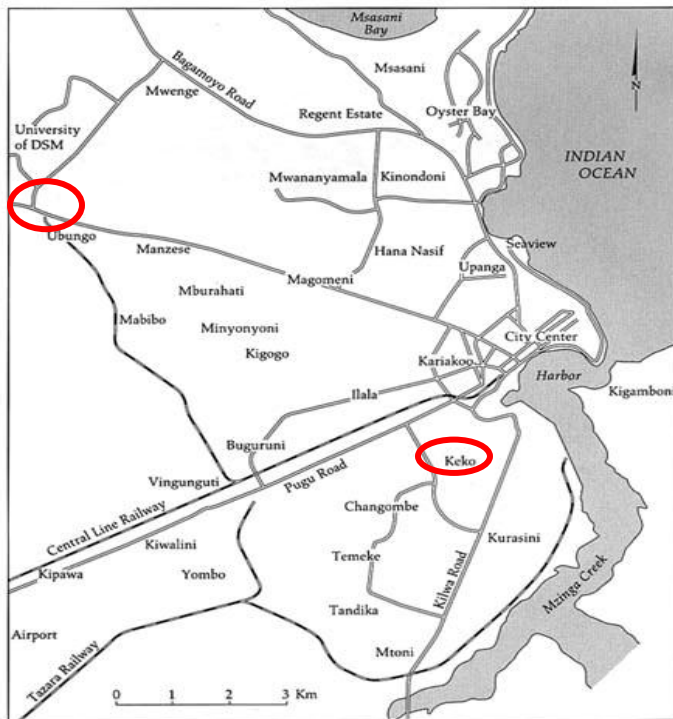
2.0 THE GENDER INCLUSIVE CITIES PROJECT – GICP (PROJECT FOR CHANGE)

ICNIC-T is now working in collaboration with Women in Cities International (WICI) in studying means of enhancing women's safety by identifying and disseminating effective and promising approaches that promote women's equal access to public open spaces. The GICP aims to enhance the capacity of communities to enable women use public open spaces without fear of victimisation. The demonstration project is being implemented in three other cities around the world which are Rosario (Argentina), Delhi (India) and Petrozavodsk (Russia) in collaboration with Women in Cities International (WICI) an NGO based in Montreal, Canada. The results of the three years project are expected to feed back into policy improvement/formulation and build capacity of participating cities/beneficiaries and decision makers to facilitate formulation of local projects, which are inclusive and more integrated by nature that include issues of women insecurity in public spaces to enable women to enjoy free access to the city.

2.1 Project Site Selection

The three municipalities in Dar es Salaam city are subdivided into several wards. GICP work has identified project sites within specific wards of Keko and Ubungu in municipalities of Temeke and Kinondoni respectively. Street surveys, safety audits and focus group discussions were conducted in both wards to collect data and information necessary for basis of determining the crime scenario against women in public open spaces.

Fig. 2: Site location: Ubungu and Keko



Ubungu ward is a fast growing business hub featuring the Up-Country Bus terminal with buses transiting to Kenya, Uganda, Zambia and Malawi. The new Mlimani City complex located close to Ubungu ward has also made the area very popular and the University of Dar es Salaam is partly located there. The area has both planned and unplanned settlements with a mix of middle class and poor communities. The area was chosen by the local GICP Advisory Committee in Dar es Salaam for these characteristics.

Keko ward is comprised of informal settlements built between two planned areas - the residential area of Chang'ombe and Keko Industrial area. Much of the land in the ward was initially planned for a green belt, or undeveloped buffer zone. In this area, low income workers employed in nearby industry constructed houses near their work places. The Keko Ward population is generally low-income with a few middle-income households who are mostly involved in business. The area is well-known for its furniture market and there is a heavy influx of people to it during the day. It is also the location of Keko Prison and the Chang'ombe Vocational Education Training Authority. Due to its proximity to the city centre and Kariakoo (a main market and business hub), land use and population density in Keko Ward has

continued to intensify, albeit with poor basic services. The area is host to a wide range of crime and is known as a hideout for drug addicts. It is because of these characteristics that the local GICP Advisory Committee recommended the area for detailed study.

Within the GICP, collection methods for primary data were chosen to provide comprehensive and reliable data on the geography of gender exclusion and its interaction with other factors to create marginality and denial of rights. Although there was little or no pre-existing ‘official’ data on this issue in each participating city, varying amounts of information from civil society and other sources did exist. Consequently, the GICP was able to build on a well-established knowledge base. For example, as far as was practical, a consistent approach and common tools were adopted in all cities to facilitate comparisons and analysis. These were developed collaboratively, drawing on the expertise of the Advisory Committee, project partners and previous studies. Different tools were selected to generate different types of information, some focusing on high-level city-wide issues and others on much more ‘local’ situations, some providing quantitative and others qualitative data. It included summary statistics on the demographic, socio-cultural and economic structure; governance and crime, although the available amount of even such basic information varied greatly. This was followed by four activities and tools to build up a more detailed understanding that would inform later phases of GICP work:

2.2 *Strategy development and facts finding*

(a) Policy review:

A review of policy, legislation and initiatives was done to identify those which support the implementation of the project, analyse gaps and provide recommendations for review if any.

(b) Focus Group discussions -(FGD)

FGD is a valuable tool for exploring an issue with a defined group of people, enabling their collective opinions to emerge through a facilitated and structured interaction between group members. The FGDs are based on different background that included

- local women beneficiaries
- young people
- Service providers (police, education, health, transporters, businessmen/women) and local leaders at community and Municipal levels.

Focus group discussions (FGD) were conducted separately per group and area for briefing and exchange of ideas on what make women feel safe or unsafe in public spaces in their city, how their safety could be improved and how can they contribute towards a safer community for women in particular. The local leadership was specifically involved to take lead in the whole process as their main function and responsibility. In general the results of the focus group discussion could be summarized as:

- Increase of crime and fear of victimization
- Increased poverty, unemployment especially among young people
- Rapid urbanization and growth of informal settlements
- Poor infrastructure provision – accessibility, water network, sanitation and environment management

- Inadequate services delivery – education, health, security.

(c) Street surveys:

The street survey is a valuable tool for collecting data about perceptions of and experiences in public spaces, since the information can be gathered from people while they are actually using them and so can relate to issues raised more easily. Given that most such space users will be busy doing other things, surveys were made short and comprised mainly simple closed (multiple choice) questions. A sample of 600 questionnaires was administered with 300 per area. The advantage of this is that it generates quantitative data to effectively complement qualitative information from FGDs and women's safety audits. As interviews take place in public where responses may be overheard, they are not ideal for inquiry into sensitive topics, such as sexual assault and harassment. Nevertheless, given the centrality of these issues to GICP and the importance of getting information from space users, street surveys were undertaken in each area and their usefulness in this context was tested.

