



KINONDONI MUNICIPALITY
DAR ES SALAAM
TANZANIA

MUNICIPAL PROFILE 2017



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KINONDONI MUNICIPALITY: WARD LOCATION

KINONDONI DISTRICT AND WARDS

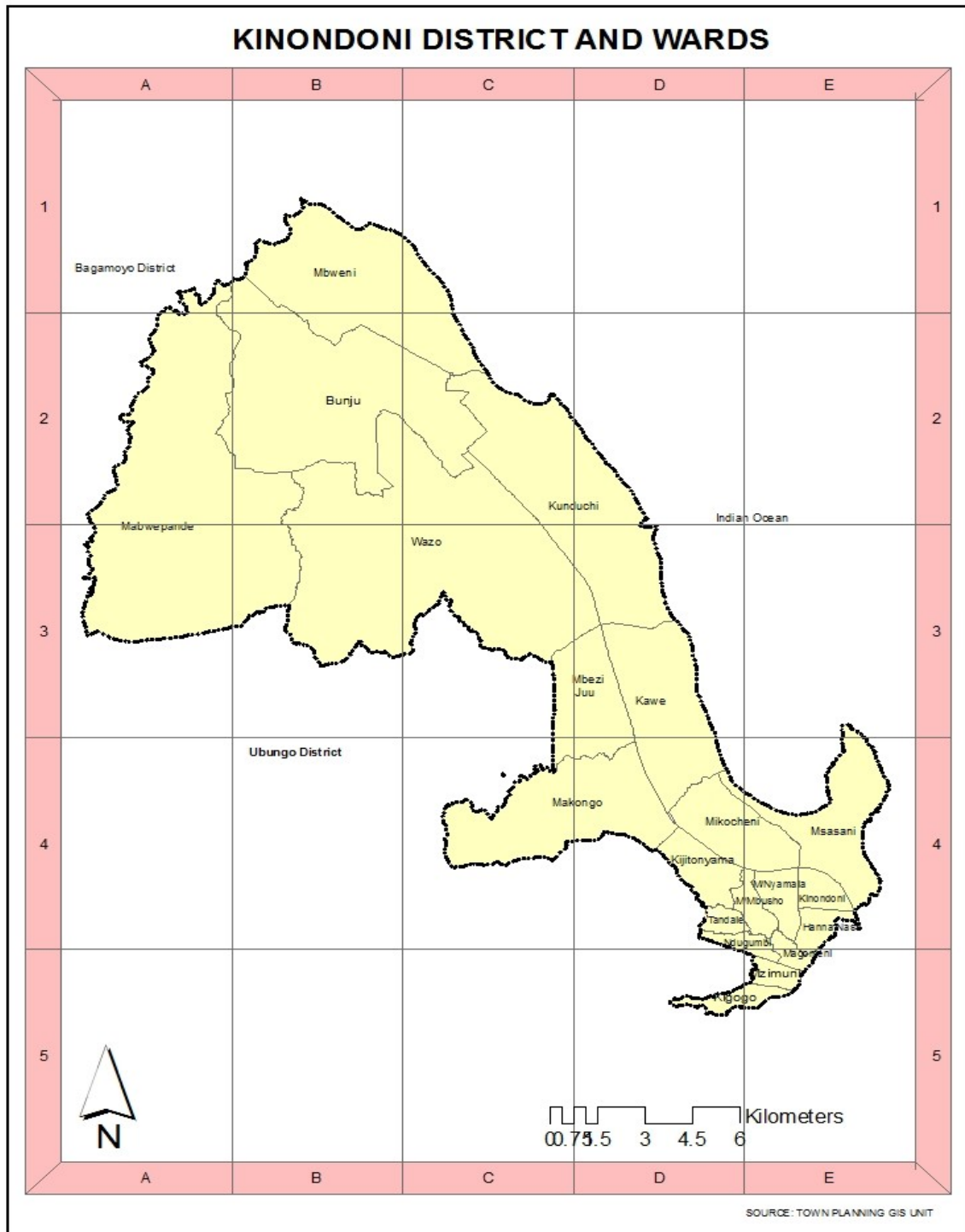


TABLE OF CONTENTS	
1	KINONDONI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL 1
1.1	Background 1
1.2	Geographical Location 1
1.3	Climatic condition 1
1.4	Land forms 2
1.5	Administrative Units 2
1.6	Area and Population 3
1.7	Population density 3
1.8	Population Structure by wards 3
1.9	Employment and Economic Activities 7
2	VISION, MISSION & OBJECTIVES: 6
2.1	<i>Vision:</i> 6
2.2	<i>Mission:</i> 6
2.3	Objectives 6
3	SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE KINONDONI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL: 6
3.1	WASTE MANAGEMENT SECTOR 6
	DRAINAGE SYSTEM/STORM WATER DRAINAGE 8
3.2	EDUCATION SERVICES 9
3.2.1	PRIMARY EDUCATION SERVICES 9
3.2.2	SECONDARY EDUCATION SERVICES 13
3.2.3	UNIVERSITIES 17
3.3	HEALTH SERVICES: 18
3.4	ROAD NETWORKS 19
3.4.1	STORM WATER DRAINAGE/DISPOSAL 19
3.5	SAFE AND CLEAN WATER SERVICES 21
3.6	URBAN DEVELOPMENT: 24
3.7	URBAN AGRICULTURE: 29
3.8	LIVESTOCK FISHERIES SERVICES: 33
3.8.1	LIVESTOCK SECTOR 33
3.8.2	FISHERIES SECTOR 35
3.9	NATURAL RESOURCES: 36
3.10	CULTURE AND SPORTS 38
3.11	COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT 40
3.12	COOPERATIVES 41
3.13	SOCIAL WELFARE 42
3.14	TRADE, MARKETING & INDUSTRIES; 44
3.14.1	TRADE SECTION: 44
3.14.2	INDUSTRIAL SECTION: 39
3.14.3	INFORMAL SECTOR: 40
3.15	REVENUE ENHANCEMENT 42
3.16	FINANCIAL SERVICES 43
3.17	INVESTMENT 44
3.18	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT) 48
4	SECTORAL STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVEMENT OF SERVICE DELIVERY 52
	OVER THE NEXT TEN (10) YEARS: 52

1 KINONDONI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

1.1 Background

Kinondoni is a Municipality within the City of Dar es Salaam. The Government Notice No. 4 of the year 2000 issued by the President's Office, Regional Administration and Local Government established the Kinondoni Municipal Council (KMC) as an autonomous body. The move was part of the on-going Local Government Reforms in the Country.

1.2 Geographical Location

The Municipality is bordered by the Indian Ocean to the North East, Ilala District to the South, Ubungo District to the North. The Municipality is well linked by roads and other communication networks to the rest of the city and other parts of the country. Major road links are: - Morogoro Road, Bagamoyo Road, Kawawa Road, Ally Hassan Mwinyi and Mwai Kibaki road.

1.3 Climatic condition

Kinondoni Municipality experiences a modified type of equatorial climate. It is generally hot and humid throughout the year with an average temperature of 29°C. The hottest season is from October to March while it is relatively cool between May and August with temperature around 25°C. There are two rain seasons: - short rain from October to December and long rain season between March and May. The average annual rainfall is 1300mm. Humidity is around 96% in the mornings and 67% in the afternoons. The climate is also influenced by the Southwest monsoon winds from April to October and Northeast monsoon winds between November and March.

1.4 Land forms

Land units characterize Kinondoni Municipal, each with homogeneous characteristics potential for the future municipal development.

- (i) The shorelines immediately abutting the sea comprise sand dunes and tidal swamps.
- (ii) Hills are characterized by weathered slopes and well drained with unconsolidated clay bond sands. An occasional outcrop of raised coral limestone also occurs especially around the Wazo-Kunduchi area.
- (iii) A limestone coastal plain at Kawe rises in the North before falling to eight kilometres at Mpiji River. Lakes and Ponds are scattered throughout this landform with clay soils and Zero gradient impede natural drainage.
- (iv) River Valleys is another land Unit dissect the coastal plain in the series of the steep sided U- Shaped Valley culminating in cracks and Mangrove swamps before entering Indian Ocean. Valley soils are generally poorly drained silt clay soils enriched with clay matters.
- (v) The forests are natural and man-made. The natural forests are merely the natural vegetation's of low land forest with scattered dominant trees bushes; tall grasses and mangrove forests especially along the coast and river estuaries while the man –made forests are trees planted by the forest Department and managed by village governments. Pande forest, which was declared a forest reserve in 1960s having about 3,030 Acres of land, located about 15km off Bagamoyo road, was then declared Pande Game reserve in 1990s accommodating various species of Wild animals like monkeys and birds.

1.5 Administrative Units

Kinondoni Municipal Council is divided into twenty **(20)** wards and **106** Sub-wards. The Municipal also has 2 electoral constituencies namely: Kawe and Kinondoni. The Municipal governing body is the Full Council which comprises 34 Members with 20 Councillors who are elected from each Ward, 2 are Members of Parliament elected from constituencies representatives (MPs), 6 women special seats and 6 Presidential Appointees.

The Municipality executes its administrative duties through:

- The Municipal Council,
- Ward Development Committees under the Chairmanship of the Councillor and
- Sub-Ward (Mitaa) Development Committees

Kinondoni Municipal Council currently have total number of **6,133** employees.

1.6 Area and Population

The Municipality has a total area of **321** square kilometres. According to the 2012 population Census, the Municipality had a population of **929,681** where male were **451,653** and female **478,028**. The population is projected to be **1,186,535** in **2017** where by male are estimated to be **576,436** and female **610,098** with a growth rate of **5.0%** per annum. The municipal is estimated to have **296,634** households with an average of **4** persons per household.

1.7 Population density

The municipal had population density of **2,896** people per square kilometre in 2012 and projected population density estimated to be **3,696** people per square kilometre in 2017.

1.8 Population Structure by wards

Table: Showing Total population by wards.

