THE CHALLENGES OF URBAN PLANNING
A CASE STUDY OF IRINGA TOWN, TANZANIA

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this piece of work to my lovely dad Frank Ulendo and my late mum Reginah Mkane.
DECLARATION

I Irene F. Ulendo declare that this is my original work which has never been submitted anyone else anywhere for any award.

Sign: Irene Ulendo

IRENE ULENDO,
STUDENT
APPROVAL

This work has been submitted with my approval as supervisor,

Sign

Dr. OTANGA RUSOKE,
SUPERVISOR.
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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABBREVIATIONS

NGO’s: Non Governmental Organization

UNPF: United Nations Population Fund

UNICEF: United Nations Children’s Fund

WHO: World Health Organization
ABSTRACT

The major purpose of the study was to investigate the challenges of urban planning. The study was conducted in Iringa District, Tanzania. Eighty participants were sampled using purposive sampling technique.

Data was collected using interview guides. The interview guides were used to enable the researcher probe for more information. Data was presented using pie charts, graphs and tables. The findings of the study indicated that lack of resources, political interference, poor planners, poor administration, poor decision making and lack of equipment were the major challenges of urban planning in Iringa.

The major recommendations of the study were that there should be on job training, strict law against corruption, quick decision-making and government should provide good and modern equipment to facilitate planning.
CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction
This chapter will comprise of the general background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose, objectives, scope, significance and theories related to this particular study.

1.1 Background
The process of urbanization is taking place around the world with great dynamism (Sachs, 2006). This process of urbanization is the most promising aspect of global economic development. World Bank (2007) noted that the world had just crossed the point at which 50% of the world's humanity lives in urban areas and by around 2020, more than half of the population of developing countries will be living in urban areas. The understanding of urban planning and urban areas has taken different dimensions. London (2004) looks at urban planning as a process concerned with the ordering and designing of settlements from the smallest to the world's largest cities. On the other hand, Mallaka (2006) says that urban planning is the discipline of and use, planning which explores several aspects of the built and social environments of municipalities.

The idea of urban planning is not new on the world scene. Makaka (2002) reports that the Great Hippontamus (408 BC) is considered the father of urban city planning in the west. This is because of his great designs of milestones. By 2600 BC, some Harappean settlements of the Indus valley civilization had grown into cities containing thousands of people. Some of these cities were built on well-developed plans. The ancient Romans used a consolidate scheme for city planning, developed for defense and civil convenience. The basic plan is a central plaza with city services surrounded by a compact grid of streets and wrapped in a wall for defense.

Kyish (2006), in the nineteenth century, urban planning became influenced by the newly developed disciplines of architecture and civil engineering which began to codify both rational and stylistic approaches to solving civil problems through physical designs. In the 20th century part of the task of urban planning became urban renewal and
The theory argues that an area is safer when people feel a sense of ownership and responsibility for that piece of a community. Newman asserts that "the criminals are isolated because his turf is removed" when each space in an area is owned and cared for by a responsible party. If an intruder can sense a watchful community, he feels less secure committing his crime.

According to the theory, housing developments that evoke territorialism are "the strongest deterrents to criminal and vandal activity." Housing should be grouped in such a way that members feel a mutual benefit. Also to deter crime, areas should be defined for function, paths should be juxtaposed with homes and indoor spaces should visually provide for close watch of outside areas.

Newman holds that through good design, people should not feel comfortable questioning what is happening in their surroundings, but they should feel obligated to do so. Any intruder should be able to sense the existence of a watchful community and avoid the situation altogether. Criminals fear the likelihood that a resident, upon viewing the intrusion, would then question their actions. This is highly effective in neighborhoods that cannot afford a professional crime watch.

The defensible space theory is applicable to any type of planned space. From low density housing to high rises, the keys is the development of a communal area in which residents can "extend the realm of their homes and the zone of felt responsibility" circulation paths and common entry are important aspects of defensible design as well. Residents must also feel a need to extend their protective attitudes to locations where property and urban streets and surrounding connect. The interfacing between private property and community space should be protected similarly.

Oscar Newman based his theory on four principles, which include:
1. The assignment to different resident groups the specific environments they are best able to utilize and control, as determined by their ages, life-styles, socializing proclivities, backgrounds, incomes, and family structures.
CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction
This chapter included the existing literature on the problem that was being investigated. The literature comprised of the social and economic challenges of urban planning. This part of the study helped in shading more light on the topic.

