Vehicle parking management system: a case study of Dar es Salaam

Jonathan Mirisho Urio
Master of Engineering Management
University of Dar es salaam, College of Engineering and Technology, 2008

Vehicle parking in Tanzanian urban areas is a problem that has been increasing day after day. The practice has been associated with urban planning, increase in vehicles and nondevelopment of parking areas as part of business land use. Others are laxity in enforcing parking regulations and negligence by facility users in observing parking regulations. Dar es Salaam city. Three main areas were focused. They included; the assessment of city authorities' management efficiency, concerning Vehicle Parking Management System, problem. The sample size for the population of parking users for Dar es Salaam city was estimated In performing the study, both written and oral questionnaire, as well as information extracted stake holders' records were used for data collection. There was no sufficient literature concerning vehicle parking problems in Tanzanian cities, which could assist stakeholders in solving those problems. Study gave contribution on data to be used in solving vehicle parking management problems in cities. The study has revealed that there is inefficiency in managing vehicle parking facilities that encompassed road signs and markings, charging methods, communication and security. There has been lack of funds for expertise and equipment for construction as well as maintenance of parking facilities. Parking spaces have been occupied for a long The general objective of the research was to examine empirically, the parking system of the city council's capacity and strategies to be used to reduce sustainability of the to be 100 drivers. The choice of location was selected based on the feeder roads to the central business districts for all three districts namely Ilala, Kinondoni and Temeke. time at Dar es Salaam Central Business District (CBD) and Kariakoo Business An (KBA). The study has concluded that problems associated directly with management of parkin facilities should be solved and other means of travel such as public transport, cycling an walking should be improved. The results from this study would contribute to the parkin, management data, which might be used by city planners and other stakeholders u| efficiently managing parking facilities and solving vehicle parking problems.