S/N	WARD	MITAA	Population by Sex 2012			Population by Sex 2017		
			M	F	TOTAL	M	F	TOTAL
1	Kawe	4	32,426	34,689	67,115	36,028	37,502	73,530
2	Mbezi juu	5	19,844	21,496	41,340	41,385	44,273	85,658
3	Makongo	4	21,289	22,507	43,796	25,327	27,435	52,762
4	Mikocheni	6	16,108	16,839	32,947	27,171	28,725	55,896
5	Mbweni	5	6,672	7,094	13,766	20,558	21,491	42,050
6	Kunduchi	6	36,610	38,406	75,016	8,515	9,054	17,569
7	Wazo	8	44,003	46,822	90,825	46,725	49,017	95,742
8	Msasani	5	24,123	24,797	48,920	56,160	59,758	115,918
9	Bunju	6	29,157	31,079	60,236	30,788	31,648	62,436
10	Mabwepande	5	12,500	12,960	25,460	37,212	39,666	76,878
11	Makumbusho	6	33,251	34,842	68,093	15,953	16,541	32,494
12	Hananasif	5	17,978	19,137	37,115	42,438	44,468	86,906
13	Magomeni	5	11,906	12,494	24,400	22,945	24,424	47,369
14	Ndugumbi	4	17,894	18,947	36,841	15,195	15,946	31,141
15	Kigogo	3	28,229	29,384	57,613	22,838	24,181	47,019
16	Kijitonyama	7	27,509	30,623	58,132	35,109	39,084	74,193
17	M'Nyamala	8	24,322	26,238	50,560	31,042	33,487	64,529
18	Mzimuni	4	10,326	11,160	21,486	13,179	14,243	27,422
19	Kinondoni	4	10,301	10,938	21,239	13,147	13,960	27,107
20	Tandale	6	27,205	27,576	54,781	34,721	35,195	69,916
	TOTAL	106	451,653	478,028	929,681	576,436	610,098	1,186,535

Source: 2012 National Population and Housing Census, growth rate 5%

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS DISTRIBUTION

AGE	2012			2017		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	54,531	54,050	108,581	69,597	68,983	138,580
05 - 09	43,923	44,182	88,105	56,058	56,389	112,447
10 - 14	38,197	43,061	81,258	48,750	54,958	103,708
15 - 19	43,552	62,140	105,692	55,585	79,308	134,893
20 - 24	54,786	68,740	123,526	69,922	87,732	157,654
25 - 29	53,264	58,445	111,709	67,980	74,592	142,572
30 - 34	45,760	45,246	91,006	58,403	57,747	116,149
35 - 39	35,862	32,789	68,651	45,770	41,848	87,618
40 - 44	26,157	21,629	47,786	33,384	27,605	60,988
45 - 49	17,702	16,160	33,862	22,593	20,625	43,217
50 - 54	12,799	10,448	23,247	16,335	13,335	29,670
55 - 59	8,478	6,459	14,937	10,820	8,244	19,064
60 - 64	7,022	5,575	12,597	8,962	7,115	16,077
65 - 69	3,824	2,964	6,788	4,881	3,783	8,664
70 - 74	2,636	2,402	5,038	3,364	3,066	6,430
75 - 79	1,534	1,370	2,904	1,958	1,749	3,707
80+	1,626	2,368	3,994	2,075	3,022	5,097
Total	450,845	478,836	929,681	575,405	611,130	1,186,535

Dependency Ratio

Economically the **dependency ratio** is an age-population ratio of those typically not in the labor force (the *dependent* part) and those typically in the labor force (the *productive* part). It is used to measure the pressure on productive population.

The dependent part usually includes those under the age of 15 and over the age of 64. The productive part makes up the population in between, ages 15 – 64. It is normally expressed as a percentage:

$$\text{Dependency ratio} = \frac{\text{Number of People aged 0 – 14 and those aged 65 and over}}{\text{Number of people aged 15- 65}} \times 100$$

LABORFORCE DISTRIBUTION TABLE

AGE	Male	Female	Total
0 - 14	136,651	141,293	277,944
15 - 64	304,682	328,442	633,124
65+	9,512	9,103	18,615

Currently the Municipality has Dependency ratio of 46.8% (Basing on the 2012 Population Census).

1.9 Employment and Economic Activities

It is estimated that Kinondoni has a population of **1,186,535**, among of those **806,844** are manpower while the remainders are elders and children.

Whereby **61%** manpower are engaged in private sector, **35%** are self-employed and **4%** are employed in public sector. The activities engaged are private companies, institutions, business, petty traders, fishing, livestock keeping and agricultural activities.

2 VISION, MISSION & OBJECTIVES:

2.1 Vision:

“To be the best council in providing socio-economic services to the community”

2.2 Mission:

“Provide socio-economic services through effective and efficient use of resources and adhering to good governance for the well-being of the community”

2.3 Objectives

- A. Services improved and HIV/AIDs infections reduced
- B. National Ant-Corruption implementation strategy enhanced and sustained
- C. Access to quality and equitable social services delivery improved
- D. Quantity and quality of socio-economic services and infrastructure improved
- E. Good governance and administrative services at all levels enhanced.
- F. Social welfare, gender and community empowerment improved
- G. Management of natural resources and environment enhanced and sustained.
- H. Local economic development coordination enhanced
- I. Emergence and disaster management improved.

3 SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE KINONDONI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL:

The Kinondoni Municipal Council provides the following services: Council affairs, health, solid waste management, infrastructure including construction of roads, natural resources, trade and informal sector development, urban development, legal issues, education and culture; agriculture and livestock, water, cooperative development, community development and information and communication technology development.

3.1 WASTE MANAGEMENT SECTOR

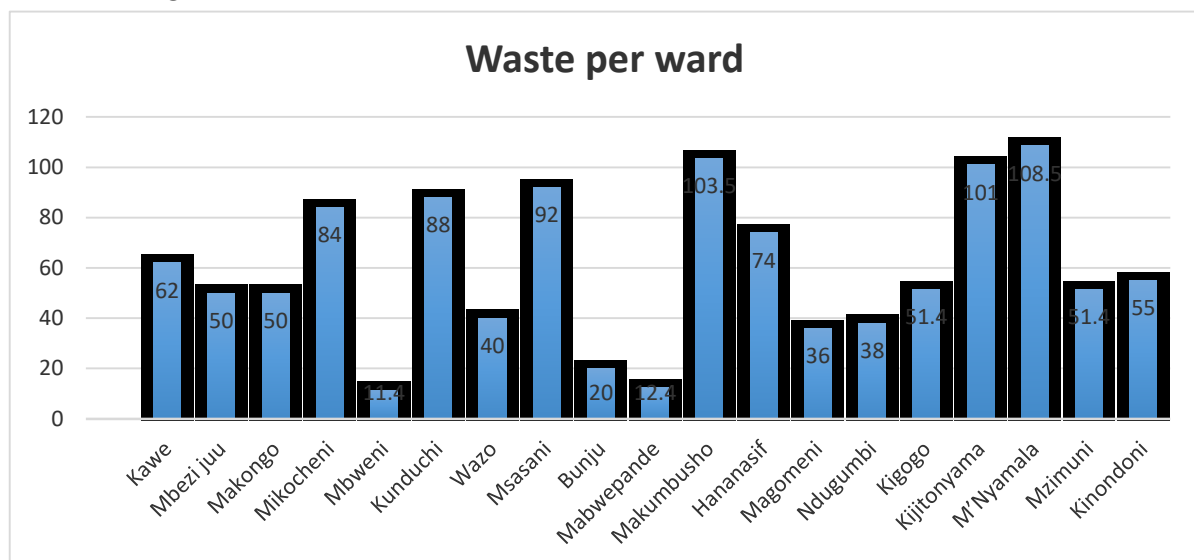
Principally, waste management in Tanzania is liable directly to the local authority's responsibility. The local Government (Urban authorities) Act 1982 imposes under urban authorities the responsibility "to remove refuse and filth from any public or private place" (sect. 55 g) and to provide and maintain public refuse containers for the temporary deposit and collection of rubbish.

The Municipal Council plays an important role in the financing, planning and providing waste collection and disposal services. Under the Municipal Council, waste management belongs to the structure of the Waste management Department, but other departments such as Works, Health and urban planning carry out part of its operation.

GENERATION OF SOLID WASTE.

Kinondoni municipality is estimated to generate about **1,223.6** tons of waste per day, (which gives **446,614** tonnes per year) according to the current generation projections based on the other informal sectors comprise this amount.

The waste generation in all wards of the municipality is shown below.



WASTE COLLECTION

Solid waste collection in Kinondoni municipality is carried out by both the Municipal, some private companies, community based organizations and informal sectors. Apart from collection activities, the Municipality is also responsible for supervising the franchisees involved in SWM

SOLID WASTE COLLECTION

YEAR	WASTE GENERATION	SOLID WASTE COLLECTION (tons/day)	PERCENTAGE (%)
2016	1,223.60	827.15	67.6
2017	1,223.60	827.15	67.6

WASTE TRANSPORTATION

Currently the transportation of solid waste is done by both the Municipal council and the private sectors. The Municipal council have about ten Trucks for transportation of solid waste from different areas of the Municipal to the current dump site which is situated about 35 Km from the Centre of Kinondoni which makes the round trip to cover about 70Km. Other trucks are owned by the private sectors including contractors, Community groups and NGO's. Other equipment which are used to collect the waste and transportation is the Trailers owned by municipal Council and these are pulled by Municipal Tractors and other private owned tractors which are hired.

The following is the list of equipment owned by the Municipal.

Existing equipment

- 4. Tipper trucks [TATA]

- 3 Grounded, 1 On road



Solid waste Transportation from the Market to the Dampo

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

MAJOR Stakeholders and their Roles

- **The Municipal council;** is responsible for managing the general waste, such as ensuring availability of sufficient services for refuse collection and night-soil removal from households.
 - **The government;** provides all necessary guidance (legislation and policy) to Municipal council and financial aid and other resources when available.
 - **Franchisees;** are required to promote more efficient wastes collections services to their respective areas as directed by the Mtaa Executive Officer, Ward Executive Officer and the Municipal council and as per contracts.
 - **Roles of residents;** Cooperate in the waste management programs and pay their refuse collection charges (RCC). Also, they will be required to keep their surroundings clean wherever they are.
- Supporting groups,** Community groups (including NGOs, CBOs etc), Academic institutions and donors also have their identified rolls to play. This includes financing, moral and promotional support, technological and marketing.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM/STORM WATER DRAINAGE

The public sewer systems in Dar es Salaam were constructed in between 1948 and 1950. The Mikocheni sewer system is the only one that was constructed after the independence (1961); this was constructed in 1976. The Mikocheni public sewer is also dilapidated the same due to poor construction. Generally the public sewer in Dar es Salaam is more than 48 years old. These sewers provide services to only 7% of the Dar es Salaam residents. The rest of the residents (93%) use on site disposal services such as septic tank system and pit latrines. This situation imposes necessities for increasing the capacity of cesspit Emptying services, which is being provided by both Municipal council and private sector.

Hydraulic Capacity:

The inadequacy for sewerage services in the city has lead to many infrastructure development problems including spontaneous flooding in the old and new developed areas. The increasing urban population and construction of the multistory buildings are the most pressurizing factors to improve the sewerage and drainage system in the city. The role of providing public sewer services has been given to DAWASA (Dar es Salaam Water and Sanitation Authority) through its Argent the City Water Co.

3.2 EDUCATION SERVICES

3.2.1 PRIMARY EDUCATION SERVICES

The Kinondoni Municipal Council in the Primary Education Department has 4 Units which are Academic Unit with 4 Education Officers who are female; Unit of Statistic and Logistics has 4 Education Officers whereby 3 are males and 1 are females; Unit of Adult Education has 4 profession Education Officers whereby 1 is male and 3 are female; Unit of Special Education with 1 Education officer who is male. Also, there are 20 Ward Education Coordinators and 3 Teachers Resource Centre Coordinators.

Kinondoni Municipal Council has **153** Pre -Primary Schools out of which **76** belongs to Government and **77** are owned by private sectors. Also, Municipal Council has **148** Primary schools, whereby **77** are owned by Government and **71** Primary Schools are owned by Private Sectors. All **77** Government Primary Schools have a total number of **86,209** pupils from Pre-Primary level to Primary level and **2,014** teachers. The present school infrastructures include **1,131** classrooms, **29,251** desks, **1,174** pit latrines, **24** libraries and **105** staff quarters.

Also there are **10** classrooms of COBET with **585** pupils, ICBAE (Program balance between adult education and community) has 8 centres with 192 students, PESH (Secondary Education Open) has 7 centres with 850 students, ODL (Education through distance) has 4 centres with 222 students, Programme of “Yes I can” has 7 students 99 centers, 1 vocational centres with 52 students. Council has also 1 special school education unit and 13 inclusive education centres.