2.1 Challenges of Urban Planning
The future of cities and urban regions concerns all of us. Urban development plays a key role in social development all over the world. Urbanization and urban life is a primary mediating force in transforming economies, technologies, social interests and the environment. It is therefore every citizen's role to be concerned with the planning of urban areas. Ezena (200) observed that cities and urban regions comprise a complex mixture of social activities, innovations, flows, movements and networked technical infrastructure. It should however be noted that planning for urban areas comes with a number of challenges. Kakurna (2002) observed that most societies, especially the developed ones are confronted with two phenomenons, which are closely linked to each other. These are; Aging societies and shrinking cities. Karkuna cited the examples of Germany and Japan, which have rapidly aging societies. Obed (2002) indicated that most public debates ignore infrastructure, mobility, accessibility, public space and shrinking cities. They only concentrate on pension schemes, health insurance and labor market. This shows the extent to which the public neglects urban related issues. Konla (2003) also noted that a few western cities are experiencing a growing population. Auckland (2006) discovered that urban planning faces a new situation of the demands for more open and participatory practices on the one hand and new forms of urban governance on the other. Gramean (2000) on the other hand found out that due to rapid development of cities, urban planning syllabuses in universities must be changed to suit the rapid change. There is great demand for new professionals, as the planning process in many urban areas need to be changed. Planning new needs to emphasize the general interest of the public and not the role of professional students.
Omeri (1999) pointed out that one of the most important contemporary challenge of modern planning is the so called communicative term, which can be seen in both the theoretical discussions and new practices often enforced by new legislation. The communicative perspective challenges the traditional role of planning expertise and its knowledge basis as well as the traditional understanding of planning as decision-making or preparation for it. Monole (2004) conducted a study on urban planning in Paris and discovered that developments in urban governance present urban administrative complications, which make the work of urban planners very difficult. Forma bureaucracy in most cities has been changed to more open and self-organizing forms of governance where the boundary between the public and private sector has become less rigid.

Zephanus (2003) also noted that that policy instruments typical of this type of governance of urban cities by both private and public partnerships requires that local authorities adopt not only new tools for their administration but also have to face new types of integration and intervention.

Bernstein (2004) observed that urban development is one of the key areas where the processes of globalization and European integration have become visible, not only in the continuing urbanization and development of multi-centered urban regions, but also in the new role that cities and their regions have been forced to adopt. Bernstein also stated that urban development has become more active. However, in all efforts of urban planning, there is lack of conscious strategies and development programs at the same time as the context of the policies is considered to be more complicated and unstable, dominated by global economic and cultural forces.

Vujpal (1998) reported that rapid population growth in urban centers presented great planning challenges to planners. Vujpal cited his home country of India where he noted that 79 million people lived in urban areas in 1961 as compared to 285 million people in 1998. This points to an increase of 350 people in urban centers in less than four decades. Schuler (2006) also studied population increase in India and projected that by 2011, 450 million people will be living in urban areas of India and by the year 2021, 533 million people will be in urban areas. As a result of this rapid population growth in Indian urban centers, most urban settlements are characterized by shortfalls in housing and water...
supply, inadequate sewerage systems, traffic congestion, pollution, poverty and social unrest making urban planning governance a difficult task.

Obefu (2002) studied urban expansion in Nigeria and concluded that Urban Local Bodies in Africa which are statutorily responsible for provision of basic infrastructure and services in cities are under fiscical stress. There is great lack of resources to even operate and maintain existing services. Augmenting these services is even more difficult. Evans (2006) also observed that he problem in Africa is that there is little revenue base in most African towns.

Evans further noted that user charges continue to be low or non-existent. Faced with such a situation, most Urban Local Bodies in Africa are becoming increasingly dependent on the higher levels of government for their operational and maintenance requirements. Hashim (2003) discovered that most Urban Local Bodies have accumulated large debts and face serious problems in servicing them. Besides the restriction to a small service base, poor planning process, lack of periodical revisions of municipal tax rates, poor information systems and resource management are some of the basic weaknesses in the present urban administrations.

Moden (2001) said that the future of centers and urban regions concerns the entire human race. He noted that urban development and change play a key role in social development all over the world. Urbanization and urban life is a primary mediating force in transforming economies, technologies, social interactions and the environment. Moden further observed that urban regions encompass a complex mixture of social activities, interaction, flows, movement and net worked technical infrastructure and as such urbanization is a dynamic social technical phenomenon.