(d) Women's Safety Audits (WSA).

WSAs offer a practical and participative means of gathering perceptions about safety in particular areas and developing proposals for action to address safety concerns. They involve a group of women concerned about safety walking transects through an area to observe, consider and record views about safety-related issues basing on environmental setting, urban design, distribution of functional services and quality of living environment. The walk is followed by a meeting to discuss the results, decide on the necessary changes for creating a safer space and formulate recommendations for relevant agencies. The experiential nature of the tool and its use in a familiar physical environment makes it a particularly effective means of involving 'ordinary' members of communities, while the interaction between them helps develop ideas about key issues and the way forward. It can also be a powerful tool for change, bringing people together to work for and inform the direction of change.

Plate 1: Women in safety Audits walk in Keko (L) and Ubungu (R)



WSAs were organised under the GICP partners in each implementing city in selected project sites for detailed study to gather information about concerns, priorities and preferred actions. This information was important to inform development of interventions to be implemented. Following consideration of WSA experiences elsewhere, guidance on the process was prepared.

The guidance recognised that different women have different perceptions and experiences of vulnerability, often related to personal circumstances, such as age, ethnicity, disability or status. It is therefore specified that WSAs should involve women from diverse groups including professional backgrounds. It also acknowledged that many 'external' factors can contribute to feelings of 'unsafe', including:

- physical characteristics – such as lack of lighting, maintenance, escape routes and signage
- usage of space – such as the presence of crowds or drug dealers/gangs (hijacking of space by other groups)
- lack of social control – lack a sense of community or informal surveillance by citizens who would provide help, if needed and
- Inadequate policing – such as the lack of police control and trusted police officers or security guards.

These factors informed the preparation of a checklist for participants to use during the safety audit walks. It included a series of questions to be used to prompt participants to consider which factors might be impacting on their feelings of safety at any particular point. As the relevant questions were dependent on the type of location, the checklist was divided into five broad types of environment: streets, residential areas, parks, markets and bus stops. The guidance set out five stages for implementation of the safety audits, which covered preparatory work, the walk itself, recording information, developing recommendations and follow up action. Each walking group comprise 6 women, men officials or local policy makers. The walking group was encouraged to speak to people – shopkeepers, residents, shoppers etc during the walk to explain what they were doing and to collect others' views. It was also agreed that walks needed to be undertaken in each area during the day and after dark, since there were likely to be specific concerns related to lighting.

▪ *Safe areas*

Participants said that they feel safe in some areas, such as those around police stations and police posts in ward and sub-ward (Mtaa) areas, near hospitals/dispensaries, schools/colleges, places of worship, courthouses, near government buildings (including areas around ward and sub-ward offices) and in areas around private houses or commercial centres and Government buildings that are guarded by police or commercial security guards.

▪ *Unsafe areas*

FGD findings indicate that all of the groups in both the Ubungu and Keko wards agree that there are open public areas that are **unsafe** for women, girls and sometimes even men. Some

specific examples of areas that participants reported being unsafe include: the football grounds at Magurumbasi primary school, open space near barber shops (some are known to be unsafe due to men hanging around there soliciting girls and women for commercial sexual acts), areas around bridges, the forested area from the Msewe River towards the university, and the area around the TAMECO bus terminal.

3.0 FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH LACK OF SAFETY

3.1 *General factors*

Some general points appeared to be commonly agreed-upon in all FGDs: (1) poverty and unemployment are linked to lack of safety and (2) cultural norms dictate that women should behave and dress in a certain way that is not provocative and does not “show off” in order to avoid becoming targets for sexual harassment.

3.2 *Poverty and the nature of informal settlements*

It was noted among FGD participants that growing poverty and unemployment among women and youth often push them to get involved in illicit and unsafe income-generating activities such the selling of *illicit-liquor* ‘gongo’, commercial sex, drug trafficking and substance abuse.

Women facing difficult economic situations reported that they are especially vulnerable to sexual harassment and assault as they often have to work long hours and travel by themselves at night.

It was also agreed that the nature of informal settlements is one of the main reasons for growing insecurity and violence in their communities. Participants noted that informal settlements have narrow, unlit or poorly-lit paths, poor infrastructure, no traffic lights, lack street names and traffic congestion. Informal settlement areas were said to be unsafe due to the various criminal activities that occur there, such as muggings and robberies, and sexual offences including rape and sexual harassment. The situation is reportedly further aggravated by lack of adequate police patrols in and around these areas.

3.3 *Poor maintenance of open areas*

FGDs revealed that many public open areas in both Ubungo and Keko are neglected and infrastructure such as street lighting is not installed or maintained. In these poorly maintained areas, participants reported that women are more susceptible to attack. For example, in neglected and unlit cemeteries in Keko, it was reported that youth have assaulted women and girls in the evenings. In another example, participants reported that youth gangs, habitual criminals and drug addicts often frequent an unused football field during the evening, making the area feel unsafe for women. It was also pointed out that uncontrolled housing development has led to the creation of alleyways and dead-end streets. FGD participants believed that incidents of crime and violence were likely to occur at such sites.

3.4 *Mistrust among neighbours*

Participants felt that in situations of danger, neighbours and the general public could not always be counted upon for support. It was noted that the provision of support is often dependent upon the nature of the situation and the relationship between the victim and the perpetrator. Moreover, it was noted that in situations of danger, the perpetrator is often related to people in the neighbourhood and is protected by them.

3.5 *Public perception of women*

Participants reported that most women and girls in Dar es Salaam have been brought up to believe that they are physically weak compared to men and boys and therefore incapable of defending themselves in case of attack. This collective sense of weakness was reported to contribute to women's and girls' sense of insecurity and vulnerability. Additionally, many participants blamed women for violence. Women were seen as responsible for their own safety and were cautioned to not dress in a "manner that would induce youth into committing sex related offences like rape, sexual harassment and/or insulting the modesty of a woman". It was also suggested that women and girls who dress in elegant, "exclusive" attire with expensive jewellery/ornamentation are likely to attract robbers and muggers. Some service providers mentioned that women do not trust each other and that some women hire men to attack other women.