Number of Schools by municipality

YEAR	Ownership	Pre-Primary schools	Primary schools	Teachers College
2016	Government	76	77	0
	Non-Government	66	63	12
	TOTAL	142	140	12
2017	Government	76	77	0
	Non-Government	77	71	12
	TOTAL	153	148	12

Standard 1 Registration in Government schools

Year	Number of Pupils Registered				%
	Target	Boys	Girls	Total	
2016	11,789	6025	6291	12,316	104.5
2017	11,909	6,570	6,488	13,058	109.7

Enrolment of Pupils from Pre-Primary, Std.I-VII in Government schools

Year	Boys	Girls	Total
2016	41,097	42,092	83,189
2017	42,849	43,360	86,209

Teachers Recruitment

Year	Teachers			Teachers Employed	Teacher Ratio
	Required	Available	Deficit/Extra		
2016	2,217	2,154	63	0	1:37
2017	2,065	2,014	51	0	1:45

Desks ratio for Pupils

Year	No. of pupils	Desks Status			Ratio
		Required	Available	Deficit/Extra	
2016	83,189	27,312	28,917	(1605)	1:3
2017	86,209	28,736	29,251	515	1:3

Book ratio per Pupils (2016)

CLASS	MATH'S	ENGLISH	SWAHILI	SCIENCE	GEOGRAPHY	CIVICS	HISTORY	DEV SKILL	ICT
I	1:3	1:9	1:7	1:7	-	-	-	1:11	1:3
II	1:4	1:7	1:7	1:7	-	-	-	1:9	1:3
III	1:5	1:2	1:1	1:8	-	-	-	1:7	1:2
IV	1:1	1:5	1:6	1:3	1:5	1:11	1:3	1:5	1:11
V	1:1	1:1	1:5	1:7	1:7	1:8	1:4	1:3	1:11
VI	1:9	1:4	1:5	1:2	1:7	1:15	1:5	1:3	1:1
VII	1:9	1:4	1:5	1:8	1:6	1:10	1:3	1:1	1:1

Class Ratio

Year	No. of pupils	Class Status			Ratio	
		Required	Available	Deficit/Extra	Ratio Required	Ratio Available
2016	83,189	2,006	1,149	913	1:45	1:72
2017	86,209	2,065	1,131	1004	1:45	1:76

Pupils Performance

Year	No. of Candidates did Examination			No. of Candidate passed Examination			No. of Candidate Selected			Percentage
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
2016	10,854	11,716	22,570	9,163	9,887	19,050	6,393	6,496	12,889	84.40%
2017	5,581	6,121	11,702	5,206	5,679	10,885	5,206	5,679	10,885	93.2%

Number of Teachers

Year	Government			Private		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2016	337	1,817	2,154	741	1,401	2,142
2017	321	1,693	2,014	-	-	-

Teacher's house:

Year	Government			Private		
	Required	Available	Shortage	Required	Available	Shortage
2016	2,154	97	2,057	0	0	0
2017	2014	105	1909	0	0	0

Desks

Year	Government			Private		
	Required	Available	Shortage/Extra	Required	Available	Shortage
2016	27,312	28,917	(1605)	24,052	24,052	0
2017	28,736	29,251	515	11,603	24,052	0

Desks ration

Year	Government				Private			
	Required ration		Available ration		Required ration		Available ration	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2016	1:2	1:2	1:2	1:2	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1
2017	1:2	1:3	1:2	1:3	1:1	1:1	1:1	1:1

Toilets Ration:

Year	Government				Private			
	Required ration		Available ration		Required ration		Available ration	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2016	1:25	1:20	1:83	1:86	1:20	1:25	1:25	1:20
2017	1:25	1:20	1:80	1:68	1:20	1:25	1:25	1:20



Construction of Classrooms at Wazo hill Primary School

3.2.2 SECONDARY EDUCATION SERVICES

Currently the Municipal Council has a total number of 82 secondary schools, out of which 25 are registered community secondary schools and 57 are privately owned. In addition to that, 20 out of 57 private Secondary Schools are at Advanced Level. For the time being we are expected to have two Advanced Level secondary schools owned by the community which will enrol the first form V by July 2018. These schools are Mabwe Tumaini girls and Mbweni teta secondary school. Nevertheless, the Municipal Council is trying to work on the necessary infrastructure for A-Level at Mabwe and Boko secondary schools for the purpose of increasing A-level schools in our council. All 25 Community Secondary Schools had a total number of **22,265** students from form I - IV and **859** teachers. Private schools have the total number **14,359** Students from I-VI. and **1169** teachers.

Number of Public and Non Public 'O' Level secondary schools

YEAR	'O' Level		
	Public (No)	Non Public (No)	Total
2016	22	57	79
2017	25	57	82

At the time being there are no any Advanced Level secondary schools owned by the community, but 20 out of 79 private secondary schools are at Advanced Level. Nevertheless, the Municipal Council is trying to work on the necessary infrastructure for A-Level for Mbweni teta and Mabwe Tumaini girls that before 1.7.2018 they can be registered.

Status of qualified teachers in Public Secondary Schools

Year	Required	Number Existing		
		Male	Female	Total
2016	804	257	547	804
2017	859	251	608	839

Number of Classrooms and Class Student ratio in Government schools:

Year	Required	Available	Shortage	Required ration	Available ration
2016	560	385	175	1:40	1:51
2017	559	404	155	1:40	1:55

Number of Desks and Desk Student ratio in Government schools:

Year	Required	Available	Shortage	Required ration	Available ration
2016	19,745	18,936	809	1:1	1:1
2017	20,666	18,727	1,939	1:1	1:2

Number of Toilets and Toilet Student ratio in Government schools:

Year	Required	Available	Shortage	Required ration		Available ration	
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
2016	854	379	475	1:25	1:20	1:53	1:51
2017	1,004	435	569	1:25	1:20	1:53	1:49

3.2.2.1 Expansion of Secondary Education

The existing challenge for all 20 wards of the Municipal at large is to construct at least one secondary school per ward, and in fact more than one in some wards.

So far 17 wards out of 20 in the municipal have constructed their secondary schools as per the Government directives. The rest (i.e. 3 wards) are at one level or another of fulfilling this obligation.

Distribution of public secondary schools by wards

No	WARDS	No	Name of Secondary schools
1	Kunduchi	2	Mtakuja, Kondo
2	Wazo	4	Twiga, Kisauke, Maendeleo, Mivumoni.
3	Bunju	2	Boko, Bunju
4	Mabwepande	3	Mabwepande, Mbopo and Njechele
5	Mbweni	2	Mbweni, Mbweni'-Teta.
6	Kawe	1	Kawe Ukwamani.
7	Makongo	1	Makongo juu.
8	Msasani	1	Oysterbay
9	Hananasif	1	Hananasif
10	Mwananyamala	1	Kambangwa
11	Makumbusho	1	Makumbusho
12	Kijitonyama	1	Salma Kikwete
13	Ndugumbi	1	Turiani
14	Kigogo	1	Kigogo
15	Mzimuni	1	Mzimuni
16	Magomeni	-	-
17	Tandale	-	-
18	Kinondoni	-	-
19	Mikocheni	1	Mikocheni
20	Mbezi juu	1	Mbezi juu
	Total	25	

The Municipality has also the challenge of constructing Hostels for each day secondary school so as students especially girls can stay nearby and get ample time to study. The plan will be implemented by phases in next financial year, starting with construction of one Hostel at Mabwepande Ward (Mbopo Secondary school).



Construction of Classrooms at Mbezi juu Secondary Schools

3.2.3 UNIVERSITIES

Kinondoni is also the educational Centre of Tanzania, with famous Educational Institutions.

- **The Open University of Tanzania** is a fully fledged and accredited public institution of higher learning, mandated to conduct academic programmes leading to certificates, diplomas, undergraduate and postgraduate qualifications. Since it was founded, the university has enrolled students from Malawi, Uganda, Kenya, Namibia, Hungary, Burundi, Libya, Ethiopia, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Lesotho, Botswana and most of Tanzania.
- **The Hubert Kairuki Memorial University** is a private institution located on plot No. 322 Regent Estate in the Mikocheni area, some 7-km from the Dar es Salaam City Centre, off Ali Hassan Mwinyi and Old Bagamoyo roads.
- **The International Medical and Technological University(IMTU)** is a privately owned institute of higher education institution located and operating at Mbezi beach off Bagamoyo road Dar es Salaam
- **Tumaini University** Is a privately owned institute of higher education institution located at Mwenge off Coca cola road.
- **The EASTC**; Is the Government owned institute of higher education, located at changanyikeni. It offers one year statistics foundation, one year certificate in statistics, two-year diploma program in the fields of statistics, and a three-year degree in Official statistics has been introduced.

3.3 HEALTH SERVICES:

Kinondoni Municipal council is responsible for providing health services to its people in collaboration with private sector service providers. The Council currently has a total of **163** health facilities of which **27** are government owned, while the remaining **136** are owned by Private. as shown in the table below:

HEALTH FACILITY LEVEL	OWNERSHIP		TOTAL
	GOVERNMENT	PRIVATE	
HOSPITAL	1	14	15
HEALTH CENTRES	2	9	11
DISPENSARIES	23	72	95
CLINICS	1	39	40
MATERNITY HOMES	0	2	2
TOTAL	27	136	163

Health department is working towards achieving its National and Local strategies of which mostly aims in Disease prevention through provision of Health education to the community, reduction of Maternal Mortality under under five mortality rate, Prevention of new HIV infection and caring the infected one, providing quality care to general outpatients and in patients attending at health facilities, reaching community in hard to reach areas through mobile and outreach services and ensuring adequate availability of medicines, medical supplies and medical equipment's at facility level at all times for sustainability and continuum of quality health care.



Construction of Hospital at Mabwepande

3.4 ROAD NETWORKS

Kinondoni Municipal Council has a total of **1,510.22** km of roads which are maintained by the Council out of which **140.51** km are tarmac roads, **381.24** km are gravel roads and **988.47km** are earth roads. The status condition of the entire network is as shown on the table below;

Surface Type	Paved (Km)			Gravel (Km)			Earth (Km)		
Road Condition	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor	Good	Fair	Poor
Collector	50.99	24.11	10.3	18.90	56.75	31.204	66.59	48.78	90.92
Feeder	30.00	20.11	5	71.34	88.67	114.38	154.46	209.36	418.36
	140.51			381.24			988.47		
Total 1,510.22 km									

Kinondoni Municipal Council through **TARURA** is continuing to conduct rehabilitation, maintenance, upgrading and construction of roads and bridges/box culverts to improve its roads network within Municipality specifically by focusing routes which are decongesting traffic from main roads and routes accessing to services areas by using funds from Road Funds Board, own source and from other sources.

3.4.1 STORM WATER DRAINAGE/DISPOSAL

The importance of construction and provision of lined drains along any Municipal road (paved/unpaved) can hardly be overlooked as they play a main role in discharging storm and foul water that would otherwise destroy the existing infrastructure and render them obsolete in no time.

Technically, the drains thus provided do help to spare the Council in expenses as far as routine road maintenance and subsequent rehabilitation is concerned.

TYPES OF STORM WATER DRAINAGE

(A) Culverts

This is estimated to be about 45,000m and can be found at Mwananyamala wards, Kinondoni ward, Magomeni and Mzimuni wards.

(B) Open Channel(lined)

It is estimated that this kind of drains is about 75,000M and can be found at all 34 wards

(C) Open channels

These are estimated to be 20,000M in a peri-urban area and are not lined

Currently the existing network has a total of **110,000 m** of storm water drain. However this amount is not adequate to serve the purpose of drainage as major parts of the road network still need the system. The main problem which faces the construction of storm water drains during rehabilitation of roads is the discharge point. This could have easily been done if there could be a central storm water drainage system, which discharge its waters to the sea. Since the Municipality does not have this infrastructure, what is currently being done during rehabilitation of roads is that the surface water/run off are left to discharge randomly hence causing floods and nuisance, especially bonde la Mpunga, Old Bagamoyo road, and Millennium Tower and Samaki Mbezi beach. Another reasons causing floods is the blockage of nature stream/drains by measuring plots and the existing of piped culverts diameter is not enough to allow storm water passing freely.