Fontana and Devaltere (2000) conducted research on urban development in South Africa and the findings of their study show that the major problem is developing urban areas in multiple criteria decision-making process. They discovered that there was a problem of selecting solid urban management committees which were reliable. Magodo (2002) also observed that determining the implementation order of a general plan becomes difficult where there may be Local Urban Bodies governing a certain area. Bangale (2002) observed that planners are the best people to promote at the best use of a community’s land and resources for residential, commercial, institutional and recreational purposes. Bangole however noted that the role of planners is often taken over by politicians who
are ignorant of land issues. This has been the major reason for poorly planned urban areas in Africa.

Many scholars have also cited corruption as a major problem in urban planning especially in developing countries.

Planners are supposed to examine proposed community facilities, such as schools, to be sure that those facilities meet the changing demands placed upon them over time. Urban planners are supposed to keep abreast of economical legal issues involved in zoning codes, building codes and environmental regulations. However, many planners are on many occasions compromised with money from corrupt people who would rather go against these established regulations for personal gains and end up erecting structures in wrong places. (Linda 2004)

There is inadequacy of well-educated and certified urban planners in many areas of Africa. (Pamley, 1998) This has resulted in poor plans simply because some of the planning jobs have been done by people who are not professionals. Maquez (2005) cited lack of equipment for planning as a major challenge to urban planning in development countries. Planners are expected to use computers and other modern equipment to record and analyze information and to prepare reported and recommendations for government executives and other policy implementers. Computer databases, spreadsheets and analytical techniques are utilised to project program costs and forecast future trends in employment, housing transportation or population. Most urban planners in developing countries lack the computers or the knowledge to use them. This has resulted in the great inefficiency of planners in Africa.

Space is becoming a major problem in many urban areas. This has been worsened by rapid development that has seen the construction of high building. As such, planners have remained puzzled by the problem of lack of space in urban centers. (Kagoda, 2003)
CHAPTER THREE
METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction
This chapter comprised of the research design, area, sample and sampling techniques, instruments, limitations and data analysis. This part also spells out how data was analyzed.

3.1 Study Design
The study was of a survey type. The researcher adopted a survey design so as to collect information from a wide area. This was done because the researcher hoped that the survey design would help in getting all the necessary information.

3.2 Study Area
The area of study was conducted in Iringa region in Tanzania. The researcher took interest in this area because it has parts, which were planned, and others, which were not well planned.

3.3.0 Sample
The study comprised of eighty (80) respondents. Five (5) respondents were from the urban planning office of Iringa, twenty (20) opinion leaders were also selected, fifteen (15) members from three Urban Local Bodies were selected and forty (40) other respondents were also selected from Iringa region.

3.3.1 Sampling Technique
All the participants were selected purposively. The researcher adopted a purposive sampling technique because the study targeted respondents with vital information.

3.3.2 Sampling Procedure
The researcher went to the urban planning office in Iringa, made a program and purposively sampled participants. Opinion leaders were identified by the position they hold in society. The other 40 respondents were selected depending on the researcher's judgment. After collecting data, the information was reduced by coding and then the researcher analyzed data in line with the objectives and research questions.
3.4 Instruments
The researcher used observation and an interview guide to collect data. The researcher used these two methods because observation helped the researcher to compare the literature reviewed and evidence on the ground in Iringa while the Interview guide helped the researcher to get more information from the respondents.

3.5 Research Procedure
The researcher got a letter of recommendation from the University and used this letter to get introduced to the urban planning officials and other respondents. The researcher approached the planning officials and briefed them about the study. An appointment on the day of conducting the study was made and on that day the researcher conducted the interviews. The researcher then identified the opinion leaders and visited one at a time to conduct the interviews. The researcher finalized data collection by interviewing other respondents whom the researcher briefed about the study after identifying them. The interview guides were then be sorted out and data was analyzed.

3.6 Data Analysis
Interview guides from the field were sorted in the categories of urban planning officials, opinion leaders and other respondents. The interview guides were then coded and the researcher used pie charts, graphs and tables to present the data. Percentages were also calculated to help in data interpretation.

3.7 Limitations of the study
The study was limited by the following;

1. Most urban workers are busy people and were hard to find in offices. This delayed the study. The researcher solved this by making reminders of the appointments made.

2. The study was located far away from the University. This is put a financial strain on the researcher. The researcher solved this by soliciting for funds form friends and relatives.