3.6 *Experiences with police*

Groups in both areas felt that police response to situations of violence is poor, while participants in most groups felt that the police are corrupt. Women's group participants said that not many incidents are reported to police for fear of retaliation from the accused once released. When incidents are reported, participants from the transportation group said that there is often no immediate action and that arrests take a long time. Moreover, participants reported that after an arrest, suspects are often immediately released before being taken to court or before a proper investigation is conducted. It was also noted that police appeared to be unmotivated and indifferent when issues are reported to them. Moreover, many women felt that the police were insensitive to issues related to crimes against women - possibly because they did not know how to handle them.

Participants in the service providers group also observed that some of the police posts in their communities are not well resourced in terms of manpower; some have only two police officers, making it impossible for both of them to leave the post when serious offences are reported in the neighbourhood. This was further reinforced by the poor environmental design and lack of services in the neighbourhood including impassable streets, lack of proper address (street names and lighting),

Participants attributed these issues regarding policing to corruption, inadequate/lack of training on women safety issues, and lack of workforce and infrastructure, especially at community ward and sub-ward (*Mtaa*) level. In particular, it was felt

that the police lacked the necessary working tools, specialised knowledge on women safety and personnel to be effective.

4.0 STRATEGIES AND RESPONSES

Participants in different focus groups suggested some of the following strategies as ways of avoiding violence and sexual harassment against women:

- A common strategy among women, youths, and service providers to avoid victimisation is to hide or turn off their phones, jewellery and other valuables before going out in public spaces.
- To ask a man or a person known to them to escort them in public spaces.
- Avoid public buses and take taxis instead.
- Both youths and service providers stated that they walk in groups in order to avoid violence and sexual harassment.
- Service providers also reported that they travel with their belongings in a plastic bag, in order to make it clear that they are not carrying any valuables on their person.
- To avoid certain spaces.
- Participants in the transportation group reported adopting several unique responses such as carrying weapons such as screwdrivers in order to protect themselves, while others said that they did not carry weapons in case the weapons were used against them.

4.1 *Suggestions and recommendations*

Several recommendations among the FGDs were directed towards policing in Ubungo and Keko. All groups suggested that community policing initiatives be established, possibly in conjunction with Neighbourhood Watch activities. Members from the youth group stressed that safety in public open places should include absence of fear from criminal attacks and gangs of unemployed youths. Youths suggested that police stations be built in areas with large populations and high crime rates. Youths also suggested plainclothes policemen patrol in areas known to have high incidence of crime. These participants also suggested that society should cooperate with police to eradicate crime. Women participants recommended that police stop accepting bribes. These participants also recommended sub-ward leaders cooperate with police by supporting follow-up actions when a crime has been committed. Other suggestions included improving police-community relations, better training for police in women's safety issues, and increased police presence in areas that are not safe.

Some recommendations focused on improving the criminal justice system included imposing strict sentences on criminals involved in drug-related crimes. It was also suggested that counselling and rehabilitation services be provided for criminals with substance abuse issues. Women participants suggested that laws which protect women from sexual harassment in the workplace be enforced.

In relation to transportation, participants from the transportation FGDs suggested that taxi parking terminals be clearly marked, that taxi drivers dress in identifiable uniforms, and that pictures and telephone numbers be marked on taxis. Youth participants recommended that good transportation systems should be established as it is women and children who often have to walk in dangerous areas due to lack of transportation.

Several recommendations were presented with reference to improved design and management of public spaces including the improvement of infrastructure in public places such as lighting, pavements landscaping. Service providers recommended that safe and secure public spaces like football fields and bridges should be provided. Women participants proposed better management of the forests in order to enhance safety and security, especially for women and children from the neighbourhood who use such areas for basic services. Women also recommended that the public be informed about areas which are dangerous and should be avoided.

All groups also provided policy and service-related recommendations. Both transportation and service providers suggested that women should be empowered to promote gender equality through ongoing efforts aimed at social prevention addressing underlying causes of crimes (i.e. seminars and workshops for women on entrepreneurship). It was also suggested that education campaigns be instituted to promote shared cultural norms in the community. Additionally, it was suggested that the Ward Security Committee and the Ward Development Committee include women and youth representatives involved in work on women's safety.

The Transportation representatives recommended that all public service providers, especially those involved in transportation, regularly consider issues of insecurity in their work. In addition, this group recommended that laws and regulations in the country be amended to conform to current social norms, including those regarding women's safety.

Youths suggested that anti-drug education campaigns be established for their peers, in order to discourage addiction. Finally, it was recommended that the Safer Cities programme in Dar es Salaam should run regular information dissemination campaigns on women's insecurity through LGAs and should address the stigmatisation of social groups, implement effective measures against impunity concerning VAW, and demand police accountability.

5.0 RESEARCH FINDINGS AND SAFETY PERCEPTIONS: KECO AND UBUNGO WARDS

The research revealed, among other things the following findings:

- Reported cases of crime increased faster in Dar es Salaam city as compared to the national trends

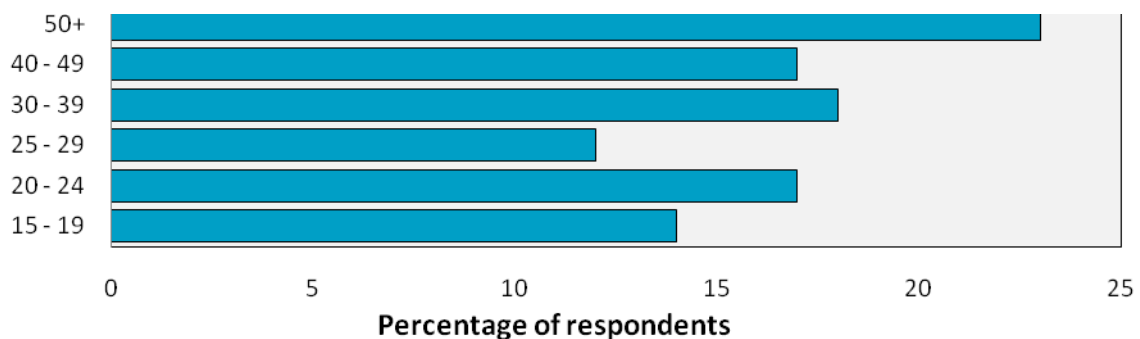
- The number of reported cases of sexual abuse rose more steeply than that of crime generally in Tanzania
- In comparison, it was observed that, between 71% and 79% of women interviewed in 2000 (Victimisation in Dar es salaam) experienced economic, emotional and physical abuse while 45% experienced sexual abuse

In the current study in Dar es Salaam, 600 street surveys were conducted in the Ubungo and Keko wards (300 in each). Eighty-four percent of respondents agreed to answer personal questions. Results presented in this report depict the aggregated result of the surveys in both areas. Surveys were conducted over 14 days in December 2009 by six (6) interviewers. Interviewers were introduced by local chairpersons to the public spaces in which they were working and to community members during the first few days of the survey.