As it can be seen now, the Kinondoni Municipality is developing very drastically and in no time it will be having full of high-rise buildings and blocks of flats. This will result in much run off; hence many parts will always be flooded when it rains.

It is high time to call for the construction of central storm water system before the development has taken place.

3.5 SAFE AND CLEAN WATER SERVICES

The main source of water for Kinondoni residents is from Lower and Upper Ruvu which managed by Dar-es-salaam Water and Sewerage Authority (DAWASA). The water from DAWASA systems contributes 71% of water being consumed daily and the rest is contributed by deep wells which owned by both private and community. The estimated population of Kinondoni Municipality is 1,134,211 out of that only 78% have direct access to clean and safe water in less than 400 metre according to Water Policy (2012) while the rest 23% have no smooth access.

This is the population the council is responsible to facilitate it in getting clean and safe water from other water sources such as deep and Bulk water from Dawasa.

The Council has completed Construction of Mbuyuni water supply scheme, Extension of Mbwepe water scheme, Makongo Juu water scheme, Kigogo Mbuyuni Water scheme, extension of Madale Kisauke Water scheme, Drilling of Bunju primary school Borehole and Rehabilitation of Mbweni and Mbweni Mpiji Secondary, Changanyikeni Boreholes and drilling of 5 boreholes at Mbweni Ward, Mbweni primary School, Chumbageni primary school and extension of water system from Mbopo Secondary School to Mbopo primary school.

Mbezi mtoni scheme, Mbezi Ndumbwi scheme water scheme are in procurement process.

In our Council we have 114 boreholes /Water scheme which owned by Municipality and operated by Water committee / Community owned water supply organisation (COWSOs) in which 101 boreholes with 211 water points are operate and the rest are not functional and around 400 which are private owned boreholes.

Number of Water schemes own by Municipal

Number of function and not function water scheme own by Kinondoni Municipal council and are under management of Water user Association (WUA) are as follows.

Year	No function water scheme	No of non-function water scheme	Total
2016	97	11	108
2017	101	13	114



**Community collecting water at Mabwepande water supply scheme
Domestics points (Dps)**



**40 m3 overhead tanks and at Makongo Mbuyuni water supply scheme
Community collect water Domestic point.**

Roles of Kinondoni Municipal Council:

Kinondoni Municipal facilitating the provision of clean and safe water to the population by doing the following:

- Investigation and locating water sources: surface water flow, springs, deep and shallow wells
- Exploration of water sources
- Determination of water quality and quantity
- Topographical surveys
- Designing of water schemes by considering means of extracting water from the water sources, its storage and distribution pattern.
- Water projects preparation, planning and implementation
- Operation and maintenance of the not yet handed over water projects
- Advocating on the implementation of the National Water Policy.
- Construction of water schemes where required and hand over the project to water committees.

3.6 URBAN DEVELOPMENT:

Due to uncoordinated development, the Municipality is extremely poorly served, particularly in the unplanned, old and new planned residential areas, as the quality and quantity of utility services provision do not meet the demand. The infrastructure provision is inadequate, uncoordinated, and lags behind the pace of development activities. Urban expansion has continued to take place regardless of efforts to provide infrastructure and amenities. There are typical examples of areas along the Morogoro road that are being developed with either little or no infrastructure at all. Sometimes when it is provided, it is vividly haphazard and/or un-coordinated.

The rate of urban growth and population increase has outpaced the local authority's capacity.

Many of the social services that were erected in the past do not today seem to be improved nor extended to cater for the ever increasing municipal population and urban expansion.

To combat this, a new and different urban planning approach needs to be put in place.

Appropriate Urban Planning Approach

It is essential for planning to be sustainable. One of the reasons of the past failure of planning particularly at the municipal level as highlighted earlier is that in most cases the traditional urban planning approach has always been imposed from above, almost exclusively concerned with limitations and regulations. It has further unnecessarily been complicated, unrelated to the needs of public agencies, ignoring the requirements of the formal, informal and the private sector; and rarely submitted for approval by those it was meant to serve. These drawbacks can be overcome by concentrating on a number of positive features.

Strategies:

It is important therefore, to consider these strategies while emphasizing the adoption of the EPM as a modern planning tool. The Environmental Planning and Management process is a broad based bottom-up, multi sectoral and participatory mechanism; based on enabling the participation and building commitment of all stakeholders. This approach has more advantages than the traditional urban planning process. It therefore the intention of the Municipality to see to it that this system be institutionalised, intergraded and anchored in so as to be able to accomplish the following:

- ✓ Ensure wider access for land to as many municipal residents as possible
- ✓ Enforce laws and regulations governing land in terms of tenure, access and utilization as appropriate
- ✓ Promote educational programmes on the appreciation of land conservation
- ✓ Mobilize community participation in plan making, implementation and monitoring

- ✓ Strengthen coordination between responsible parties concerned with land planning, development and management
- ✓ Revise building and planning standards (technical directives)

It is therefore evident that in order to overcome urban planning bottlenecks, the Municipality has a vital role in bringing together all stakeholders involved so that together they can discuss priority issues/problems that impede the municipality's sustainable environmental development by implementing friendlier urban planning programmes.

The Municipal Council has started effective development of a computerized urban management information system as a continuous process in supporting the local government reform process. The system will consist on one hand, a geographic based database that shows the existing urban environment profile; and on the other hand, a methodology to collect data and update database. The system is expected to contain spatial based environmental profile consisting of physical characteristics and location and other attribute data at ward level.

Regardless of efforts of the Municipal authority and government policy to facilitate and coordinate the local community organizations to improve services provision in their areas as their living standards, the pace is too slow to meet the Municipal demand. Squatters have developed extensively due to rapid urbanization and poor service delivery on the path of both central and local government. The residents living in low laying areas like Mwananyamala, Mkwajuni, and Msimbazi valleys fall victims to serious floods during the rain season. Other problems facing squatter people apart from those living in the flood prone areas include poor accessibility, poor sanitation and drainage system, lack of safe water for domestic use, poor infrastructure distribution and other social services.

Population densities in the Municipality vary from settlement to settlement.

High populated areas are found in unplanned settlements such as the Manzese with 68.3% of housing stock are in unplanned areas consisting of 6.1% of the total Municipal population.

Low population densities are in peripheral localities such as the Sinza Ward with 3.3% Municipal population and Kibamba with 1.7% of the Municipal population. Development in unplanned settlements is viewed as the only solution to the housing problems where plots and rents are relatively inexpensive and therefore affordable to the majority.

The study indicates that by the year 2000 only 48.1% of housing stocks were in planned settlements.

The planned settlements adopted three housing densities which are: low, medium and high. The private sector contributes greatly to the building construction industries while parastatal and government play a role in housing and residential development trend in the Municipality. To involve communities and other stakeholders in the facilitation of availability of more surveyed plots.

Municipal Settlement Growth Pattern

The settlement hierarchy has three criteria. These include administrative, population and function criteria.

Administrative criteria

The Municipality is divided into division, wards and Mitaa. The Municipal headquarters is located at Magomeni area.

Existing Settlement pattern

The settlement pattern existing in Kinondoni Municipality is the one, which proposed by SUDPF graded on the bases of hierarchy of service centres

Grade i): Centred Business District and Kariakoo areas and function as the major service centre in the Municipality

Grade ii) District (Satellite) Centres that need to be established at Bunju

Grade iii) Sub District centers that need to be established at Mabwe pande, Tegeta, Mwenge.

Grade iv) Intermediate centres that need to be established at Boko, Kunduchi, Msasani, Kinondoni shamba.

Grade v) Neighbourhood centres that need to be established to provide basic services/goods within residential neighbourhood.

Land and shelter development

Kinondoni Municipality is poorly served, particularly in the unplanned and un-serviced settlements. Old and new planned residential areas as the quality and quantity of utility services provided do not meet the demand. Inadequate and uncoordinated infrastructure provisions has caused slow pace of development in the Municipality. Thus, increase of un-serviced and unplanned shelter development.

- **Plot densities**

Housing is vital aspect for human survival and provides a means of livelihood. Kinondoni Municipality with both planned and unplanned settlements, Plot subdivisions differ from place to place. For example, planned areas like Msasani, Mbezi, which are low-density areas range between 1200, and 2000m². Plot sizes for areas like Sinza range between 400 and 800 m². In areas like Hananasif, Mlalakuwa, Kawe, Tegeta center area, Kigogo, Magomeni etc plot sizes are not more than 200m². These areas lacks basic services and public utilities including piped water, access road, storm water drainage channels and solid waste management services, however poor land survey results into insufficient surveyed plots for housing development.

Progressive Housing Improvement and best practice in the Municipality Residents of Hananasif and Kijitonyama under their community based organisations have demonstrated to the world on how to improve the urban environment and the lives of households living in unplanned settlements. These communities have been able to show success in the following areas. Detailed engineering drawings for the infrastructure have been upgraded About 2.8 km of spine roads were upgraded in Kijitonyama Construction of 10kms of gravel standard neighbourhood has been completed in Hananasif Provision of community owned water system of the bore holes with reservoirs and 37 distribution points to cater for 40,000/= people is already commissioned.

- Summary of problems and potentials in Urban Development in Kinondoni:

Problems

Unequal spatial development in the Municipality

Increasing squatter settlements

Transition institutional set-up (i.e. villages Vs Urban Authority laws)

Under settlement hierarchy in the Municipality

Poor sector coordination

Inadequate service provision

Inaccessibility to service

Poor information flow

Transitional institutional set-up (i.e. sub ward and ward government)

Land scarcity

- Potentials

Presence of Minor Township proposed in SUDPF document

Presence of agricultural kind in per-urban areas and commercial activities

Presence of service centres at Mwenge, Tegeta, and Boko etc.

Enrichment of land for housing

Existence of new institutions

Available land in the Peri-urban

SUDP vision to decongest the city through opening of satellite towns in the Municipality

Presence of civil & private sectors motivated for planning and management

Kinondoni is also home to many of the high-income suburbs. These include:

Masaki, Oysterbay and Ada Estate is the posh suburbs located along the central beach. During the Colonial Era, they were the major European suburbs of the city. Now, similarly, many diplomats and expatriates reside in these areas. Oysterbay Beach, also known as Coco Beach, is the only white sandy beach in Kinondoni and is the most famous in the area. Many newly built luxury apartments line the waterfront, accommodating the rapid growth of foreigners, mostly Europeans and Asians.

Mikocheni and Regent Estate are also suburbs within the district. According to the 2012 census, the Mikocheni ward had a population of 32,947. Mikocheni is

the home of some major political figures, including the first president of Tanzania, Julius K. Nyerere and opposition party leader.

Msasani is a peninsula to the northeast of the city center. It is home to many of the expatriates from the United Kingdom and other western countries that live in Dar es Salaam. Msasani contains a mixture of traditional shops and western-oriented resorts and stores.

- **Mbezi Beach** is the beachfront suburb located along the northern Dar es Salaam Beach. It is noted for its beautiful beaches with several tourist hotels, and also as the place of residence of many people of high social status and some politicians.
- **Kijitonyama, Magomeni, Kinondoni and Mwenge** are more ethnically mixed than the areas mentioned above. These were perhaps the earliest African suburbs to be occupied. The wards also have the most prosperous business climate outside of the central business district, with many shops, bars, restaurants and inexpensive hotels located here.
- **Tandale, Mwananyamala-Kisiwani and Kigogo** are considered low-income neighborhoods characterized by poor settlement planning, low quality housing and social services.