3. The researcher carried out the study concurrently with other course units. This left the researcher with little time to concentrate on studies. The researcher solved this by proper time tabling and hard work.
CHAPTER FOUR
DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction
This chapter included findings from the field. It started with background characteristics, social challenges, economic challenges and the solutions to challenges of urban planning.

4.1.0 Background characteristics
The researcher was interested in the background characteristics of the respondents so as to have a clear understanding of the respondents who participated in the study.

4.1.1 Age
The age bracket of respondents was investigated and the results are presented in figure 1.

Figure 1: Pie chart showing age of respondents.

Source: Primary Data
Figure 1 shows that 33 percent of the respondents were between 36 – 40 years of age, 26 percent was between 31 – 35 years, 13 percent were between 25 – 30 years, 10 percent were between 41 – 45 years as well as those aged 51 years and above and 8% were between the age of 46 – 50.

4.1.2 Sex
The sex of the respondents was investigated and the results are presented in figure 2.
Figure 2: Bar graph showing sex of respondents

Source: Primary Data

Figure 2 shows that majority of the respondents (70%) were male while 30 percent were female.

This was because most of the workers in urban planning department and opinion leaders were men.

4.1.3 Religion of respondents

The study investigated the religion of respondents and the results are presented in Figure 3.

Figure 3: Pie chart showing religion of respondents

Source: Primary Data
Figure 3 shows that 20% of the respondents were Catholics, 16.6% were Protestants, the same with Muslims, 13.3% were Seventh day educationists, 10% more Pentecostal and 23% belonged to other sects.

4.1.4 Marital status
The marital status of the respondents was investigated and the results are presented in figure 4.

Figure 4: Bar graph showing marital status of respondents

Source: Primary Data

Source: Primary Data
Figure 4 shows that 50% of the respondents were married, 33.3% were cohabiting, 3.3 were still single 5% were widowed and 8.4% were divorced.

4.1.5 Education Qualification
The education qualification of the respondents was investigated and the results are presented in figure 5.
Figure 5: Pie chart showing education qualification of respondents.

Source: Primary Data

Figure 5 shows that 20% of the respondents had degrees, 23.3% had stopped at primary level, 18% were not educated at all, 16.6% had Diploma, 8.3% had A-Level qualification, 11.6% had O-Level qualification and only 1.6% had Masters Degrees.

4.2.0 Social challenges of urban planning.

The study investigated the social challenge of urban planning in Iringa town. Information was obtained from professional urban planners, opinion leaders and other residents of the town the results of the study are present in tables 1, 2 and 3.

4.2.1 Showing Social challenges of urban planning according to professional urban planners.

Professional urban planners were asked about the social challenges of planning for the town of Iringa. The researcher targeted the professional people because they were seen to
be having meaningful information since it is their area of employment. The results are presented in table 1.

Table 1: Social challenges of urban planning according to professional urban planners

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>No. of Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Complex activities</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aging buildings</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congested areas</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Politicians</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other stake holders such as National water,</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data

Table 1 shows that all professional urban planners cited congested areas and politicians as a major social problem. They said it was hard to plan for some areas because some areas because the house are fragment and they have high numbers of residents which makes it hard to relocation them.

Politicians were also a problem. They block some activities of planners especially if those activities affect their position in participant. Planners go the example of demolishing some places. Some politics side with residents to resist the obstacles to planning in urban areas.

Eighty percent of respondents cited aging buildings and other stakeholders in the city as major problems. They said some building are very old and need to be replaced but it is hard because it is very expensive to demolish them and it is also very expensive to put up new ones.

Eighty percent also give the problem of other stakeholders such as people of the National water supply and Tanzania electricity board as obstacles. These people do carry out their activities without consulting with the town planners and on many occasions they put electricity poles and water pipes in wrong areas.
Forty percent of the respondents cited the problem of complex activities in the town of Iringa, they said it is hard to plan for all those activities.

4.2.2. Social challenges of urban planning according to opinion labors
Fifteen opinion labors were identified and used in the study. The findings of the study are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Showing Social challenges of urban planning according to opinion leaders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>No. of Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Influence of Politicians</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor Administrators</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor planners</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor history of planning</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservative residents</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data

Table 2 shows that all opinion leaders cited influence of politicians and poor administration as major challenges in urban planning. They said politicians who fear losing majority support always side with residents to oppose changes that come from the urban planning office.

Opinion leaders also cited poor administrators who are very poor at decision making as a problem to urban planning in Iringa.

Eighty percent of the opinion leaders said there is a problem of conservative residents who don’t want to change. These resist all the modern developments brought about by the planning office.