Ninety per cent (90%) of the respondents in this survey were regular users of the space; 61 per cent lived in the city for more than five years while 68 per cent lived in the survey area and 19 per cent worked in or studied in the area. Four per cent of respondents completed college or university, 21 per cent completed secondary school and 55 per cent completed primary school. Forty per cent of respondents identified their occupation as “small business/ petty trader/shopkeeper”. Other occupations which were well-represented among respondents included “manual/supervisor-skilled/unskilled” (15%) and “unemployed” (13%). Forty-three per cent of respondents described their monthly household income as being below average, while 20 per cent reported an average income and 21% reported an above average income.

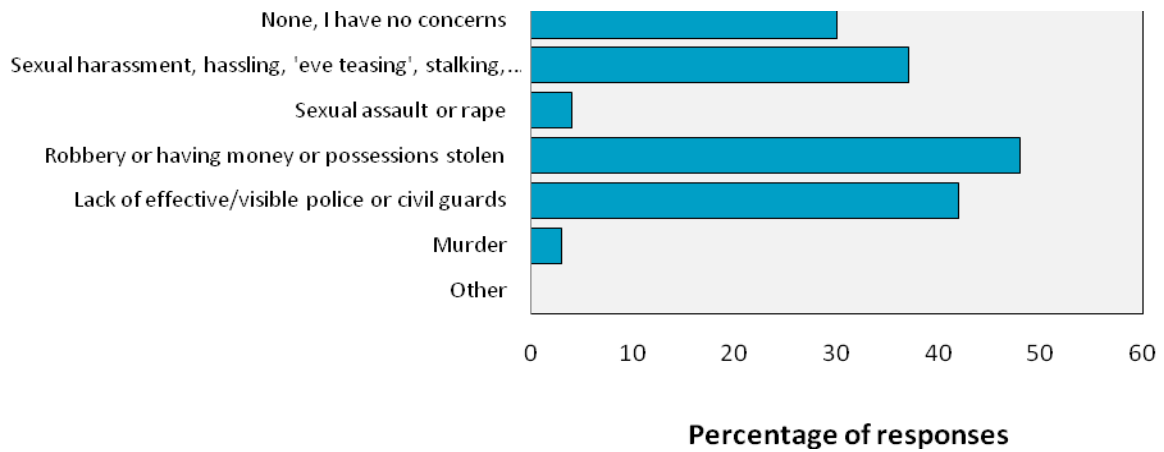
Women aged fifteen and above were interviewed, with a slight majority of survey respondents over the age of 30 (58%).

Figure 1: Age of respondents (n=600)



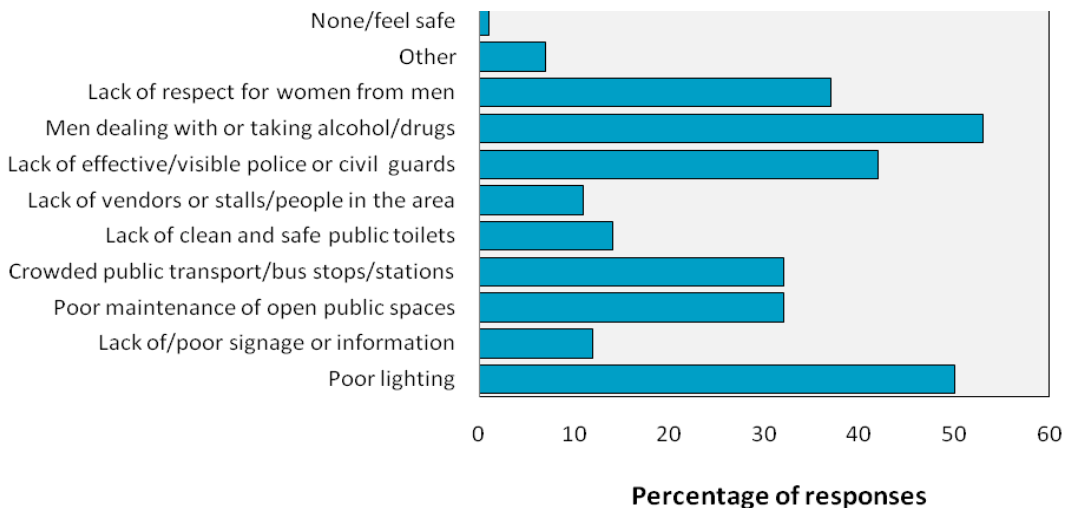
The types of main safety concerns reported by respondents were robbery (48%), lack of effective and/or visible police or civil guards (42%) and sexual harassment (37%). Interestingly, thirty per cent of survey respondents reported having no safety concerns.

Figure 2: What personal safety risks concern you most when you are in this area? (n=600)



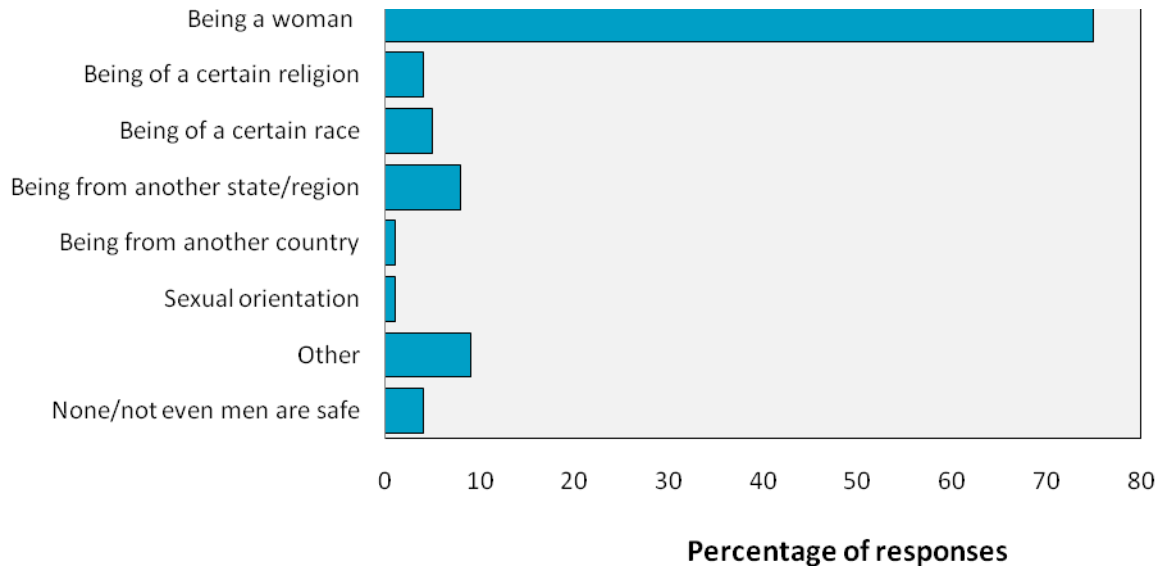
Several key environmental factors were identified by survey respondents as threatening, including men dealing with or taking alcohol or drugs (53%), poor lighting (50%), lack of effective and/or visible police or civil guards (42%) and lack of respect for women from men (37%).