3.7 URBAN AGRICULTURE:

Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives is one among 18 Municipal departments, which is responsible for agricultural extension services delivery to the community. It is divided into three sections; Agriculture, Irrigation and Cooperatives with 20 working staffs. Kinondoni Municipality has potentials that assist growth and wellbeing of most people who engage in Agricultural activities which is in line with the implementation of KILIMO KWANZA.

Agriculture provides Municipality with 466.74 tons of food crops, which is only 0.18% of the total annual food requirement. Meanwhile actual food consumption is 255,064.38 but we do not encounter food shortages because food crops come from regions outside Dar es Salaam (big food production regions) while urban and peri - urban areas growers produce vegetable, spice crops, fruit crops and ornamental plants for food and income generation.

There are existing potentials for agricultural practices such as presence of larger market (consumers) of agricultural produce, 20 potential private services provider who facilitate agriculture inputs accessibility to farmers, existence of local food market, and existence of agricultural Training Centre at Malolo.

Our mission is to provide extension services through effective and efficient use of resources and adhering to improved farming activities by ensuring reliable Horticultural crop production from 10 – 12 tons per hectare through collection and gathering of information concerning technologies from Overseas, disseminate newly technologies to Growers, Processors, Farm managers, agriculture staffs, retired officers, shamba boys hence Increase knowledge of protected cultivation, introduction of new crops, to facilitate reliable markets for horticultural produce.

Extension Services in the Municipal

Extension services in Kinondoni are centralized at Malolo Agriculture Resource Centre under different teams. Each team has several responsibilities to perform.

The centre has total land area of 45 acres in which 75% can be used for demonstration and production purposes and 25% for administrative purposes, Administration building with 1 library room, 2 furnished offices, 1 mini laboratory, 1 seminar room, 1 service bay, 1 old greenhouse for nursery, 1 power tiller, 1 tractor, 1 pump house, Irrigation pipe sets, 5000m² net house and other equipment. Mpiji River which is the main source of water for irrigation and is estimated to cover about 100 hectares and 18 farmers' groups are facilitated to practice irrigation for horticultural crops production, together with capacity building on latest agricultural techniques.

About 3,404 farmers were advised on proper agricultural practices, 6 agricultural groups received training on production and financial record keeping. Also they were trained on monthly reporting and project management.

Kinondoni Municipal council has developed water distribution from deep well to Malolo resource centre for the distance of 4km from the source to the centre and to domestic point community consumption which now is in use. Other ongoing interventions are refresher course/training to urban agriculture staffs on better and improved ways and techniques of crop production.



Administration block of Malolo Agriculture Resource Centre



Demonstration plot at Malolo Agriculture Resource Centre

Services Offered by the department of Agriculture

Irrigation techniques and principles, Farming skills, Containers gardening, Crop Protection, Greenhouse farming, Fruit and vegetable Nursery preparation and management, Nutrition principles, fish farming technology (mobile fish pond) Agro mechanization Food processing and consultancy services on agriculture.



Container gardening



one of the greenhouse which one of Malolo beneficiary works



Agriculture department in the Municipal work in collaboration with Gyeongsangnam do of South Korea who always give training support to Trainers from all five Municipalities. Up to date about 25 and 6 executives from the Region visited South Korea to learn newly and latest agriculture technologies which make Korea to among the best agriculture practitioners and exporters.

Apart from International stakeholders within the country there are: Green base Agriculture Training Education Centre - ATEC (South Korea), Sokoine University of Agriculture (SUA) - Morogoro, Tanzania, Green Base Company – Agricultural input supplier, Azoverm Liquid Fertilizer supplier and founder, TAFOGANET and Mikocheni Agriculture Resource Centre.

3.8 LIVESTOCK FISHERIES SERVICES:

3.8.1 LIVESTOCK SECTOR

An urban livestock system is characterized by a large variation of livestock systems that occur in and around densely populated areas and that strongly interact with the surrounding wealthy as well as poor human communities in different ways, at several levels of system- hierarchy and with nearby and distant rural areas.

Intensive system is practiced in Kinondoni Municipality. It contributes to income of livestock keepers, provide food, waste management (manure for Farming), utilize products such as brewers spent grains, maize bran to convert to high quality protein.

Driving force to urban livestock keeping; is the growing demand for meat, eggs and milk in town and income generation and social animal human interaction to pet animals and birds.

Major stakeholders in urban livestock keeping are entrepreneurs, retired government employees, women, unemployed, casual laborer, planners, policy makers, veterinarians and extension staff, retailers, leaders, feed and medicine merchants, breeders and feeds producers, money lenders, processors, NGOs and consumers.

Estimated Livestock Population

ANIMAL TYPE	NUMBER OF ANIMALS
Dairy cattle	8,435
Indigenous cattle	24
Goats	2,494
Dairy goats	51
Sheep	445
Pigs	1,935
Commercial broiler	8,227,320
Commercial layers	3,255,836
Back yard chicken	1,082,454
Ducks	32,381
Donkeys	15
Dogs	10,078



Construction of Chicken Abattoir at Kawe Market

Stakeholders Data

Stake holders	Number
Livestock keepers	2,314
Feed millers	13
Hatcheries	4
Veterinary centre (Inputs and drug outlets)	37
Slaughter slabs (1 for cattle, 2 for pig and 13 for poultry)	16
NGOs	5

Problems and Challenges are;

- Potential hazard to public health due to poor hygiene, dung, flies and parasites
- Potential hazard to animal health due to ignorance and inadequate veterinary services
- Pollution from manure effluent and abattoir wash
- Negative Perception that urban livestock systems are unproductive or have low productivity and in efficient.
- Population growth in the city hence less land for livestock keeping and pasture or fodder production.
- Insufficient livestock staff
- Quality assurance for producers, feed manufactures,

Initiatives and Interventions being taken to improve livestock Sector in the District

- Mass animal and bird vaccinations.
- Poverty Alleviation to Poor Women through Provision of poultry supported by NGOS (Good neighbors)
- Inspection and Supervision of private Veterinary Units, feed mills, meat slaughter and outlets so as to ensure provision of quality and affordable Veterinary services to the livestock keepers for better animal health and income generation and quality and safe animal products to consumers.
- Improving Productivity and Fertility of Small & Large Ruminant through Encouragement of Artificial Insemination through private sector ABEA (**Animal Breeding East Africa**)
- Skilled Community Activities through trainings on inputs usage, production, processing and marketing of livestock and products.
- Establishment of animal keeper groups, association and platform for training purposes, policy making/review, marketing and financial accessibility.
- Field farmers school
- Provision of livestock extension service in 20 wards
- Field visits to assist farmers, veterinary service providers to follow Laws, B Laws and Regulation governing the sector

3.8.2 FISHERIES SECTOR

Kinondoni Municipal council possess a coastline of about 143 km long along the Indian Ocean. There are about 2,978 fishermen and the total number of fishing vessels is about 501. The estimated amount of fish catch per year is about 3,995.86 tonnes. There are about six (6) landing sites, among these only three landing sites are sheltered and those include Msasani, Kunduchi, and Ununio. There are about six (6) Beach Management Units (BMU's). These are Msasani, Kawe, Mbweni, Maputo, Kunduchi and Ununio. The Municipal also possess about 7 fishers associations found at Msasani, Kunduchi, Kawe and Ununio.

FISH FARMING AND FISH PROCESSING

There are approximately 60 fish ponds. The most common fish species being farmed includes Tilapia (*Oreochromis Niloticus*) and Catfish (*Clarias gariepinus*). There are about 120 fish butchers located in different areas of Kinondoni. Also, there are 22 fisheries stakeholders in which engaged in export and import of fisheries products. The most common fisheries products exported among others include, octopus, squids, crustaceans (crabs, prawns, lobsters) and the most imported species among others includes Tilapia and salmon (finfish).

3.9 NATURAL RESOURCES:

Forestry activities

The forestry activities in Kinondoni Municipal Council were to raise tree seedlings in Magomeni and Kawe tree Nurseries.

The main Forestry activities in the Municipal Council are;

Raising tree seedlings in Magomeni and Kawe Nursery

Distribution of tree seeds and polythene tubes to the Community Based Organisations Distribution of the tree seedlings to the planting sites

Providing extension services to the community based on forestry activities

Protection of soil erosion and landscaping activities

Planting flowers and grasses in median space along double roads of the major city highways

Normally trees were planted on the following land categories;

Hazardous land –i.e. Sea beach

River valleys – i.e. Mbezi, Tegeta, Nyakasangwe and Mpiji rivers

Open spaces and agricultural land

Industrial and settlement areas

Institutions - i.e. Primary schools, secondary schools, Health centres

Dispensaries and military areas

The tree planted on the land always varies in category depending on the purposes, such as;

Shade trees - i.e. *Peltophorum spp*, *Azadirachta indica*, *senna siamea*, *Trechilia spp* etc

Ornamental trees - i.e. *Cordia spp*, *Terminalia spp*, *Polyalthia longifolia*, *Ashok Tree*.etc

Fruit trees - i.e. *Mangifera indica*, *Annona spp*, *Carica papaya* etc

Water conservation trees - i.e. *Ficus spp*, *Mangrove spp* etc

Timber trees - i.e. *Teak*, *Terminalia invorensis* etc

The forest are Natural and Manmade, Natural forests are merely vegetation (naturally) of lowland forest with scattered dominant trees and bushes, tall grasses and mangrove forests especially along the coast and river estuaries. While the manmade forests are trees planted by Village/Mtaa government.

Trees Planting In Kinondoni Municipal Council

Year	Number of trees planted
2015/2016	873,500
2016/17	455,000
2017/18	550,000

Natural Vegetation

The Kinondoni municipal Council has approximately 1,226.742 Hectares of natural vegetation this include Pande Forest which declared a forest reserve in 1950's. The area is located 15Km off Bagamoyo road. It was changed into Pande Game reserve in 1990's. The forest accommodates various species of wild games like monkeys, birds and others. The forest is surrounded by several settlements like Mpiji magohe, Mpopo, Mabwepande and Msumi.

The Mangrove forest along the Indian Ocean shoreline and river estuaries offer ecosystem to the city and its vegetation provide good scenery and Attraction to the tourists.

The area of Mangrove forest is 189.5 Hectares.

The forests product like charcoal, firewood, timber and building poles are good sources of income to the residents but on the other hand these activities have led to the encroachment of Pande Game Reserve and mangrove forest. The Wildlife Division and Forestry division are carrying on regular patrol to enforce laws and offenders are sent to the court or paying sum of money to the Government as a fine

Beekeeping

Kawe, Mbweni and Kunduchi are the potential areas in beekeeping practices. There are about more than 300 beehives, among which more than 200 are modern bee hives and the rest are traditional beehives that produce honey and wax. Beekeeping staff is responsible for extension services and maintenance of law and order. The municipality through KICAMP Project supported Mbweni and Kunduchi CBOS with 106 modern Beehives

Mining Activities

Sand, gravel stone/boulders, aggregate, limestone and salt extraction are common mining activities. The last is non-finite while others are finite resources, which are exhaustible, thus their efficient extraction is essential. Mining activities are carried out under the provisions of Mining Act of 1998, which prohibits reconnaissance, prospecting or mining without mineral rights and without a written consent from the relevant authority.