Twenty percent of the opinion leaders said the problem is history. They said there was no elements of planning when the city was still young and planning properly at this time is very difficult.
Thirty three (33) percent of the opinion leaders cited poor planners as a major challenge. They said most of them don’t have the knowledge of modern planning.

4.2.3 Social challenges of urban planning according to residents
Forty residents were identified and asked the social challenges of planning and the results are presented in table 3.

**Table 3: Showing Social challenges of urban planning according to residents of Iringa.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>No. of Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Politicians</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor Administrators</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor Planners</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>History of the town</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data

Table 3 shows the residents shifted the blame to other people. All the residents who participated in the study said the problem was poor planners. They said the planners are not knowledgeable in their work. 80 percent said politicians were the problems, 65 percent said that poor administration complicated planning for the town of Iringa while only 36% said the history of the town was a problem. Those who cited history as a challenge said that the town was poorly planned right from the beginning and there is not much that the current planners can do.

4.3.0 Economic challenges of urban planning
The study investigated economic challenges of urban planning in Iringa. Urban planners, opinion leaders and residents were targeted for the study and the findings of the study are presented in Tables 4, 5 and 6.

4.3.1. Economic challenges of urban planning according to urban planners
Urban planners were asked for the economic challenges of planning for Iringa town. The findings of the study are presented in Table 4.
Table 4. Showing Economic challenges of urban planning

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>No. of Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lack of resources</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of equipment</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man power</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data

Table 4 shows that all the urban planners said that they lack equipment such as modern computers; they lack resources and manpower such as qualified workers. The urban planners said that they were few in number yet the work to be done was too much.

4.3.2 Economic challenge of urban planning according to opinion leaders

Opinion leaders were asked the economic challenges of urban planning and the results are presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Showing Economic challenges of urban planning according to opinion leaders

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>No. of Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Man power</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of resources</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor facilities</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data

Table 5 shows that 66 percent of the opinion leaders cited lack of resources as a major challenge 33 percent cited manpower problems and poor facilitation as the problems for urban planning.

4.3.3. Economic challenges of urban planning according to residents of Iringa

Forty residents of Iringa were sampled and an investigation into the economic challenges of urban planning was done. The findings of the study are presented in Table 6.
Table 6: Showing Economic challenges of urban planning according to residents of Iringa

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>No. of Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>36</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resources</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Man power</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Primary Data

Table 6 shows that all the residents said lack of resources such as man power and money was the biggest challenges of urban planning. Ninety percent forwarded lack of equipment as a major problem.

4.4.0 Solutions to challenges of urban planning

The study investigated the solutions to the challenges of urban planning. This was done by asking respondents for their views on what should be done to solve the problems of urban planning. The study findings revealed that purchasing of equipment, employing of more urban planners, sensitizing of the public to accept change and organizing meetings between politicians, planners and residents were the major ways of reducing the challenges of urban planning.

All the respondents indicated that the planning department in Iringa was missing many things such as modern computers, measuring tools and any other important equipment. They also observed the need for further education of their urban planners. The study also recommended that there should be strict laws against corruption. The respondents had cited corruption as a major problem.

4.5 Discussion

The discussion was done by comparing what the study discovered and what other scholars had cited in their studies. This was done in line with the objectives of the study, and it mainly based on the social challenges of urban planning and discovered that aging buildings, complex activities, congested areas, politicians and other stake holders were the main challenges to urban planning, this study finds are similar to the findings of Ezara (2000) who discovered that planning for towns was a problem because of complex
mixture of social activities, innovation and not work by technical infrastructure. He noted that continuous innovations in the area some times not on plan and as a result they end up disorganizing the city

Also cited was corruption as a major social challenge of urban planning. The respondents said that owners of buildings that were located in the wrong areas bribed urban planners not to demolish their buildings. This was also noted by Konla (2003) who observed that corruption in urban areas led to misuse of the limited resources that would otherwise be useful to planners.

Further investigations were done on the economic challenges and revealed that lack of equipment, resources and manpower were the biggest challenges to urban planning. These findings were also supported by Magodo. He said that social planning would be easy if there was an availability of resources and good equipment but this is rare in many developing countries. Lack of resources further blocks on job training, which would be useful to the urban planners. The problem of recourses was however not cited by some scholars especially those from developed countries. It appears some of those scholars did not consider those because their countries are rich.