Figure 3: In this area, which factors contribute to you feeling unsafe? (n=600)



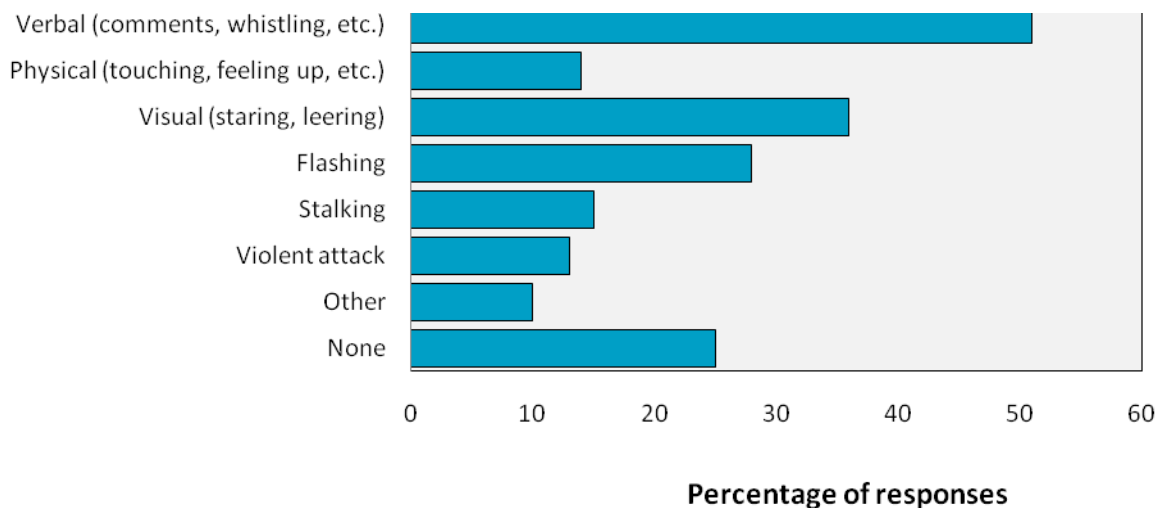
The particularly interesting finding revealed that the vast majority of survey respondents (75%) reported that their gender was an identity-related factor which affected their personal safety.

Figure 4: Do any of these factors affect your personal safety in this area? (n=503)



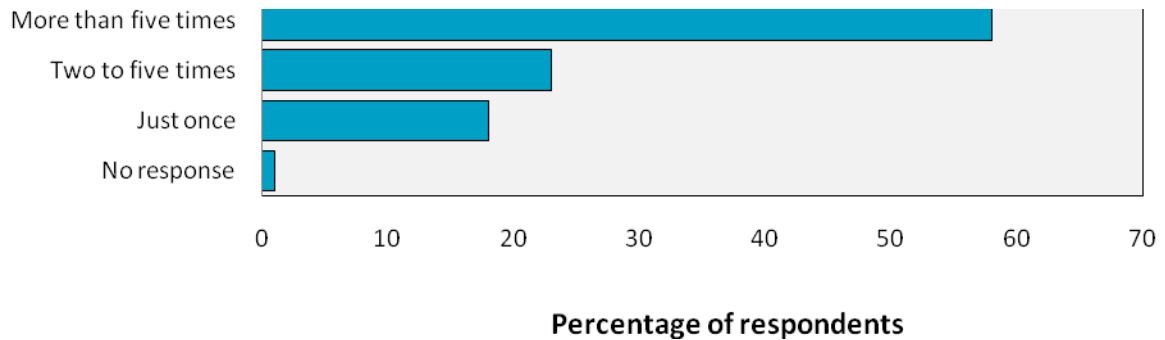
In the past year, verbal forms of harassment were reported to be most commonly experienced by survey respondents (51%), followed by visual forms of harassment (36%) and flashing (28%). It is also notable that 15 per cent of respondents reported being stalked in the past year, while 13 per cent reported being violently attacked within the same period.

Figure 5: What kind(s) of sexual harassment/ assault have you faced in public places in the last year? (n=503)



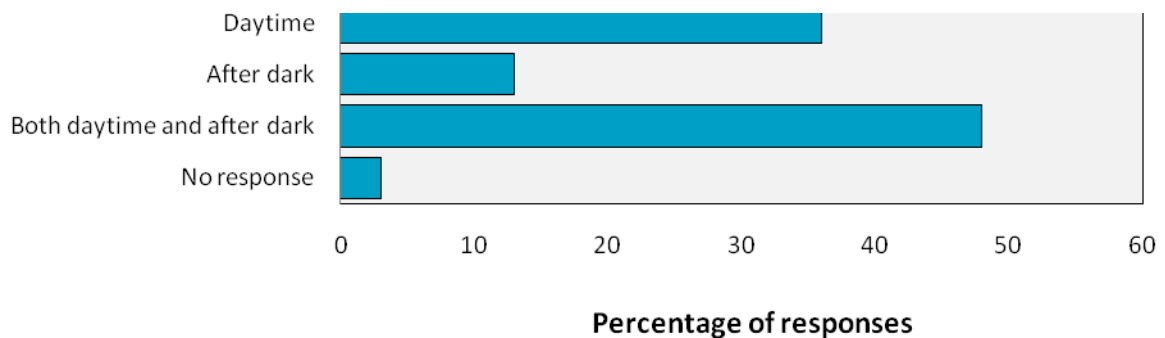
Of the respondents who reported experiencing sexual harassment or assault in the past year, a majority reported experiencing it more than five times (58%).