A good score of Municipal residents engage in various mining activities including salt extraction, limestone, sand and coral, which are sold to different consumers in large and in small quantities. Such activities offer much of the needed employment opportunities and generate income.

The sector reduces unemployment to youth, women and citizens in general. It encourages self-help employment, by providing domestic building material Women, Youths and Children are involved in excavation of aggregates.

3.10 CULTURE AND SPORTS

The overall activities done by Kinondoni Municipal Council under cultural section include registration of Arts groups and associations, entertainment halls, Films makers/ dealers, sports clubs and associations.

Culture section:

Arts groups:

There are about **350** arts groups includes theatre arts such as Traditional Dances, Drama, music (choir, jazz bands, Brass bands, Bongo flewa etc.) and fine arts (Handcraft, painting, sculpture etc).

Entertainment halls/Social Halls:

Kinondoni Municipal has approximately **295** Entertainment halls/social halls which are used for different recreations and ceremonies. These social halls are categorized into three groups namely group A, group B, and group C. Group A are halls which have **soundproof**. Group B halls are halls which have no sound proof. Group C halls have no sound proof and are open areas. All Entertainment/social halls are registered and operate according to government rules and instructions. Social halls in group A includes Double tree, Sleep way Hotel, Kunduch beach Hotel, Bahari beach hotel , Budget hotel, Pecolo hote, King solomoni social club ,Jangwani See Breez and Next door. Social halls category B include Makumbusho village, New Msasani Club, Bucket social hall. George and Drugon, Terrase hall, Tips hall, FM Kinondoni, Kiramuu hall, Chikago beach hall,Sun set flamingo, Sunset twiga and tembo. Group C includes Msasani Beach Club, Brazil, slow leopard Cine club, Belinda resolt , and Traveltine.

Films makers/dealers:

There about **98** films makers/dealers where by any person who deal with film shall apply a permit from the Municipal Censorship Board, Regional censorship Board and Central censorship Board.

Sports Clubs and Organizations.

There are about 256 sports clubs and five sports organizations. Most of sports clubs jogging clubs and football clubs most of which are local clubs participating in regular training and local matches or competitions.

Famous football clubs include Ukwamani FC, Kumbukumbu FC, Red Coast FC, Mbudya FC, Bira FC, New Life FC and Kijitonyama FC (Third Division League), Villa Squad FC (Second Divion LeaGUE), Green Worrious 94 KJ FC (First Division League), and Kinondoni Municipal Council Football Club (KMC-FC) which has qualified to play in Tanzania Vodacom Premier League 2018/19.

There five sports organizations, namely, Kinondoni Football Association (**KIFA**), Kinondoni Netball Association (**CHANEKI**), Kinondoni Jogging Association (**KIJA**), Kinondoni District Basketball Association and Kinondoni District Referees Association.

Sports fields.

Most of play grounds which are used for sports activities are situated in primary and secondary schools and others belong to different institutions including Municipal of Kinondoni. Famous sports fields include Bora, Mwl. Nyerere primary school, Biafra, CCM Msasani, Tanganyika Parkers, and Institute of social work, Bunju A Primary School, Tegeta Nyuki, and Boko Beach. Others are Mwananyamala A Primary School, TTCL Kijitonyama, and Mbeni JKT.

However, most of play grounds are not well developed and they are used for local training and competitions except Mbeni JKT ground which is developed and used for first and Premier League competitions.



Kinondoni Municipal Council Football Club (KMC-FC)

3.11 COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Development is a process where people who live in proximity to each other come together into an organization to take collective action and generate solutions to common problems. It ranges from small initiatives within a small group to large initiatives that involve the broader community. Or it is a grassroots process by which communities become more responsible, organize and plan together, develop healthy lifestyle options, empower themselves, reduce poverty and suffering, create employment and economic opportunities.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

Community Development, Gender and Children is one of the sectors below Kinondoni Municipality of the Department of Community Development, Social Welfare and Youth. Community Development section is responsible for implementing the following policies: -

- The Community Development Policy
- Child Development Policy
- Gender Development Policy
- Policies to reduce poverty
- National policy to control AIDS

In implementing the daily work of the Social Development Unit depth following responsibilities

- Social awareness and identify opportunities and barriers to development in their areas.
- Provide clarity and coordinate the implementation of the policy of the Ministry of Community Development Gender and Children.
- Facilitate the implementation of policies and programs for development projects in various sectors
- Collecting and analyzing various social, economic and geographic data and distribute them to various stakeholders in the development of the Community.
- Providing education for community leaders on leadership and good governance.
- Educate the community about the traditions and eradication of distorted customs to create a moral society.
- Encourage and educate the community on the utilization of local available resources they have to get rid of economic
- Encourage and educate the community about the conservation and preservation of the environment and natural resources.
- Manage subscriptions and coordinate the activities of NGOs
- To educate the public to know the roles and rights of children that shall contribute to their development.

3.12 COOPERATIVES

The Municipality has several types of cooperatives. These include: housing cooperative societies, rural primary society, industrial cooperatives, savings and credit societies (SACCOS), fisheries cooperative societies and service providers which are registered according to the Cooperative Act No. 6 of 2013.

Currently the Municipality had **150** cooperative societies, out of which **109** are active and **30** are dormant.

No	PARTICULARS	NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES		
		ACTIVE	DORMANT	TOTAL
1.	SACCOS	111	26	137
2.	SMALL COOPERATIVES	0	0	0
3.	HOUSING	1	3	4
4.	SERVICE COOPERATIVES	8	1	9
	TOTAL	120	30	150

3.13 SOCIAL WELFARE

Is the section under Community development department dealing with integrated and comprehensive systems of social services, facilities, programmes and social security to promote social development, social justice and social functioning of the people

The services provided under this section have been classified into three major sections

a) Family, Child welfare and early childhood development services (The Law of marriage Act No. 5 of 1971, The Law of child Act No. 21 of 2009, The Anti-trafficking in persons Act No. 6 of 2008.)

Some functions.

- To help the people to identify family related problems
- To provide professional counselling and guidance to families with matrimonial conflicts
- To receive and scrutinize applications for running children's homes
- To help communities to identify most vulnerable children for care, support and protection.
- To plan for resettlement and /or reunification of displaced children with parents or Guardians.
- To conduct rapid needs assessment for most vulnerable children (MVC).
- To scrutinize applications for foster care and adoption services

b) People with disability and Elderly Services (National Ageing policy 2003, National policy on disability 2004, the disabled persons Employment Act, The disabled persons (care and maintenance) Act

Some functions.

- To help communities to identify social problems related to disability and ageing
- To identify key actors who are responsible for provision of basic social services in the area.

- To receive and scrutinize applications for registration of homes for elderly and people with disabilities

c) **Juvenile Justice and Correctional services** (Behavioural change and correctional services Act chapter 247, The Child Act No. 21 of 2009, The anti-trafficking in person Act No. 6 of 2008, Sexual offence and special provision (SOSPA) Act No 4 of 1998, Community services Act No 6 of 2002)

Some functions.

- To help communities to identify potential situations that influence children to become in conflict with the law.
- To conduct seminars and training workshops to Urban and Rural communities with emphasis on juvenile justice.
- To supervise and offer technically/professional advice to institutions that deal with street children and drug abusers
- To contact with parents /guardian and other interested parties who may be helpful in the process of bail/custody where the accused person is child
- To prepare and write social inquiry reports and submit to the court
- To undertake continued counselling and guidance to juvenile delinquents and children in conflict with the law
- To advocate for fundamental human and children's rights specifically those who are in conflict with the law;- Provision, Protection and Participation

3.14 TRADE, MARKETING & INDUSTRIES;

The department is made up by 4 sections: namely: trade, Industries, Marketing and informal sector.

3.14.1 TRADE SECTION:

The trade section is mainly concerned with the following activities:-

- I. To issue business licenses under section ii(I) of the business licensing Act No. 25 of 1972
- II. To issue liquor license under Act No. 28 of 1968.
- III. To do inspection activities in retail shops, guest houses and other business place, under the respective laws and regulations.
- IV. To collect hotel levy (Guest house) under Act no 23 of 1972
- V. To run seminar to business stake holders to enable them run their business in a good and conducive manner.
- VI. To register taxis and Bajaji and motorcycle.

Market information by wards

NO.	WARD	MARKET NAME	2017		
			STALLS	KIOSKS	NO OF PETTY TRADERS
1.	Mzimuni	Magomeni	152	517	669
2.	Mikocheni	Mikocheni	29	20	49
3.	Kunduchi	Tegeta	300	175	475
4.	Kinondoni	Mtambani	221	229	450
5.	Kawe	Kawe	11	250	261
6.	Msasani	Msasani B/P	36	116	152
7.	Tandale	Tandale	53	204	257
8.	Hananasif	Mkunguni	17	50	67
9.	Kijitonyama	Mwenge	11	62	80
10.	Kijitonyama	Makumbusho	118	236	354
11.	Makumbusho	Kisiwani	2	40	42
12.	Ndugumbi	Babati	6	66	72
13.	M/nyamala	Msufini	8	18	26
15.	Kijitonyama	Sinza II	95	25	120
16.	Msasani	Msasani samaki	36	116	152
	TOTAL		1,095	2,124	3,226

For the time being the Municipal council has the strategies of constructing modern and improving the existing markets



Kisiwani market shed

3.14.2 INDUSTRIAL SECTION:

Industrialization on small and large scales is a common feature in the Municipality. Small-scale industry concentrates in domestic production sectors scattered throughout the Municipal and allocated mostly in residential areas. Individuals and groups of Tanzanians are engaged in production of a wide range of goods in this sector. Large-scale industries are located in the designated industrial areas of Mikocheni, Kunduchi, Kijitonyama and Wazo.

Number of Industries in Kinondoni Municipal Council by type and category

No	CATEGORY	TYPE	2017
			No
1	Category “ A’	Food processing	85
2	Category ‘ B’	Metal products & building aggregates	18
3	Category ‘C’	Wood (Furniture)	18
4	Category ‘D’	Leather/Plastics products	2
5	Category’ E’	Cotton products, textiles, garments	1
6	Category F	Medicines & other	1
	TOTAL		125

Functions

- I. To supervise both small and big Industries in the Municipal
- II. To advise the government professionally areas for new development of Industries.
- III. To keep record in a good manner of Industries within the Kinondoni Municipal Council.

3.14.3 INFORMAL SECTOR:

Informal sector development:

Kinondoni Municipal Council is one of the Municipal Council in the City of DSM attracting a lot of immigrants from the Regions who flock in the Council in search of employment and trading opportunities. Most of them are primary and Secondary School leavers, graduates of higher learning Institutions and retired ones. As employment opportunities are few, most of these people are engaged in petty trade mostly in used clothes, bags, shoes, fruits, vegetable fresh and dried foods vendors. They operate on road sides pavements of buildings and in illegal stalls and kiosks contrary to Kinondoni Municipal Council by laws and health regulations.

In 1995/1996 Kinondoni municipality's informal sector survey showed that 325,869 people were employed in the informal sector. One in every three households was involved in an informal sector activity in 2000/2001 as compared to one in every four households in 1990/1991. It also showed that 61 percent of the total households in urban areas are engaged in informal sector activities compared to 42 percent in 1990/1991.

Functions

- I. To supervise the running of business of the petty traders.
- II. To supervise production in the informal sector
- III. To run seminars to the business community.

Informal Sector business experience:

In most cases, the entrepreneurs have little experience and exposure to the challenging business regime and or export markets. As it is now, most of them have resorted to conduct businesses in their homes, streets and in open spaces.