Political interference was also forwarded by respondents. This was cited by scholars from African countries and not those from developed countries. It appears political interference is mainly a problem for African countries and not for developed countries with high levels of democracy where planning is in the hands of experts and not influenced by politicians like in most parts of Tanzania.
CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction
This part of the study included the discussion, summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study.

5.1 Summary
The major purpose of the study was to investigate the challenges of urban planning. The study was conducted in Iringa District, Tanzania. Eighty participants were sampled using purposive sampling technique.

Data was collected using interview guides. The interview guides were used to enable the researcher probe for more information. Data was presented using pie charts, graphs and tables. The findings of the study indicated that lack of resources, political interference, poor planners; poor administration, poor decision-making and lack of equipment were the major challenges of urban planning in Iringa.

The major recommendations of the study were that there should be on job training, strict law against corruption, quick decision-making and government should provide good and modern equipment to facilitate planning.

5.2 Conclusion
The major problem of the study revolved around congestion in the city, overcrowding, high crime rate, poor roads, broken sewerage systems, increasing building, breaking and rebuilding of cities.

The study investigated challenges of urban planning. The objectives that guided the study were to investigate the social and economic challenges of urban planning.

The study was based on the defensible space theory by Oscar Newman. This theory asserted that residents felt no control or personal responsibility for an area occupied by so many people.

Literature on the study was from both primary and secondary sources. The study was of a survey type and it was carried out in Iringa Region Tanzania. The study comprised of 80
respondents. 5 urban planning officials, 20 opinion leaders, 15 members from urban local bodies and 40 respondents from Iringa region.

Social challenges of urban planning and discovered corruption, political interference, congestion, and historical factors, mixed activities as some of the social challenges of urban planning in Iringa. It was therefore concluded that social factors are affecting urban planning in Iringa.

The study further investigated the economic challenges of urban planning in Iringa and the findings revealed that lack of modern equipment and resources were the major economic challenges of urban planning. It was therefore concluded that there are economic factors affecting urban planning in Iringa.

5.3 Recommendations

The following recommendations were made after conducting the study.

1. The Government of Tanzania should get involved in planning for towns there are problems that need government intervention. Issues like corruption need the attention of the government.

2. Urban planners should be facilitated with good and modern equipment like computers with programs for planning. This should be done by making sure that the local government considers the department of urban planning while budgeting for the year.

3. The public should be educated on the advantages of a modern place that is well planned. This should be done through the press and other media such as videos it can also be done through organizing seminars and meetings.

4. Politicians should also be advised and sensitized on the dangers of using the public for their selfish interests. Organizing meetings between the politicians and the public should do this.

5. The government should put in place policies to follow when relocating people. These policies should favor the people. The government should put aside money to compensate people who are relocated to other areas.

6. Planners, the government and other stakeholders should consider and involve residents in planning for the urban areas. This helps to reduce the friction between residents and planners especially when new ideas of planning come into planning.
7. The Government of Tanzania should make sure urban planning is included in the school curriculum so that young people also appreciate the challenges of urban planning.

8. The government of Uganda should look for experts in urban planning such that those experts train the urban planners in Tanzania on how to plan for urban areas in a modern way.

9. The citizens of Tanzania should make it their responsibility to make sure the cities are well planned. This should be championed by opinion leaders and the citizens themselves.

10. Universities and other training institutions should properly train their students in the skills of urban planning such that when those students are employed they can do good work.

5.4 Recommendations for further studies

The researcher feels that the following studies need immediate attention.

1. Sex abuse in urban areas.

2. The Impact of politics in urban areas.
REFERENCES
INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR URBAN PLANNERS

You are kindly requested to participate in this study. It is purely academic and all the responses will be treated with a high level of confidentiality.

**Topic:** The challenges of urban planning.

**Introduction (Explain the purpose of the study to the respondent.)**

The purpose of this study is to investigate the social and social challenges of urban planning. The study also seeks to find out the solutions to these challenges. This study is for purely academic reasons and the information provided will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

**SECTION A**

**Background Characterization**

1. Age
2. Sex
3. Religion
4. Marital status
5. Education qualification.

**SECTION B**

**Social Challenges of Urban Planning**

1. What are some of the social challenges you face in planning for Iringa Town?
SECTION C
Economic Challenges

1. What are the economic challenges you face in planning for Iringa?

Political forces that interfere with your work of planning for Iringa? Yes/No
If yes, what are they?

SECTION D
Solutions to the problem of Urban Planning

1. From your own perspective, what can be done to solve the problems you face in planning for your town?

END