Figure 6: How often have you experienced incidents of sexual harassment/assault in this area in the past year? (n=379)



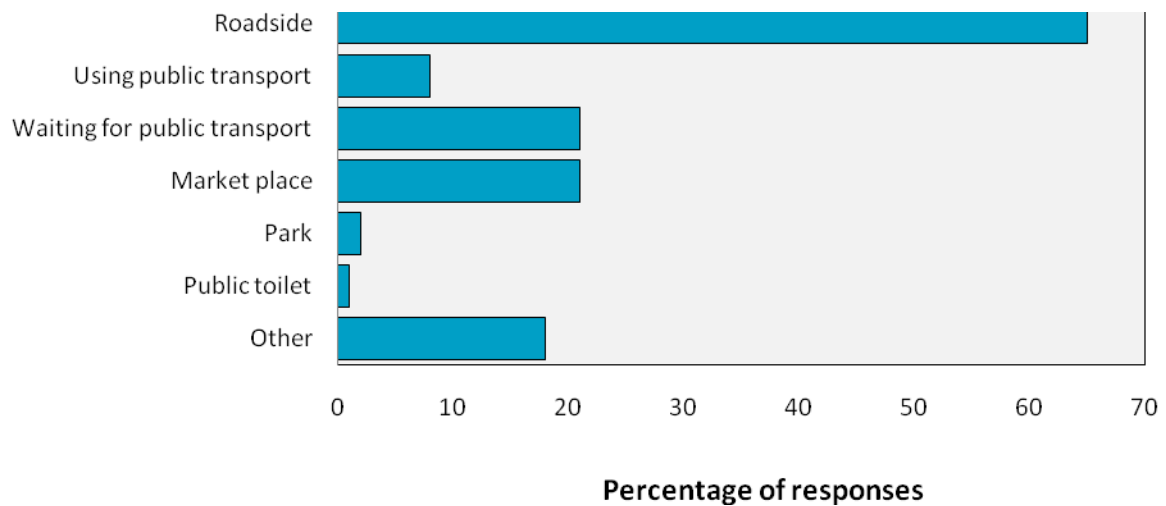
It is interesting to note that in Dar es Salaam, only 13 per cent of respondents reported experiencing incidents of sexual harassment or assault after dark. Most respondents (48%) reported experiences both during the day and at night, while a significant number (36%) reported experiencing sexual harassment or assault in broad daylight.

Figure 7: At what time a day did the incidents of sexual harassment/assault occur? (n=379)



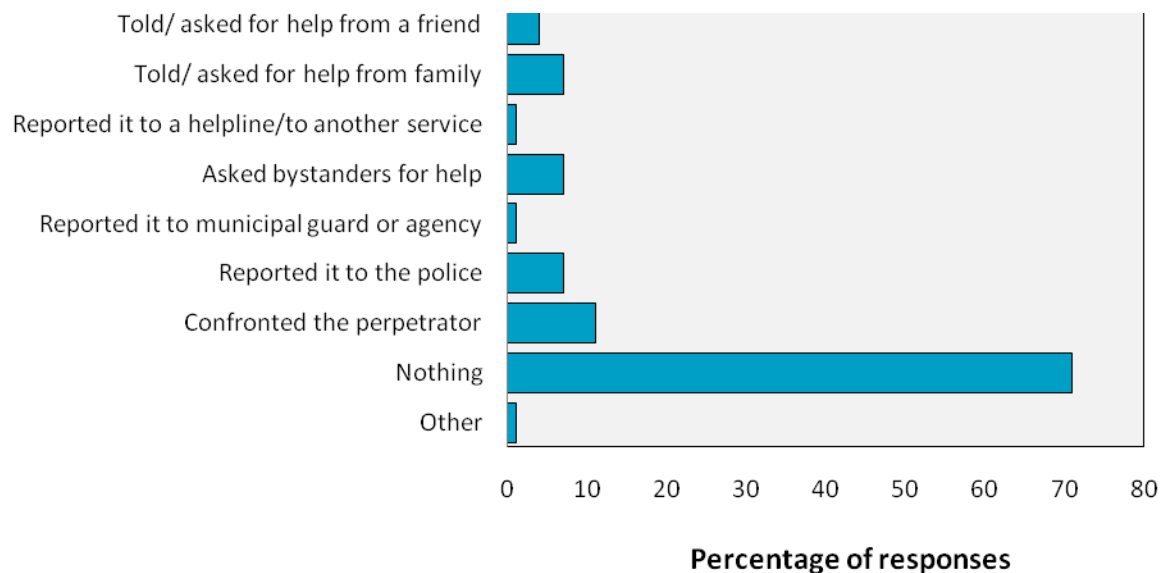
The street or roadside was reported to be the space where most respondents experienced sexual harassment or assault (65%). Market places and bus stops were also reported as key sites (21% each).

Figure 8: In which specific public spaces have you faced sexual harassment/assault in the past year? (n=379)



When asked how they responded to incidents of sexual harassment and or assault, 71 per cent of respondents reported doing nothing. Of those who did report other responses, 11 per cent reported confronting the perpetrator and 7 per cent of respondents reacted by reporting the incident to the police, asking a bystander for help, or reporting the incident/asking for help from family.

Figure 9: On the occasions in the past year when you were sexually harassed / assaulted, what did you do? (n=379)



Of the seven per cent of respondents who reported an incident of sexual harassment/assault to the police, the most commonly reported type of incident was a violent physical attack (41%) followed by verbal harassment (33%) and stalking (11%). Of the cases that were reported, it appears that just over half were recorded (56%) and under half were actually investigated (48%). Twenty-six per cent of survey respondents reported that the police caught the perpetrator.

Figure 10: What was the nature of the most recent incident you reported to the police? (n=27)