The majority engage in the informal economic activities out of sheer necessity with social safety nets unavailable and family based safety nets stressed thin few of options for survival exist. At the same time, many business owners, which have the skills and finances for formalise, choose a strategy of remaining informal, as complying with laws, obtaining liceses,being exposed to formal regulation is seen as too costly,timconsuming and complex for most consider it worth their while.

As public entity, the Kinondoni Municipal Council is responsible for provision of various public goods and services within its jurisdiction. The Municipality's strategic objectives include provision of decent, acceptable and good business premises to traders and their customers,while on the other hand we continue on pull-out of management,operation and maintenance of markets to improve lines/lives including alleviating poverty of traders by increasing sales and profits

Petty traders Development

The Kinondoni Municipal Councils in a bid to alleviate the problem of petty traders as well as in its effort of recognizing and respecting the economic contributions organized and allocated Petty in 16 markets.

Informal Sector Services:-

The services delivered to the informal sector actors within the Municipality are not sufficient, as such there is ever increasing need for storage facilities, market power leverage (market support) management assistance, training, purchasing/supply power, organizational, technology and advocacy for better and improved performance.

Facilities;

The municipal council has constructed new modern markets at Makumbusho and Kawe, however the municipal plan is to improve the available markets by building more sheds and stools and increase the number of these modern markets

The challenges in developing the informal sector include:

- Inadequate knowledge in the dynamics of the informal sectors.
- Inadequate strategically located areas for allocating to the informal sector operators.
- Inadequate capital, which is easily accessible by the informal sector.
- Inadequate capital to develop the few available areas.
- Provide necessary facilities; insure hygiene and better health to users.

3.15 REVENUE ENHANCEMENT

One of the key functions of the Municipality is to attain a revenue level, which matches the costs levels in service delivery.

The major sources include: City Service Levy, Business license fees, Land rent, Central bus stand fees, Revenue from renting of houses, Market stalls/slabs dues, Guest Houses Levy, Building permit Fees, Parking Fee, Taxi license fee, Health facility user charges and Revenue from renting of assets.

MUNICIPAL OWN SOURCES REVENUE COLLECTION FROM 2007/8 – 2016/17

YEAR	BUDGET	ACTUAL COLLECTION	PERCENTAGE
2007/2008	8,200,000,000.00	8,804,893,323.63	107
2008/2009	10,730,400,000.00	9,661,147,331.00	90
2009/2010	12,789,200,000.00	11,098,882,853.00	87
2010/2011	16,977,332,000.00	13,582,608,208.00	86
2011/2012	18,272,798,000.00	19,148,645,851.00	105
2012/2013	20,712,491,590.00	21,262,670,115.00	103
2013/2014	36,165,880,537.00	35,504,988,267.79	98
2014/2015	37,627,797,677.00	39,021,664,926.47	104
2015/2016	46,106,705,000.00	48,237,934,164.85	104
2016/2017	43,270,704,793.00	39,332,072,302.55	91

The two sources of revenue namely City Service Levy and business license contribute more than (50%) of the revenue budget. Despite of the above, some of the revenue sources have been Property tax and billboard. This lead to under collection because the source of revenue has been shifted to TRA.

The Municipality need to increase its efforts to improve City Service Levy collection and identify other potential area for investment purpose in order to generate more income. Under collection indicates the need to identify a comprehensive list of revenue payers and a more accurate system of projecting the magnitude of collectable revenue as well as developing a computerized tax collection system that is integrated with spatial based information for the purposes of easily identification and follow-ups of the taxpayers. Also the Municipal has increase its effort on revenue collection by opening centres of Revenue collection at ward level eg. At Bunju, Kunduchi (Kibo) and Kijitonyama at Mwenge.

3.16 FINANCIAL SERVICES

The major financial services available in the Municipality are the National Bank of Commerce (NBC), National Micro Finance bank (NMB), Tanzania Postal Bank, Akiba Commercial Bank, Access Bank, Azania Bank, Efatha Bank Ltd. Kinondoni Municipal Council operates some credit facilities targeted to women and youths. These include, Kinondoni Women and Youth Development Funds (KWYDF), Women Development Funds (WDF) and (Village Community Bank) VICOBA through Kinondoni Youth Employment Network for Urban Renewal (K-YEN-UR). The credits are provided to individuals as well as groups.

Financial Institutions by Location.

Na	Institution	Location	Ward
1	NBC	Mbezi Beach	Kawe
2	NBC	Kawe	Kawe
3	NMB	Magomeni	Mzimuni
3	NMB	Mwenge	Kijitonyama
4	Postal Bank	Millenium Tower	Mikocheni
5	CRDB	Millenium Tower	Mikocheni
6	Akiba Commercial Bank	Makumbusho	Kijitonyama
7	Stanbic Bank	Mikocheni	Mikocheni
8	Dar es Salaam Community Bank	Usalama(Magomeni)	Magomeni
9	Exim Bank	Tegeta	Kunduchi
10	Access Bank	Kijitonyama	Kijitonyama
11	Azania Bank	Mwenge	Mikocheni
12	Efattha Bank	Mwenge	Mikocheni
13	NMB	Tegeta	Kunduchi
14	Barclays	Hananasif	Hananasif
15	BOA	Mwenge	Kijitonyama
16	CONVENANT	Millenium Tower	Mikocheni
17	NMB	Tegeta	Kunduchi
18	CRDB	Magomeni	Magomeni

2; Other financial institutions

Na	Institution	Location	Ward
1	FINCA	Magomeni	Mzimuni
2	PRIDE	Magomeni	Magomeni

3.17 INVESTMENT

Investment refers to any physical or tangible assets or sometimes is the utilization of resources in order to increase income or production output in the future.

The Kinondoni Municipal Council has many interesting assets (area/land) with favourable indicators for further development, by developing these areas the council could generate big income and as a result could modernize its social services and eradicates all problems concerning with social services within the Municipality. There are various Areas which can be used for Investment as mentioned bellow:

- 1) Magomeni and Tandale Markets.
- 2) Bus terminals at Makumbusho, Morocco and Tegeta Nyuki.
- 3) Beaches in Oyster Bay at Msasani ward.
- 4) Residential houses at Oysterbay.
- 5) Fish Market at Msasani
- 6) Modern Abourtor at Mabwepande
- 7) Mabwepande Satellite Town

Areas which are given first priority:

Although there are many interesting areas for investment within the Municipality, the council foresees tangible areas which if first invested could bring quick economic returns to the Municipality.

Such areas are as follows:-

1. Magomeni and Tandale Markets.
2. Oyster bay beaches (Coco beach).



3. Oyster bay residential houses



4. Makumbusho Investment Building



Investment Buildings at Makumbusho

Strength of Kinondoni Municipal Council on Investments

- Availability of qualified and skilled personnel
- Availability of Own Sources revenue collection-
- Availability potential investment areas
- Availability of strong leadership
- Availability of internal communication system
- Availability of effective organization structure
- Availability of well-established delivery system

3.18 INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY (ICT)

The Kinondoni Municipal Council realized the effectiveness and potentials of Information Communication Technology (ICT) to be used in supporting quality service delivery. The Municipality decided to use ICT and integrate in its organization structure for the need of moving from manual papers to digital (soft copies) aimed at reducing cost and time for service delivery. The implementation of the ICT as a strategic element was done initially 1999 like a project but in 2000 was integrated into the organization as a Unit reporting to Municipal Director dealing with crosscutting issues of information Communication Technology (ICT).

Objective of ICT at Kinondoni Municipal Council

The Objective of ICT is building KMC as an information community and to support the process that requires a technology infrastructure to reach out all parts of KMC offices and community. The idea of strengthening ICT came after facing a number of problems in delivering services to the communities. The problems include:

1. lack of proper and accurate data
2. poor record keeping
3. lack of transparency on major revenue resources and weak information sharing among the department
4. unstable electricity that makes unstable service delivery
5. computer they are still expensive basing on GPSA prices makes other department to cut off the use of computers as the tool for doing work
6. lack of enough budget for network repair and upgrading
7. lack of initiatives for other heads of department on the proper and effective use of ICT in service delivery to the community
8. office environment in our municipal is not friendly to ICT tools since it contains dusts, heat, and office is crowded
9. Barrier to adoption the use of online systems especially for payments, and inventory systems
10. Interference from other department of ICT technique issues
11. Lack frequent training due to Technological change`
12. Lack of incentives to ICT staff

Who support ICT at Kinondoni Municipal Council?

Sponsorship of IICD (

Like other Departments ICT is highly supported by KMC authority, however during initialization of ICT unit at KMC it was supported by The Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology (**COSTECH**), They were support us technically in different issues such as developing, maintenance and hosting our Website and other networking issues under the International Institute for Communication Development in The Netherlands), the KMC staff, Citizens and other Government Institutions are eager to support positively the use of CT tools in daily activities at KMC.

Nowadays, ICT department at KMC run under its own feet with well qualified staffs who supports develops simple applications, database systems, and other ICT activities such as networking, website maintenance and updating also supporting all systems from central governments such as LGRCIS, LAWSON, LGHRMIS EPICOR MOLIS and various Mobile application which is used in our Point of sale in various areas in Kinondoni. Also we support all the departments such as Trade and Finance, Human Resources, town planning and construction on the issues of spatial technology

ICT department supported by Tanzania government agency for internet delivery in which now we have joined in lowest internet price (Regional infrastructure network – RCIP) in which municipal now can afford to purchase **4mbps bandwidth for internet service**

For electronic payment we have well Management Revenue information systems (LGRCIS) which is integrated with CRDB Bank for real time Payment status. Also we have 329 POS which is currently used to collect different levies for all 20 wards, streets and all market places .

Municipal network

Initially 1999, KMC network was able to serve 10 to 50 clients but now it can serve up to 700 clients due to effective network infrastructure available

KMC has two network infrastructure Local area network (LAN) and Wide area network (WAN). KCM LAN connects all offices to make sure there is internal information dissemination and availability of all systems hosted within Municipal server (local systems and make easy accessibility of services to all staffs.

Local area network of KMC made up with two technologies OPTIC FIBRE PATH and using UTP CABLES, all these two routes join to establish giant and effective LAN with our municipal. The LAN accessories used includes one Cyberoam security system, Cisco router, 10 switch of Trend net, 16 Patch panel, 2 telephones Panasonic and one wireless equipment that cover a radius of 2 kilometer. The Municipal also has two rack cabinet one is for switch and other network devices and other is for servers.

KMC connected through Wide area via TTCL using optic fibre (OFC) in which we can access others simply and easily, systems such as LAWSON and EPICOR reach municipal through dedicated optic fiber direct from TTCL.

Also KMC LAN has been extended to various Service Centres such as Bunju Ward, Tegeta Near Kibo Complex, Mwenge Near Nakiete Pharmacy , Msasani ward, Mikocheni ward, Kawe the connection has been done through Radio and VPN MPLS technologies in which through this expansion has been facilitating and smoothening Tax Collection process and increases compliance level of our customers.

COMPUTER AND SYSTEM MAINTANANCE

We offer maintenance services for all computers and ICT tools to insure there is effective use of those tools. At this moment

Having a strong network, the council has Internet service of currently 4.Mbps obtaining from TTCL, the distribution is done by a Cisco router(Cyberoam security) comparing to six years ago which was 128Kbps from COSTECH and distribution was done by hub.

The use of ICT in KMC is growing quickly looking on functions which has been employed in ICT technologies. Presently there is a well-organized website that made of PHP and joomla technology, the domain name has been changed from www.kmc.go.tz to www.kinondonimc.go.tz. Email address is available in a good server configured using Ubuntu (Linux) and other database software like MYSQL and java script. The server for website is shared with email Address.