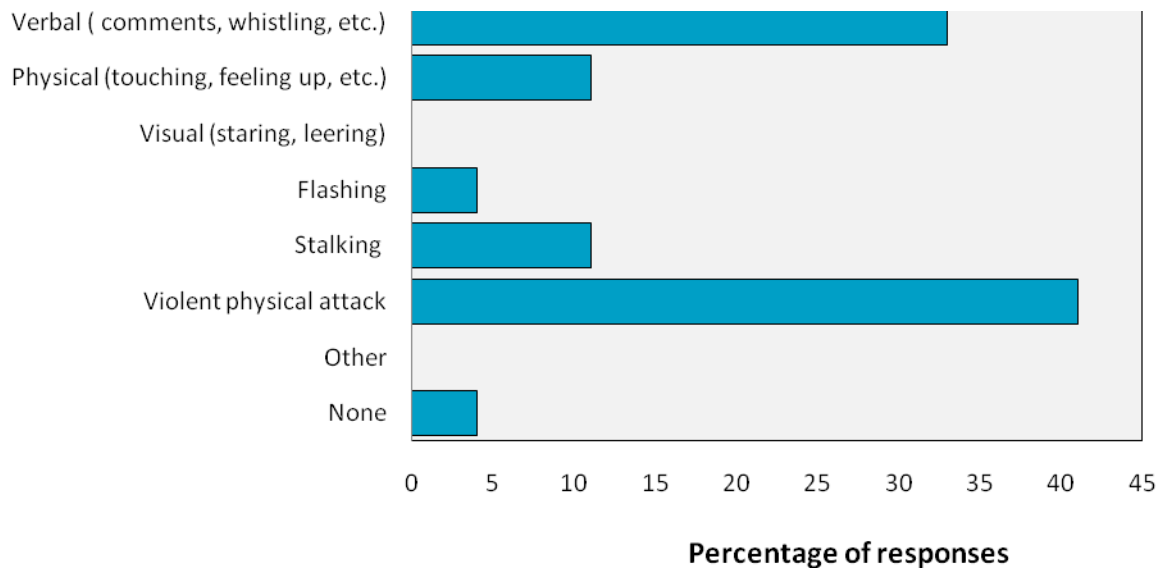
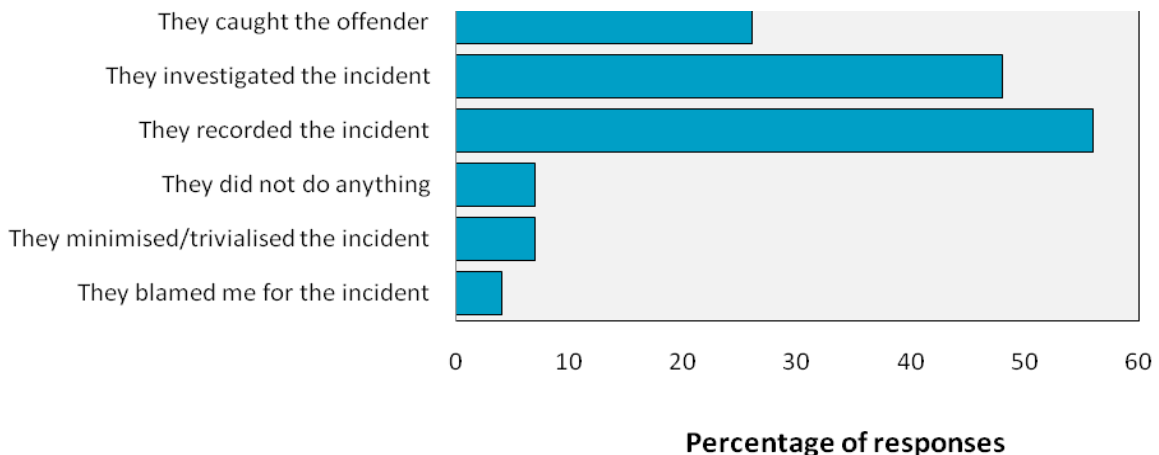


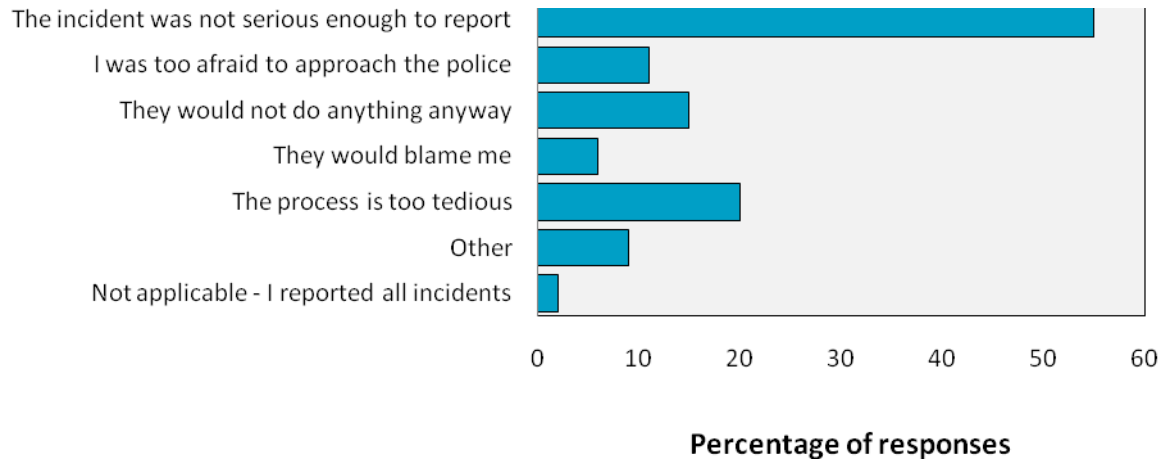
Figure 11: When you reported this incident to the police, what was their response? (n=27)



Most survey respondents who did not report incidents to the police (55%) reported that they did not consider the issue was serious enough to warrant a complaint. Notably, though, 20 per

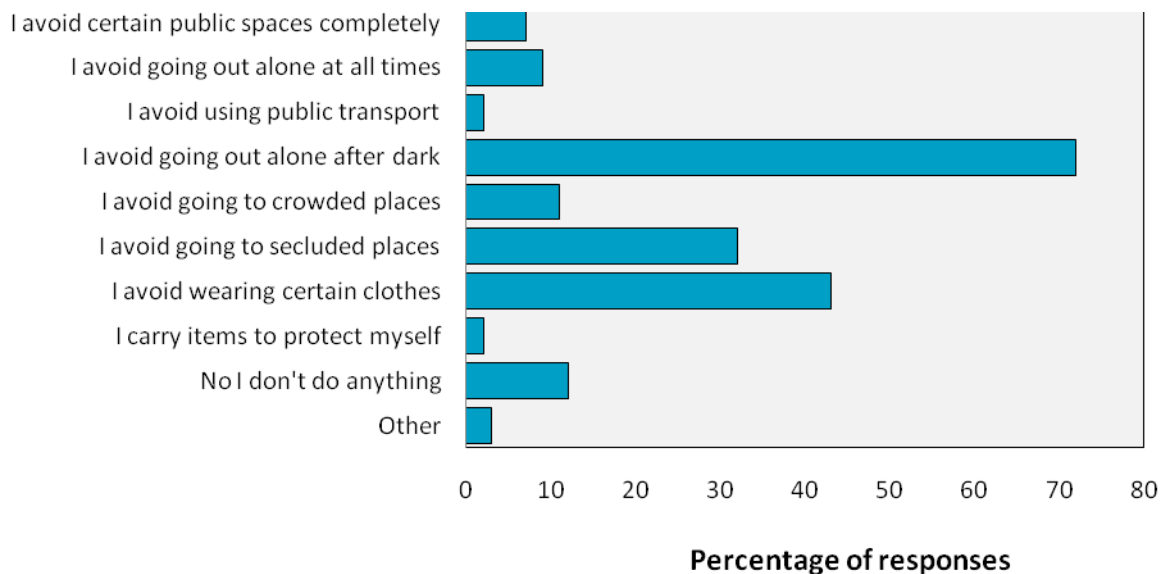
cent of non-reporters claimed the process was too tedious and 15% claimed that the police would not do anything even if a complaint was made.

Figure 12: In the past year, why have you not reported some/all incidents to the police? (n=379)



In spite of the above findings, respondents' fear of harassment appeared to be strong enough for many to take several kinds of precautions in public spaces. The most common type of precaution reported was the avoidance of public spaces after dark (72%). Respondents also avoided wearing certain clothes (43%) and going to secluded spaces (32%) to reduce risk.

Figure 13: When in this area, do you do any of the following to avoid sexual harassment/assault? (n=600)



- The interviewees attributed the fear to 11 environmental, social and economic factors
- The interviewees revealed eight different types of abuse they experienced in different types of public urban places
- 70% of the women interviewed did not take any action against the abuse they faced and only 7% reported the incidents to the Police
- The women revealed a range of 10 actions they were forced to take as precaution against abuse in public urban places
- The safety Audit Team identified 15 factors that contribute to crime against women in Ubungo Ward and recommended 16 measures to redress the situation
- The safety Audit Team identified 13 factors that contribute to crime against women in Keko Ward and recommended 15 measures to redress the situation

4.2 Priority Interventions:

The following are priority interventions which had been prioritised by the beneficiaries:

- Introducing or strengthening community policing programmes and taking measures to arrest drug abuse among the youth
- Improving the physical environment especially street naming and street lighting
- Removal of informal markets
- Need to prepare a long term strategy to rehabilitate drug addicted youths to good citizen with alternative productive activities.

These interventions were discussed with key stakeholders including the Police, Temeke and Kinondoni Municipal Council executives, local leaders and community members especially women. Implementation of the priority interventions in collaboration with the local authorities and communities was initiated.

6.0 FEED BACK, CONSOLIDATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF INTERVENTIONS

6.1 Consolidation of interventions:

A stakeholder feedback workshop was conducted by ICNIC-T to share the research results and initial recommendations from FDG and WSA results. The stakeholders were composed of Local leaders, Police, Municipal management team represented by Urban Planner, Engineer and Community Development Officers, The judiciary, Media and members of the two communities of Keko and Ubungo. Through in-depth discussions and exchange of ideas among the stakeholders, workshop participants prioritised three key areas for immediate intervention which are:

- i) Strengthening Community Policing
- ii) Environmental improvement
- iii) Developing a strategy to address problem of drug abuse among young people in the areas

6.2 Implementation of Interventions

- i) **Strengthening Community Policing:** This was done in collaboration with Police, Municipal council and Community members through the following process. The process included conducting community awareness workshop and training on community policing for the six project sites. This involved community leaders, women representatives, focus group members, leaders of existing community security groups, Ward leaders including the extension officers from different departments and municipal officials. The training was organised and conducted by ICNI-T in collaboration with Police including the Police Gender Desk.

Plate 2: Training sessions for community security groups



The awareness and sensitisation sessions enabled the communities to hold their own meetings to discuss crime problems in the localities and agreed to implement the community policing initiative by starting the process as indicated below:

- a. Communities conducted local meetings to identify and agree on composition of neighbourhood watch group members while ICNIC-T monitored and followed up the process.
- b. Group members were registered at Mtaa Offices and provided with ID
- c. ICNIC-T received the list of names and conducted a need assessment exercise to understand the capacity of the groups in all six project areas.
- d. Assessment results indicated the following needs for capacity building i.e. basic training on how to conduct the neighbourhood watch and equipment support. This was done in two stages:
 - Training of the community security groups on community policing, awareness creation on women safety in public spaces and the role of community security groups in crime prevention

- Equipment support from ICNIC-T: Light equipments requested by the groups to facilitate their work were mobile phone, whistles, uniform jackets, clubs, etc
- Short ceremonies to launch the groups and hand over the equipment to the groups lead by local leaders lead by Councillors.

Plate 3: Participants of the training, launching and equipment hand over to community security groups



ii) Street naming and lighting

- Preparation and installation of street names and street lights is basically the role of municipal authorities working in collaboration with communities and other stakeholders. ICNIC-T conducted discussion meetings with Municipal authorities involving Town Planners, Municipal Engineers to agree on procedures to undertake the exercise. Both Kinondoni and Temeke Municipalities had already prepared and approved the street names but budget constraints stalled the exercise. The list was therefore retrieved and handed over to ICNIC-T for implementation. About 91 streets name boards were prepared and installed in collaboration with the respective communities lead by local leaders i.e. councillors and Mayor. This has made a big change in the community in which members can now use street names for reference and address instead of describing the location in relation to surroundings features which at one point may disappear. *“Now we can easily call for help, rescue or direct our visitors easily from our homes”* said a happy woman reading the name of the street where she resides.

Plate 4: Launching Street names Keko (R) and Ubungo (L)



7.0 CONCLUSIONS: CHALLENGES AND LESSONS LEARNED

7.1 Challenges

- During a partners meeting held in Dar es salaam from 6th -9th June 2011 involving representatives from the other implementing cities, Dar es Salaam community members from the project sites and other stakeholders, testimonies were given indicating that there has been a change in terms of enhancing safety and security in the communities especially for women after implementation of the interventions. However, the participants noted that there is a lot to be done in improving the living environment and supporting social economic change both linked to community safety. It was observed that there is need for a general change of attitude among community members (men and women), service providers and professional staff at local, city and national level in addressing the issues of urban safety with different perspective that will target women safety in public open space.

Some issues that were raised during the project inception as challenges that encourage crime include.

- Physical aspects issues:- narrow streets, lack of street lighting, unattended public spaces and need to upgrade the settlement with provision of basic services were listed for improvement
- Social economic aspects:- lack of employment especially among youth as stimulus for antisocial behavior, drug trafficking and consumption among the youths, poor economic base among women.

7.2 Lessons learned

- With education and support, women are willing to stand for their rights and engage in crime prevention
- Local Authorities (Municipalities) need to work closer with communities in support of locally identified interventions for sustainable safety
- Need for Cultural change among the women to come out, raise their voices and get involved in fighting for their rights for equal access and enjoy the city public spaces without fear of victimization.
- Local Authorities have not yet accorded issues of safety and security with the necessary importance in resource allocation among the basic service that needs institutional attention.
- The resource gap may be talked through an integrated community participatory approach when addressing community problems such upgrading of infrastructure and social services.