Municipal systems

The Kinondoni Municipal Council has managed to computerize most of its revenue sources and integrated in one system called Local Government Collection Information system (LGRCIS) in this server there are following modules:

- Billboards
- Property tax
- Business license
- Liquor License
- asset Renting
- City service Levy
- Asset Management System (SOMMA)
- Geographical Information System and
- Land sales Information system

Hotel Levy

There also other systems which are used by Municipal economists for budgeting and data collection from Wards, which are PlanRep and Local government Monitoring Development (LGMD) respectively

In collaboration with Ministry of Land Housing and Human settlement the Municipal has MOLIS for land rent and EPICOR for financial transactions under facilitation of Ministry of finance. There also employees' database of LAWSONS connected direct to Presidents Office Department of Civil servants Management and Government Human Resource Information System which has been prepared by TAMISEMI.

Having the mentioned systems the Council have electronic back up system and some of back up devices that are used like tape drive, and external hard disk. And also has power back up system of generator and UPS 3000KV.

KMC servers

The Kinondoni Municipal Council store data in servers where employees access data through application servers. There are thirteen (13) servers, eleven (11) are kept at the server room in server cabinet at KMC headquarter. , One server hosted at COSTECH for email and website, one server is in ICT room used for the purpose of anti-virus updates in the network.

Services offered electronically by KMC

Bank payments from CRDB

Billing system of LGRCIS

Community suggestions received through electronic box within website

Spatial identification (GIS) of tax payers

Information sharing among Departments due to presence of LAN and internet communication

Guidelines for ICT management at KMC.

The ICT policy and ICT strategic plan has been prepared in order to guide the council operations and management of ICT systems and equipments. Inventory of ICT equipments and maintenance is done after every three months and cross check devices that are always connected to UPS. The programs for computer security applied to Kinondoni are Kaspersky and E-scan.

4 SECTORAL STRATEGIES FOR IMPROVEMENT OF SERVICE DELIVERY OVER THE NEXT TEN (10) YEARS:

This section focuses on some of the strategies, which Kinondoni Municipal Council will use in order to improve the services delivery as its core objectives.

Strategic Objectives and Strategies:

Under the Local Government Reform process the Kinondoni Municipal Council involved its stakeholders in the formulation of strategies and key result areas. A number of strategic objectives to be reached were set in each of the key result areas. The key result areas classified into four categories: -

- Good governance
- Revenue enhancement
- Capacity building
- Service delivery.

Good governance:

This strategic objective will be achieved through

- o Strengthening the administration of human resources and put in place a new organization structure and effective human resources systems.
- o Creating an environment, which is conducive to good governance, which will be implemented through reviewing the current administration arrangements
- o Conducting seminars on good governance for councillors, management team and staff at all levels.
- o Making the council more effective through improving the relationship between councillors and management team and the staff in general.

Revenue enhancement:

The major focus on revenue enhancement will be towards increasing the amount of revenue collected through:

- o Widening the revenue base
- o Maximizing donor assistance
- o Utilizing the benefits and potentials of Information and Communication Technology in revenue planning, collection and management as an e-commerce and e-business model.

Capacity Building:

Capacity building will aim at equipping the council with capabilities, which will match the demand for quality services through:

- o Equipping staff and councillors with skills required making decisions and managing service delivery.
- o Purchasing the essential tools and equipment
- o Establishing good relationship between the Municipal Council and:
 - The three Authorities in the City of Dar es Salaam
 - The Central Government
 - Mass media

- Donor agencies
- Community and
- Key Stakeholders and other development partners.

Coordination of Municipal Councils functions and Stakeholders participation:

The Municipal Council will coordinate the services that are provided by other service providers:-

- Setting Standards
- Monitoring compliance to Government Standards.
- Introducing the state of the art in performance.
- Putting in place Mechanisms for facilitating effective and meaningful participation of the Stakeholders in the service delivery.
- Establishing an institutional framework for working out mechanisms for cooperation between the Municipal Council and other service providers and public at large as an e-governance model.

Service Delivery:

◆ Waste Management:

- Promotion of more public cooperation through awareness creation programmes
- Supply of more appropriate equipment's for streets/road sweeping, refuse collection and transportation
- Organization of intermediate treatment and recycling activities programs
- Construction and rehabilitation of storm water drainage
- Rehabilitation and expansion of public sewerage systems
- Capacitating cesspit emptying services

◆ Road Services:

- Improvement of Road Services by 80%
- To make the Municipal Roads passable throughout the year by 80%
- To install street lights by 80%
- To cultivate maintenance culture by providing adequate funds.
- To enhance bus terminal services
- Strengthening the private sector investment in transportation services

◆ Fire and Rescue Services:

- Cooperation with the Dar es Salaam City Council and other Municipalities in improving Fire and Rescue Services in the Municipality by establishing Fire Brigade capable of handling fire and rescue emergencies.

◆ **Planning Management & Coordination of Municipal Plans:**

- Modernize Planning by integrating environmental issues into the overall planning and development process.
- Data Collection, processing, Analysing, storage and Dissemination.
- Improvement of Services Coordination
- To build and strengthen the capacity at Municipal level to address urban violence, delinquency and crime prevention.

◆ **Markets:**

- To improve market services by involving other stakeholders
- To have a modern market rendering quality services to the Residences

◆ **Health:**

- Improved community health services and education through health committees.
- Control of communicable and non-communicable diseases such as Malaria, HIV, TB.
- Control of Epidemics and Endemics
- Improved maternal and child health services.

◆ **Education:**

- Improvement of Teaching and learning environment
- Increase of pre-primary schools
- Provision of equal education opportunities to male and female
- Improvement of pupils welfare
- Improved vocation education
- Improved adult education
- Improved cultural and sports activities
- Expanded secondary education

◆ **Urban Planning:**

- Existence of Sustainable land use plans through participatory planning approaches
- Increase the number of Planned and Surveyed areas.
- Improve un-planned settlements through Community Infrastructure Upgrading Programmes
- To establish and strengthen the geographic information system (GIS)
- Increased capacity in property valuation and management
- Redevelopment of Magomeni and Kinondoni Government quarters

◆ **Natural Resource:**

- Improvement of green belt and development of Beaches for tourist attractions
- Improvement of sustainable fishing techniques
- Sustainable forest harvesting methods
- Management of conservation of Coastal Zones
- General Sustainable methods of Natural resources management.

◆ **Legal Services:**

- Existence of Ward tribunals and enforcement of by-laws
- Raised Stakeholders awareness on Ward tribunals
- Reviewed Municipals by – laws.
- Compliance of by-laws in all transactions

◆ **Water Supply:**

- Management and improvement of clean and safe water supply
- Construction of more deep wells in the peri-urban areas.
- Proper utilization of water committees' liasing with City Water.

◆ **Community Development:**

- Functioning CBO's addressing Community needs
- Increased capital and loans
- Improved Day care services
- Improved social welfare

◆ **Informal Sector development**

- To improve and develop economic activities in the informal sector.
- To uplift the living standards of households through income generation activities.
- To enhance the capabilities of informal groups in terms of women empowerment and assured access to regional and world markets.
- To collect and disseminate possible data and information to support the informal sector

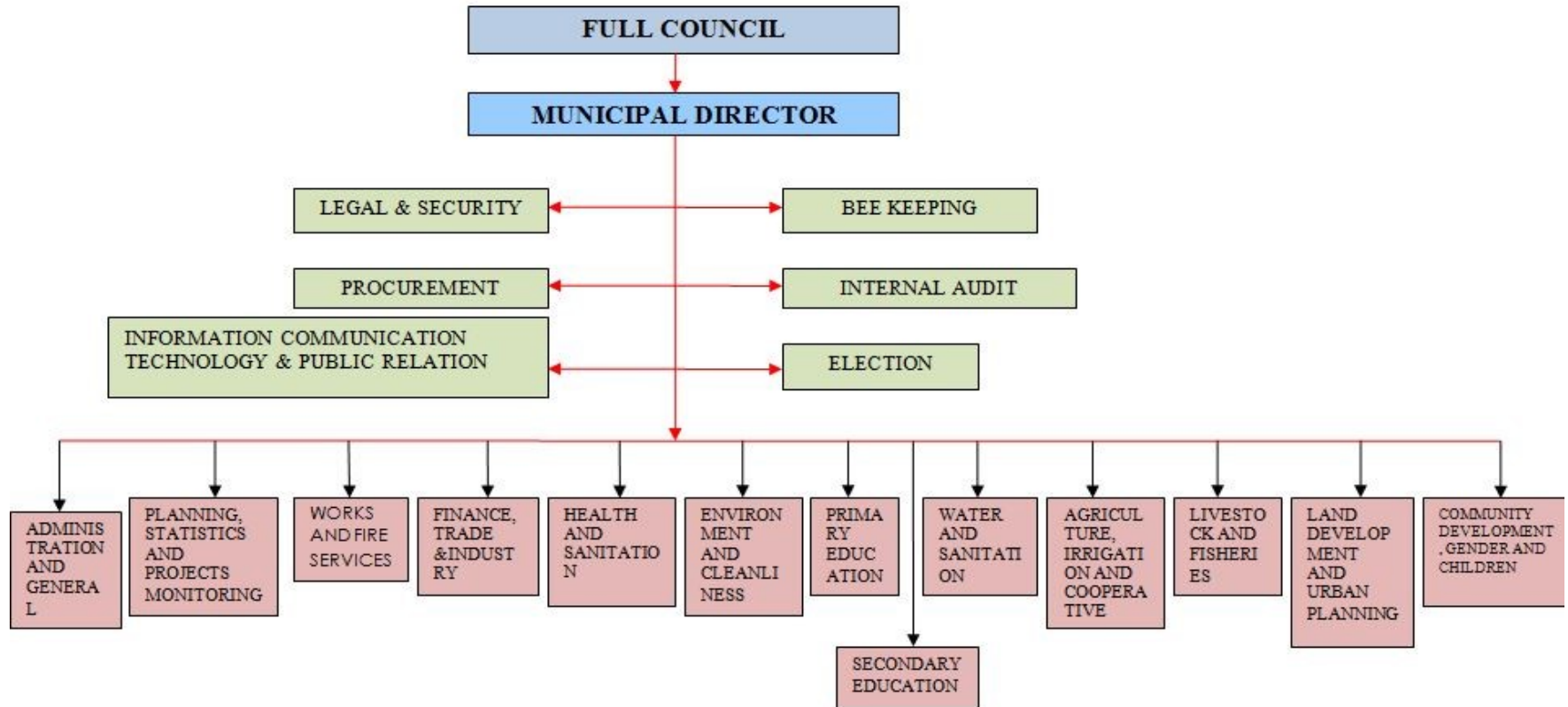
◆ **Cooperatives:**

- Expanded Capital and Markets
- Strengthened and modernized Cooperative Societies and increase of new ones.

◆ **Information and Communication Technology (ICT) development:**

- Establish the technical infrastructure to facilitate communication, dissemination of information electronically and automation of key business functions.
- Establishment and implementation of Customer Service system to handle inquiries, requests, complaints etc. as an e-governance model
- Improve and implement sound financial management system to include Expenditure Accounting and Revenue collection and Billing systems.
- Establish a Geographic Information System
- Provide ICT training to Municipal Employees and awareness sessions to other stakeholders.
- To improve the collection, processing and access of Health information to support-e-governance.
- To improve the collection, processing and access of Health information to support-e-governance.
- To improve the collection, processing and access of education information to support e-governance.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE



MUNICIPAL POLITICAL STRUCTURE:

